There have been a number of documents, reports, books, pamphlets, articles etc., on Kashmir. Various aspects of Kashmir have been covered or dealt with in these writings. Some relate to the history and culture of the region. Some relate to the freedom struggle in this region. Some relate to the problems of the minorities there. Some have discussed the questions of aggression and accession of Kashmir. Some have spoken about the "truth" about Kashmir. Some have told the "story" of Kashmir. Some have analysed the "bungling" in Kashmir. Some like Gururaja Rao have discussed the legal aspects of the Kashmir problem. Some researchers like Surendra Chopra have worked on some vital aspects like UN mediation in Kashmir. It was felt that there was a need for comprehensive and thorough work or comprehensive analysis of the Kashmir problem. So such an analysis forms the subject and object of this thesis.

The research work was begun under the guidance of the late Professor G.S. Halappa. After his unfortunate passing away the work has been continued under the guidance of Dr. R.T. Jangam.
The data for the work have been derived from a variety of sources. Documents, reports, and private correspondence and letters etc have been studied in order to understand and analyse the various aspects of the Kashmir problem. Official documents of the United Nations and the white papers of the governments of India and Pakistan have been of considerable help. A good deal of help has been derived from the back and current files of the various periodicals, notably the following:

1. Samyukta Karnataka, Hubli.
2. Deccan Herald, Bangalore.
3. Indian Express, Bangalore.
4. Hindu, Madras.
5. Times of India, Bombay.
7. Statesman, Calcutta.
8. Tribune, Ambala.

A number of periodicals of Pakistan, United Kingdom, United States as well as the Soviet Union and China have also been consulted. The collections in various libraries have been of great assistance in obtaining and analysing
the data. Libraries of the Karnatak, Bangalore and Bombay universities as well as the Kashmir university library at Srinagar have been very useful. Other libraries used have been: Research and Museum Library at Srinagar, the library of Indian School of International Studies (which is now a part of the Jawaharlal Nehru University), the United Nations library at New Delhi and the United States Information Service Library at Madras.

A good deal of vital data has been collected by means of participant observation and interview. The participant observation was conducted for 4 months in one case and 2 months in another case. During these periods data were collected by discussions with people from various walks of life and firsthand observation of various types of activities and happenings in the region. A number of interviews were held with various articulate leaders both inside and outside Kashmir. This fact has been mentioned in the bibliography of this work. However particulars of the interviews cannot be disclosed because the interviews have been held on various sensitive issues involved in the Kashmir situation and the interviewees have desired that they remain anonymous.
After the data collection tentative chapterisation was attempted. Trips were made again to the various library centres, newspaper offices and to Kashmir to give the data a last minute check.

The work has been organised in terms of 8 chapters, a select bibliography, appendices and maps. The first chapter presents an analysis of geopolitical and historical position of Kashmir. The second chapter deals with the aggression by the tribesmen and accession of Kashmir to the Indian union. The third chapter relates to the Kashmir problem going to the United Nations. The second and third chapters may be said to constitute the statement of the Kashmir problem. That is to say, factors of aggression and accession and the problem being taken by India to the United Nations constitute the Kashmir problem (and it is this problem which has been sought to be solved in subsequent years). The fourth chapter relates to how the Kashmir problem continues in the United Nations and how it has suffered variously despite the various meetings, conferences, efforts at mediation and arbitration and so on. This chapter relates to the various reports, commissions and debates etc. in the Security Council. This is a rather long chapter. The fifth chapter relates to the discussion
of the policies adopted by the various major powers.
In particular, policies of the four major powers have been
discussed. The major powers are the United States,
United Kingdom, Soviet Union, and China. The sixth chapter
relates to the post-1971 developments in Kashmir. As will
be clear in course of this chapter the post-1971 developments
have been very crucial and we may say that these developments
have largely contributed to the solution of the Kashmir
problem, taking Kashmir in the sense of Indian Kashmir.
The 1971 Indo-Pakistani war resulted in the emergence of
Bangladesh and a tremendous reduction in size of the
erstwhile nation of Pakistan, and emergence of India as
a nation stronger than before. Sheikh Abdullah and his
associates began thinking on new, constructive lines and
they positively responded to a number of steps initiated
by New Delhi for strengthening the politics and
administration of the region. With the installation of
Sheikh Abdullah as the chief minister of Kashmir, the
Kashmir problem, as far as Indian Kashmir is concerned,
may be said to have found its own solution. The seventh
chapter discusses the various competing solutions offered
to the problem of Kashmir. Some of these solutions have
been entertained seriously, others less so. Efforts
have been made to see Kashmir as an eastern Switzerland
and as an independent tourist country whose independence and sovereignty might be guaranteed by the various guarantors like India, Pakistan, China, Soviet Union etc. Solutions of federation or confederation have also been offered. Partition has also been suggested as a solution to the Kashmir problem. In case of partition, Jammu and Ladakh are supposed to go to India, Azad Kashmir and the Kargil sector are supposed to go to Pakistan and the valley of Kashmir is supposed to remain independent. In retrospect and prospect we may say however that the present solution, the solution of Indian Kashmir being retained and Azad Kashmir being expected to join it is likely to remain valid and practical for some years to come. As we have described in the relative chapters Sheikh Abdullah and his associates are keen on the Azad Kashmir area joining Indian Kashmir. But at this stage it is not easy to say when and how this may happen. The eighth chapter is the last chapter. It sums up the various analyses and discussions in the various chapters and contains concluding observations.

