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The Inception of the Kashmir Crisis: Inquiries from a Historical Perspective (1931– 1947)

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Abstract:

In the context of the Indian subcontinent, politically and economically "Kashmir" is a significant region. Kashmir has been involved with the politics of the subcontinent since ancient times as a Vital Organ. Foreign powers have been influencing Kashmir politics in almost all ages. During the Muslim rule in the middle ages, Kashmir was known as a politically stable and economically prosperous region. However, during the rule of the Sikhs (1819-1846) and the Dogra kings (1846-1947), the general population of Kashmir was absorbed. At that time, 70 percent of the total population of Kashmir, despite being Muslim, has been deprived of their rights by a small number of rulers. India and Pakistan were created based on religion in the Indian subcontinent. According to the British government's decision, Kashmir was deprived of its right to join India or Pakistan based on the majority of the subcontinent's domestic states. The dream of independence for Kashmiris turned into a nightmare in the role of the last British representative, Lord Mount Batten, then Congress leader Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Kashmir's local representative Sheikh Abdullah, Pakistani leaders and King Maharaja Hari Singh in Kashmir. After World War II, when different regions of the world began to be liberated from the chain of imperialism, the occupation and oppression of Kashmir began again. Despite the postmodern era, the Kashmir crisis continues. This article seeks to find out where the main source of the Kashmir crisis that has been going on for decades, and what has worked behind it.

Key Words:

*Kashmir, Muslims, India, Pakistan,
British policy.*

1. Introduction

In the geo-politics and economic strategic context of South Asia, Kashmir is situated in the crossroad of India-Pakistan border. Since the independence of India and Pakistan in 1947 from the British colonial power Kashmir is one of the conflict-ridden zones of South Asia. Gradually this problem has been marked as the main catalyst of the peace and stability of South Asia. Kashmir such kind of issue, in the contemporary, it is one of the most discussed topics. In this present time, Kashmir is the most troubles place in the Asian region. Kashmir Valley is on the verge of collapse of the whole of South Asia, just as the entire Middle East is plagued with an exiguous Palestine. Pakistan and India were created in the 1947 part of British India. Originally, the distribution of Kashmir started at that time. On this issue, a total of three bloody wars took place on the floors of India and Pakistan in 1947, 1965, and 1999. Kashmir was one of the major issues in the war that took place between Pakistan and India over Bangladesh's independence in 1971. (Industry 2005) Three horrific wars viz; (1947, 1965 & 1999) in which the innocent people of Kashmir were greatly victims and immense bloodshed took place. Since the independence of South Asia for the last seven decades, Kashmir has been fighting for its own identity and sovereign state. Since the demand of independence of the people of Kashmir which would not been recognized by the three great powers like, India, China and Pakistan, who are the main catalyst and owner of nuclear powers. Rather they overthrow their own interest and occupied Kashmir according to their wish and capacity in their own interest. However, British imperialism is largely responsible for undisputed Kashmir crisis. The British failed to have a universal role in the Indo-Pakistan war with Kashmir in 1947-48. According to the Radcliffe road maps, several provinces and native states of British India were able to join India or Pakistan independently, but in case of Kashmir public opinion was totally ignored. Though the British Government expected to solve the Kashmir problem in 1947, but Lord Mountbatten, the last British representative would not support that. As a result, Kashmir became an issue of creating enmity and finally war; in which the west can interfere in the politics of South Asia and can sale their military weapons. In this research article an attempt has been taken to find out the routes of Kashmir crisis from the overview of historical perceptions and how this problem gradually been focused as the main indicators of South Asian peace and security. Another aspect of this research is to focus why not the demand of independence Kashmir has been ignored by the great powers of South Asia.

2. Geographical Identity of Kashmir

Jammu and Kashmir region are commonly known as Kashmir. The state of Jammu and Kashmir lies in the north western part of the Himalayan Mountains, characterized by relief basins, no snowflake peaks, earlier drainage, complex geological formations, and rich flora and fauna (Raina 2016). Kashmir situated 6500 fit high from sea level, one of the best valleys in the world. Kashmir has a lot of caves. The hill has special geographical importance in the states of Jammu and Kashmir. (Conway 1895) The valley of Kashmir is surrounded by lofty mountain ranges with definite passes. The Siwalik Hills to the south and the very high mountains to the north, its peaks are always covered in snow. There are many volcanic mountains here. In the past, these volcanic fires caused disaster in Kashmir. (Raina 2016) Kashmir is a source of many rivers. Many Water stream from Kashmir to goes to Pakistan and Punjab province of India. The state of Jammu and Kashmir is 844711square miles, it was once the largest state in the Indian subcontinent. For religious reasons, the Muslim population in Kashmir was 77.5% and Hindus 20%; other communities such as Buddhists, Sikhs, and others made up two percent of the total population. (Ahmed 2000) The total area of Kashmir is 222236 square kilometres. Of this, Pakistan occupies about 78114 sq. km, China occupies about 42735 sq. km and Indian occupies about 101387 sq. km. Azad is occupied by Pakistan, Kashmir is occupied by India and Aksai China is occupied by China.

