History and Politics of Jammu & Kashmir
[1846-1979]

SELECT ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

BY

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History and Politics of Jammu and Kashmir
(1846 - 1979)
a select annotated bibliography

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I would like to make it clear that final responsibility of errors and omissions, if any, rests on me.

Ghulam Ahmad Wani
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INTRODUCTION

Many writers have attempted to describe Kashmir yet Kashmir defies description. Kashmir once enjoyed a great fame as a great temple of learning. This beautiful country with grand mountains, fine rivers, lovely lakes, charming flowers, delicious fruits, singing birds, fertile soil and glorious climate, has always been a spot of attraction for foreigners. Sir Francis Younghusband compared it with "Switzerland". Té Vigne "the glens, glads, forests and streams of Kashmir are truly Alpine". Jahangir described it as "Paradise on earth".

Past history of Kashmir is more interesting than the charming landscape. In fact its history is the history of living people with grand traditions and culture. The ancestors have recorded the events of their land from ancient times. Kalhana's Rajatarangini occupies an important place among the most essential historical sources and its later continuations were followed by later historians.

Kashmir fell in the hands of the Moghals in 1536 A.D. Since then Kashmir lost its freedom. Moghals were followed by Pathans, Sikhs and Dogras who ruled the country with iron hand. In 1931 people woke up from a long asleep and launched a freedom movement against the despotic rule of
the Maharaja. In 1947 when India and Pakistan became free, Kashmir had to face a tribal invasion. Kashmir then acceded to India but Pakistan tried to annex it on the ground that it had Muslim majority. Since 1947 Kashmir became a bone of contention between India and Pakistan. Two wars were fought between the two countries. Kashmir figured again and again in the debates of the United Nations, but all these debates failed to provide an amicable solution. However Pakistan still thinks in terms of Kashmir problem. The issue seems to have been dead with the passage of time.

Much has been written about Kashmir both inside and outside the country in the form of books, periodical articles, pamphlets and in newspaper columns. It is not possible to include everything brought out on various aspects of Kashmir. The present venture is a selective attempt in the field of Kashmir history and politics since 1846, which is the aim of this bibliography.

Scope

A bibliography can never claim to be comprehensive. This is a fact and has been even realised by the experts in this field. In case of this attempt, it is true as well which has been compiled in accordance with the provisions of the curriculum of Masters Degree in Library Science as
The bibliographical is confined to books and periodical articles. The total number of entries is 274 (182 books and 92 periodical articles). The material available in Persian and Urdu languages in the form of books has been included and transliterated in English. However, the number of such books does not exceed ten. In fact some books written on the history of Kashmir in Persian and Urdu are most valuable contribution to the history of the State. Further, while going through historical records housed in Research Library Srinagar, the two books found in the manuscript form, have been found important from the research point of view, and thus included in the bibliography. In case of Periodical Articles, the material available in languages other than English has been avoided. Every effort has been made to include good portion of the material essential from research point of view.

The bibliography is in two parts. Part first is a brief introduction to Kashmir History and Politics. Part two comprises books and periodical articles giving full bibliographical information about each item to enable the reader to trace books and journals, followed by annotations.
Arrangement

All the books and periodical articles duly annotated were classified by Dewey Decimal Classification Scheme (17th edition) and this governs their general arrangement. For Subject Headings - Sears list of Subject Headings (11th edition) has been used. Wherever Sears list failed to serve the purpose, some Subject Headings have been constructed keeping in view reader's approach. Under each Subject Heading entries have been arranged alphabetically by author or by title.

Indexes

The bibliography contains a separate index of author, title and subject to guide the reader. Each index arranged alphabetically with an entry number shown against each. Wherever necessary see and see also references have been provided to make the consultation work quick and easy.

Abbreviations

In the case of books different abbreviations have been used as given in the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules, 1967. A list of such abbreviations has been given in the beginning of Part II. Similarly a list of abbreviations used for periodicals has also been provided in Part II.
Annotations

Every effort has been made to provide clear, concise and factual annotations regarding the information contained in the books and periodical articles.

Information provided

Entries are serially numbered. The following items of information are given under each entry:

Books

- Serial number;
- Name of author (Surname followed by forename);
- Title of the book;
- Place of publication;
- Publisher;
- Year of publication;
- Total number of pages;
- Volumes, if any;
- Abstract of the book.

Periodicals

- Serial number;
- Name of author (Surname followed by forename);
- Title of contribution;
- Name of the Periodical in original/abbreviated form;
- Volume number;
- Issue number;
- Year;
- Pages covering the contribution;
- Abstract.
Specimen entry

Books

101 SAXENA (K C). Pakistan; her relations with India 1947-66. New Delhi, Vir, 1966. p 267

Narrates a historical background which resulted in creation of Pakistan. Gives an account of Pak foreign policy towards India since 1947. Makes a reference to 1965 - Indo-Pak war and the resultant Tashkent Declaration which brought out historic ceasefire between the two countries.

Periodicals

99 KHALID B (Syed). 1965 - an epoch making year in Pakistan. Asn. Survey. 6, 2; Feb. 1966; p 83-85

Describes Indo-Pak war of 1965 from Pakistan's point of view. Gives a background of the war and goes to explain the optimism in the Pakistani circles in the light of overwhelming support it received from majority of the countries in U.N. Expresses views on Russian policy of neutrality in the dispute.
PART I
JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE

Land and the people

Conveniently known as Kashmir, the State of Jammu and Kashmir includes besides the valley, the areas of Jammu, Ladakh, Baltistan, Gilgit, Bumza and Nagar. It covers an area of 1,35,154 sq. kms. and is situated between 32.17 and 36.18 north latitude and 73.26 and 80.30 east longitude. It is bounded on the north-west by Afghanistan; on the north by the Sinkiang-Uigur Autonomous region of China; on the east by Tibet; on the south by Punjab and on the west by Pakistan.

By virtue of its central position in Asia, Kashmir commands a strategic importance among the countries of the region. Since the ancient times Kashmir valley has been the halting place of the caravans travelling between the plains of India and Central Asia.

The complete territory of the modern state of Jammu and Kashmir as founded by Maharaja Gulab Singh in 1846, comprised the provinces of Jammu, Kashmir and border areas of Ladakh. Geographically the present State of J & K is divided into three regions, viz. Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh.

JAMMU

Jammu derives its name from the headquarters, the city of Jammu, which is the winter capital of the State Government. Also known as city of temples, was originally founded by Raja Jambulochan who lived in 14th century B.C. Jammu is
divided into the districts of Jammu, Kathua, Udhampur, Rajouri, Poonch and Doda. According to 1971 census, the population of Jammu is 20,75,640 and covers an area of 26,375 sq. kms. The people are divided into several castes and sects, both the Hindus and the Muslims. The people of Jammu are usually known as "Dogras". Belonging to Aryan race, they speak the Dogri language.

KASHMIR VALLEY

The valley of Kashmir, described as paradise on earth, has its own past history and is famous for its beauty throughout the world. Srinagar is the summer capital of the State which is said to have been founded by Ashoka, the Great. Divided into six districts viz. Srinagar, Badgam, Anantnag, Pulwama, Pahalgam and Kupwara. The Kashmir valley has a population of 24,35,701 according to 1971 census. It covers an area of 15,853 sq. kms. About 85% people are Muslims and the rest belong to other religions. The people speak Kashmiri language, which is the mixture of Sanskrit, Persian and other languages.

LADAKH

Ladakh is the largest district in area not only in the State but whole of India. It is a mountainous country and has an important strategic position. Ladakh is bounded in
north and east by China and in the north-west by Gilgit and Skardu, now under Pakistani occupation. Ladakh is claimed that they are descendents of a blended race of Mons of North, Dards of Baltistan and Mongols of Central Asia. Ladakh covers an area of 95,876 sq. kms. including the areas of Gilgit and Hunza now under Pak-China occupation. There is hardly any place in this region which is less than 8000 feet high. Ladakh is divided into two districts viz. Leh and Kargil, with the total population of 1,05,291 according to 1971 census. The land enjoys a unique distinction in having preserved Buddhism and its rich culture and heritage. In spite of its forbidding terrain, Ladakh has its own peculiar charm and attraction for the tourists.

The total population of Jammu and Kashmir State according to 1971 census is 46,16,632 which forms one percent of the total population of the country. During the last decade the rate of growth in population has been higher i.e. 30% as compared to the whole country which is 25%. Barely 18% of the people of the State live in urban areas. Among the districts of the State, Anantnag is the most populous (8.30 lacs.) Srinagar district where the State capital is situated, has the highest density of population i.e. 274 persons per sq. km. followed by Jammu i.e. 231 persons per sq. km. There are only 45 urban centres in Jammu and Kashmir. Among these Srinagar and Jammu are the only cities.
The different versions of the people of Kashmir have been described by historians from time to time. The Kashmiris had once been a dreadful warrior but centuries of oppression has sapped their vitality. According to historians, the cowardly character of the people is responsible for their frequent conquest by outsiders. Some describe them as "Zulum Parast" (worshippers of tyranny). Sir Francis Younghusband observes, "A Kashmiri soldier is almost a contradiction in terms. There is not such a thing... Their good points are that they are intelligent and can turn their hands to most things."

As per Sufi's remarks about the character of Kashmiris, "The Kashmiri is essentially analytical and imaginative, those who have known him closely will really admit this. His environment has made him so!"

Jammu and Kashmir State is the home of various races and sects whose history goes back to hundreds of years. In the present terminology we can define it as a multi-racial society. The people speak different languages, follow different religions and practise different customs and traditions.
KASHMIR HISTORY

Early History

Kashmir has a history unlike that of most other places. Its recorded history goes back to thousands of years - a unique instance in the history of India. Many historical movements and symbolic antiquities have come to be associated with this ancient land which constitutes a rich heritage of its glorious past. Kashmir's ancient and traditional ties with the rest of India are written on the pages of history and literature. Besides Greek, Chinese and Arab notices, there are Sanskrit texts produced in the Kashmir itself, which give a full picture of Kashmir, its people and history, its religions, literary and artistic achievements.

