

## SOCIAL TRANSFORMATIONS OF PAKISTAN UNDER KASHMIR DISPUTE

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### Abstract

Kashmir dispute is the most important burning issue between India and Pakistan as they have fought three major wars and two conflicts since 1947. Kashmir dispute arises when British India was separated into Pakistan and India on 15<sup>th</sup> August 1947 under the Indian Independence Act 1947. Independent Indian States could accede either to Pakistan or India as on 26<sup>th</sup> October 1947, Hari Singh signed treaty of accession with the Indian Government while the Governor General of India: Mountbatten remarked that after clearance from insurgency, plebiscite would take place in the state and the people of Kashmir would decide either to go with Pakistan or India. During war of Kashmir in 1947, India went to United Nations (UN) and asked for mediation, UN passed resolution on 20<sup>th</sup> January 1948 to assist peaceful resolution of Kashmir Dispute as another resolution was passed on 21<sup>st</sup> April 1948 for organization of plebiscite in Kashmir. India holds 43% of the region, Pakistan holds 37% and remaining 19% area is controlled by China. Dispute of Kashmir is required to be resolved through mediation under UN resolutions.

**Purpose** – This research is an analysis of Kashmir Dispute under the light of historical perspective, law passed by British Parliament and United Nation Resolutions to clarify the Kashmir Dispute and recommend its solution under the light of United Nation Resolution.

**Design/methodology/approach** – This study is routed in qualitative method of research to analyze Kashmir Dispute under the light of relevant law passed by British Parliament, historical perspective, and resolutions passed by United Nations.

**Finding** – This study would help people of the world to understand the Kashmir Dispute, its Historical Perspective, relevant laws and resolutions passed by United Nations. Kashmir Dispute should have been resolved under United Nations and plebiscite should have held in Kashmir as fate of Kashmir should be decided by Kashmiris

themselves. Pakistan and India have fought three major wars and various small conflicts due to Kashmir Dispute which is required to be resolved for peace in South Asia.

**Research limitations/implications** – This study is an analysis of Kashmir Dispute under Historical Perspective, Laws passed by British Parliament, and United Nation Resolutions. This research does not go into detailed analysis of Pakistan and India wars, other major issues with Pakistan and India as this research sticks into Kashmir Dispute between Pakistan and India, and its possible solution.

**Practical implications** – This study aims to point out and wipe out misconceptions about Kashmir Dispute while clarifying the issue, analyzing important relevant laws, United Nations resolutions and come up with a possible solution of Kashmir Dispute.

**Originality/Value** – This study is personal and original work of the author on the chosen topic and there are not many articles written on related topic and this research is conducted keeping in mind principles of piracy and illegal methods of doing research.

**Keywords:** Kashmir, Pakistan, India, China, United Nations.

**Research type:** This study is general review of Kashmir Dispute, its historical perspective, relevant laws passed by British Parliament, United Nation Resolutions and wars between Pakistan and India.