From a fundamental point of view, the Kashmir region is divided into three parts namely South Kashmir, North Kashmir, and Muzaffarabad districts. In 1911, the population of Kashmir was 1295201, the Muslim population was 94% and Hindus 6% and the minority Sikhs. Among the Hindus, the majority are Brahmins and most Muslims are farmers. As per the census of 1941, the population of Kashmir was 4021616. Of these, 3100000 Muslims and 809000 Hindu It has been reported that Pakistan has one and a half million refugees, Britain has one million, and there are five million in other countries. (Mahalingam 2002) Kashmir is best known in the world through handicrafts. The handicrafts of Kashmir, especially Kashmir shawls, are very famous. Known in the world of Kashmir through its year The Kashmiri shawl industry flourished long ago, but it reached its peak of development during the time of the Mughal Emperor Akbar.

At present, the demand for Kashmiri shale is very high in the global market, especially in the major countries of winter. From the British rule, the demand for Kashmir in Europe increased. During the British period, 60% of Kashmir's production went to London and France, and this year there was much demand (S. N. Kaul 1954). The current inhabitants of Kashmir are composed of several ethic namely: Aryan, Mongolian, Turkish, and Afghan. The people are

Kashmir is very liberal and friendly. In the Indian subcontinent comparatively, the people of Kashmir were educated from middle age. Tow Srinagar and Jammu region are important places for economic activities and tourism industry. It is a fascinating place for tourists as the weather in Kashmir is very good for health. Kashmir is one of the tourist attractions for traveling across the entire Asia continent. Between April and October, many tourists from different countries come to Kashmir to enjoy the natural beauty. Dal Lake is the best place of the Kashmir Dal Lake is the main attractive place. Every year a huge tourist reaches to Kashmir to see Dal Lake. It is said to be known as the famous religious holy land of Kashmir, ancient mountainous region, Moghul garden and healthy valley.

3. Background of The Politics and Conflicts of Kashmir

A search of the political history of Kashmir shows that from ancient times, it was known as a prosperous metaphor. Kashmir has a 5000-year-old history where the region was ruled by various dynasties - Hindus, Buddhists, Jains, and Zoroastrians until Islam. (Haque 1991) In the third century BC, Empire of the Emperor Asoka was extended from Bengal to Deccan, on the other hand from Afghanistan to Punjab, which included Kashmir. In the first century CE, the Kushans from the northwest of China invaded Kashmir and were able to include their empire. From a historical point of view, the chronology of Kashmir history is like this: Muslims Sultanate period (1339- 1551), Chak dynasty (1551-89), Mughal (1589- 1752), Afghan (1752-1819), Sheik (1819-1846), And Dogra (1846-1947). (Palash 2017) It is clear from the continuous history of Kashmir that it was safe from many historical conquerors, in other words, Delhi was subjected to destruction many times, but Kashmir was intact. The world-famous hero Alexander did not interfere here. Ghazni's sultan Mahmud Ghaznavi invaded Kashmir, but it was resisted by Kashmiris. Genghis Khan, Taimur Long invaded India on this route and Emperor Babar crossed the same path but Kashmir was unscathed. Kashmir was not attacked when Nadir Shah invaded India. Kashmir was under Muslim rule from the thirteenth century to the 15th century. Then it was an indirect rule.

In the 15th century, Kashmir came under the direct rule of Muslims (Palash 2017). During the emperor Akbar, the Mughals conquered Kashmir. The Mughals also tried to annex Kashmir during Babu's lifetime. In 1585, Akbar fought with Yusuf Shah, the ruler of Chak. No victories were lost in this war. Nevertheless, an agreement was signed on Kashmir. Within a year it was disbanded, and Akbar sent another army to Kashmir. After a hard battle, the emperor wins. From this time onwards, the Mughals ruled Kashmir as one of their provinces through their governors (Unesco 2010). During the Mughal Emperor Akbar, Kashmir did not come under

Muslims fully. Later during emperor Jahangir, the whole of Kashmir came under the Mughals. In 1662 after the whole of Kashmir came under the Mughals, the emperor appointed a skilled representative of Jahangir as the governor of Kashmir. Modernization began in Kashmir during the Mughal period. The Mughal emperors introduced considerable awareness of Kashmir. They paid special attention to the development of Kashmir. The Mughal rulers visited Kashmir several times. History shows that Emperor Akbar visited Kashmir three times, the first time in 1589, the second time in 1592 and the third time at the end of his reign. Most of the Mughal emperors made Kashmir their vacation destination. Kashmir was largely developed during the time of Emperor Shah Jahan among the Mughal rulers. Emperor Shah Jahan has taken various steps for the development of Kashmir. Emperor built many palaces to enhance the beauty of Kashmir. Notable among them is the Nishat Bagh, located on the banks of the famous Dal Lake, and another palace named Bir-i-Nag. Emperor Shah Jahan also built some gardens to enhance the beauty of Kashmir, and Darsikore, the eldest son of Emperor Shah Jahan, built the Pir Mahal on the banks of the Dal Lake.