Among the indigenous sources of Kashmir's history, first comes the Reelmata Purana; secondly some Buddhist texts which throw some light on Kashmir; and then a class of historical writings like Parthivavali, Bhuvanabhuyudaya, Rajatarangini etc. Rajatarangini of Kalhana occupies the central place among these works because of its wide coverage and a comparatively high quality of historiography. It has proved as a source of inspiration for later historians.

Rajatarangini written between 1148 and 1150 A.D. begins with the traditional history of very old times and goes down to the reign of Sangrama Deva which began in 1006,
then his successor Jonaraja took the account of history and continued upto the times of Sultan Zainul Abidin (A.D. 1338), his pupil Crivara took it up further and then Prajayabhhatta and Suka brought it upto the time of Akbar (A.D. 1586).

In Rajatarangini it is stated that the valley of Kashmir was formerly a lake and it was drained by the great rishi or sage, Kasyapa by cutting the gap in hills at Baramulla, when Kashmir had been drained, he brought in the Brahmins to occupy it. In the 7th century Kashmir was visited by Chinese pilgrim Hiuen Tsang who came in touch with local scholars and completed his study and research. In the times of Asoka, one of the Buddhist missions was sent to Kashmir. While Kashmir was under Kushan rule, Buddhism was restored and for several centuries Buddhism and Brahmanism existed together in Kashmir. Hindu rule continued till the reign of Udiana Deva in 1338 A.D.

Muslim Rule in Kashmir

Kashmir came under the Muslim rule in 1320 A.D. The first Muslim ruler of Kashmir, Panchan Shah who converted himself to Islam and took the name of Sadr-ul-Min. After his death Shah Mir occupied the throne and ruled Kashmir as first Sultan. The Shah Mir dynasty ruled over Kashmir for more than two centuries. The most illustrious king of this dynasty was Zain-ul-Abidin (1417-69 A.D) who illuminated the pages of history with constructive achieve-
ments. His endeavours to patronise and promote the arts and crafts of Kashmir will for long remain indebted to him. He was a wise, kind and able administrator. He was a symbol of secularism in the State.

In 1560 A.D. Kashmir came under the Chak rule. During this period (1560-1586 A.D) Surni Muslims and Hindus alike were persecuted and they looked towards the Mughal Emperors in India for redressal of their grievances. In 1586 Akbar's army occupied Kashmir and the region passed under the stable rule of the Mughals. In 1752 Kashmir came under the Pathan rule which has been described as "the cruelest and worst" of all the regimes of Kashmir.

Kashmir under the Sikh rule (1819 - 1846 A.D)

In the beginning of the 18th century, the Sikh power had risen in the Punjab and the people of Kashmir harassed by Pathan Governors looked forward to the Sikh invasion for relief. About the Sikh rule in Kashmir Lawrence writes, "It must have been an intense relief to all classes in Kashmir to see the downfall of evil rule of Pathans and to none was the relief greater than to the peasants who had been cruelly fleeced by the rapacious Sarīars of Kabul. I do not mean to suggest that Sikh rule was benign or good, but it was at any rate better than that of the Pathans."

In fact the Sikh rule also brought trouble and miseries for the people of Kashmir.
Kashmir under the Dogra Rule (1846–1947 A.D)

On the final defeat of the Sikhs in Feb. 1846, Gulab Singh was called to take a leading part in arranging conditions and restoring peace. The Treaty of Lahore of March 1846, set forth that Gulab Singh would become an independent sovereign for such territories as the British would make over to him in a separate agreement. Thus by the "Treaty of Amritsar" of March 16, 1846, the State of Jammu and Kashmir was created by British with Gulab Singh as its first Maharaja.

Gulab Singh died in 1857 and was succeeded by his son Ranbir Singh (1857–1885) who because of his loyalty during Indian Mutiny was granted the right of adoption in lieu of natural heirs. It was under the next ruler, Maharaja Pratap Singh (1885–1925), that a British Resident was appointed for the first time. Pratap Singh died and was succeeded by Maharaja Hari Singh in 1925 who ruled the State till 1947.
The people of the State suddenly burst into intense political activities in 1931. They took such a long strides towards democracy that an American Reporter called Kashmir ‘a beacon for rest of the India’.

The immediate background of significant events of 1931 was provided by the great depression that hit agricultural countries so hard and Gandhi’s civil Disobedience Movement of 1931. Sheikh Mohammad Shaukaku, then fresh from Aligarh Muslim University, set up a few reading rooms and study circles where small groups of young people used to discuss politics. It was from these reading rooms that a great freedom movement of Kashmir sprang up which led to the establishment of Muslim Conference under the leadership of Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah.

On July 13, 1931 he was arrested along with some colleagues with the result there were riots, floggings and firings followed by a bloody trial. The Maharaja’s Government was compelled to make a few timid concessions in the form of Clancy recommendations. The freedom movement grew day by day and need was felt to set up an organisation on broader basis. On June 11, 1939 the Muslim Conference was converted into the National Conference and its doors were open to all the people regardless of their religion, caste or creed.
In 1944 National Conference declared its programme as "New Kashmir" which is a dynamic and historic document both in political and economic terms. Introducing it Sheikh Abdullah promised that "in our new Kashmir we shall build again the men and women of our State who have been dwarfed by centuries of servitude and create a people worthy of our glorious motherland."

It was in 1946 that National Conference launched the Quit Kashmir Movement. In fact Quit Kashmir Movement opened a new era in the freedom struggle of the State. Sheikh Abdullah challenged the validity of the Treaty of Amritsar and openly called upon the Maharaja Hari Singh to leave the State. The movement received the support of all the progressive forces of the country including Congress, All India States' Peoples Conference, Socialists, etc. Disturbances and arrests became a common affair in the State. Sheikh Abdullah and his other colleagues were arrested. A reign of terror prevailed in the State. On hearing about this state of affairs, Jawaharlal Nehru rushed to the help of Kashmiri people. Soon after he entered into the State he was arrested by the State authorities. This shook the whole of India and fearing its repercussions, the Congress leaders called him back with the assurance that matter will be taken up in the Congress Working Committee.
While the people of Kashmir were engaged in a bitter fight with feudalism and bureaucracy as represented by the Maharaja's government, the British Government published a Plan for the partition of the country. On 15 Aug. 1947 the British Government transferred power to the two dominions of India and Pakistan. The treaty relations between the Crown and feudatory states came to an end, and Princes were left to themselves to decide the future course of their action. The Maharaja of Kashmir decided to watch and wait and executed a Standstill Agreement with Pakistan. A similar request was made to India. But India's stand was that will of the people of the State should decide the accession to either of the Dominions.

Sheikh Abdullah was released on 19 Sept. 1947 and ban on National Conference was lifted. He demanded freedom before accession. By middle of Sept. 1947 infiltration of armed raiders into the western parts of Jammu had begun. Pakistan imposed a blockade of the State which put heavy pressure on Kashmir's economy but did not succeeded in achieving political aims.

Kashmir: Invasion and Accession

On 22 Oct. 1947, thousands of tribesmen fully armed broke into the Kashmir valley. Kashmir State forces could not resist this invasion. As the situation worsened the
Maharaja wrote to Lord Mountbatten, the Governor-General of India, on 26 Oct. 1947.

"With the conditions obtaining at present in my State and the great emergency of the situation as it existed, I have no option but to ask for help from my Indian Dominion. Naturally they cannot send the help asked for by me without my State acceding to the Dominion of India. I have accordingly decided to do so, and I attach the Instrument of Accession for acceptance by your Government."

Lord Mountbatten in his reply on 27 Oct. 1947 wrote back to the Maharaja:

"In the special circumstances mentioned by your Highness my government have decided to accept the accession of Kashmir State to the Dominion of India. In consistency with their policy that where the issue of accession should be decided in accordance with the wishes of the State, it is my Government's wish that, as soon as the law and order has been restored in Kashmir and its soil cleared of invaders, the question of accession of State should be settled by a reference to the people."

The accession thus became operative. In connecting accession, a contingent of Indian army was airlifted to Srinagar to fight the invaders who had entered the doors of Srinagar but failed to capture the city.
Even after the accession fighting continued and in January 1948 India brought the case before the U.N. Security Council on the ground that Pakistan was assisting invaders. Pakistan denied the charge but later admitted that its regular forces were sent to Kashmir. A U.N. Commission for India and Pakistan arranged a ceasefire and provided for the future of the State to be decided by plebiscite. Its resolutions of Aug. 13, 1948 and Jan. 5, 1949, accepted both by India and Pakistan, prescribed procedure for withdrawal of all Pakistani troops from Kashmir to be followed by withdrawal of Indian troops in order to facilitate holding of plebiscite. The ceasefire agreement came into force on 1st Jan. 1949 but all efforts by the Security Council and its representatives between 1950 and 1952 failed to bring a permanent solution. India maintained that instead of withdrawing all its troops from Kashmir, Pakistan had built up its armed strength and consolidated its hold over the area under its occupation. Pakistan on the other hand, asserted that India's refusal to withdraw its forces rendered impartial plebiscite impossible. In 1953 and 1954 the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan made unsuccessful attempts to reach a solution by direct negotiations.

In 1957 the question was again referred to Security Council which adopted a resolution for further mediation by Gunnar Jarring and Dr. P. Graham. This mediation also proved fruitless. The Security Council again discussed the
problem in 1962 and 1964. The direct Indo-Pak negotiations at ministerial level between Dec. 27, 1962 and May 16, 1963 also yielded no results.

During and after the 1965 war between India and Pakistan, Kashmir question came up for discussion at various occasions, but every time U.N. failed to arrive at any concrete and amicable solution.

