Preface

Jammu and Kashmir obsoletely spelled Cashmere north western region of south Asia. The Jammu and Kashmir state has been particular political entity for over a hundred years, it cannot be denied that geographically, ethnically, culturally and historically, it is composed of five separate homogeneous regions, namely Jammu, Kashmir (both sides) Ladakh, Baltistan and Gilgit.

Sell –out is a common natural sneering expression for the compromising of a personal integrity, morality, authenticity or Ideology in exchange for individual gains. In political movement a “sell out”’ is a person or group claims to adhere to one ideology, only to fallow these claims up with actions contradicting them, such as a revolutionary group claiming to fight for a particular cause but failing to continue this upon obtaining power.

The state of Jammu and Kashmir came into existence as a result of the conquest of the Punjab by the British in 1845. The Jammu and Kashmir province was handed over to Gulab Singh by Sell – out deal of seventy five Lakhs of Nanakshahi rupees by British. Gulab Singh laid the foundation of Dogra rule in the state. The Dogras retained the feudal structure of society. The Muslim subjects who formed the bulk of the population bore the heaviest brunt and burden of the Dogra autocracy which was restrictive, despotic and exploitative. The freedom movement was actually a vigorous struggle against the oppressive rule of the Dogras (the Sell- out deal).

The present work is a compressive survey of the history and nature of sell- out politics in Jammu and Kashmir. The events which occurred due to sell- out have been chronologically surveyed. The present study also concentrates on the general economic and political conditions of the people and various other forces which were directly or indirectly involved in the long struggle. To give a historical continuity to the subject it has been found necessary to analysis the early historical background of the state: the political and economic structure in which the people of the state lived. The general uprising of the Muslim subjects against the Dogra (sell- out deal) in 1931 was a culmination of the number of early political struggle and trends towards social reforms. All these significant development have been traced and analyzed so as to present a historical setting for what happened in 1846 and afterwards. The sell – out
has also been examined in the large extent of contemporary events of India. The present work also examines the problem of the minorities. It attempts therefore, analysis of the attitude of minorities towards the movement during the present survey. Besides, the freedom movement in Kashmir led exclusively by the Muslim masses under the banner of all Jammu and Kashmir Conference was never communal. This party laid foundation of various reforms in the state. The said movement was too sold out for no reasons. So for no serious study on sell-out, especially on selected periods has taken place. The present work has been undertaken to express the fresh grounds in both politics and history of sell-out in Jammu and Kashmir.