Figure 1.1

Source: Shri Pratab Singh museum, The photograph denotes the culture of Kashmiri people
The objective of this research is to travel around the theory of sell out politics, its cause and nature at the Jammu and Kashmir context. Specifically, this study aims to investigate the governments during the sell out took place and their justification of it. The study also attempts to explore how the people re-acted the governments during sell out took place. The research tries to explain the impact of sell out on the people of Kashmir.

1.1: Introduction

Sell out is to give up or yield in exchange for value or payment. One who betrays a cause for personal progress Barrack Obama, Condoleezza Rice, Bill Cosby, Oprah, Michael Jordan have common at some point that they have been labeled a sell out to their breed. Randall Kennedy, takes up the topic in his latest book, sell out the politics of radical Betrayal. A sell out is a person who betrays something he/she is said to owe allegiance. When used in a radical context among African Americans, sell out is a disparaging term that refers to blacks who knowing or with gross negligence acts against the interests of blacks as a whole. It 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 follow 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. Like a Political party who has formed a coalition with another party which it has historically opposed. Like, In UK coalition of conservative party with liberal Democratic Party in 2010 general elections. In Jammu and Kashmir Hari Singh invited National Conference to depute its two representatives to join his government in 1954. thus Beg and Ram Ganga joined the cabinet of Ram Chander Kak (PM). In 1965 NC merged with INC. In 1974 National Conference made coalition with Congress. G.M. Shah in 1984 made coalition with Congress. In 2002 PDP made coalition with congress again in 2008 NC with Congress. In 2014 coalition government was made between PDP and BJP.

“The deal of worth Seventy Five lakhs”. ‘Accepted and Patented by none other than company’. The state of Jammu and Kashmir was created by the British Raj for its own imperial ends. In this it was aided by the treachery of the Dogra chieftain, Gulab Singh, to his master in Lahore, the Sikh Darbar, and When Ranjit Singh died in 1839.
The Sikh Empire began to come apart. The British were awaiting his death to annex the Punjab and Gulab Singh to acquire Kashmir through him. While still in the service of Sikh kingdom, he began ingratiating himself with the British. On 13 December 1845 Governor General Sir Hinery Hardinge declared war on the Sikhs, the peace terms were negotiated by none than Gulab Singh. Despite his loyalty to Lahore Darbar, he withheld any help to his master. Gulab Singh’s betrayal ensured Lahore’s defeat in the first Anglo war of 1845. By the bargain of Lahore dated ninth March 1846 the state was compelled to surrender all the – Sutlej domains, Beas – Sutlej Doab, the regions of Hazari and Kashmir to East India Company, speaking to the British government. Article XI1 of Lahore settlement expresses that Gulab Singh will be given every single hilly range of Kashmir in a separate Agreement for his help to British. That separate Agreement was the notorious arrangement of Amritsar bargain marked on sixteenth March 1846. Hafeez Jalandhari called it a sel brute arrangement in his celebrated lyric panchatter lakh ka sauda, interpreted in English by Noor Zaheer. Article III of the Amritsar settlement expresses that with regards to exchange made to him and his beneficiaries ... Maharaja Gulab Singh should pay the United Kingdom Government the entirety of seventy five Lakh of Rupees (Nanakshahi), fifty lakhs to be paid for the sanction of this Treaty and Twenty-five lakh prior to 1 October of the present year 1846 AD. Because of the of the unabated tension built by the British and bolstered by confirmations he was requesting and his own particular correlative needs to oblige them ,Imam noise chose ,in the third seven day stretch of August to leave for Lahore subsequent to giving over ownership to the specialists of Gulab Singh.