There exists even today UNOSIR to look after the ceasefire line in Jammu and Kashmir. However, after 1971 Indo-Pak war there was a general demand from different circles in the country to suggest United Nations to wind up its Military Observers Group in Jammu and Kashmir.
KASHMIR POLITICS (1947-1979)

Freedom came to the country in Aug. 1947. After the accession, Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah was appointed as a Head of the administration who organised the State Administration to face the aggression of raiders and restore peace in the affected parts of the State. In March 1948, he became the Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir. In fact this was a trying period for him. His government lost no time to set right the aftermath of aggression. The programme of New Kashmir as envisaged in 1944 was given a practical shape. Many reforms were started for the well being of the common people and the State moved forward on the path of progress and democracy. In 1953 the State took a new turn. Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah was dismissed from Prime Ministership of J & K, and arrested on Aug. 9, 1953 by the Gadr-i-Diyasat. Bakhshi Ghulam Mohammad was invited to form a new government and on the same day he was sworn-in as Prime Minister of the State.

Bakhshi Ghulam Mohammad remained as Prime Minister till Oct. 1963 when stepped down in pursuance of what is known as 'Kamraj Plan'. During his regime constitution of the State was adopted in 1956 and the State Legislature confirmed the State's accession to Indian union. Sheikh Abdullah was released from detention in Jan. 8, 1958 and again arrested in April, 1958. He was charged and tried in Kashmir Conspiracy Case for about seven years.
In Oct. 1963 Mr. Shamas-ud-Din was elected to succeed Bakhshi Ghulam Mohammad. On Dec. 27, 1963 the holy relic of Prophet Muhammad was stolen from the Hazratbal Shrine. This led to public agitation throughout the State. The life was paralysed in the State till the recovery of the Holy Relic through the Central Government's efforts.

The shortcomings of Shamas-ud-Din government paved the way for a change in the government. Mr. G. M. Sadiq was elected as the Prime Minister of J & K in Feb. 1964. On assuming the office Mr. Sadiq announced liberalised policy and restoration of democratic rights to the people of the State. In April 1964 Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah was released and the charges levelled against him under Kashmir Conspiracy Case were withdrawn. On the invitation of Jawaharlal Nehru he held discussions with him in New Delhi and went to Pakistan on a goodwill mission in order to settle the Kashmir problem bilaterally. On May 26, 1964 Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah announced in Rawalpindi that Prime Minister of India and the President of Pakistan were going to meet in New Delhi in June, 1964 to discuss Kashmir and other bilateral issues. The mission was, however, cut short by untimely demise of Jawaharlal Nehru.

In early 1965 Sheikh Abdullah undertook haj pilgrimage and visited Algeria, Egypt and U.K. In Algiers he met Chinese Prime Minister of which the Government of India took a very serious notice. On his return he was re-arrested.
and detained in Octacamund. In Aug. 1965 there was mass infiltration of armed bands from Pakistan which eventually led to 22 days Indo-Pak war. Again U.N. Security Council adopted a resolution which resulted in the ceasefire on 22 Sept., 1965. Through the good offices of the Soviet Union, Indo-Pak Summit was arranged at Tashkent in Jan. 1966. The Tashkent Declaration was signed on Jan. 10, 1966 by the Indian Prime Minister and the Pakistan President. After signing the documents, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, the Indian Prime Minister passed away.

On Jan. 2, 1968 Sheikh Abdullah was released and gave a statement stressing the need for the good relations between India and Pakistan and an amicable settlement of Kashmir issue. A few days after the Indian Prime Minister also hinted towards the final settlement of Kashmir problem within the Indian Constitutional framework. In Oct. 1968, Sheikh Abdullah organised All parties State Peoples' Convention which was inaugurated by Shri Jayaprakash Narayan. A resolution was adopted for the solution of Kashmir problem acceptable to all the regions of the State.

In 1971, Indo-Pak relations deteriorated due to influx of refugees from East Pakistan. Sheikh Abdullah was externed from Kashmir following the ban on Plebiscite Front. In Dec. 1971 there was another war between India and Pakistan. Pakistan army was forced to surrender in East Pakistan and a new nation emerged in the map world as 'Bangladesh'.
During this war period Mr. G. M. Sadiq passed away and Syed Mir Qasim was elected as new Chief Minister of the State.

In 1972 India and Pakistan signed a historic Simla Agreement. Besides other things, the two countries agreed to finalise the actual line of control in the Jammu and Kashmir. Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah was released in the same year and the ban on Plebiscite Front was lifted. The Prime Minister of India started a dialogue with Sheikh Abdullah in a view to removing past misunderstandings and bitterness between the Centre and the State of J & K. Sheikh Abdullah welcomed this gesture and informed the Prime Minister that he had no hesitation in opening a new chapter of good relations between the State and the Centre. The two leaders nominated their respective representatives viz. Mr. M.A.Beg and Mr. C. Parthasarthy to conduct the dialogue. This dialogue continued for more than two years and resulted in the final Accord between Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah and the Prime Minister of India in 1975.

Following the Accord with the Centre, Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah was sworn in as the Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir on Feb. 25, 1975. The Government led by Sheikh Sahib introduced far reaching administrative, financial and educational reforms. Steps were taken to put economy of Kashmir on a sound footing and on increasing new avenues of employment.
This Government of Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah continued till March, 1977 when the State came under Governor's rule. The Assembly elections were held in July, 1977 in which National Conference under the leadership of Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah by won by an overwhelming majority. The present government under his dynamic leadership is moving towards the path of Naya Kashmir.
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### Abbreviations used

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U.N United Nations
UNMOGIP United Nations Military Observers Group for India and Pakistan
U.S United States of America
USSR Union of Soviet Socialist Republic
v Volume/ Volumes
KASHMIR - SOCIAL CONDITIONS

1. GOETZ (Herman) Studies in the history and art of Kashmir and the Indian Himalayas. Wiesbaden, Othe Harrassewits 1969. p 197

Mentions briefly the history of Kashmir from earliest times. Highlights the arts and crafts of Kashmir, economic and social conditions of the people. Makes a reference of Kashmir's glorious past in respect of her art and culture and as a great seat of learning.

2. GOYAL (D R) Kashmir. New Delhi, R & K Pub. 1965 p 141

Gives an account of Kashmir's past and present. Describes briefly the places of interest, way of life of the people and the later developments. Throws much light on the social and moral conditions of the people and their interest in the art and crafts for which they occupy a central place in the whole country.


Provides a detailed account of Kashmir's achievements in the spheres of art, learning and literature. From Kashmir's arts, her handicrafts, her traditional lore, her music, her customs and her artistic and cultural heritage.


A comprehensive and authoritative work on modern Kashmir. Gives full description of land and its people thereby throwing light on economic, social and political conditions prevailing during the 19th century. Reviews the developments of Kashmir in the fields of art, literature, handicrafts etc.

The book describes the way of life of Kashmiris, their traditions and culture. Gives a brief account of the social, economic and political conditions of the people and their interest in different arts and crafts.


Describes the developments of State upto 1928. Gives an account of medical missionaries of the State. Highlights social and economic conditions of the people and their backwardness in the educational field. Further, makes a study of famous arts and crafts of Kashmir.


Describes the conditions of the people during the last two centuries. Mentions the factors responsible for their backwardness in the field of education. Further throws light on social conditions of the people and their interest in the traditional crafts of Kashmir.


The book gives the description of the beauties of the State. The life, habits and humour of its inhabitants and an account of the gradual but steady rebuilding of a once downtrodden people. Mentions the contribution made by author in the field of education for uplift of the people.

The book throws light on the economic conditions of the people, their habits, customs and traditions. Discusses in detail the backwardness of Kashmiris in the field of education and their gradual development in this field. Mentions the difficulties which the author has to face in order to make the people of Kashmir conscious of the educational values.

10 BANNAI MADHOK. Kashmir; Centre of new alignments. New Delhi, Deepak, 1963. P 196

Makes a study of the different aspects of Kashmir since its inception. Gives historical and political background of J & K State since 1846. The later developments which started from 1947 onwards, a Role of U.N., Pakistan's alignment with the West and India's drift towards Russian block have been narrated in an interesting way.


Makes a thorough study of Kashmir problem since 1947. Discusses the different aspects of this problem viz. tribal invasion of 1947, Kashmir in U.N., Kashmir's accession to India and the internal developments of the State.

12 BAZAz (P.S). Inside Kashmir. Srinagar, Kashnir Lib, 1941. P 412

The book is an informative work on modern Kashmir. Gives an account of present educational, economic and political conditions of the people. Serves as a useful record on Kashmir.


Deals with the Kashmir problem and its various solutions. Comments, plebiscite, if held, will create problems like old communal trouble; Kashmir, if given to Pakistan, would create defence and communication problems for Ladakh. Makes a suggestion to solve the Kashmir problem through mediation by countries like Canada.

15 WAKEFIELD (G E C). Recollections; 50 years in the service of India. Lahore, The Civil and Military Gazette Ltd. 1942. P 212

Makes a detailed account of historical and political developments of the State. Highlights the different aspects of the J & K in right historical and political perspective.

16 "KASHMIR - POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT - 1947"


Provides a detailed discussion of Kashmir problem since the Britishers sold the Valley to Maharaja Gulab Singh in 1846. Gives an account of political developments which took place between 1931 and 1947. Highlights the different aspects of Kashmir issue in view of the correspondence between the author and the Indian leaders.

The book describes the tribal invasion of October 1947. Makes a mention of operations carried out by Indian army in Jammu and Kashmir in view of the difficulties they faced during this period. Highlights the role of Indian army and different aspects of Kashmir issue.

18 HAFIZ (Mohammad Ibrahim). Continued aggression in Kashmir by Pakistan. Kashmir. 8, 5; 1958; p.130-33

Provides a detailed account of State's accession to India in October, 1947. Makes a mention of other political developments and Pakistan's aggression on Kashmir. Highlights different dimensions of Kashmir problem and the internal developments of the State.

19 INVASION AND its aftermath in retrospect. Kashmir Today. 3, 2; 1958; p 15-16

The article relates to tribal invasion and other developments of 1947 viz. British withdrawal from India and partition of the country, Pakistan's imposition of economic blockade in Kashmir, followed by tribal invasion, arrival of Indian army in Kashmir and Kashmir's accession to Indian Union.

