



JAMMU AND KASHMIR: AN OPEN TRAGIC STORY OF SUFFERINGS DUE TO POLITICAL AND ARMED CONFLICTS

Sudhir Kulkarni
Assistant Professor.



ABSTRACT :

The present paper, we have the revealed the topography and political circumstance of state pre-autonomy and post-freedom. We have likewise centered around the relationship of India and Pakistan where J&K stands a question that can trigger atomic war between the two domains in the area. We have likewise detailed the outfitted clash and mass killings of human in the J&K especially from 1989 equipped clash. Additionally in need we revealed the effects of political instability and furnished clashes on normal Kashmiri especially on youth, an essential piece of Kashmiri society or Pandits and the primary wellspring of financial, the travel industry.

KEYWORDS: *Jammu and Kashmir, War, Accession, Impacts, Conflicts.*

INTRODUCTION:

The territory of J&K contains the domains of Jammu, Kashmir, Ladakh and Gilgit. The province of J&K comprises of many low lying valleys like, Tawi valley, Chenab valley, Poonch valley, Sind valley and Lidder valley yet the principle valley is the valley of Kashmir. It imparts its outskirts to China in the east, Pakistan in the West, Afghanistan and Russia in the North and fields of Punjab and Himachal in the south and south-east. The province of J&K extends between 32°.17' N to 36°.58' North scope and East-west 73°.26' to 80°.30' longitude. From North to South, it expands 640 kms long and from East to West more than 480 kms in broadness. The aggregate region of the territory of J&K was 2, 22, 236 Sq Kms. After parcel (India and Pakistan) major topographical changes occurred in the state. Around 82,931 sq. kms under the control of Pakistan and around 64000 sq. kms under the occupation China in Ladakh known as Aksai Chin.¹

J&K PRE-INDEPENDENCE

Sir Henry Lawrence for Lord Harding made an assention "Arrangement of Amritsar" otherwise called "Deal deed of Kashmir" with Raja Gulab Singh on 16 Mar, 1846 A.D through which British Empire sold Kashmir to Gulab Singh for Rs 75 lakhs. The Dogra ruler, Maharaja Gulab Singh was likewise assume to every year present a steed, twelve immaculate shawl goats of endorsed breed (six male and six female) and three sets of Kashmiri shawls to the British government. Along these lines Gulab Singh turned into the leader of J&K. He established the framework of the cutting edge province of J&K. The state was controlled by the Dogra Maharajas until 1947, when inside political and outfitted obstruction and war between the new postcolonial country conditions of India and Pakistan finished monarchical standard. After Gulab Singh's demise, his kingdom passed on to his successors and was at last controlled by Maharajah Hari Singh until

1949. These rulers were known to be overbearing and onerous. In 1931, there was even a revolt and general distress among the dominant part Muslim population².

J&K POST-INDPENDENCE:

The territory of J&K contains the domains of Jammu, Kashmir, Ladakh and Gilgit. The province of J&K comprises of many low lying valleys like, Tawi valley, Chenab valley, Poonch valley, Sind valley and Lidder valley yet the principle valley is the valley of Kashmir. It imparts its outskirts to China in the east, Pakistan in the West, Afghanistan and Russia in the North and fields of Punjab and Himachal in the south and south-east. The province of J&K extends between 32°.17' N to 36°.58' North scope and East-west 73°.26' to 80°.30' longitude. From North to South, it expands 640 kms long and from East to West more than 480 kms in broadness. The aggregate region of the territory of J&K was 2, 22, 236 Sq Kms. After parcel (India and Pakistan) major topographical changes occurred in the state. Around 82,931 sq. kms under the control of Pakistan and around 64000 sq. kms under the occupation China in Ladakh known as Aksai Chin.¹

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OBJECTIVES

The destinations of the present investigation are as per the following:

- To gain the consideration of cognizant individuals towards the question of J&K state.
- To feature the enduring of normal Kashmiri.
- To feature the danger of atomic war in the district on the issue of J&K.

