



“UNDERSTANDING KASHMIR CONFLICT: A REVIEW OF LITERATURE”

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ABSTRACT

Literature review is an account of what has been published in connection with this research. The main purpose is to gain knowledge and ideas based on the previous establishment and get to know what their strength and weakness are in order to further enhance and upgrade the integration. It identifies the work done by other authors. This paper describes explores various studies that are related with Kashmir conflict in order to understand kashmir conflict.

KEYWORDS : Kashmir conflict, Indo-pak issue, etc

INTRODUCTION

A literature review is a text written by someone to consider the critical points of current knowledge including substantive findings as well as theoretical and methodological contributions to a particular topic. Generally, a researcher conducts and surveys the related literature in order to review the present status of a particular research topic. From the survey of literature, a researcher is able to know the quantum of work already done on his research topic so far and also helps to know the areas which are not touched, or yet to be undertaken. The overview of literature at the national or an international level is to be researched with the help of research reports, articles, books and other materials. The major benefits of literature reviews are: firstly, helps the researcher in avoiding duplication of efforts on the same research topic. Secondly, helps the researcher in adopting methodologies used successfully by other researchers, writers and policy makers. Thirdly, suggests new approaches in planning, organizing the investigation of research topic. Fourthly, helps to narrow down the research problem more clearly and lastly, assists investigators to develop firm understandings of theoretical implications of proposed inquiries.

Review Of Literature
Kalhana's Rajatrarangini, A chronicle of the kings of Kashmir by M.A. Stein

Kalhana's Rajatrarangini is the oldest and fullest record of Kashmir history. Sir Stein, recognising the inestimable value of the only work of its kind, succeeded in publishing the critical edition of the text as in 1892 which has been printed here as Vol. III. Later he followed this illustrious venture by presenting a fully annotated translation of the Chronicle, in two volumes, printed as Vol. I and Vol. II, the former containing the translation of the first seven tarangas from the original Sanskrit and the later that of the remaining eighth taranga.

The translation is preceded by a comprehensive and scholarly Introduction in which Stein has endeavoured to elucidate in the first place the data which can be gathered as regards the person of Kalhana, his family and the milieu in which he lived. In the second chapter (of the Introduction) the author has examined as closely as our available materials would permit, the objects and methods which guided Kalhana in the composition of his work, the sources he used for it and the form which he gave to his narrative.

My Frozen Turbulence In Kashmir: Jagmohan

My Frozen Turbulence in Kashmir: Jagmohan- Mr Jagmohan had two tenures in J&K as Governor / Administrator- April 1984 to July 1989 and from Jan to May 1990 when he was ousted and forced to resign by political parties. The book contains the following description of work done to tone up administration in the militancy prone state of J&K- (1) constitution of Shrine Board- At Vaishno Devi Temple about 10 lakh pilgrims visit each year. Newly constituted Shrine Board maintains the infrastructure properly aiding comfort to pilgrims. (2) Control over corruption- Under Article 370 Indian laws like wealth tax, Urban Land Ceiling Act, gift tax etc are not applicable to transactions in J&K thus renewal of lease of Nedous Hotel, Santur Hotel were done at minimum possible premium. Mr Jagmohan tried to impose all laws strictly and control corruption. (3) General Administration was strict and people avowed faith in administration. (4) Government counsel and pleaders did not file proper complaints on proper prescribed forms. He ensured that in all criminal complaints the Government case was reasonably represented.

Nilmat Puran

The Nilamata is a Kashmiri Purana referred to by Kalhana as one of the sources of the ancient history of Kasmira. Buhler, whom goes the credit of saving its manuscripts, states on page 41 of his Report, "It great value lies therein that it is a real mine of information regarding the sacred places of Kashmir and their legends which are required to explain the Rajatarangini and that it shows how Kalhana has used his sources". But as a matter of fact the Nilamata gives besides, the account of sacred places, a lot of information about the Kasmiri way of living. The picture of ancient 'Kasmira' presented by its study is not complete and compact, still it is significant for its value which is supplementary to that of the Rajatarangini. While the Rajatarangini acquaints us with kings, queens and ministers of 'Kasmira', the Nilamata generally speaks of common men in their homes, streets, gardens and temples.