20 KRISHNA MISHRA. This happened in Kashmir. Delhi, Pub. Div. 1954. P 171

Describes the story of trials and tribulations of the people of Kashmir which were descended upon them by raiders in 1947. Highlights the heroic role of the people during these crucial days.
Describes the political developments of 1946 and 1947 which occurred in Kashmir. Explains the factors which led to the State's accession to India. Further describes internal political developments of Maharaja Hari Singh's government in right historical perspective.

Highlights the secular character and democratic ideals of the people of Kashmir with historical background. Makes a mention of Kashmir's accession to Indian union. Describes the role of Kashmiris in defeating Pakistan during 22 days war of 1965. Further gives an account of Kashmir's past history, Kashmir as a great temple of learning and its policy of religious humanism. Concludes with the wishes for good relations between India and Pakistan and hopes for State's prosperity with the Indian union.

Gives an account of events which took place during and after 1947. Makes a study of confrontation between Indian army forces and tribesmen in Kashmir. Pays high tributes to Indian army for their timely arrival and heroic role during these crucial days.

Describes the events of Kashmir which took place in 1947. Throws light on the different political and historical aspects like tribal invasion, Kashmir question in U.N. and the later developments of the State of Jammu & Kashmir.
KASHMIR - POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT - 1947-53


Gives an account of Kashmir problem with political background since 1947. Pakistan's failure to fulfil the conditions laid down for obtaining people's verdict. Describes the later developments and integration of Jammu and Kashmir with the Indian union.


A comprehensive book on history and politics of Kashmir. Provides some historical background of past as well as present. Makes a study of later developments which occurred in 1947 and afterwards in the state. Discusses the different dimensions of Kashmir problem in right historical perspective.


Describes briefly the history of Kashmir. Highlights the developments which took place after 1947. Mentions various aspects of Kashmir issue in light of historical facts.


Gives his views on the solution of Kashmir problem. Accepting Kashmir's accession to India as legal and valid but still thinks in favour of an agreement among the parties concerned viz. the Government of India and Pakistan and the people of Kashmir.
29 SHIVAPURI (S N). The grim Saga, Calcutta, Dasgupta, 1953. p 348

Provides a detailed description of political events which took place inside the Kashmir between 1947 and 1953. Makes a reference of Kashmir's past history and different political events which took place after 1931.

30 BAZAZI (P N K). Kashmir and power politics; from Lake Success to Tashkent. Delhi, Metropolitan, 1966. p 341

Narrates the history of Kashmir in a brief form. Discusses the different stages and wars through which Kashmir passed. Gives an account of political developments from 1947 onwards till the end of Indo-Pak War of 1965.


Chap. 4 - 5 deal with Kashmir and provide detailed description of events since 1947. Highlights the different dimensions of Kashmir question, Indo-Pak war of 1965 and Indo-Pak relations since partition of country.
33 CRISIS IN Kashmir. Round Table. 53, 215; Sept. 1964; p 289-92

Provides an account of political developments of Kashmir after release of Sheikh Abdullah in April 1964. Makes mention of Sheikh's intentions for securing the right of self-determination for the people of State. Gives a reference to Asstt. Secretary U.S., Mr. Phillip Talbot's visit to India and Pakistan and his speculative "third plan" to resolve the Kashmir issue.


Describes the Kashmir problem and its different aspects from the legal point of view. Examines the role played by U.N. towards the solution of this problem. Describes the opinions expressed by jurists regarding the accession and aggression of Kashmir.

35 JAYAPRAKASH NARAYAN. Need of vision and statesmanship in Kashmir issue. Sarvodaya. 13, 11; 1964; p 408

Comments on the sentiments of the people of Kashmir towards India; their suppression by the government from time to time resulting in anti-government feelings. Advocates for the liberal policy and democratic set up of government for the people of Kashmir like rest of the country.


The present volume highlights the different aspects of the personality of Bakhshi Ghulam Mohammad. Describes his contribution in the freedom movement of Kashmir, as a Prime Minister of J&K between 1953 and 1963. Gives an account of internal political developments of the State with the historical background.

Narrates the developments of 1947 in a brief form. Describes the accession of State to Indian union, tribal invasion and different aspects of Kashmir question. Further gives an account of internal happenings of the State.


Gives a brief historical background of the State. Discusses the different aspects of Kashmir dispute. Presents a brief outline of tragic events which led to the two wars between 1947 and 1965.


Makes a detailed study of Kashmir problem since 1947. Highlights various political events relating to this issue, namely, partition of the country, integration of princely states, standstill agreement of Maharaja Harisingh with the Government of Pakistan, Pakistan's hostile incursion, Kashmir accession to India. Further comments on India's complaint to U.N. against Pakistan, Pak moves, 1965 war on Kashmir and military and economic interests of Pakistan in respect of Kashmir.


Gives an account of on spot developments which took place between 1952 - 1963. Highlights the different aspects of Kashmir issue, Kashmir conspiracy case, theft of holy relic from Hazratbal shrine and other developments of the State.

Makes a brief study of political conditions of the State. Expresses his views on the theft of holy relic and its return. Describes the political events viz. Mr. Sadiq's taking over as Prime Minister of the State, his liberal policy and restoration of democracy, release of Sheikh Abdullah. Describes the Jayaprakash Narayan's views on the political developments of the State.

42 PURI (Balraj). Kashmir policy; time for rethinking. *Eco. Wekly.* 16, 5-7; 1964; p 209-10

Gives an account of the political developments of the State. Throws light on the theft of holy relic in Srinagar. Agitation launched by the people for the restoration of holy relic. Further describes the secular character and feelings of the people against the prevailing government of the State.

43 RAJGopalachari (C). To win the world's opinion. *Swaraiva.* 10, 20, 1965; p 1-2

Contains the views of former Governor-General of India on the Kashmir issue. Denounces any move by the government of India to settle Kashmir dispute with Pakistan ignoring the consent of the people. Suggests to obtain Kashmiris consent on four alternatives viz. immediate accession to India or Pakistan, independent status, temporary autonomy under U.N. in order to settle the Kashmir issue once for all.

44 RASHE'D-UDDIN KHAN. A battle of principles. *Seminar.* Nov. 1965; p 19-25

Describes the 22 days war as a biggest cathartic event in the history of free India. Discusses the genesis of the Kashmir problem. Pakistan's contention that Kashmir as Muslim majority area should go to Pakistan. Also describes the legality of Kashmir's accession to India and its different aspects, furnishes a detailed account of Kashmir issue since 1947.
45 ROY (S L). Two invasions of Kashmir. *Mod. Rev.* 122, 1; 1967; p 15-18


46 BADIQ (G M). Kashmir—from feudalism to freedom. *Illus. Weeky. of Ind.* 87, 12; Mar. 20, 1966; p 6-11

The article highlights the different aspects of the State. Gives significance of State's accession to Indian union in 1947. Progress of Kashmiris who were regarded more or less as dumb-driven cattle, suppressed and exploited for centuries. Describes Kashmir's relations with India and the impact of planned development and achievements in various fields of State.


Contains the views regarding the political developments of the State. Describes overall situation arising as a result of the theft of holy relic in Srinagar. Makes an assurance for the restoration of democratic rights and liberal policy in the State.


Describes the political events of Kashmir since 1947 in the light of international politics. Throws light on Kashmir's accession to India, tribal invasion of 1947, Kashmir issue in U.N., Indo-Pak war of 1965 with historical and political background.
49 BAZAZ (P N). Kashmir situation takes unhealthy turn. 
Radical Humanist. 34, 12; 1971; p 10-11

Provides an account of Pakistan's involvement in the 
skyjacking of an Indian plane by two Kashmiris. Gives 
comments on the state of affairs prevailing in the 
Kashmir valley, thereby causing political chaos and 
leading to unhealthy turns in the State.

50 BHAT (R K). Plebiscite front; its organisation, 
10, 3-4; 1971; p 119-35

A comprehensive article on the developments of the 
State. Provides a detailed description of plebiscite 
Front; its activities, programmes and objectives 
which aim for the mobilisation of public opinion for 
the demand of plebiscite in the State of Jammu & Kashmir.

51 GULAM MOHAMMAD. Action against secessionists. 
Mainstream. May 9, 23; 1971; p 28-30

Makes a brief study of anti-national and unlawful 
activities of Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah and his 
associates. Reviews Plebiscite Front's anti-Indian 
propaganda and pleads for the ban on this organisation.

Radical Humanist. 32, 1; 1968; p 2

Makes an assessment of political developments of the 
State. Fools for removal of restrictions on Sheikh 
Abdullah and his close associates. Criticises Sadiq 
Government as non-representative and advocates for 
its dismissal so as to pave the way for a real 
government in the State.
Provides a detailed account of political and other developments of the State. Discusses the change in the sentiments of people and a sense of realisation of Indianisation. Assesses the latest developments in right perspective.


Provides a detailed account of Pandit agitation in Kashmir. Throws light on a set of demands put forth by Pandit community to the government. Assesses the role of Jana Sangh and R.S.P. in this agitation. Describes the role of Hindu Action Committee and its programme. Praises the secular character of Kashmiri Muslims during these crucial days.


Describes the first State People’s Convention as organised by Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah in Oct. 1968 and its inauguration by Shri Jayaprakash Narayan. Mentions its outcome, change in the policy of Plebiscite Front, its decision to abandon the policy of boycotting the elections in the State. Hopes for new developments and change in the thinking of the people of the State.

56 ABDULLAH (S M). Kashmir, India and Pakistan. Forzn. Affrs. 43, 3; 1965; p 528-35

57 BAZAZ (P N). To release or not to release Sheikh Abdullah. Radical Humanist. 31, 30; 1967; p 347-48

Comments on the Sheikh Abdullah's detention by the Government of India. Highlights the demand for his release in view of the move from 160 M. P's. Also stresses on Central government to make a realistic policy towards the Kashmir.


Highlights Sheikh Abdullah's leadership and his role for finding a lasting solution of Kashmir problem. Makes an analysis of Sheikh's ideas of secularism and faith in ideals of Gandhi and Nehru. Comments on his efforts to make realise both India and Pakistan to live as friends. Describes Sheikh Abdullah's undaunted spirit to serve as a torch bearer for the whole sub-continent.


