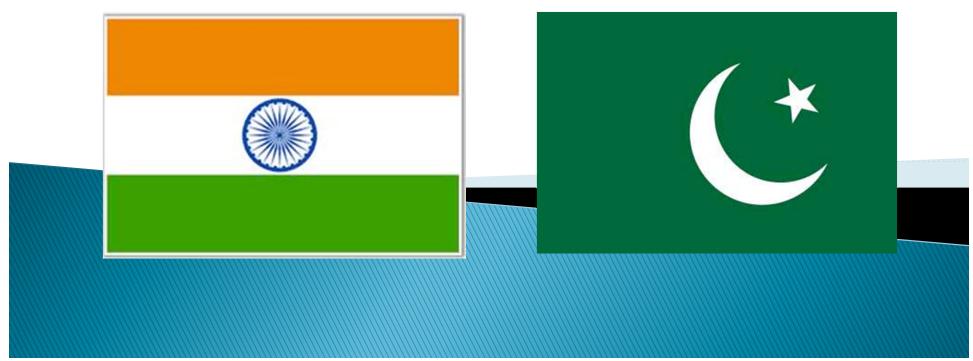
India-Pakistan Conflict



History of the Conflict

- The territory of Kashmir
- Pakistan believed it would be ceded to them as population mostly muslim
- Maharaja Hari Singh hesitated
- Pakistani guerillas invaded

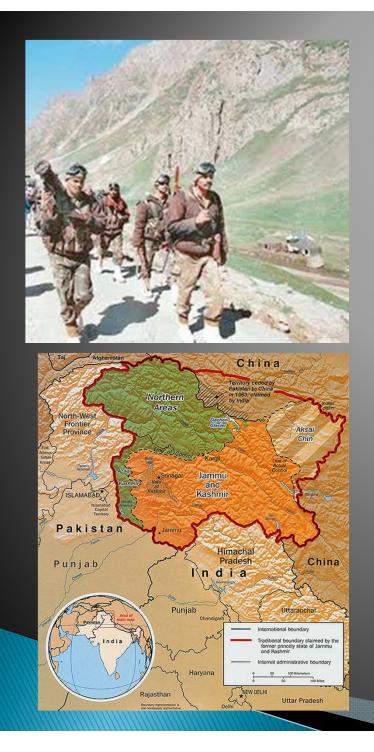




The Problem



- The ruler of Kashmir made a deal to place Kashmir under Indian rule if India would protect Kashmir from invasion.
- India pushes out guerillas
- 1948 UN brokers Cease fire
 - Want plebiscite
 - People to decide which country to join
 - India never get around to it



- Four wars between
 India and Pakistan have
 been fought over the
 Kashmir territory
 - 1947–1948
 - 1965
 - Pakistan tries to undermine Indian rule in Kashmir





• 1971

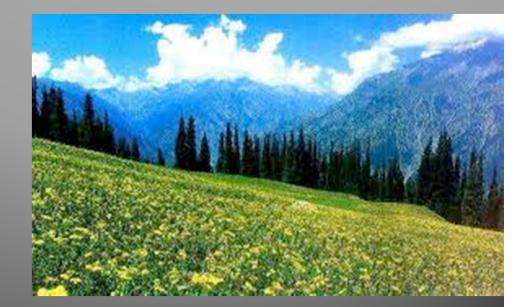
- Bangladesh seeking independence from Pakistan
- Pakistan responds with genocide of Bengali's (mostly Hindu).
- India supports Bengali's
- Pakistan invades India

1999

 when Pakistan invaded and attempted to capture Kargil.

The Importance of Kashmir to India and Pakistan

- The geography is mostly rural, with large mountains, deserts, and valleys.
- The region could have natural resources such as oil, gold, or silver that has not yet been discovered.



Control of the Indus River

- The Indus begins in Kashmir, flows through Pakistan, then flows into mainland India.
- Since Kashmir is part of India, they could dam the Indus and change the flow of the river.
- Without fertile land to grow crops, Pakistan would become a desert and its people would starve.



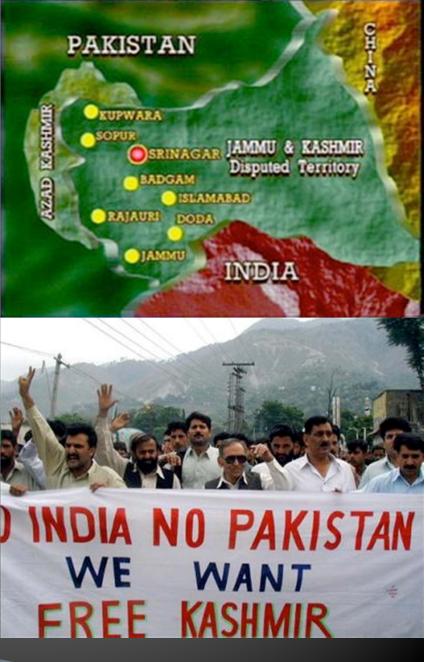
Religious Sites

 Both Pakistan and India have sites in Kashmir that are important to their respective religions.



Strategic Location

- India-Kashmir acts as a buffer.
- Pakistan-Kashmir offers fertile land and water security



International Scene

- Pakistan
- Joins SEATO 1954
 U.S. containment
- First nuclear bomb 1998



India

- No commitments during cold war
- 1962 war with China
 - U.S. support
- First nuclear bomb 1974