A select bibliography of documents, reports, books, periodicals, newspapers, articles etc. has been appended after the chapters. Appendices containing the texts of
important treaties, resolutions or letters etc. have been provided. A few maps which would help one in seeing clearly the various regions and situations in Kashmir have also been provided.

Wherever suitable or advisable quotations of suitable length have been given.

Footnotes have been organised and provided at the end of every chapter. It has of course not been possible to maintain any uniformity as/the size or frequency of the footnotes. In some chapters they have been more and frequent, in others they have not been so.

As regards typing space, double space has been used throughout except in a few places where variation is allowed for space fitting reasons.

As regards format, style, punctuation etc. a number of manuals including the University of Chicago's A Manual of Style (12th edition) have been consulted. However departures where they were found suitable or efficient from the standpoint of the treatment of the subject have been effected.
Other things being equal and barring exceptions, an emphasis is placed on less punctuations than more. It is hoped that this will be evident in course of the body of the text, footnotes, bibliography and appendices etc.

In view of the considerations of rationality, economy, tradition, handicaps or limitations of the typist, a number of style uniformities or particularities have been sought to be observed in this work. Some of the principal or illustrative ones are given below. (Exceptions are made or allowed in the contexts of headings and tables, bibliography, appendices, quotations and canons of grammar etc.)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ahmad Shah Abdali</td>
<td>Broadly</td>
<td>central government</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All India</td>
<td>Broadly speaking</td>
<td>(c g small.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All Kashmir amendment</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and or</td>
<td>(Commas before and after “and”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and “or” when they are followed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>And so on</td>
<td>(No commas are to precede “And”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and so on</td>
<td>or “and” no commas are to</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>follow “on”.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Uniform spelling.*

*(No hyphen in between.)*

*(No hyphen in between.)*

*(a small.)*

*(Commas before and after “and” and “or” when they are followed by the last things or entities in the series are optional.)*

*(No commas are to precede “And” or “and” no commas are to follow “on”.)*

*(No comma after “Broadly” when it occurs at the beginning of a sentence.)*

*(No comma after “Broadly speaking” when it occurs at the beginning of a sentence.)*
chief minister (c m small.)
commonwealth (c small.)
constituent assembly (c a small.)
council (c small = Security Council.)
crown (c capital.)

darbar (Uniform spelling.)

Date
22 June 1976 (No abbreviations, no punctuation.)
Day Friday (No abbreviations.)
Dbuleep Singh (Uniform spelling.)

Directions north south east
northwestern (No hyphen in between.)

Exception: North West Frontier

(British) empire (e small.)

etc. (No commas before or after etc.)
Finally (No comma after "Finally" when it occurs at the beginning of a sentence.)
foreign minister (f a small.)
fullstop (Provide space between a fullstop and dots like this . . . .)

General Assembly (g a capitals.)
Generally (No comma after "Generally" when it occurs at the beginning of a sentence.)
governor (g small.)
governor general (g g small and no hyphen in between.)
government (g small.)

hence (No comma after.)
however (No commas before or after.)
Hyphen (-) (Use of hyphens is avoided. Words, two or more, are allowed to remain separate or combined where advisable, as e.g. firsthand.)
I

Split infinitive (Is allowed if it makes for an otherwise more efficient sentence.)

In general (No comma after "In general" when it occurs at the beginning of a sentence.)

K

Khwaja Zahir-ud-din Diddamari (Uniform spelling.)
Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan (Uniform spelling.)

L

Lastly (No comma after "Lastly" when it occurs at the beginning of a sentence.)

Later (No comma after "Later" when it occurs at the beginning of a sentence.)

M

maharaja (m small.)
Moghul (m capital.)

xviii
namely (No commas before or after.)
Names of periodicals in the body of text to be underlined
  e.g. *Dawn*, *Hindu*.

P

parliament (p small.)
Part I, II etc. (of resolutions etc.)
  (P capital.)
party (p small.)
premier (p small.)
President (p capital.)
prime minister (p m small.)
the Punjab (u and use of "the" Punjab preferred.)

S
s, not s, to be used in word formation.
  e.g. organise
  organisation
sanad (s small, to be italicised.)
Secretary General (s g capitals.)
Security Council (s c capitals.)
state
state government
Syed Mir Qasim

T

The

"the" ("the" as prefix of names of newspapers not to appear as far as possible and not to be italicised in any case.)

"the" (Before a particular state, party etc. is preferred.)

dependence

thousands etc. (Commas are to be supplied after thousands, lakhs, millions and crores etc.)

thus (No comma after.)

U

UK (No fullstops.)

Ultimately (No comma after "ultimately" when it occurs at the beginning of a sentence.)

UN (No fullstops.)
UNO (No fullstops.)
UN Assembly (a capital.)
union list (u 1 small.)
union of India (or Indian Union) (u small.)
US (No fullstopt.)
USA (No fullstopt.)
USSR (No fullstopt.)

V
Vice versa (Two words. No italicisation.)

Y
(writing of) years 1920s (No apostrophe.)
1930s