Provides a detailed of the interviews given by Sheikh Abdullah to different Journalists in India. Throws light on historical and political aspects of Kashmir since 1931 to 1967. Traces the causes which led to people of the State to rise against the despotic rule of Maharaja's government.

60 INTERNATIONAL REPORT - Kashmir. India tries a bit. Economist. 220, 6479; 1967; p 392-95

Describes the political events of the State. Comments on Sheikh Abdullah's release and his other political associates belonging to Plebiscite Front. Advocates for the settlement of peoples grievances. Reviews the policy of India to win the support of Kashmiris in accepting the accession of the State to India as final.
61 KASHMIR ON trial; State versus Sheikh Abdullah. Lahore, The Lion Press, 1947. p 224

The book describes the trial of Sheikh Abdullah during the Maharaja's regime in 1946. Highlights its different aspects with historical facts. Gives an account of Pandit Nehru's views on this historic trial.

62 MISRI (M L). Kashmir; a new dawn. Mainstream. 12, 50; 1974; p 14

Describes the changes in the thinking of Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah as per his recent speeches, with regard to accession of State with the Indian union. Denounces the two-nation theory as advocated by makers of Pakistan.

63 RAMESH THAPAR. Behind the Abdullah headlines. Eco. Wekly. 16, 22; 1964; p 914-15

The article visualises the Sheikh's visit to Pakistan in May 1964 at the initiative of Late Prime Minister Nehru. Gives an account of Sheikh's position in the affairs of Kashmir politics and hopes for Pakistan's cooperation in order to bring a new era of peace and tranquillity in the sub-continent.

64 RAMESH THAPAR. Kashmir and the detente. Eco. & Pol. Wekly 10, 8; 1975; p 340-41

Describes the latest political situation in Kashmir which emerged after 1971 war with Pakistan. Hopes for better understanding between Government of India and Sheikh Abdullah in the light of these developments. Further reviews the rise of Maulana Farooq in the political scene of Kashmir. Comments on the resumption of arms aid to Pakistan and its repercussions on Indo-Pak relations.
65 SATISH VASHISTH. Sheikh Abdullah then and now. Delhi, Sahita Prakasan, 1968. p 234

Describes Sheikh Abdullah as controversial personality in the Indian political scene. Makes an assessment of his attitude, policies and views on Kashmir issue. Gives a brief account of political developments of the State.


Describes Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah as synonym for people's struggle for freedom and its sole moving spirit. Mentions his role during the freedom movement, as a landmark in the quit Kashmir movement, during the freedom critical days of tribal invasion and as a Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir between 1948 and 1953. Describes his long arrest from 1953 onwards and the Kashmir Accord between the Prime Minister of India and Sheikh Abdullah resulting return of power to Sheikh Abdullah.

67 SHEIKH RAISES new bogey. Link. 21, 9; 1978; p 8-12

Describes internal political developments of the State, rift between Sheikh Abdullah and Mirza Fizal Beg, Sheikh and Beg accusing each other of reopening 1953 crisis situation in the State of Jammu & Kashmir. Further makes an assessment of the events of 1953 when Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah was ousted from the Prime Ministership of the State.


Makes an assessment of Sheikh Abdullah's character and his policies since 1931. Considers him as an essential part of the modern history of Kashmir. Highlights the different aspects of his leadership during the freedom movement of the State.
KASHMIR - POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT - GILGIT

69 HASSNAIN (F M). Gilgit; northern gate of India. New Delhi, Sterling, 1978. p 194

Describes the events which led to the subjugation of Gilgit by the then Dogra rulers of Kashmir, and subsequent lease of the region to the then British Government in India. Reveals the conspiracies of the British in engineering a revolt in the area during 1947-48.

70 Kaul (R N). Gilgit; struggle for ascendency. Kmr. Times. 6, 1; 1962; p 56-60

Makes an assessment of political history of Gilgit since Dogra rulers included it in their kingdom. Gives an account of essential strategic position of Gilgit among the countries of the region.

71 Robertson (G S). Chitral; the story of a minor siege. London, Methuen, 1899. p 368

Describes the important position of Chitral as a district of Gilgit. Gives a historical, geographical and political account of this region. Further gives historical background of the area since ancient times.


The book describes the need for autonomy of Jammu within the State on precisely the same grounds on which Kashmir demands it within the Indian union. Explains the views that by acceding to this demand Jammu would turn into a bridge from a wall it has hitherto been between Kashmir and rest of India.
73 DATTA (C L). Ladakh and western Himalayan politics; 1819 - 1848. New Delhi, Munshiran, 1973. p 239


74 FISHER (M W). Himalayan battleground; Sino-Indian rivalry in Ladakh. N.Y., Praeger, 1963. p 205

The book presents a study of Ladakh in view of its strategic importance that has led to wars since the dawn of history. Gives a description of later developments which occurred in the area since 1947.


Describes the political developments of Ladakh after the Indo-Pak war of 1947-48. Makes a study of political happenings, social and economic life of its inhabitants and the relation of different communities living in Ladakh. Highlights the later political developments which followed after Sino-Indian conflict of 1962.


Mentions a brief history of Pak-occupied Kashmir. Describes the conditions of the people and their sufferings under their rulers. Makes an assessment of Pakistan's policy towards the people of this region since 1947.
77 INSIDE OCCUPIED Kashmir. Link. 15 Aug. 1961; p 53-55

Makes a study of Pak occupied Kashmir since 1947. Describes the conditions of the people through which they are passing. Narrates a historical background since 1947 which resulted in the creation of socalled Azad Kashmir.


Narrates the story of his captivity in the prison of Pak-occupied Kashmir during 1948 war. Provides a concise outline history of Kashmir from 1846 to 1958 and an index of important events in Kashmir.


Expresses his views on the conditions of the people in the Pak-occupied Kashmir. Makes sensational disclosures about this part of Kashmir. Describes the enormity of operation and terror prevailing in the Azad Kashmir.

KASHMIR - FOREIGN RELATIONS - BRITISH


KASHMIR - INDIA FOREIGN RELATIONS

81 INDIAN APPROACH to Kashmir. Round Table. 55, 221; Dec. 1965; p 67-74

Describes Indo-Pak war of 1965 with reference to Kashmir. Gives background of Kashmir problem since partition of the country. Comments on British biased policy towards Kashmir and India's stand as a symbol of secular democracy.

82 JHA (D C). Foreign policies of India and Pakistan; Kashmir as a factor. South Asn. Stds. 1, 2, 1969; p 160-73

Deals with the foreign relations of India and Pakistan and discusses Kashmir as influencing factor in shaping and changing their foreign policies. Further describes Pakistan's bad relations with other countries on the plea that Kashmir forms an integral part of India.

83 KASHMIR DEAD end? Economist. 207, 6248; p 765

Describes Indo-Pak talks on Kashmir during 1962-63. Provides an account of the failure of sixth and last round held in Delhi. Reviews Pakistan's stand to have Srinagar and central valley and India's claim not to give them up. Describes hard attitude of Pakistan during these talks while stressing on Kashmir only.

84 KASHMIR; ONE step forward one step back. Economist. 215, 6497; 1967; p 1218-19

Describes Indo-Pak relations as in Nov. 1967. Both the countries gestures to normalise their relations. Russian influence on both for stabilising the situation and efforts to solve Kashmir issue internally by restoring 1953 position.
85 KULDIP NAYAR. Distant neighbours; a tale of the subcontinent. Delhi, Vikas, 1972. p 253

Signifies the different aspects of Indo-Pak relations since 1947. Gives a reference of Pakistan's emergence as a new nation in the subcontinent. Contains valuable information on Kashmir issue in the right historical perspective.


Provides an account of political developments of Kashmir since 1947. Expresses views of some Indian personalities on this issue. Comments on difficulties of the Government of India relating to the solution of Kashmir issue. Examines the Pakistan's actions which have made the problem more complicated.

87 MILES (Fat). They came to a mountain. London, Chapman, 1951. p 254

The present volume describes the different aspects of Indo-Pak conflict on Kashmir since the problem was brought before U.N. Discusses the Indian point of view on Kashmir issue and highlights the different happenings regarding Kashmir.

88 MISPA (K K). Kashmir and India's foreign policy. Allahabad, Chugh, 1979. p 605

Discusses Kashmir as an important aspect of India's foreign policy. Comments on the Kashmir issue with regard to its different aspects during the years 1947 - 1962.

Describes the Kashmir problem and its different aspects. Advocates for Indo-Pak cooperation towards the solution of this issue. Suggests to Indian Prime Minister to seek good relations with Pakistan. Also throws light on different aspects of Indo-Pak relations regarding the Kashmir issue.


Describes Kashmir question in his "Relations with Pakistan". Considers Kashmir as one of the gravest disputes between India and Pakistan since 1947. Provides an account of various efforts made regarding the solution of this problem in and outside U.N. Makes an assessment of internal political developments of Kashmir in right historical perspective.


A comprehensive article on Kashmir. Discusses Indo-Pak conflict and Kashmir as its basis. Throws light on Indo-Pak relations in the light of Pakistan's border agreement with China. Comments on Pakistan's offer of joint defence to India. Expresses opinions regarding various solutions of the Kashmir issue.


Makes a study of Indo-Pak relations with reference to Kashmir dispute. Examines the claims and counter-claims of the two countries on this issue. Further gives a brief historical and political developments of the State from earliest times to 1947.
A TURING point for Asia: Kashmir. *Round Table.* 53, 210; Mar. 1963, p 184-85

Makes a study of Indo-Pak relations with reference to Kashmir issue. Comments on the role of Commonwealth Secretary to bring Nehru to reopen the Kashmir issue. Gives an account of Indo-Pak talks on Kashmir held at New Delhi and Rawalpindi during 1962-63.

KASHMIR - PAKISTAN FOREIGN RELATIONS


In 1952 Pakistan entered into a military pact with U.S.A. and other western countries. The article explains impact of these pacts on Indian foreign policy, thereby making the stand of India and Pakistan stiffer on Kashmir issue.