Emperor Aurangzeb visited Kashmir only once. During the Emperor Aurangzeb, the Mughals could not pay much attention to Kashmir. During the Mughal period, peace and order were established in Kashmir, trade and commerce and factories flourished. During the Mughal period, much of Kashmir was developed. During the Mughal period, many gardens were planted to enhance the beauty of Kashmir (HUTTENBACK 1968). The Mughal rule in Kashmir probably did not make an impression politically, but it will always be remembered for the eternal legacy they left behind, including gardens, arts, and crafts (UNESCO 2010).

At the end of the Mughal period, chaos began in Kashmir. Towards the end of the Mughal period, Kashmir declared independence on the weakness of the Mughal rulers. The small states of Kashmir are stepping up to secession. Emperor Aurangzeb later invited the Afghan ruler, Ahmed Shah Abdali, to Kashmir's invasion of Kashmir in 1747 when the chaos began in India. In 1752 Ahmed Shah Abdali's army defeated the Mughals and occupied Kashmir. However, at that time and in the name of the Mughal emperor, the currency of Kashmir was prevalent. The Afghan rule was very harsh. Afghans impose excessive taxes on Kashmir, which makes the economic situation in Kashmir miserable. After 1800, the Afghan empire in Kashmir began to weaken. In 1814, Fateh Ali Khan took over Kashmir as the representative of the Afghan elite when power conflicts began between the Afghan elite. After 1814, economic turmoil began in Kashmir including civil war. The neighbouring Sikh state of Kashmir (Punjab) has been keeping an eye on Kashmir for a long time. The Sikhs tried to occupy Kashmir several times, but they failed. But on weakness of Afghan rulers of Kashmir, Sikhs invaded and occupied

Kashmir. Sikh ruler Gulab Singh occupied Kashmir in 1920 and assumed the title of king. (Md. Matin-itz-Zaman Khan 1912). Sheikh ruled Kashmir for 1819-1846. Sikh rule in Kashmir was like the dark ages. The Sikhs avenged the war they had defeated in the past by the Mughals, mainly through the severe persecution of ordinary Muslims in Kashmir. Sikh rulers imposed exorbitant taxes on the common people of Kashmir. (Iqbal 2015) The general population of Kashmir was living in poor condition. Kashmiris did not have a social right. If a Sikh killed a Muslim, he had to pay a fine of 22 rupees. Sikh rulers took away the religious rights of Kashmiri Muslims. Lot of mosque in Kashmir was closed. At that time, Muslims could not attend prayers together. Muslims are banned from religious festivals. As a result, the economic situation in Kashmir became very miserable. After the death of Ranjit Singh (ruler of Sikh) in 1839, the internal divisions of the empire and political turmoil had weakened. At that time, the ruler of India (East Indian Company) was very interested in the Kashmir. Such political instability in Kashmir gave the British an opportunity to intervene in Kashmir. The British invaded the Sikh Empire. Eventually, the Anglo-Sikh war has happened. In 1846, Jammu and Kashmir came under the control of the East India Company during the first war of the Sikh Empire with the British. (Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan 2019). After the defeat of the British East India Company in the war, the British signed a treaty with the Punjabs Sikh King Duleep Singh on 9 March in 1846, that treaty was known as the Lahore Treaty. (Bal 1967) It was through this agreement that Kashmir was sold for the first time. The Sikh Empire defeated by this agreement gave the British to Kashmir, Jammu, Hazara and various other areas. At the same time, the British demanded one and a half million rupi for war. King Duleep Singh gave 1 million nuns and the remaining one crore Nanak Shahi was transferred to the British East India Company in exchange for Kashmir and its surrounding area.

The second agreement was signed by the continuation of the first agreement, it was known as the Amritsar Agreement. Shortly after the implementation of the first agreement, the second agreement was signed on 16 march in 1846 with British East India Company and Gulab Singh, a local ruler of Jammu. Through this 'Amritsar' deal, the British East India Company sold Kashmir and the surrounding area to Gulab Singh. At that time Imam Uddin, son of former governor Golam Mohiuddin, was in charge of the Sikh Empire of Kashmir. Imam Uddin strongly protested when the British decided to sell the Kashmir region to Jammu's ruler Gulab Singh. Despite the resistance, the British sold the Kashmir area to Gulab Singh. As a result, Jammu and Kashmir came under the control of the Dogra clan. Gulab Singh became the ruler of Jammu and Kashmir. The British also recognized him as an independent 'Maharaja' (main ruler). In exchange for being the ruler of Kashmir, Gulab Singh had to deposit 75 lakh coins in

the British treasury. In addition to the cash value, Gulab Singh was required to pay one horse, twelve advanced varieties of goats and three pairs of Kashmiri shawls every year. In addition, the ruling group provided many troops to fight for the British during the First World War.