By the treaty of Lahore dated 9th March 1846 the state was forced to relinquish all the –Sutlej territories, Beas –Sutlej Doab, the provinces of Hazari and Kashmir to East India Company, representing the British government. Article XI1 of Lahore treaty states that Gulab Singh will be provided all hilly areas of Kashmir in a separate Agreement for his support to British. That separate Agreement was the infamous treaty of Amritsar treaty signed on 16th March 1846. Hafeez Jalandhari called it a sel lout deal in his famous poem panchatter lakh ka sauda, translated in English by Noor Zaheer. Article III of the Amritsar treaty states that in consideration of transfer made to him and his heirs ... Maharaja Gulab Singh will have to pay the United Kingdom Government the sum of seventy five Lakh of Rupees (Nanakshahi), fifty lakhs to be
paid for the ratification of this Treaty and Twenty-five lakh on or before 1 October of the current year 1846 AD.\textsuperscript{9} As a result of the unabated pressure mounted by the British and supported by assurances he was asking for and his own complementary needs to oblige them, Imam din decided, in the third week of August, to leave for Lahore after handing over possession to the agents of Gulab Singh.\textsuperscript{10}

The sum of rupees 50 lakhs was to be paid on the ratification of the treaty and the remaining 25 lakhs by 1st October 1846. Actually what happened was that sometimes after the signing of the treaty at Amritsar, Gulab Singh came forward with the claim that a sum of rupees 15 lakhs which the British government had recovered before the treaty from Ferozepur, belong to his brother Suchet Singh and should be adjusted against his payment. It was accepted.\textsuperscript{11}

The first installment of rupees fifty lakhs, fell due on 30\textsuperscript{th} March, 1846 and remained rupees twenty five lakhs, stipulated amount was paid in 42 instalments. The balance due on 22\textsuperscript{nd} August, 1848 - more than two years of sale, was rupees seven lakhs, forty seven thousands, eight hundred and thirteen. There are at least five instalments of rupees ten thousand each. The last instalment was paid on 14\textsuperscript{th} March 1850, exactly four years after signing of infamous treaty and amount to rupees one thousand, three hundred thirty seven.\textsuperscript{12} A perusal of the details shows that all types of currency were used in payment including the Muhammad Shahi (Mughal) ashrafis as well as coins from Oudh.\textsuperscript{13}

Sikhs used to farm out Kashmir valley, for rupees sixty eight lakhs a year; that makes an income of rupees two crore, seventy-two lakhs in four years from Vale alone. It is acknowledged that while the Sikhs had taxed heavily, Gulab Singh sucked the very life-blood out of them. Imagine what it must have then meant in terms of money? By the time the sale-price had been fully paid, the vendee may have already realized corers of rupees and thus on 14\textsuperscript{th} March 1850 when he paid the final installment, he must have satisfaction of having already tons of money from the slave-deal.\textsuperscript{14}

Cunningham describes Gulab Singh’s investiture as sovereign of his new territories on 16 March 1846. He stood up and joined hands, expressed his gratitude to the British viceroy adding with, however any ironical meaning that he was indeed Zurkharid or
gold-bourgeon slaves.\textsuperscript{15} Due to autocratic nature of Dogra rule the oppression, poverty and lunacy touched limits.\textsuperscript{16}

\textbf{1.2: Avocation of the Sale}

A couple of years after, however, the sale of Kashmir was subjected of strong criticism. According to the critics, the British should have retained with them the happy Valley after it had been ceded to them by Lahore Darbar. It was regretted that they threw it away for the sake of a ‘paltry’ sum of seventy-five lakhs of rupees. Writing in 1874, Dugsal described the sale of Kashmir as “one of the political mistakes that we make in a hurry to appease the demons of economy, or of Exeter Hall, and repent at our leisure, or regret the fatality of the national tradition, that we threw away by diplomacy what we won by sword.”\textsuperscript{17}