Imrani (M R). Paradise under the shadow of hell; India's war on Kashmir as seen by non-Muslims and neutral observers. Lahore: Imperial, 1948

The book describes Pak point of view of Indo-Pak conflict of 1947 on Kashmir. Provides an account of historical and political factors that led to this conflict.

India UNRECONCILED; no settlement in Kashmir. *Round Table.* 53, 211; Jun. 1963, p 289-91

Provides an account of the failure of Ministerial level talks held between India and Pakistan during 1962-63 on Kashmir issue. Speaks of India's tough attitude towards the solution of Kashmir problem.
97 KASHMIR AFFAIRS. Link. 9, 46; 25 Jun. 1967; p 6-7

Describes the fundamentals of Pakistan's foreign policy since its creation. Narrates that the factors of Kashmir as the most important element in shaping her foreign policy.

98 KASHMIR; A settlement deferred. Round Table. 53, 216; Dec. 1964; p 387-90

Describes the impact of sudden demise of Jawaharlal Nehru who was keen to see a solution of the Kashmir problem in his lifetime. Regrets the shadow it cast on otherwise bright course of acceptable solution between India and Pakistan.

99 KHALID B (Syed). 1965-an epoch making year in Pakistan. Asn. Survy. 6, 2; Feb. 1966; p 83-85

Describes Indo-Pak war of 1965 from Pakistan's point of view. Gives a background of the war and goes to explain the optimism in the Pakistani circles in the light of overwhelming support it received from majority of countries in U.N. Also expresses views on Russian policy of neutrality in the dispute.

100 PAKISTAN'S CASE in Kashmir. Round Table. 55, 22; Dec. 1965; p 75-78

Narrates the causes that led to the uprisings in the State by people against Indian domination from time to time since 1947. Discusses Indo-Pak war of 1965 together with the claim made by Pakistan over its right on the State of Jammu and Kashmir in view of the will of the people of the State. Expects Kashmir's future with Pakistan and not with India. Also makes a reference of Pak point of view made in United Nations.
101 SAXENA (K C). Pakistan; her relations with India 1947-66. New Delhi, Vir, 1966. p 267

Narrates a historical background which resulted in creation of Pakistan. Gives an account of Pak foreign policy towards India since 1947. Makes a reference to 1965 Indo-Pak war and the resultant Tashkent Declaration which brought out historic ceasefire between the two countries.

KASHMIR - U.S. FOREIGN RELATIONS

102 CHOPRA (Surrendra). U.S. foreign policy in Kashmir. Ind. J. of Pol. Sc. 2; 2; 1978; p 130-43

Describes Kashmir as an attraction for great powers since ancient times. Comments on U.S. interest in Kashmir question. Evaluates U.S. approach and motives behind her anti-Indian stand on Kashmir with the main aim to seek bases in northern Pakistan.

KASHMIR - U.S.S.R FOREIGN RELATIONS

103 NAIK (J A). Soviet policy on Kashmir. Ind. Qtly. 24; 1; Jan.-Mar. 1968; p 50-61

A comprehensive article on Soviet policy regarding Kashmir question since it was brought before the United Nations. Describes different aspects of Soviet foreign policy towards this problem under the regimes of Stalin, Khrushchev and Kosygin. Makes an assessment of Soviet efforts regarding the Tashkent Declaration as a promise for durable peace in the subcontinent.

KASHMIR - SINO-INDIAN CONFLICT 1962

104 APPADURAI (A). Chinese aggression and India; an introductory essay. Int. Stds. 5, 1-2; 1963; p 1-18

Gives a detailed account of Sino-Indian conflict of 1962. Describes the background of Chinese aggression on Ladakh and other areas of northern region. Comments on the reaction of world towards this aggression. Makes an assessment of India's foreign policy in context of this aggression.
105 TRIVADI (R N). Sino-Indian border disputes and its impact on India-Pakistan relations. New Delhi, Associated, 1977. p 329

Narrates a historical background of Sino-Indian border conflict in Ladakh and NEFA (NEFA). Comments on the relations between India and China on one hand and Pakistan and China on the other. Gives an account of Ministerial level talks held during 1962-63 between India and Pakistan for an amicable settlement of Kashmir dispute.

KASHMIR - INDO-PAK WAR OF 1965

106 BROCKWAY (Fenner). Indo-Pak clash. Ecw. Wekly. 19, 10; 1965; p 6

Comments on the root cause of conflict between India and Pakistan viz. Kashmir. Discusses different paths followed by the two countries i.e. multi-religious society of India and Pakistan's ideals of two-nation theory. Gives an account of Indo-Pak war of 1965. Stresses on the solution of this fundamental issue between the two countries in order to restore lasting peace in the sub-continent.

107 DHIAR (P N). Now is the time. Seminar. Nov. 1965; p 26-30

The article relates to 1965 Indo-Pak war and its different aspects. Makes an assessment in the form of military balance i.e. to make India's military object limited, Pakistan's imagination to make world realise that its national objective is to get Kashmir. Analyses the position of Soviet Union in recasting its policies in the sub-continent. Suggests to readjust India's interests in the context of Chinese and Pakistan's ambitions.


Describes China's role during Indo-Pak war of 1965. Chinese ultimatum to India as a result of close diplomatic liaison between Rawalpindi and Peking. Main aim behind this ultimatum to divert the attention of India and play for the time. Comments on Pakistan's acceptance of ceasefire as a first step towards solution of Kashmir problem.
109 MARTIN (Kingsley). Reflections on Kashmir. New Statesman, 70, 1801; 17 Sept. 1965; p 385

Explains the background of Kashmir problem since 1947 with historical facts. Makes an assessment of 1965 war between India and Pakistan. Comments that neither side wishes to extend the war beyond the Kashmir issue. Describes India's position in the war as to fighting a defensive war in order to maintain her hold on Kashmir. Further, analyses the communal politics of the two countries in view of this war.

110 MORAES (Frank). Self-reliance. Seminar, 75, 1965; p 34-36

Expresses opinion on Indo-Pak conflict of 1965. Describes the Kashmir as the main cause of conflict between the countries concerned. Favours Kashmir's integrity and solidarity with Indian union.

111 SAILEN GHOSH. The essence of it. Seminar, Nov. 1965, p 10-18

Comments on Indo-Pak war of 1965. Holds Pakistan as aggressor. Describes Pakistan's real intentions behind this war. Analyses major world powers role towards India and Pakistan in the light of the war. Further, describes Britain's role as one of deliberate mischief, U.S.A's policy of appeasement to Pakistan and U.N.'s efforts to end the war. Mentions the different solution of Kashmir issue and their repercussions.

112 SISIR GUPTA. Issues and prospectus in Kashmir. Ind. Cty., 1, 3; 1965; p 253-84

Discusses Indo-Pak war of 1965 and its repercussions on Kashmir issue. Expresses opinion that the war provides remote chances of the solution of the problem. Further gives a detailed account of political situation in Kashmir during these fateful days.
Describes the religious fanaticism as the basis of present conflict between India and Pakistan. Pakistan's fighting over Kashmir as a breakdown of collective security. Gives an account of Kashmir issue and highlights its different aspects and possible solutions with historical background.

Kashmir - Indo-Pak War of 1971

Narrates a historical background which led to Indo-Pak war of 1971 and the creation of Bangla Desh. Pakistan's strategy to capture Kashmir and her failure in achieving the same. Highlights the different aspects of this war and Pakistan's defeat at all fronts.

Describes Indo-Pak war of 1971. Gives a background of the war and the factors which led to this war. Pakistan's aim to annex the Kashmir and her policies which resulted her defeat at all fronts.

Mentions briefly Pakistan's policy both at internal and international level. Gives an account of the causes which led to this war between India and Pakistan. Pakistan's mis-calculations to grab the Kashmir. Comments on the factors responsible for Pakistan's defeat in the war.
KASHMIR - TASHKENT DECLARATION

117 EDWARDS (Michael). Tashkent and after. Int. Affrs. 42, 3; Jly. 1966; p 381-89

Comments on the Indo-Pak relations on Kashmir in the light of Tashkent declaration. Expresses fears that both the countries do not appear to be moving purposefully in the direction of reconciliation. Sign posted at Tashkent. Feels that Tashkent spirit is evaporating. Comments on India's position regarding Kashmir. Further gives an account of Pakistan's reaction against the agreement in respect of Kashmir.

118 JAYAPRAKASH NARAYAN. Future of Tashkent. Swarajya. 15, 11; 1966; p 492-96

Describes the Tashkent Declaration as a step for a durable peace between India and Pakistan. Hails it in accordance with the Gandhian principles. Gives stress on Indo-Pak amity and solution of Kashmir problem in the spirit of Tashkent Declaration.

119 JHA (D C). India Pakistan relations since Tashkent declaration. Ind. J. of Pol. Sc. 32, 1-4; 1971; p 502-21

Makes a study of Indo-Pak relations since Tashkent Declaration of 1966. Comments on the policies of both countries regarding the solution of Kashmir issue, in the light of Tashkent Declaration. Further discusses developments of two countries and their repercussions on Kashmir issue.

KASHMIR - SIMLA AGREEMENT


Makes an analysis of Simla Agreement and its different aspects. Highlights India's efforts for durable peace in the subcontinent. Comments on Pakistan's tactics to get P.O.W's back and her less strident tones on the self-determination for the people of Kashmir. Expresses fears that Kashmir issue may yet create problems in immediate future.
KASHMIR AND U.N. O


Gives an account of Kashmir problem since it was put before Security Council in 1948. Describes the internal events of Kashmir during 1963-64 and its repercussions on India and Pakistan. Comments on the role of U.N. in handling this problem. Suggests to India and Pakistan to solve the problem bilaterally.


Describes events of 1947 in detail; Indian Independence Act according to which Kashmir had right to maintain her status; Kashmir's internal problems regarding accession. Describes the causes which led to Kashmir's accession to Indian union. Kashmir question in U.N. and its resolutions, prospects of its solution in 1964.