As a result of these loyalties, Gulab Singh and his rulers became the beloved of the British. Gulab Singh also became the sole ruler of the entire Kashmir and surrounding areas. Former Lahore-based Kashmir is now Jammu centric. The British East India Company did not require any observer to monitor the condition of the newly sold state. Gulab Singh landed as a tyrant ruler throughout the whole region. He intends to impose taxes at very high rates from the people of Kashmir. He began to pursue monopoly methods as a way of doing this. During his rule, ordinary citizens of Kashmir were persecuted, especially Muslims. Finally, in 1885, the British government appointed a 'Resident of the State' in Kashmir to monitor local administration in the area. Despite this monitoring system, the persecution of Muslims has not stopped. As a nation, the Muslims were very frustrated. The local Muslims were so disillusioned that up to 1930 there was no opportunity for Muslims to serve in the armed forces or administrative affairs of the state. The persecution and oppression of Kashmir's Muslims started from the time of the Sikh Empire. During the Sikh Empire, the first Islam religion was in great danger. Because, during this Punjab-ruled government, almost all the people who were appointed as governors were Hindus. Only two Muslim governors had the opportunity to fulfill their duties here. There was a strict tax system on Muslims, as well as a strict policy of rulers that any kind of worship was forbidden in the main mosque in Kashmir for nearly two decades. This situation worsened during the Dogra rule after the Amritsar Treaty. Starting from Raja Gulab Singh, the governance of the area has been conducted mainly by Hindu scholars for the next five years. The scholars of Hindu also ruled and tortured the Muslims of Kashmir unfortunately. At that time there was a severe famine. The Hindu famine did not die of starvation even though two-fifths of the local population died in the famine that took place from 1877-1879. It is proven that the Hindu scholars were treated as discriminatory towards ordinary citizens of Kashmir.

As a result of this persecution of the rulers, in the next 1931 years the independence movement started in Kashmir. The Kashmiris struggle for a long time, but the independence movement started in 1931. In this situation, the ruler of Kashmir took several crackdowns to counter the movement. The authority of Maharaja Hari Singh banned the Khutba in Eid prayer. The Maharaja's soldiers treated the Qur'an with contempt. At the time, tensions spread throughout the state. Meanwhile in a rally, a young man, 'Abdul Qadir', warned of the demolition of the Maharaja's residence. He was arrested and a speedy trial was started. On July 12, 1932 procession continued throughout Kashmir in support of Abdul Qadir. In such a situation, the

trial of Abdul Qadir was shifted inside the jail to relieve the anger of the agitated people. Abdul Qadir's trial was held on July 13 in Srinagar jail. There were a lot of local Muslims come together to observe the trial. A young man gives Azan as he becomes obliged to pray during the trial. At the same time, at the behest of the governor of the Maharaja, he was shot. As soon as he was shot, another man stood up. He was also shot. Then stand up one more. Thus, on that day, one of the 22 Kashmiri Muslims died in the guilt of Azan. The show was stunned at first, but then the whole of Kashmir became congested. For the first time in the same year, local Muslim people staged a mass protest prolonged atrocities, oppression, and communal discrimination. It was this mass movement in 1931 that started the independence movement of Kashmir.

4. The Roots of Conflict

Because of the geographical importance of Kashmir, the level of political upheaval is very high here. Over the years, many rulers and regimes have changed here. The changing political and economic system of the world has repeatedly agitated Kashmir. In the present time, Kashmir is one of the most dangerous cores disputable in the world (Hilali 2001). But Kashmir's political instability prevailed before British rule in the Indian subcontinent. After World War II, the British economic crisis began. As a result, they took various steps to give freedom to their colonies. Under whose succession they started the process of giving independence to the Indian subcontinent. When the British left South Asia in 1947, two states, India and Pakistan were created based on religion. The British power, while granting independence to their subordinate territories, has decided to deal with the problem of shared taxation in the region. Analysts believe that the British dual policy in South Asia triggered the Kashmir crisis.(Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan 2019) According to this calculation, a look at the situation in Jammu and Kashmir shows that the majority of the people of the region are Muslims and their geographical, historical religious cultural orientation is to be included with Pakistan.(Haque 1991) But Hari Singh, the British loyal king of Jammu and Kashmir, wanted Kashmir not to be included with Pakistan, Joining India and not on his list of favorites. In 1947, most of the royal family in the Indian subcontinent were willing to join the newly born independent state of India or Pakistan. But the Maharaja of Kashmir, independent of the Himalayan state of Switzerland, wanted to rule Kashmir. But Mountbatten, the then British representative to India, had a hope that Kashmir would join India. So that the British will no longer have to face problems with Kashmir. But King Hari Sing of Jammu and Kashmir then used various political movements to keep Jammu and Kashmir independent.

