CONCLUSION
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As per my views, even after instigation the proxy war in Jammu and Kashmir for more than sixty one years, the Pakistan military establishment dream of bleeding the Indian Security force which has not been realized. Their resolute fighting compelled Pakistan to beat a retreat from Kargil and foiled its attempted to sponsor armed mercenaries to destabilize Kashmir.

Pakistan's obsession with Kashmir however, has taken more than 50,000 lives during the last decade. The time has finally arrived for Pakistan to relief its filly which, has bled it, converted it into a failed state on the military solution has obviously not succeeded, the answer lies in having peaceful relation with India by recognizing the sanctity of the existing Line of Control (LOC) and eventually transforming the de facto Line of Control to a de international border between two South Asian Nations.

The LOC was known earlier as the Cease Fire Line before the Shimla Accord, and as a result of UN Security Council Resolution in 1949. Immediately after gaining freedom in Aug. 1947, Pakistan army in the guises of Pathan tribal had attacked the formal princely state of Kashmir its ruler had legally acceded to India after signing an instrument of accession under the provision of the Indian independence act passed by the British Parliament earlier that year.

The Line of Control is more than 700 km. long, from Akhnoor Sector in the south, proceeding north and north-eastward and, ending up at point NJ 9842 near Thang, south of the Siachen glacier. There after, it was left unmarked up to be natural border of India in the extreme north as this region was considered inaccessible.

The Indian Parliament has passed a resolution declaring the whole state of Jammu and Kashmir, including the part across the LOC under Pakistan military occupation, as an integral part of India. With the passage of time, the resolution had disappeared public memory. But the tough stance of
the BJP led government, especially after the toppling of the democratic government in Pakistan has revived it.

The India Prime Minister had also expressed his government propelling the US to emphasis the sanctity of the LOC, to avoid a military flare up in South Asia. The US pressure may force India and Pakistan to find a final solution to the Kashmir problem by converting the LOC into a permanent international border.

A territorial status-quo in Jammu & Kashmir will definitely, be to India advantage. The ceasefire line, since converted in to LOC is not natural border separating POK from J&K, but it certainly delineates the ethnic, cultural and linguistic divide in the state. On the Indian side the Kashmir and Dogri ethos is apparent, and corresponds with Pan-Indian Secularism, but the population on the other side is ethnically closer to Pakistan heartland, focusing around Lahore and Rawalpindi.

The Americans Europeans and other power have repeatedly advised Islamabad to respect the LOC and desist from armed intervention in the State, but the Pakistan leadership has been justifying as the means to liberate Kashmir.

The highly fundamentalist vision of Islamabad policy makers sees the territory of J&K as crucial to Pakistani existence on the basis to the Muslim League to nation theory. The bitter truth needs to be appreciated by Islamabad is that any government in New Delhi which tries to withdraw from Kashmir hoped for by Islamabad, would not survive in office.

In the short term, India will have live with persistent Pakistan hostility even while it may attempts, in vain-if past experience is good evidence, a new cycle policies, ranging from military action to constructive engagement. What however, About the Kashmir issue? A permanent division of Jammu & Kashmir, between India and Pakistan, along the present Line of Control (LOC), with minor adjustment if need be, in medium of the problem.
While such a move would mean that India would have to forsake its commitment to the unanimous parliamentary resolution that calls for reclaiming the territory "Under Pakistan Occupation", and for Pakistan to give up its traditional claim to all of Kashmir, a conversion of the present Line of Control into an international border would settle a problem which has defined a solution for more than sixty one years.

The LOC corresponds, more or less, to the Cease-Fire Line (CFL). Recall that CFL was created after the suspension of armed hostilities between India and Pakistan on Jan. 1, 1949, but it was delineated on maps during the Karachi agreement of July 27, 1949, formally known as the "Agreement between military representative of India and Pakistan regarding the establishment of a cease-fire in the state of Jammu and Kashmir".

By Nov. 3, 1949, with the help of United Nation's military observers, the border on map had been demarcated on the ground by the two sides. The CFL, however, was demarcated only from the west of the Chenab River up to map coordinate NJ 9842, and not beyond. The absence of any physical demarcation has led to competing claims over the Siachen glacier, but the legality of the CFL itself has never been questioned.

The CFL, with minor changes, became the LOC after the Shimla Agreement of Jul. 2, 1972. It was delineated on maps and demarcated by top military officers from both India and Pakistan. Until the Pakistan intrusion in Kargil, the sanctity the LOC had been accepted and respected as such by the Government in Islamabad and New Delhi and their military commanders on the border. In short, the CFL/LOC has been the de facto border for 61 years.

Kashmir once paradise on earth is presently burning in the flames of militancy. History bears witness to the fact that no Kashmiri in the heart of his hearts welcomes this blood both or wants to see it continue, yet is caught in the dance of death.

The causes of the militancy can not be traced from the events that immediately followed 2008 election. But need to be analyzed in its historicity.
It was during the Maharaja Hari Singh's rule that freedom movement of Kashmir was launched by the emerging middle class of Kashmir, in the beginning of the thirties of the twentieth century, with its own program and indigenous character. It was basically launched to free Kashmir from the age old autocratic rule. Every Kashmiri enthusiastically participated in the movement with an underlying objective of seeing Kashmir as an independent entity because of its glorious heritage.

Despite the blazing trials and the odds which the freedom fighter had to undergo, they continued to sustain the movement with the main monitory help of foreign countries and the moral political and external support of neighboring countries. In our thesis we would like to raise the issue of the nature and the character of the movement.

Due to the diversity of opinion, it is difficult at this point of time to know the true character of the Kashmir problem. However, it can be better understood by studying socio-economic background of the common Kashmir militants, it is needless to mention that these leader work actually represent the social forces of Kashmir. The causes and character of the militancy can be traced by studying the case and social forces which prompted the militant leader of Kashmir to opt for an armed struggle.

Another view with regard to the militancy in Kashmir is it was launched on the behest of some neighboring country, which very nicely used the discontent of Kashmiri's against the established authorities and their patrons. Kashmir problem is the cause of conflict between the two nations, but Indo-Pak governments are trying to solve this problem by discussing with each other on the peace table.