W. Wakefield lamented in 1879, that the British “wantonly threw away” the chance of doing what seems impossible in India otherwise—colonizing a portion of our Eastern possessions.” He continued: it is well known to all conversant with Indian affairs that, unfortunately for us, our countrymen cannot settle down in India and bring up families, like our representatives in our other colonies. The climate and other reasons forbid it….Now, no such factor exist against the colonization of Kashmir by us or by any other European nation. The climate is all that can be described; sufficient land exists, which properly tilled and cultivated, would support any number; while water is good and distributed abundantly all over the valley. In fact nothing is left that could be desired to form, by the means of our retired soldiers and others, a miniature England in the heart of Asia.” But Wakefield regretted “it was not to be. The huckstering spirit that so often that so often pervades our national policy, and which caused the great Napoleon to apply to us the term of a nation of shopkeepers, was a dominant in this case; relinquishing all the advantages that accrued to us from its possession, the supreme government sold this fair province to the Raja Gulab Singh for the partly and insignificant sum of 75 lakhs of rupees.\textsuperscript{18}

There may be some truth in these remarks, for, in 1846 when Kashmir was sold, India was still with East India Company which was chiefly interested in earning profit from commerce. And being practically unfamiliar with this part of the country and in the absence of any road linking Kashmir with India, they must have realized the
difficulties in developing the trade of Kashmir to any profitable extent. Hence, they might have preferred to barter it away to Maharaja Gulab Singh. But on critical examination of the facts available to us, the above criticism does not appear justified. Maharaja Ranjit Singh had brought his followers to the level of great efficiency in fighting. While it is true that the British looked upon his power as a source of great security to the north-western frontier of their Indian Empire, it is also a fact that they did not like his ever increasing power. The chaos and confusion, that confusion, which followed after his death, gave them a chance to curb it. After defeating the army of the Lahore Darbar in the first Anglo-Sikh war of 1845-46, they carefully considered various ways and means to cripple further the power the Darbar.\textsuperscript{19}

One of the means ultimately decided upon for the said purpose was to dismember the territories of the Lahore Darbar which then extended from Multan to Gilgit. Writing in a letter to Queen Victoria on 18\textsuperscript{th} February 1846, Governor-General pleaded to weaken the Sikh State, which has proved itself too strong …to show to all Asia that although British government has not deemed it expedient to annex this immense country of Punjab, making the Indus the British boundary, it has punished the treachery and violence of the Sikh nation, and exhibited its power in a manner which cannot be misunderstood….For the same political and military reasons, the Governor-General hopes to be able before the negotiations are closed to make arrangements by which Kashmir may be added to the possession of Gulab Singh, declaring the Rajput Hill states with Kashmir independent of the Sikhs of the plains….There are difficulties in the way of this arrangement, but considering the military power which the nation had exhibited of bringing into the field 80,000 men and 300 pieces of artillery, it appears to the Governor-General most politic diminish the means of this ‘warlike people to repeat a similar aggression.\textsuperscript{20}

This establishes beyond doubt that the British took away Kashmir from the Lahore Darbar and gave it to Maharaja Gulab Singh not for the sake of money, but for the for a major political reason that is to weaken the Sikh power. In 1846 the East India Company writes Sir Francis Younghusband “has no thoughts or inclinations whatever to extend their possessions. All they wished was to curb their power and aggressive neighbors, and they thought they would best do this, and at the same time reward a man who had shown his favorable disposition towards them by depriving the Sikhs of
the hilly country, and by handing it over to a ruler of a different race. There were, however certain other benefits as well which were expected to accrue, to the British from this transaction. Explaining them the Governor General thus wrote in his dispatch of 19th March 1846 to the Honorable Secret Committee of the East India Company:

I request your Honorable Committee’s attention to the treaty made with Gulab Singh, by which Rajput principality of the hill districts has been constructed extending from the Ravi to Indus and including the province of Kashmir. The Maharaja is declared by the treaty independent of the Lahore state and the protection of the British government. As it was of utmost importance to weaken the Sikh nation before its government could be re-established, I considered appropriation of this part of the ceded territory to be the most expedient measure I could devise for that purpose, by which a Rajput dynasty will act as a counterpoise against the power of Sikh prince, the son of the late Ranjit Singh, and both will have a common interest in resisting attempts on part of any Muhammadan power to establish an independent state on side of the Indus, or even to occupy Peshawar.