In such a situation, On August 8 in 1947, the state of Jammu and Kashmir reached a standstill agreement with both Pakistan and India, leaving India and Pakistan behind with anyone. As a result, after 5 August in 1947, Jammu and Kashmir became virtually an independent country. The official beginning of the political crisis in Kashmir started from now, but the chaos in Kashmir started from a long time ago. It is said that the English completed the Amritsar treaty with the Sikhs, and through this treaty the British gave up the rule of Jammu and Kashmir in the hands of the Dogra kings in exchange for payment of some taxes. 1886 Lord Mayo became viceroy of India and strongly criticized the system. Because the British thought that Russia could cross the north-eastern border of India from the eastern north-eastern border to the mainland of India by crossing Baregal and Ishkoman. For this reason, they were wary of the Hanja, Nagab, Chilas, Kuniyal, Yasin and Gilgit regions under dangerous control and complete protection with no foreign powers. The Maharaja of Kashmir was interested in connecting with Russia. He hoped for recognition from Russia and, in addition, tried to avoid being British. As a result, the British suspected the king. At one time, the British pressured the emperor to take control of Kashmir.

Originally the Dogra kings of Kashmir were created by the English. They were patronized by the English. By early 1940, these kings did not pay any attention to the political direction of the English. That is one of the major aspects of the Kashmir problem. Sheikh Abdullah's role is another factor in the Kashmir crisis. Sheikh Abdullah has a political role behind the crisis that began in Kashmir in 1947. In 1930, when the demand for autonomous rule in British India began, the Kashmiris also started to speak, and then Sheikh Abdullah emerged. At that time Sheikh Abdullah was raised. Abdullah, a Kashmiri youth, received his MA degree in science from Aligarh University in India. As a Muslim, he was deprived of government service in Kashmir. Later he got involved in Kashmir politics. On the 13th of July 1931, Sheikh Abdullah established "All India Kashmir Committee". After that Sheikh Abdullah formed a political party called Muslim Conference with others. Sheikh Abdullah was elected the first president of the Muslim Conference and Golam Abbas was elected secretary. There was intense rivalry between the Muslim League and the Congress all over India throughout the year. The Congress and the Muslim League continued their efforts to win over the unidentified spokesperson of Kashmir, Sheikh Abdullah. Sheikh Abdullah leans towards the Congress. There were many reasons why Sheikh Abdullah leaned towards the Congress. Firstly, Sheikh Abdullah's father, Sheikh Mohammed Ibrahim, was a cloth merchant. Sheikh Abdullah's ancestor was a Hindu. One of Sheikh Abdullah's ancestors joined the ancestors of Congress leader Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru. It was a courtesy to this identity that Congress leader Jawaharlal Nehru became interested

in Sheikh Abdullah. Pandit Nehru kept in touch with Abdullah and was constantly in touch. At one-point Nehru and Sheikh Abdullah became good friends. Under the influence of Pandit Nehru Abdullah leans towards the Congress. In 1937, when Nehru visited Kashmir, Sheikh Abdullah accompanied Nehru. Nehru had a long discussion with Kashmir about the future of Kashmir. Later, Sheikh Abdullah was with Nehru during his visit to the border region. They were discussed in the border area with Abdul Gopher Khan, known as Border Gandhi. Nehru along with Gopher Khan and Abdullah campaigned extensively against the Muslim League's bipartisan theory. Secondly, with the influence of Kashmir's Hindu scholars on Sheikh Abdullah. Sheikh Abdullah's political affiliation with the Hindu scholar of Kashmir developed. These Kashmir scholars have never been interested in joining Pakistan. These scholars were Pro Indians. Abdullah was persuaded by Kashmir's scholars that they did not want any religious affiliation with politics. Sheikh Abdullah was a believer in secularism. In the wake of this situation, Abdullah formed a secular group in collaboration with Kashmir scholars. Abdullah became interested in India rather than Pakistan, based on religion. Sheikh Abdullah later implemented various programs in Kashmir in collaboration with the National Congress of India. On this occasion, he performed the National Conference Responsible Government Day program on May 7, 1936 in Jammu and Kashmir. In a speech on March 26, 1938, Sheikh Abdullah National Conference on Jammu and Kashmir's National Congress responded to the Sheikh Hindus by expressing their views on the formation of a nationalist secular platform with the Hindus. At this time, the Hindu leader of Jammu, took his side. At a keynote session of the National Conference, Nehru announced in his political statement: "All the world is on the move and India must move with it, not separately or in isolation. India must attain her full freedom based on unity. I hope that the conference will vies all these events that are hopping in true perspective so that the people of Kashmir may attain their freedom in the larger". (Palash 2017) As a result Sheikh Abdullah was loyal about Congress. Thirdly, 1930-1932, During this time, there was three round table meeting in London. During this meeting, the British Government took various measures on peace and order in India. It is proposed to give autonomy to the local states. Sheikh Abdullah has since hoped that if Kashmir gains autonomous rule, he will have the opportunity to become a representative of Kashmir.

