

Treaty of Amritsar

The state of Jammu and Kashmir as we know it today, came into being on 16 March 1846 when the TREATY OF AMRITSAR was signed between Raja Gulab Singh of Jammu and the East India Company. The treaty served to settle a territorial dispute arising from the First Anglo-Sikh War. The treaty ceded some land to the Raja. The Raja paid Nanak Shahi Rupees 75,00,000 to the British government in exchange of rule over Jammu and Kashmir. The full text of the treaty is available here:

<http://www.kashmir-information.com/LegalDocs/TreatyofAmritsar.html> Interestingly, it does not mention Kashmir by name. The area of Gulab Singh's rule is described as: "all the hilly or mountainous country with its dependencies situated to the eastward of the River Indus and the westward of the River Ravi including Chamba and excluding Lahul". This referred to Kashmir. Jammu and Ladakh had already been under Gulab Singh's rule.

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1932: Sheikh Abdullah forms the All J&K Muslim Conference with a **MANIFESTO**.

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1944: **NAYA KASHMIR DOCUMENT**: http://www.jknc.in/UploadFiles/8a2ed918-f302-4831-89a0-d3d301635197_nayakashmir.pdf Also here: <http://www.kashmir-information.com/LegalDocs/81.html>

May 1946: Sheikh Abdullah's Quit Kashmir speech <http://www.kashmir-information.com/LegalDocs/100.html>

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August 14/15 1947 – Kashmir Maharaja signs a "Standstill Agreement" with Pakistan. Pakistan later says the Maharaja's accession to India violates the Standstill Agreement

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October 1947: MAHARAJA'S LETTER to Lord Mountbatten saying he wants to accede to India: <http://www.kashmir-information.com/LegalDocs/112.html>

27 October 1947: INSTRUMENT OF ACCESSION: <http://www.kashmir-information.com/LegalDocs/113.html> Though this version has an appended 'schedule':

http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/states/jandk/documents/actsandordinances/instrument_accession.htm

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December 1947: Government of India's letter to the United Nations Security Council: <http://www.mtholyoke.edu/acad/intrel/kasindia.htm>

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1 Jan 1948: India takes the Kashmir dispute to UNSC

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Jan 17 1948: UNSC Resolution 38 is on Kashmir: calls India and Pakistan to halt aggression against each other in Kashmir:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations_Security_Council_Resolution_38

Resolution text available on UN site: [http://daccess-dds-](http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/RESOLUTION/GEN/NR0/047/63/IMG/NR004763.pdf?OpenElement)

[ny.un.org/doc/RESOLUTION/GEN/NR0/047/63/IMG/NR004763.pdf?OpenElement](http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/RESOLUTION/GEN/NR0/047/63/IMG/NR004763.pdf?OpenElement)

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Jan 20, 1948, UNSC Resolution No. 39 offers India and Pakistan assistance to solve Kashmir by setting up a commission. Text at UN site: [http://daccess-dds-](http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/RESOLUTION/GEN/NR0/047/64/IMG/NR004764.pdf?OpenElement)

[ny.un.org/doc/RESOLUTION/GEN/NR0/047/64/IMG/NR004764.pdf?OpenElement](http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/RESOLUTION/GEN/NR0/047/64/IMG/NR004764.pdf?OpenElement)

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21 April 1948: UNSC Resolution No. 47 is a non-binding resolution that sends a commission, now expanded from 3 to 5 members, to the subcontinent, to see how plebiscite can be made possible. Wikipedia: “The resolution recommended that in order to ensure the impartiality of the plebiscite Pakistan withdraw all tribesmen and nationals who entered the region for the purpose of fighting and that India leave only the minimum number of troops needed to keep civil order. The Commission was also to send as many observers into the region as it deemed necessary to ensure the provisions of the resolution were enacted. Pakistan ignored the UN mandate and continued fighting, holding on to the portion of Kashmir under its control.[5]

Subsequently India refused to implement the plebiscite claiming the withdrawal of Pakistan forces was a prerequisite as per this resolution.[6]” (From

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations_Security_Council_Resolution_47) Text

of this resolution on UN site: [http://daccess-dds-](http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/RESOLUTION/GEN/NR0/047/72/IMG/NR004772.pdf?OpenElement)

[ny.un.org/doc/RESOLUTION/GEN/NR0/047/72/IMG/NR004772.pdf?OpenElement](http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/RESOLUTION/GEN/NR0/047/72/IMG/NR004772.pdf?OpenElement)

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5 March 1948: The Maharaja issued a **PROCLAMATION** replacing the Emergency Administration by a popular interim Government headed by Sheikh Abdullah.