Kashmir, under Maharaja Gulab Singh, would thus not only at that time weaken the Sikh power, it would further act as a check on the Sikh power if it showed any sign of becoming formidable in the future. Moreover, combination of two Hindu powers, the Sikhs and the Rajput, would make it difficult for the Muhammadan of the north-west to threaten the security of the Indian frontier on that side. Maharaja Ranjit Singh also had similar aims in view of when he, by giving Jammu to Gulab Singh, encouraged an independent Dogra State to the north of Punjab. The British now only followed in his foot-steps. Referring to it, Sir George Clerk, once Agent to the Governor-General at Lahore, thus wrote to Sir Charles Napier in March 1849: Ranjit Singh “fostered in the north of his Kingdom a Rajput power because it could have no affinity with his turbulent Khalasa on one side or with malignant and vindictive Islam on the other.”

Had proof of wisdom of this measure been wanting, it has been signally shown in his time and in ours on four important occasions. Lord Hardinge gave still greater substance to Hill ruler. The measure was provident and wise. There were those who now would disregard his policy and who seem to be utterly ignorant of the motives of it.
Such were then the political benefits to be delivered by the British from the sale of Kashmir to Gulab Singh. It was further considered an inducement to other Asian chiefs to help the British. If the British had decided to keep Kashmir with them, it may be reasonably doubted if they could hold it. It should not be forgotten that in 1846 the British had not annexed the Punjab, without Punjab in their hands, how could they hope to keep their contact with Kashmir? How could they send supplies in event of a revolt there? The British authorities at the helm of affairs then were fully conscious of these facts and did not foolishly or ignorantly, as is alleged, throw away Kashmir. While writing to a near relative, Lord Harding clearly told him: “It was necessary last March to weaken the Sikhs by depriving them of Kashmir. The distance from Kashmir to the Sutlej is 300 miles of very difficult mountainous country quite impracticable for six months. To keep a British force 300 miles from any possibility of support would have been an undertaking that merited strait-waistcoat and not a peerage. The arrangement made was the only alternative.”

Lastly, there were certain clear disadvantages of the British occupation of Kashmir in 1846. Speaking of them; the Governor-General wrote to the secret committee that it would bring us into the collision with many powerful chiefs, for whose coercion a large military establishment at a great distance from our provinces and military resources would necessary. It would more than double the extent of our present frontier in countries assailable at every point, and the most difficult to defend without any corresponding advantages for such large addition of territory. Now, distant and conflicting interests would be created and races of people, with whom we have hitherto had no intercourse, would be brought under our rule, while the territories, excepting Kashmir, are comparatively unproductive and would scarcely pay the expenses of occupation and management.” Thus it is seen that the master of the situation in 1846 had no grounds to regret the sale of Kashmir to Maharaja Gulab Singh. Their transaction was the result of a deliberate, thoroughly discussed and well laid out policy. It is therefore, not only futile but unjust and unhistorical as well as to pass verdicts on any one’s actions and doings in the light of changed circumstances.

When a leader accuses another of sell-out what’s the in the street supposed to understand by it? Obviously, the accuser presents him as upright and sincere, assuring the people that he hasn’t trodden this path ever. This could be true elsewhere, but, in
Kashmir context, the politics of sell-out has been played for ages now. Accusations on this count should therefore be termed as pot calling the kettle back. It’s bizarre to think that our politicians have ever existed here without compromising on their promises and/or election manifestoes. Generally speaking, all of them forget the promises that they make during elections. Poll pranks have become a rule now in the entire world. Kashmir being no exception. Recently, we heard a party president calling his several poll promises as electoral gimmick.  