Takes into account the different aspects of Kashmir problem since Jan. 1948 when the question was put before U.N. Discusses thoroughly Kashmir problem in the light of U.N. resolutions from 1948 to 1965.


The book contains the text of speeches made in the Security Council of U.N. by Indian representative in reply to Pak Foreign Minister's arguments. Describes the Indian point of view regarding the Kashmir question in right historical perspective.


Discusses various aspects of Kashmir question as per U.N. deliberations and its failure to crystallise the issue and play a decisive role. Describes the difference of opinion and stand taken by representatives of France, U.K., U.S.A., and Russia in respect of Security Council resolutions.

128 MIR QASIM (Syed). Speech in UN General Assembly meeting Sept. 29, 1964. UN Monthly Chron. 2, 9; 1964; p 64-67

Contradicts the statement of Pakistan's Foreign Minister regarding Kashmir issue. Clarifies the India's position with regard to the issue. Explains the Kashmir's accession to Indian union with historical facts. Further provides a detailed account of Pakistan's subversive activities in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.
A comprehensive article which provides an account of texts of U.N. Security Council's official documents on the current situation in Kashmir. Efforts of U.N. Secretary-General's by sending cables to Indian Prime Minister and Pakistan's President to refrain from the use of force. Highlights efforts made by U.N. to restore normalcy in view of Sept. 1965 war.

Makes a study of official records of Security Council and the reports of its agencies regarding the Kashmir issue. Reflects the tremendous industry and insight which has been brought to bear on this difficult, delicate and complicated issue.


As an eye-witness to the developments of 1947, describes the events of Kashmir during 1947. Explains the factors which led to Kashmir's accession to Indian union. Further throws light on tribal invasion, Kashmir question in U.N. and the other developments of the State.
133 KRISHNA MENON (V K). What is at stake? Seminar. 5, 8; 1964; p 32-40

Gives a detailed account of Kashmir's accession to India, and its legal validity. Throws light on the different developments of State viz. Fakaggression of 1947 and holds Pakistan fully responsible for it. Considers Kashmir problem as that part of Kashmir which is under Pakistan's occupation. Concludes with the invalidity of all these solutions of Kashmir problem which were passed through the debates of U.N.

134 MAHAYAN (Mehr Chand). How Kashmir accession took place? Soc. Stds. 55, 5; 1964; p 6

Describes the developments of the State which led Kashmir's accession to Indian union. Describes the accession valid from the legal point of view. Further throws light on internal developments of the State during Maharaja's regime.


The book gives the description as to how the State of Jammu and Kashmir acceded to India. Gives a brief historical sketch of Dogra rule in Kashmir and the other developments of the State.

136 MOHAMAD ISMAIL. Kashmir an integral part of India. Kashmir. 8, 5; 1958; p 145-46

Gives an account of historical facts which led to the Kashmir's accession to the Indian union. Describes that legally, constitutionally and according to the will of people, Kashmir as an integral part of India. Explains the firm support of Indian Muslims to the Government of India in the matter of Kashmir.
KASHMIR - CONSTITUTION


Defines the different features of Jammu and Kashmir Constitution. Makes a study of article 370 and its different provisions which governs the State's relations with the Indian union.


Undertakes the study to locate and analyse the different factors and processes which led to inclusion of special provisions for the State of Jammu and Kashmir in the Constitution of India. Makes an assessment of special provisions and examines them in respect of J & K. Further compares the constitutional position of other States in the Indian federal structure with J & K.


Contains the original documentary sources both official and non-official regarding the growth of political institutions of modern history of Kashmir. Highlights these sources with regard to administrative structures as established by the Dogra rulers of the State.

KASHMIR - ACCORD

140 ANALYST Pseud. Kashmir accord; form and content. Mainstream. 13, 24; 1975; p 9-10

Discusses the Kashmir accord between Indian Prime Minister and Sheikh Abdullah in the light of Centre-State relations. Welcomes the accord as a healthy sign for the solution of Kashmir problem. Discusses its legal implications and Pak Prime Minister's attitude and reaction. Fears any mischief from Pakistan with regard to the accord.
141 INDIA PRIME MINISTER (Indra Gandhi). Kashmir solution within the framework of Constitution. *Ind. For. Rev.*, 12, 11; 1975; p 7-9

Text of Mrs. Gandhi's speech in the Parliament regarding the Kashmir Accord. Includes the text of agreed conclusions signed on Nov. 13, 1974 by the emissaries of Indian Prime Minister and Sheikh Abdullah. Further gives texts of important correspondence between the two signatories regarding the accord.

142 PANDEY (K N). Kashmir accord; victory or betrayal. *Caravan*. 552, 1975; p 19-22

Provides an account of brief historical and political developments of Kashmir since 1947. Assesses the Sheikh Abdullah's role since his arrest in Aug. 1953. Throws light on different aspects of his political career. Considers his return to the mainstream of Indian politics as a healthy sign. Further discusses Kashmir Accord with its scope.

143 SHAMIM (S A). Return of the Sheikh. *Youth Times*. 4, 5; 1975; p 6-8

Discusses the different aspects of Kashmir accord, Sheikh Abdullah's dismissal in 1953 and the political developments of the State till his return to power in 1975. Gives comments on the feelings of the people regarding Kashmir Accord and Sheikh's return to power.

KASHMIR - SOCIAL LIFE AND CUSTOMS

144 ANAND KAUL. The Kashmiri Pandit. Srinagar, Utpal, 1924, p 105

The book describes the different aspects of Pandit community of Kashmir. In a way it forms a fascicle of the history of Kashmir. Provides an account of Kashmir's past culture and the way of life of its inhabitants.
145 CHARAKH (S S). History and culture of Himalayan States. New Delhi, Light and Life, 1979. 6 v.

Deals with the history and culture of Jammu and Kashmir. Analyses its physical and environmental aspects. Throws light on manners and tastes of its inhabitants.

146 CHIB (S S). This beautiful India; Jammu and Kashmir. New Delhi, Light & Life, 1977. p 158

Gives an account of physical environments, products and culture of the people of the J & K State. Further gives a description of land and its people with the historical background since ancient times.


Provides an account of history, religions, population and races of Kashmir. Makes an analysis of intellectual content of the civilization of the people of the State.

148 DOUGHTY (Marion). A foot through the Kashmir valleys. New Delhi, Sagar, 1971. p 276

Gives an account of the beauty of Kashmir, its charm and climate. Describes the customs of its inhabitants and the culture of the people with the historical background.
149 DREW (Fredrick). Northern barrier of India. London, Edward Stanford, 1877. p 336

A popular account of Jammu and Kashmir territories. Describes physical conditions of the country; the language, faith and manners of the people; contemporary political organisations and the main routes of the State. Gives an account of cultural life of its inhabitants.


Discusses the different aspects of life in the valley of Kashmir and of the Kashmiris living outside the State. Throws light on the political, social and cultural history of the people.

151 GERVIS (Pearce). This is Kashmir. London, Cassell, 1954. p 330

Describes the story of inhabitants of the J&K State. Comments on the way of life, culture, traditions and the beauty of Kashmir in an interesting way. Gives a brief history of the State from earliest times to present date.


The present volume gives the full description of historical events right from the emergence of Islam in Kashmir up to the conquest of Dogras. Throws light on culture and customs of the inhabitants of the State. Also provides a brief biographical information of important Shia personalities of the State.
153 HONIGBERGER (J M). Thirty-Five years in the East; adventures, discoveries, experiments and historical sketches relating to the Punjab and Cashmere. Calcutta, Bangabasi, 1905. p 214

Gives a historical description of J & K. Highlights sketches of oriental character, manners and customs of the inhabitants of Kashmir valley.


Provides a detailed account of the history and political developments of the State. Throws light on way of life, manners, customs of the people. Describes the beauty of Kashmir and its climate.


Mentions important aspects of the history and culture of Kashmir from 8th to 16th century in an interesting manner. Thus, makes a valuable contribution in the new perspective to the history and culture of Kashmir.


Describes physical, social, political, cultural, economic and religious upheavels of Kashmir. Gives a brief historical background of the Jammu and Kashmir State.

Describes the impact of the earliest people such as Nagas on the evolution of social, cultural and religious patterns of the present day inhabitants of Kashmir valley. Gives an account of ancient places and races as mentioned in *Nilmat-Purna* and *Mahabharata*. Thus throwing much light on the different aspects of present history.

158 KEYS TO Kashmir. Srinagar, Lalla Reekh, 1957. p 202

Presents a brief sketch of the country, its people, its customs, its problems. Gives a brief historical background of Kashmir's past culture and history.

159 KHAN (G H). The Kashmiri Muslim. Srinagar, n.d.

Discusses letters and literates in Kashmir, arts and crafts, impact of Muslim State and society on the people of Kashmir. Further, gives an account of historical, political and cultural aspects of the valley and its people.


Makes a study of political, economic, social and cultural courses which have shaped the history of Srinagar from 1846-1947. Gives an account of important events regarding the history of Kashmir during the period mentioned above.
161 KILAM (J L). A history of Kashmiri Pandits. 
Srinagar, 1955. p 340

Describes the brief history of Pandit community of Kashmir from the earliest times. Throws much light on the contribution made by this community under the different regimes. Highlights Kashmir's past, culture, customs, arts and crafts.

162 LAMBERT (Cowley). A trip to Cashmere and Ladakh. 
London, H.S. King, 1877. p 199

Describes the places of interest in Kashmir and Ladakh with historical and geographical background. Provides an account of the people, their culture, their way of life with brief historical sketch.

163 MISKER (M D). Tarikhi Kabir Kashmir. Amritsar, 
Suraj, 1894. p 370


2 v.

Gives a full description of the people of Kashmir and Ladakh with the historical background. Mentions the traditions, culture, places of interest and geographical features of Kashmir and Ladakh. Highlights arts and crafts of Kashmir for which Kashmir is famous in the world.

Describes the way of life, manners, traditions, customs of the people of Kashmir. Further, provides a geographical description of the State.