In 8, the Congress referred to Kashmir as the State of India. In principle, it is described as one of the major causes of the crisis. On the other hand, Maharaja Hari Singh of Kashmir was determined not to hand over Kashmir to any other country. Maharaja Sheikh Abdullah considered the threat to both the National Conference and the Muslim Conference. The Maharaja could have called for national unity to sustain his power, but he did not want to remain

at the center of power in medieval Quaid. Another reason for the Kashmir crisis is the role of the then Hindu leaders in Kashmir. Although these Hindu scholars were few, they were politically and economically powerful. They were associated with the administration. The ruler of that time used to influence Hari Singh. In various activities, the influence of Kashmiri scholars on the various decisions of the Maharaja was noteworthy. After the end of Muslim rule in Kashmir in 1819, these Hindu leaders emerged. When the Dogra rule of Kashmir was established in Kashmir with the help of the British in 1846, Hindu scholars of Kashmir gained political advantage. When the political crisis over Kashmir started in the 1947, these scholars decided to support India. They continued to put pressure on the moharaja. They continued to maintain contact with the Indian Congress leaders. In fact, they believed that if Kashmir joined India, they would be able to practice their religion without restraint, in political and religious power. During this time, the Hindu religious leader, the husband-son of Jammu and Kashmir, was given the dream of forming a Hindu state. However, it was unrealistic that the Maharaja could not understand it. Lord Mountbatten was the last representative of the British in the Indian subcontinent. During the creation of Pakistan and India in 1947, several steps were implemented by the British Government. He was also a policymaker of the British Government. A review of history shows that Mountbatten played an important role in the last days of India, which has an impact today. In 1947, Mountbatten had a slightly different view of Kashmir. Mountbatten had proximity to Congress leader Jawaharlal Nehru. It is said that Mountbatten was influenced by Nehru. Mountbatten wanted to join Kashmir India because of Nehru's influence. Mountbatten first tried to contact King Hari Singh of Kashmir in a diplomatic manner. But when that failed, he met Maharaja Hari Singh directly, but Maharaja Hari Singh did not respond to Mountbatten's proposal.

On 18 June 1947, Lord Mountbatten travelled to Kashmir to join the Maharaja of Kashmir in India. (Mohiuddin 1997). He did not meet the Emperor during his visit to Kashmir. Because the king knew about Mountbatten's visit. The Maharaja did not see Mountbatten as an excuse for his illness. Lord Mount Batten, the British representative, could have solved the Kashmir problem by referendum if he wished. Mountbatten incorporated Pakistan by referendum in Sylhet region. Congress leader Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was interested in Kashmir in the beginning. In some cases, he preferred Kashmir more than Delhi. Neru exploited the influence of the Congress to bring Kashmir under control. In addition, the grassroots leader continued his efforts politically through Abdullah. He then sent Mountbatten to Kashmir. But all his efforts failed. But he was not disappointed. Later, the Congress leader sent Mohanchand Karamchand Gandhi. Gandhi met the Maharaja but there was no positive result. Then Nehru took a different

path. Gandhi contacted the Queen. Be able to bring him to the bag. Under the influence of the Empress, Aja Hari Singh changed the Prime Minister. This prime minister of the Maharaja was flexible with the Congress. Prime Minister Meher Chand visited Delhi several times. He sought to influence Maharaja Hari Singh to allow Kashmir to join India. During this time, Nehru continued to try to bring Sheikh Abdullah to the Maharaja under pressure. But the Maharaja was not in favor of joining either India or Pakistan. Karan Singh, the son of the Maharaja, said: My father was not in favor of joining India-Pakistan. His thinking was that Kashmir was a free India would be a peace symbol between Pakistan. Although Mountbatten failed, Jawaharlal Nehru did not despair of occupying Kashmir. Jawaharlal Nehru did not give up hope of Kashmir. Later, Congress sent Karamchand Gandhi to Kashmir with a special mission.