Sell-out in Kashmir had begun way back in 1930s and 1940s, firstly when then only leader in Kashmir allied with the same ruler that he had earlier defied and condemned for being cruel, partisan, suppressive and oppressive (converting Muslim Conference into National Conference) and secondly compromising on the popular sentiments and deciding to go with India (ACCESSION) and allowing the troops to Kashmir. Seemingly, the move was aimed at saving Kashmir from tribal’s which, eventually became way out for India to set her feet permanently on Kashmir the soil. A leader who had emerged out of the masses and who could have turned the tables, because he wielded the love, respect and mass following, preferred power over popular view. Had 1953 dethroning not happened, he would have continued with selling out whatever he wanted in order to remain in power. He took 22 years: understand that without a sell-out he had no chance of survival and/or getting his seat back. The reverberating answer ‘Azadi’ to the slogan ‘hum kachahte?’ was sold out only to become a new avatar. See, how many things were sold out. He was told that clock hands couldn’t be turned backwards, central rules can’t be done away with, pre 1953 position can’t be given, and autonomy was out of question and so on. The man gave damn to all these things and chooses the CM post under the aegis of those who he had asked the people earlier to boycott, socially and politically. He was not only one to do so. Long before his reincarnation, there were many other sellouts in Kashmir. Between 1953 to 1964 Kashmir had the privilege of having a prime Minister and Sadri Riyasat that had become an eyesore for the powers that be who wanted an excuse to do away with these nomenclatures. With the help of sellouts in Kashmir, they got a chance when the holy relic was apparently stolen from its place. It set the entire valley on fire, but India found an opportunity to rope in sellouts that changed the entire gamut of governance in J&K. The much cherished nomenclatures were replaced by the mainstream names. The sell-out took a permanent shape and since
then Kashmir has been witnessing sell-outs after sell-out. The selling out has become more a business and no political party in Kashmir can sustain without it. If we analyze the ‘trade’ that taken place between Kashmir leaders and Delhi, an interesting sell out framework comes to the fore. Study the following ‘sold out’ items and decide what is there for our political parties to retain except the power that they get as gratis from centre:

**Azadi:** sold out

**Autonomy:** sold out

**Article 370:** sold out (only its title to sell yet)

**State subject laws:** sold out

**Power projects:** sold out

**Evacuees property:** sold out

The list is not exhaustive as we have not included items like ‘Izzat –o- abiroo ka muqaam; that was sold out of long time back. We have not included the piece of land that was sold out to the Amaranth shrine board. We must understand that without a ‘sell out’ it is not possible for any political party to gain power, especially, when the party hasn’t got majority. Even the idea of a majority is problematic in Kashmir. In 1977, we saw one political party getting an unprecedented majority in the Assembly elections. On the basis of majority, they got the autonomy resolution passed in the legislature. Instead of honoring the sentiments of the majority party and in utter disregard to the state legislature. Delhi through the resolution into the dustbin, much to the charge in of the ruling party, but they could do nothing except “sell out”. The bottom line is that everybody is a seller in Kashmir and therefore we cannot blame the other for what we do ourselves. Sellout is not unusual when you want to enter into an alliance, especially an unholy one. Earlier, one party did it and now it is the other party stepping in their shoes. The sell-out makes purchase also, and very often, they purchase a ministerial berth for their sons and daughters. Earlier, an heir apparent got one and later o his father. Now, the daughter will get in lieu of sell out. Whosoever is power Hungary will get something in return only after selling out chunavijumle.Itwill,
nonetheless, satiate the thirst of those whose sole motive in politics is to rule not to serve?\textsuperscript{29}

On February 20, 2015 Former CM and present MLA Omer Abdullah said that Mufti Sayeed has done a sell-out deal by helping BJP in state legislative council elections. He added that Sayeed has already made sell-out deal by demanding Article 370 status quo, while selling Self Rule. Source Greater Kashmir\textsuperscript{30}

On February 10, 2015, National Conference spokes person Junaid Mattu said that PDP’S ‘sell-out’ to BJP demonstrates lack of reliability. He rued the fact that Mufti Syeed, allegedly one of the state’s most perceptive political minds had to lead a historic surrender in the durbar of Amit Shah in Delhi for the lure of chief Ministers chair. Source Greater Kashmir.\textsuperscript{31}