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3 June 1948: UNSC Resolution No. 51 re-affirms the previous resolutions and asks the commission to carry out its work under the UNSC mandate in Kashmir. Text of the resolution on the UN site: [http://daccess-dds-](http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/RESOLUTION/GEN/NR0/047/76/IMG/NR004776.pdf?OpenElement)

[ny.un.org/doc/RESOLUTION/GEN/NR0/047/76/IMG/NR004776.pdf?OpenElement](http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/RESOLUTION/GEN/NR0/047/76/IMG/NR004776.pdf?OpenElement)

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17 October 1949: Indian Constituent Assembly adopts article 370 granting Kashmir special status, thereby integrating Kashmir into the Indian Constitution:

http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/states/jandk/documents/actsandordinances/article_370_constitution_india.htm

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1 May 1951 - Yuvraj Karan Singh in whose favour, the Maharaja had earlier abdicated, issued **PROCLAMATION** for forming a Constituent Assembly in J&K.

Sheikh Abdullah's NC wins all 75 seats to the Constituent Assembly amid allegations of rigging. October that year, the Constituent Assembly held its first meeting.

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30 March 1951: UNSC Resolution No. 91. This resolution takes note of the United Nations Representative for India and Pakistan, stating that the main point of difference of preparing the state of **Jammu and Kashmir** for the holding of a plebiscite were as follows; the procedure for and extent of demilitarization, the degree of control over the exercise of the functions of government necessary to ensure a free and fair plebiscite. A new head of the representation is appointed, who is asked to continue efforts to make a plebiscite possible. Text of the resolution on the UN site:

<http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/RESOLUTION/GEN/NR0/072/10/IMG/NR007210.pdf?OpenElement>

The resolution, importantly, takes note of the election in which Sheikh Abdullah won and says that it does not do away with the need for a plebiscite.

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10 November 1951: UNSC Resolution No 96: Ceasefire, both sides agree to plebiscite, etc.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations_Security_Council_Resolution_96 Text of the resolution on UN site: <http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/RESOLUTION/GEN/NR0/072/15/IMG/NR007215.pdf?OpenElement>

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July 1952: Sheikh Abdullah signs the DELHI AGREEMENT "providing for autonomy of the State within India and of regions within the State." Sheikh Abdullah's speech to the Constituent Assembly on the occasion: <http://www.kashmir-information.com/LegalDocs/130.html>

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23 December 1952: UNSC Resolution No. 98 urges India and Pak to mutually agree on the number of troops they will each have on their side of the ceasefire line in Kashmir for plebiscite. Text on the UN site: <http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/RESOLUTION/GEN/NR0/083/35/IMG/NR008335.pdf?OpenElement>

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8 August 1953, Sadr-i-Riyasat Karan Singh dismisses Prime Minister Sheikh Abdullah and appoints Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed as the new Prime Minister.

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Under the Chief Ministership of Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed, the J&K Assembly ratifies the state's accession to India, while Sheikh Abdullah is in jail; he had procrastinated over and in effect refused to ratify the agreement. **RATIFICATION DOCUMENT?**

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J&K Assembly adopts a fresh Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir, 1956:
<http://www.kashmir-information.com/LegalDocs/140.html> This Constitution makes J&K a part of India

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24 January 1957: UNSC Resolution says that such acts (the new J&K Constitution) do not make for a final settlement of Kashmir. This marks the point since when India gave up pretending it was interested in the plebsicite.

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1964: India extends Articles 356 and 357 of the Indian Constitution to Kashmir, whereby it can dismiss elected governments and impose central rule. There are protests against this. India's promises, in accession agreement as well as Article 370, are being eroded. **AMENDMENT ACT?**

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January 1966: After the Indo-Pakistani war of 1965, the two countries sign the **TASHKENT DECLARATION** in which they agree to revert to the pre-war ceasefire line.

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21 November 1964: J&K State Assembly passes a resolution (check?) applying Article 356 (imposition of President's Rule) despite provision in the State's Constitution for Governor's rule (Section 92).

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10 April 1965 – J&K Assembly passes its sixth amendment to the state constitution whereby the elected Sadr-i-Riyasat will be replaced by a Delhi-appointed Governor. Sadr-i-Riyasat Karan Singh became Governor and remained so till 1967.

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List of all Kashmir resolutions at the UNSC: <http://www.kashmiri-cc.ca/un/index.htm>

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July 1972 – As a result of the Indo-Pakistani War of 1971 that led to the creation of Bangladesh, India and Pakistan sign the **SHIMLA AGREEMENT** in which they agree to settle Kashmir bilaterally and that until such time as they do so they will respect the ceasefire line in Kashmir as the Line of Control.

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1974 – Sheikh Abdullah is released and becomes Chief Minister as per the **INDIRA-SHEIKH ACCORD**. <http://www.kashmir-information.com/LegalDocs/KashmirAccord.html> The accord resulted in severely

curtailed autonomy. Sheikh Abdullah gave up the demand for a plebiscite to decide the fate of Kashmir in return for the people being given the right to self rule by an elected government

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30 July 1986 Article 249 - power of Parliament to enact laws on State list subjects in national interest applied to J&K.

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1990-

The Armed Forces (Jammu & Kashmir) Special Power Act, 1990 No. 21 of 1990

http://www.satp.org/satporgtp/countries/india/states/jandk/documents/actsandordinances/J&K_Specialpoweract.htm

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22 February 1994 – Lok Sabha resolution says J&K an integral part of India and demands PoK back.

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