On August 1, 1947, Mahatma Gandhi faced a huge protest from the Kashmiri people on his way to Kashmir with a special mission before India became independent. In Srinagar, Maharaja Hari Singh met Gandhiji. Maharaja Hari Singh then removed Kashmir's Prime Minister Pandit Ramchandra Kak and appointed Congress candidate Meher Chand Mahajan as the Prime Minister. In 1947, Maharaja Hari Singh tried to establish a domination over the Punjo region. The people of Kashmir lost faith in Maharaja Hari Singh. When the possibility of joining India was replaced by Pakistan, the people of Kashmir started a movement. On 24, October in 1947, the people declared an independent Jammu and Kashmir state. (Cohen 2010) At this time the Maharaja started genocide in Jammu and Kashmir. On the other hand, the Muslim tribal people were furious over Maharaja Hari Singh. Because Hari Singh's army used to torture the tribals. As a result of which the people of Kashmir became angry and created a backdrop of armed resistance against the Maharaja. At the same time, Sheikh Abdullah and his National Conference tried to mobilize the people to counter the campaign of the tribes in Kashmir. The Muslim League repeatedly called on the Maharaja to keep watch over the interests of the people of Kashmir, but the Maharaja did not listen to the views of the people of Kashmir. When the Maharaja Hari Singh punished the Panjo area, people started agitating. During this time the Maharaja conducted military operations in the region. The tribal Muslim leader Mohammed Ibrahim started a war with 500,000 tribal army to counter Maharaja Hari Singh's huge military force. And some army were joint with muslims forse (After World War II, many of the Indian soldiers lost their jobs. Jammu and Kashmir had about 70,000 troops in the British East Indian Army. After World War II, these soldiers lost their jobs and returned to their territory with despair). The Maharaja handed over the weapons to the Sheikh youths in the face of the war. But the situation was getting worse. Maharaja Harising relied heavily on India. When the situation in Kashmir went out of his control, he sought military assistance from the Indian

government. At that time, Kashmir leader Sheikh Abdullah, who was fighting for self-rule, supported the decision to join Hari Singh's Indian Union (Shah n.d.).

During this time, the Pakistani government sent troops to Kashmir on October 23, 1947, in support of the Pashtun tribes. The Indian Government subsequently signed the Instrument of Accession Agreement with the Maharaja of Kashmir and based on which the Indian Army entered Jammu and Kashmir on 26 October 1947 (India/Jammu and Kashmir (1947-present) 2020). The Indian government launched a military operation in Kashmir, calling the Pathan tribal army a raid. On October 27, 1947, the Indian army reached Srinagar and occupied Jammu and Kashmir. At that time, the Indian Army sent the Maharaja of Kashmir with his family to Delhi. Later, the control of Kashmir and Srinagar fell into the hands of the Indian army. Literally the Indian Army was waiting for such kind a call (Ankit 2016). Pakistan did not accept it, so India fell into danger. When with Kashmir was a complex situation then viceroy Mountbatten advised to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to go united Security Council. Jawaharlal Nehru went to United Nation by Mount batten. (Indurthy 2005) By the time of Hari Singh's forces, the Sikhs and the Indian Army had been persecuted, six hundred thousand Muslims had left for Pakistan (Snedden 2007).

The problem of Kashmir started a long time ago, but in 1947 it took clear shape. After the creation of India and Pakistan based on religion in 1947, both sides claimed Kashmir as their own part. At that time, there was a need to play an important role in a sound solution between the two parties. But the mediocre British could not play a leading role. As a result, there was no solution to the Kashmir crisis at that time. Rather, it is still running. In 1947, the British failed to establish a bilateral and peaceful solution between Pakistan and India. As a result, India and Pakistan still have other border problems besides Kashmir (Cohen 2010). While the Kashmiri people are struggling to inspire independence, the three powerful powers in the context of Kashmir, India, Pakistan and China, have left the Kashmir issue delicate and unresolved. These superpowers are stopping the people of Kashmir from moving forward on their path to freedom, independence and destiny. The attitude of regional powers in the context of Kashmir. Kashmir such kind of state or region which clean of three powerful country its mine India's idea of Kashmir is: India considers Kashmir an integral part of it. India considers that the Instrument of Accession Agreement, signed by the 1947, is valid under the Government of India Act of 1935. India has been claiming from the beginning that the Maharaja of Kashmir wanted to stay with India. Due to the interest of the Maharaja, the Instrument of Accession with India was finally released on 23 October in 1947(Mohiuddin 1997).

