PREFACE

In this research work, the period has been considered from 1947 i.e. when Indo-Pak gained independence to 2000. After that the relation of the both countries are not better due to the Kashmir issue.

This multi-volume work intended to cover the burning issue of Kashmir between India and Pakistan from 1947 to 2000. It will serve the needs of historians, student, research and all those who are interested to know about real factors behind Indo-Pak conflict.

Pakistan came in to being on the basis of two-nation theory. Ever since the partition, relations between the two countries have remained far from cordial. The bone of contention in their post-partition strained relations has been the Jammu and Kashmir state which is the most northernly state of India. On 20 Oct.1947, the Pak raiders invaded Kashmir. Consequently, the two countries were at a limited and localised war for 14 months up to 01 Jan 1949 when a ceasefire came into force. The dispute remained dead locked resulting in continuous ill-feeling and mistrust between the two countries. The Kashmir dispute was again the basic cause for Indo-Pak war 1965, and Kargil 1999. Pakistan has described the issue of Jammu and Kashmir as the outstanding International dispute in South Asia.

In present situation its strategy of bleeding India through a thousand cuts, for over a decade. Pakistan has been waging a proxy war in Jammu and Kashmir and other parts of India through mercenary terrorists that it calls Mujahideen. Pakistan has been recruiting, training, arming, equipping and indoctrinating misguided youth of various nationalities through several fundamentalist, Islamist organisations to wage a holy war. Its Army has been actively aiding and abetting infiltration along the Line of Control (LOC). Its ISI controlled Jehad factories have been working overtime to produce fidayeen suicide squads for launching fool hardly raids on security forces' camps and installations.

Dealing with this primary threat, India has shown remarkable restraint by limiting its military operations to eliminate Pakistan-sponsored military to its own territory However, India's patience is not infinite and its threshold of tolerance was crossed on December 13, 2001, and 26/11 attack on Mumbai,
when an attempt by a fidayeen squad of the Pakistan-based Lashkar-e-Toiba to cause mayhem inside India's Parliament/Mumbai was foiled by security forces.

Pakistan proxy by war against India is now over a decade old. Pakistan officially not accepts that it is providing diplomatic political and moral support to Kashmir militants. However, its now internationally accepted that the Pakistan Army and the Inter Services Intelligence (ISI) directorate are providing military training, weapons, military equipment, ammunition and explosives to the militants, besides financial support. The ISI spends approximately Rs. 5 Crore per month for its proxy war.

The study provides a detailed exegesis of nature of conflict between India and Pakistan. India and Pakistan share a history of rivalry and conflict that spans over sixty one years. The primary focus of their conflict has been the disputed territory of Jammu and Kashmir. The threat of war over Kashmir is ever present; the consequences of the decision to develop nuclear weapons must the carefully considered by both countries. Both India and Pakistan tested nuclear weapons and ballistic missiles over the past year, so conflict now threatens more dire consequences if not quickly suppressed. To day, India and Pakistan are on the threshold of nuclear weaponization in a reign that has significant borer disputes and world's highest incident of terrorist violence.

Due to the diversity of opinion by many author, it is difficult at this point of time to know the trail character of the Kashmir problem. However, it can be better understood by studying Socio-economic background of the common Kashmiri militants. There can not be a new beginning for the Kashmiri's without a good beginning between India and Pakistan, and there cannot be any beginning for South Asia without a friendly relationship between the twin brothers of subcontinent.

India and Pakistan have to work together to solve the Jammu & Kashmir problem amicably. Violence is not a solution No. third party can do any thing. It is letter to view the thing in practical shape and work honestly so that the present arms race between the two brothers comes to an end and every Indian and every Pakistani can lead their life happily.