1846: Jammu and Kashmir (princely state) was created with the signing of the Treaty of Amritsar between the British East India company and Raja Gulab Singh of Jammu.
- Gulab Singh, a Hindu king already ruled over Jammu and Ladakh
- The British East India Company defeated the Sikhs and wanted compensation of Rs. &7.5 million
- The Sikhs could not pay.
- Gulab Singh did and got the Kashmir valley in return
- Gulab Singh accepted overall British sovereignty

1947: End of British rule – creation of India & Pakistan
- Indian leaders & Viceroy Mountbatten did not want a divided India
- Zinnah did – he was afraid Muslims would not get fair treatment
- Indian leaders excepting Gandhi finally caved
- Rulers of three princely States, Hyderabad, Junagadh and Kashmir asked to choose between India and Pakistan
- Maharaja Hari Singh of Kashmir dithered
- Pakistan, sensing opportunity, attacked with a tribal army
- Hari Singh asked for Indian help and acceded to India
1948: Matter referred to the Security Council
- Security Council recommended referendum and troop withdrawal
- Pakistan refused to withdraw troops

1951: Elections in Indian-administered area backed accession to India
- India: Referendum unnecessary
- Pakistan: Referendum has to be over entire area

1953: State Govt. of Jammu & Kashmir ratified accession to India

1950s: China gradually occupied eastern Kashmir (Aksai Chin)

1962: India lost war to regain Aksai Chin

1963: Pakistan ceded Trans Karakorum tract to China

1965: Second India-Pakistan war

1971-72: Third India-Pakistan war – creation of Bangladesh
1987 to 2020 – This period is marked by

a) Repeated infiltrations by Pakistan-trained and armed fighters launching terrorist attacks and inciting uprisings
b) At times heavy handed response by Indian armed forces
c) Movements by some Kashmiris for autonomy

2019 August - Indian government stripped Jammu and Kashmir state of the special status that gave it significant autonomy under Article 370 of the Indian Constitution.

Article 370 of the Indian Constitution was an article that empowered the Jammu and Kashmir state's legislature to define "permanent residents" of the state and provide special rights and privileges to those permanent residents. It was added in 1954. The state of Jammu and Kashmir defined these privileges to include the ability to purchase land and immovable property, ability to vote and contest elections, seeking government employment and availing other state benefits such as higher education and health care. Non-permanent residents of the state, even if Indian citizens, were not entitled to these 'privileges'.
WHY IS KASHMIR IMPORTANT?

- Three rivers irrigating vast agricultural lands in Pakistan and providing hydroelectric power originate in and run through Kashmir. Three other rivers do the same for India.

- Kashmir, especially the Gilgit region has for centuries been the gateway to India for invading armies.

- The region is rich in minerals.

- The region is picturesque and is a major tourist attraction in peaceful times.
RELIGION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>HINDU</th>
<th>MUSLIM</th>
<th>BUDHIST</th>
<th>OTHER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indian Administered Kashmir</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jammu</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td></td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ladakh</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td></td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kashmir Valley</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan Administered Kashmir</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>India</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land area:</td>
<td>3.3 million sq km</td>
<td>800,000 sq km</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP (2017 est):</td>
<td>$9.5 trillion</td>
<td>$1.06 trillion</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pop below poverty line</td>
<td>21.9% (2011 est)</td>
<td>29.5% (2013 est)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hindu</td>
<td>79.8%</td>
<td>Muslim 96.4%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muslim</td>
<td>14.2%</td>
<td>Sunni 175-80 million</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
<td>Shia 20-30 million</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sikh</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
<td>Other 3.6% (Christian, Hindu)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
“Simply put, the success of U.S. efforts in India should be measured not by what India does for the U.S. but by what India does for itself: if New Delhi puts in the economic and political work to make itself a major power—especially at a time of growing Chinese influence—Washington’s ambition to sustain what then National Security Advisor Condoleezza Rice once called ‘a balance of power that favors freedom’ will have been satisfied in Asia.”

U.S. Interests

India
- Trade, investment, market access
- Security (China, ‘Quad’)
- Nuclear weapons
- Counter-terrorism cooperation
- Democracy
- Kashmir

Pakistan
- Stability
- Counter-terrorism cooperation
- Afghanistan
- Nuclear weapons
- China (Belt and Road Initiative)
- Kashmir
- Democracy
U.S. Interests – South Asia

• Balance of power (esp. India vs. China)
• Counter-terrorism cooperation
• Nuclear proliferation/conflict
• Trade, Investment, Market Access
• Economic prosperity – poverty and health
• Freedom of the seas – access to sea lanes of communication