Though the UN remarks on Kashmir referendum, India feels that there is no situation for referendum in Kashmir at present. Although India accepted Pakistan by accepting bipartisan theory, most Muslims did not accept this policy in the case of Kashmir. Because India thinks that Kashmir is geographically associated with India. India claims that according to Article 370 of the Constitution, Kashmir has been given enough autonomy so there is no need for independence. On July 2, 1971, the Simla Agreement was signed between India and Pakistan. India has also demanded that all problems, including Kashmir, be resolved through the Shimla agreement. In fact, in 1947 India understands that Kashmir is a major problem set for India. From that time, Kashmir has been negatively impacting various aspects of Indian society, which has led India to change its policy in Kashmir over and over (Ahmed 2019). Pakistan's idea of Kashmir is: The ruler of Kashmir, Maharaja is an unpopular ruler. The people of Kashmir gave him the legitimate right to make a deal on the question of independence, rather the people of Kashmir protested to oust him from power. For this reason, the treaty that the Maharaja signed with India in 1947 is invalid. This agreement is neither logical nor public-supported. Pakistan thinks that the people of Kashmir wanted to join Pakistan, but India has occupied Kashmir because of its military power. India's occupation is illegal. Pakistan considers Kashmir's independence as a right to self-control. Pakistan thinks India has not followed the bilateral theory of Kashmir. Pakistan wants Kashmir independence through UN mediation. In the context of Kashmir, China's attitude is that, the Chinese government did not accept the northern border of Kashmir. He thinks he owns some parts there. Like China Karakoram and Aksai China, (SCHOFIELD 2003) Arunachal Pradesh in India claims some parts of Himachal Pradesh as its own. In 1963, Trans-Karakoram reached a border agreement with Pakistan, but there was a border conflict with India. According to Nitasha Kaul; there are three different views of the three major powers in the region regarding Kashmir. Just as India considers Kashmir an integral part of it, India feels that it has been a part of India since the birth of Kashmir. Pakistan, on the other hand, thinks that it is a majority Muslim region, so it should be integrated with Pakistan or become independent based on the 1947 bilateral theory. And the Chinese government claims that Kashmir is essentially a territory under the ancient Tibetan Rast, which is part of China's homeland and occupies a territory in Kashmir based on this claim. Whose name is Aksai China (N. Kaul 2011). During the current Kashmir crisis, China supported Saraboda in Pakistan. Kashmiri which thinks that Jammu and Kashmir were never under India. Even this region was not under British colonial power. According to them, Kashmir has historically been independent and autonomous. It is wrong for Kashmir to be occupied by India and Pakistan, though small. One of the major prerequisites for resolving the crisis is to allow Kashmir to

operate independently under its original geographical size and volume. The agreement that the Maharaja fled from the capital and signed with India is legally baseless. The king has no right to contract. The freedom movement of the people of Kashmir is legal and politically legitimate and has nothing to do with terrorism or anything else. The biggest complaint of Kashmiris is that India is taking away Kashmir rights, trying to hide the mass movement in Kashmir.

5. Conclusion

Ownership or control of this Kashmir changed many times without the public's opinion or participation in Kashmir. There had been many problems with the control of Kashmir for many years, but the Kashmir problem has not been resolved until today. The majority people of Kashmir still dream of an independent homeland. In fact, in Kashmir, there is no other democratic solution to the problem other than a referendum. This situation arose, because Jawaharlal Nehru did not defend the promise of a referendum in Kashmir to make Kashmir the capital of India. The way the Indian government has tried to digest Kashmir since Nehru's time has not been successful. It is not possible for them to digest Kashmir. The Indian people are also suffering a lot for this. The political heat that is now visible in Kashmir has been created jointly by Mountbatten and Nehru. His continuation is still going on. Kashmir is not only the problem of India but also problems in Pakistan. Both are suffering from this problem. (Bose 1999) The point of view in this case is that it is not only the imperialists who are benefiting. As a result, communal tensions and conflicts between India and Pakistan have become a permanent issue, and both the ruling classes of India and Pakistan and their governments are also benefiting. These two states have been able to mislead and weaken the people's resistance against them by turning their eyes to Kashmir by diverting thousands of problems of their country. This is not to say that the British Empire was beyond planning. In addition, by these calculations, they divided British India in the way they wanted and gave it independence. During Indian rule, British imperialism continued to exploit and oppress the Indian people irrespective of caste or creed. Even after leaving India, they have created Kashmir problem for the sake of communalism in the lives of the people of India and to maintain a cordial relationship between the two countries. Kashmir's independence is surrounded by many countries. As a result, the main movement of Kashmiris is being suppressed. A recent statistic shows that most people in Kashmir want independence. China is united with Pakistan as they are with China India. Their claim is independent sovereign Kashmir. They want their self-control. On the other hand, the great powers of the world want to use the Kashmir problem for their own benefit. They have solved the problem of East Timor through the United Nations in

recent times for geological and political reasons. But the role of the big power in Kashmir is mysterious. Three military wars could not solve the Kashmir problem. The resolution of the Kashmir problem may be possible through a referendum or negotiation between South Asian countries under the supervision of the United Nations. Kashmir is called Time. Analysts believe that if nuclear war takes place in South Asia in the future, then Kashmir will be at its root. After the fourth Pakistan-India war, Kashmir may not have land, perhaps another Hiroshima. Kashmir problem is not just India-Pakistan problem, Kashmir context is associated with peace and stability in South Asia. If the Kashmir crisis is not resolved, all national of South Asian will have to pay a heavy price. Therefore, the solution of the Kashmir problem is the desire of all the peaceable people.

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