On February 2, 2017 in a statement Geelani said, Local henchmen including Farooq Abdullah and Mufti Sayeed are responsible in the loot and plunder of the state. They facilitated this all; the forced control of the state is the root cause of all evils including political uncertainty, economic deprivation and social turbulences. As long as the forced control persists, the situation will continue to prevail. The authorities in Delhi are hell bent to cripple our economy, create sense of insecurity and they are desperate to see holding a begging bowl. Our economy has always remained a target and it is their well thought poly to make us dependent. Reffering to pro-Indian politicians of state, Geelani said ‘they always served the interests of Delhi and extended their support for exploitation of situation and never resented such nefarious moves. They sell out [bartered all state interests to their masters in Delhi for the lust of power. Reffering to Rangarajan Committee, Geelani said, The committee in its recommendations though paved way for the return of Dulhasti and Uri power projects and clause nine of the said agreement clarifies that these power projects can be returned to state when demanded, however the response from PMO is dishonest, thus clarifies their policy to crush and cripple economy of the state.\textsuperscript{32}

On February 6, 2017, Tariq karra said, my conscious cannot take it anymore as a mark of protest against the sell-out of PDP to BJP. I am disassociating myself from the party as well as parliament, he added that PDP has surrendered before the BJP and it
is PDP who will disintegrate due to its called wrong policies. He said ‘there is total surrender of PDP before BJP’.  

On July 6, 2015: National conference said, that BJP general sectary, Ram Madhav’s statement about the PDP-BJP alliance being based on the ideology of Shayama Prasad Mukherjee, had exposed PDP’s sell –out for the sole aim of power. NC general sectary said that today the BJP general secretary who was in charge of forgoing the PDP and BJP marriage of opportunism has categorically exposed chief minister Mufti Sayeed and PDP by saying this alliance is based on Mukherjee’s ideology of abrogating Article 370.

India’s prime Minister will be able to declaim from the Red Fort that India’s sovereignty over Kashmir has been put beyond challenge. Pakistan’s Prime Minister will be able to proclaim at Mochi Gate in Lahore that he had secured a guaranteed Azadi for Kashmir. And, both will be right. Each gain enough to sell the accord to his people, yet, concedes enough to make it acceptable to the other side.

In this day and age, governments cannot decide the fate of the people without their consent. At an appropriate stage, as Indo-Pakistan parley make progress, the people of the state of Jammu and Kashmir must be consulted and brought on board, No settlement can last unless it enjoy their support.

This chapter discusses the background, rationale and significance of the research, the research objectives and research questions. It defines the key concepts used in this research and provides the brief overview of the research approach, limitations of the research and the structure the research.

1.3: RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

This study aims to look at the political process in Jammu and Kashmir State in its historical background to find out the factors which led to sell out. Hands of people involved in the sell out deals. People’s overview on sell out, Atrocities led by sell outs, surrogate of right to Life. It also explores the cause and nature of sell out. The justification of sell out onside of signatories. Justification of Harding’s on Amritsar Treaty to British Queen, converting Muslim conference to National conference
justification of Sheikh Abdullah to people, Accord of 1975 of sheikh and Indra, its justification on part of sheikh Abdullah.

The blame game played by NC, PDP, CONGRESS, BJP and other small parties on sell out that, you sold the article 370, power projects plebiscite and other things? These questions are probed in the proposed research. The research has seen sights of regimes [Governments] during sell out took place. Most important among all was to see the political parties, their tenure. Which the study has dealt according to the availability of material as A. G. Noorani mentions in his book History of Article 370 that most of the Articles of Indian constitution were introduced in 1954 to 1964, at centre it was Congress and at state it was Bakshi government.

The research examines the impact of sell out on the people of Kashmir. The state of Jammu and Kashmir administrated by autocratic rulers has turned it into the most beautiful prison of the world. It was stated on the floor of J&K Legislative assembly in 2007 that 6.34 lakhs of army forces are in the state. Now the number is 7.5 lakhs. Hundreds and Thousands of people are blinded every year by pellets, pave shells, bullets and by intensive explosives. Torchers and obliteration of property are daily routines. People tried various means to combat for their lost rights due to sell out but failed. So they opted now only one means that is armed way.