IMPACT OF ARMED CONFLICT ON J&K SINCE 1989:

Consistently, there are innumerable detailed instances of torment, assault, passings in authority, extrajudicial executions, and vanishings. Aimless viciousness has denoted the zone since 1989 and property worth many thousands was raised to the ground or else devastated. It prompted social issue, disorder, instructive backwardness, physical and emotional wellness weakening, mass mental gloom, mass embarrassment and outrageous defenselessness and the deteriorated social hostility. J&K have killed a huge number of individuals, and furthermore injured and dislodged a few thousands more. In numerous families, fathers of the people slaughtered were the principle bread workers of the families. Each individual in J&K is stressed over their lives. Extensive number of people (counting regular people, security powers and aggressors) were slaughtered in J&K and is appeared in table No1.118

IMPACT ON KASHMIRI PANDITS:

In the pervasive type of present day furnished clash, each area of the populace is influenced. Instability because of outfitted clash during the 1990s, under these terrible conditions Kashmiri Pandits began relocation and left their local Kashmir valley. Presently these Pandits have settled in different parts of the nation. The individuals who were government workers preceding relocation were balanced in their

particular divisions, in Jammu, Delhi and different parts of nation. Legislators and different pioneers have discussed their arrival, yet none could ensure their wellbeing. It must be noted, be that as it may, that there were Pandit families who did not move during the 1990s, and a portion of the vagrants later came back to the valley19-20.

IMPACT ON YOUTH:

Youth are severely influenced by savagery and dangers to their security in J&K struggle. Absence of occupations and openings has made disappointment, making jobless youth prime contender for enlistment by aggressor associations with assets and arms available to them. They have additionally experienced more neediness and absence of instruction because of progressing rough clash. Everybody has the privilege to life, freedom and security. In any case, immediate and aberrant brutality has compromised the lives of numerous Kashmiri youth and their security21.

IMPACT ON TOURISM:

Conflict not just prompts passings, annihilation of property, relocations and so forth yet in addition leave an enormous negative effect on the state. In Jammu and Kashmir the travel industry has been recognized as an industry with capability of improvement by farming and agriculture. The travel industry was viewed as a financial spine of the province of J&K on the grounds that the mechanical advancement is exceptionally constrained because of uneven territories. The travel industry helps in creating or changing in reverse and ruler territories in prosperous zones. In any case, now-a-days when we see towards J&K, is profoundly influenced by different conditions made out of the disrupted condition. J&K turned into an unsafe place for visitors. The contention has put a negative sign on the express, no vacationer whether neighborhood, national, universal isn't prepared to visit the state as they feel that there is high hazard engaged with visiting it22.3.0.0

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In the present paper, information has been gathered from optional sources particularly books, diaries, web connections and research papers and so on.

CONCLUSION:

The J&K struggle keeps on being uncertain after over six decades, fuelling the ordinary and atomic weapons contest among India and Pakistan. The state issue is viewed as the most difficult issue molding the relations between two territories and it is being viewed as one of the risk spots of the present day world. The proceeding with struggle in the J&K state is in a general sense not a regional debate among India and Pakistan. The issues of Kashmir struggle stay as trying as ever. Taking everything into account, the province of Jammu and Kashmir has truly endured a tremendous misfortune because of the furnished clash from the most recent 26 years and this thing must be clarified that the contention wouldn't help the state at any rate. So a superior shared arrangement should turn out with the goal that the province of Jammu and Kashmir can thrive in not so distant future.

SUGGESIONS

Clashes are a danger to the harmony and security of all countries around the globe and along these lines are wellspring of human misery. These should be maintained a strategic distance from and the social orders need to search for approaches to beat the circumstance through harmony and make serene social orders where individuals would cooperate to determine clashes, grow ethically, treat each other with equity, fulfill fundamental needs and regard one another. Basically, they would live in congruity and joined together.

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