Kashmir: A Disputed Legacy (1846- 1990) By Alastair Lamb

The Kashmir dispute has dominated India-Pakistan relations ever since the Transfer of Power in 1947. Alastair Lamb examines the history of this dispute from its remote origins in the first half of the nineteenth century—when the State of Jammu and Kashmir was created by the British sale of Kashmir to the Raja of Jammu—until the spring of 1990, when India and Pakistan appeared to be on the verge of a fourth armed conflict over this contested inheritance from the British Raj. A formidable body of myth has accumulated concerning the chain of events which, starting with the Partition of the Punjab by the Radcliffe Commission in August 1947, culminated in the overt Indian intervention in Jammu and Kashmir. In this book, Lamb provides a detailed account of the history of the Northern Frontier (which included Hunza and north-eastern Ladakh) in the final years of the British Raj and he shows how this may well have set the scene for British policy towards Jammu and Kashmir in 1947. The book also deals with Jammu and Kashmir since October 1947, and includes a detailed history of UN participation, Indo-Pakistani negotiations, Chinese involvement, the State's internal politics, and the origins of the insurgency.



Source: University of Texas Library

A Long Dream of Home: The Persecution, Exile And Exodus Of Kashmiri Pandits By Siddhartha Gigoo & Vasad Sharma

Twenty-five years ago, in the winter of 1990, about four hundred thousand Pandits of Kashmir were forced to leave Kashmir, their homeland, to save their lives when militancy erupted there. Even today, they continue to live as 'internally displaced migrants' in their own country. While most Kashmiri Pandits have now carved a niche for themselves in different parts of India, several thousands are still languishing in migrant camps in and around Jammu. The stories of their struggles and plight have remained untold for years.

Valley of Kashmir – Walter Lawrence

The Valley of Kashmir (1895) is a travel book by the English writer Sir Walter Roper Lawrence. The author served in the Indian Civil Service in British India during which he was appointed as a first Settlement Commissioner of Kashmir. The Valley of Kashmir is the summary of Lawrence's visit to Kashmir, which he did while travelling to almost every corner of the Valley and developed a close affinity with the people who figure prominently in his work. It describes the geography, culture in brief and the hardships faced by the Kashmiri people under the tyrannic rule of Dogras. The book is recognised as the masterpiece of the history of Kashmir Valley. It depicted the true image of the people of Kashmir before the world, which was never done before.

Integration of The Indian State (2016) V P Menon

The author has taken up the integration of the States first, because the events of the four hectic years, 1947 to 1951, are so vivid. Today we think of the integration of the States only in terms of the consolidation of the country, but few pause to consider the toils and anxieties that had to be undergone till, step by step, the edifice of a consolidated India was enshrined in the Constitution. It was a co-operative effort in which everyone from Sardar — our inspiration and light — down to the rank and file played his part.

Legal Documents on J&K (2016):

The book presents the basic and most important legal documents relating to the state of Jammu & Kashmir as they stand, uncainted by convenient and propoandist interpretation. They simply present the picture as it exists. This book is a collection of the legal documents, which may also be referred to as primary material. These documents possess a legal and binding force. They are uncontroversial and free from the subjugation of any conspiracy theories.

The Transfer of Power in India (2017) by VP Menon

In writing this book, the author has endeavored to adhere to a factual narration, avoiding the expression of personal opinions as far as possible. The first two chapters give a historical background from the transfer of government by the East India Company to the British Crown, so as to enable the reader to appreciate more clearly the events which followed. The author has given a detailed description of events from II World War 1939 to transfer of power in August 1947.

Flames of the Chinar - Shaikh Abdullah

It is an autobiography of Shaikh Abdullah and present only one point of view that of Shaikh since the book was originally dictated from 1979 till his death in 1982. We have a series of historic events remembered by a man in his mid 70's. At the heart of Shaikh Abdullah's argument is his conviction that the two nation theory was fundamentally flawed. If all his apparent vacillations are seen against this backdrop, it becomes more clear where Kashmir's only popular leader stood on the issue which continues to plague us to this day firmly with secularism and against Pakistan.

CONCLUSION

The Kashmir conflict is a territorial conflict over the Kashmir region, primarily between India and Pakistan, with China playing a third-party role. The conflict started after the partition of India in 1947 as both India and Pakistan claimed the entirety of the former princely state of Jammu and Kashmir. It is a dispute over the region that escalated into three wars between India and Pakistan and several other armed skirmishes. India controls approximately 55% of the land area of the region that includes Jammu, the Kashmir Valley, most of Ladakh, the Siachen Glacier, and 70% of its population; Pakistan controls approximately 35% of the land area that includes Azad Kashmir and Gilgit-Baltistan; and China controls the remaining 20% of the land area that includes the Aksai Chin region, the mostly uninhabited Trans-Karakoram Tract, and part of the Demchok sector.

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