The research tries to explore the peoples belief in the present government set up, it’s working and consecrate promises. Malfunction of Agenda of alliance. It will secure a share in the profit of NHPC emanating from Jammu and Kashmir’s waters to the state government. It will reverse all royalty agreements with NHPC. Restructure and strengthen the Chenab Valley power projects. Limited as a holding company for all hydro power projects in the state. Ensure Jammu and Kashmir a share in one of the six Ultra Mega thermal power project. Dialogue with seperatist the coalition government will facilitate sustained dialogue with all stockholders irrespective of their ideological view. Encourage talks with neighboring country Pakistan on the disputed matter Kashmir. To keep the present status of Article 370 irrevocable to give less chances of violence in the smooth functioning of government.

The research tries to provide collection of documents on Article 370 of the Indian constitution of India. This contains temporary provisions with respect to state of
Jammu and Kashmir, provides documents on the five-months long negotiation which preceded its enactment on 17 Oct. 1949. Explains the significance of articles, Describes the how it was sell out and traces the constitutional evolution of the state and its relationship with the centre thereafter. It covers the period 1946 till yet.

The study has explored the real motives of All Party Hurriet conference in Kashmir, their demand of the referendum or plebiscite of three alternatives of UN. Which they considered betrayed by centre and power hungry leaders of state.

1.4: EXPECTED OUT-COME OF THE PROPOSED RESEARCH.

1. The sell out deal has substantially increased since 1940 on matters’ Azadi [self determination, Autonomy, Article 370, plebiscite, power projects and on land matters.

2. There is a positive correlation between sell out deals with economic underdevelopment of Jammu and Kashmir.

3. The sell out deal has affected the relation between Jammu and Kashmir and centre. Its continuity could divide the Jammu and Kashmir region into various sub Regions.

1.5: METHODOLOGY:

In this research, Researcher attempted to prove the existence and operation of sell out politics on the basis of Qualitative research and with the use of analysis methods. It is more related to the phenomenon in perspective. Qualitative research method has largely been accepted by scholars, treated and considered the best to examine at hand. It has many types of methods such as observations and interviewing and content analysis to achieve the objectives of study, data and information was collected from both primary and secondary sources.

Secondary sources of information was collected from published and unpublished Books, Research reports, Journals, Articles, Magazines, and leading National, International, Regional Newspapers. Most of the secondary information was collected from various libraries as Allam Iqbal library, state library of Kashmir, library of Sri Pratap singh measum, library of central university of Kashmir and Jiwaji
university central library. This research work has been written in simple and cogent style to make the study ample and understable.

Primary data collected through:

Researcher used some archaeological remains from the Sri Pratab Singh measum situated at Srinagar. Also some Reports and official documents.

1.6: RESEARCH LIMITATIONS

The major inadequacy of this research were the sources though authentic, presented biases in their data analysis. These biases unless checked would easily put at risk the objective of the focus.

The entire information available that required analysis was of so much that it took great considerations.

The limitation of the research is that it has not taken time period. This may lead in skipping any important point. I suggest further researchers while choosing research topic keep in view of time duration.

1.7: THE THESIS STRUCTURE

This research is organized into seven chapters. Outlines of each of these chapters are as under:

Chapter 1: It contains the overview of the research including introduction, review of literature, objectives, methodology, limitations and expected outcome of the proposed research.

Chapter 2: It provides the Nature and History of sell out politics in Jammu and Kashmir region .Its main events, set-up and issues of opposition to it.

Chapter 3: It provides knowledge about the governments during sell out took place, their motives and time line.

Chapter 4: It contains intellectual capacity on the impact of sell out on people of Kashmir.
Chapter 5: The whole findings and observations of the study have been summarized in the conclusion. It also provides suggestions and recommendations that emerged out of the study to have a say towards the resolution of sell out.
ENDNOTES

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