166 NEVE (Earnest F). Beyond the Peer Panjal; life among the mountains and valleys of Kashmir. London, Fisher, 1912. p 178

Describes the chief characteristic of the valley and its inhabitants. Makes a valuable contribution to the culture and history of Kashmir by throwing light on the different aspects of Kashmiris.


 Regards Kashmir as one of the beauty spots of the world. Throws much light on the history, culture and way of life of the people. Describes the places of interest with historical background.


Contains a detailed information on the customs, culture and geography of Kashmir. Further, gives an account of history and geography of J & K State.
169 RAY (S C). Early history and culture of Kashmir. New Delhi, Munshi Ram, 1970. p 288
 Provides the cultural, religious and social accounts of the developments of Kashmir. Brings out a unique characteristics of Kashmir history. Traces the political, social, cultural and economic developments which took place from earliest times to 1338 A.D.

 Traces the origin and growth of religious tolerance and cultural co-existence from the earliest times to the present day. Mentions briefly constitutional and political developments which have taken place since 1947.

171 SINGH (Sachchidananda). Kashmir; the playground of Asia. Allahabad, Ramnarian, 1942. p 558
 Contains wealth of information regarding the history and geography of the land, its arts and crafts, its culture and traditions. Serves as a guide book regarding the State.

172 SUFI (G M D). Islamic culture in Kashmir. Simla, Army Press, 1925. p 393
Covers the detailed history regarding the customs, manners and way of life of the people of Kashmir. Further, provides information on beautiful provinces and sketches of various places and objects of interest.

KASHMIR - SOCIAL LIFE AND CUSTOMS - LADAKH


Provides a historical description of Ladakh from earliest times up to the advent of Dogra rule.
Contains valuable information on culture of Ladakh and its surrounding regions. Also gives geographical, strategical position of Ladakh.


A standard and pioneering work on the history, culture and sociology of Ladakh. Describes the manners, customs and way of life of the people of Ladakh.


Describes the culture, religion, customs and traditions of Ladakh. Gives an account of places of interest like Leh, Hemis and Nubra valley with historical and geographical background.
177 HEBER (A R) & Heber (K M). Himalayan Tibet and Ladakh. Delhi, Ess Ess, 1976. p 283

Deals with the culture, religion, climate and the beauty of Ladakh. Further gives a historical background of Ladakh and its people. Throws much light on Ladakh's past culture and folklore.


Describes brief history and geographical position of Ladakh. Discusses in detail the customs of its inhabitants. Gives an account of developments made in the Ladakh region during the past 20 years in different fields.

179 SNEILLCROVE (D L) & Skorupski (T). The cultural heritage of Ladakh. New Delhi, Vikas, 1977. p v. 1

Makes a detailed study of Ladakh's history, culture, rich traditions of art and architecture. Provides a study of 11th century monasteries and forts of religious interest with historical background.

KASHMIR - HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY

180 ARORA (R C). In the land of Kashmir, Ladakh and Gilgit. Aligarh, Unique pub., 1940. p 303

Deals with the history of different regions of Jammu and Kashmir. Gives a detailed and comprehensive information on the places of interest, routes and walks to Kashmir, Ladakh, Gilgit, Skardu. Makes a useful compilation of different regions of the State in a descriptive manner.
181 IMPERIAL GAZETTEER of India; Kashmir and Jammu. Calcutta, 1909. p 140

Describes geography, agriculture, archaeology and history of Jamru and Kashmir State. Mentions places of interest and arts and crafts for which Kashmir occupies a central place in the world.


First book in English which provides a sufficient guidance for visitors. Contains information on geography, history, routes leading to Kashmir from Punjab to Srinagar, Gilgit and Ladakh.

183 KAUL (S C). Beautiful valleys of Kashmir. Srinagar, Steam press, 1942. p 144

Includes an excellent information on natural history of the Kashmir valley. Gives a geographical description of different places, glaciers, lakes, valleys and other attractions of Kashmir.


Contains geographical and historical information of Kashmir valley. Gives a full description of the places of interest like Gulmarg, Acchabal, Martand, Sonamarg etc.
London, Arnold, 1913. p 316

Provides a historical and geographical account of the Jammu and Kashmir State. Describes the places of interest and of attraction with the historical background. Serves as a best guide book for the tourists.

186 STEPHENS (Ian). Horned moon; an account of a journey through Pakistan, Kashmir and Afghanistan.
London, Chatto, 1953. p 288

Gives a full description of the land and its people. Contains historical and geographical information of the different regions of the State. Further makes a study of later developments which followed after 1947.

KASHMIR - HISTORY - HISTORIOGRAPHY

187

187 KRISHNA MOHAN. Historiography in Kashmir.
J&K Univ. Rev. 2, 1; May 1959; p 61-69

Kashmir had from early times a tradition of historical writing which especially with Kalhana's Rajya Tarangini comes nearest to character to Chronicle's of medieval Europe and East. Quotes Alberuni for mentioning the Kashmir calendar and the dates therein existed in other parts of India and Kashmir itself. Highlights the close contacts in the days of Karkota dynasty between Kashmir and T'ang China.


Describes in his "Kashmir Chronicle" the art of history writing in Kashmir, with methods of historical research. Makes an assessment of Kalhana as historian and of his Raja Tarangini in right perspective.
KASHMIR - HISTORY


A comprehensive history of Kashmir. Covers political, social and cultural aspects from the earliest times to the present day. Highlights the glorious past of Kashmir.


Mentions a brief history of the women folk of Kashmir from the earliest times. Explains the conditions under which they lived in the past, their present struggle for a rightful place in the society and the hopes of better future in which they could share their history-making process with men folk of Kashmir.


A first American book on Kashmir written in an interesting manner. Describes the Kashmir's history in right historical perspective.


Contains a brief history of Kashmir and its people. Throws light on Mughal period, Sikh period and the Dogra period. Discusses the important events of Kashmir history which took place during this period.

Gives an account of the historical developments of Kashmir in a very brief and interesting manner. Discusses various aspects of life and events in the valley of Kashmir.


A comprehensive history of Kashmir from earliest times to the present day. Mainly based on Raja Tarangini and other authentic sources. Throws much light on the customs, traditions, religions and culture of Kashmir.


Describes the history of Kashmir from the ancient times to the end of the Dogra rule in 1947. Discusses post-partition developments of Kashmir with reference to disputes with Pakistan and India on one hand and India and China on the other.


A short history of Kashmir up to the reign of Maharaja Hari Singh. Makes a study of political, social and other aspects of the inhabitants of Kashmir.

A comprehensive history of Jammu and Kashmir. V. 2 entitled "Political history of Kashmir" gives a detailed historical account from earliest times to the death of Maharaja Ranbir Singh in 1885 A.D. Based on original and authentic sources.


Describes in short form the history of Kashmir. Covers all the important regimes. Gives an account of important political events.

199 Kaul (G L). Kashmir then and now. Srinagar, Chronicle, 1972. p 311

Reviews the history of Kashmir from 5000 B.C. up to the modern times. Highlights the different important events of the history of Jammu and Kashmir.

200 Kaul (G L). Kashmir through the ages; 5000 B.C. to 1954 A.D. a historical survey. Srinagar, Chronicle, 1954. p 287

Describes the history of Kashmir and its historical link with the Tibet and China, especially in the field of trade from across the mountains.
201 KHASTA (H K). Culdasta-i-Kashmir. Lahore, Arya Press, 1883

Describes the history of Kashmir from ancient to modern times. Further gives a geographical account of the Jammu and Kashmir State. Throws light on important historical events of Kashmir.

202 MULLA ABD-UN-NABI. Wajiz-ul-Twarikh.

Describes history of Kashmir in a brief form upto the reign of Maharaja Ranbir Singh. Provides an account of Muslim saints and their contribution to culture and religion in Kashmir.


A comprehensive history of Jammu and Kashmir from the earliest times to 1971 A.D. Describes the historical, political and social conditions of the people who have otherwise very rich colourful history.

204 PIF (S L). Some historical landmarks and anecdotes. Kmr. Today. 2, 2; Oct. 9, 1977; p 32-36

An interesting article from historical point of view. Describes Kashmir's glorious past with many historical movements and symbolic antiquities, Kashmir as a temple of learning during Ashoka's and Kanashika's reign. Kashmir's composite culture during the different periods of its history. Throwing much light on Ruin Tsang's visit to Kashmir regarding completion of his study and research. Makes a study of Kashmir's progress during the reign of Awanti-Verman and Sultan-i-Zauhul-Abim. Analyses the complete picture of human society in the light of Raja Tarangini.

Describes Kashmir's early history and its glorious past, its ancient and traditional ties with rest of India, sources of its early culture and history. Considers Kashmir always as an integral part of India in the light of its culture.


Makes a study of Kashmir-China relations in the ancient times; scholars and monks visit of China between 10th and 11th centuries. Development of Buddhist philosophy of Kashmir. Throws light on the relations which existed between the two countries in the ancient past.

207 SAXENA (K S). Political history of Kashmir from 300 B.C. to 1200 A.D. Lucknow, Upper Ind. Pub. 1974, p 364

Describes the history of Kashmir from the earliest times. Based on a critical study of "Aja Tarangini and other historical sources. Takes into consideration the peculiar geographical factors that have influenced the history of Kashmir. Brings into light the career of several kings and queen and their achievements in the fields of human activities which are less known to people.

208 SEHORVI (Q Z H). Nigaristan-i-Kashmir. Delhi, Barki Press, 1934. p 408

Describes the history of Kashmir from earliest times to the Maharaja Hari Singh's rule. Gives a geographical account of Kashmir. Throws light on eminent personalities of Kashmir in the political and religious fields.

The journal relating to Kashmir provides a comprehensive and contemporary account of the ancient, medieval and modern history. Gives an account of Kashmir's geographical position, administration and its mineral wealth.


Highlights the history of Jammu and Kashmir in a simple and attractive style. Provides descriptions of famous saints of the State. Reveals some facts on the later developments which took place after 1947 in the State.

211 TIKU (S N). Kashmir speaking. Srinagar, Raina's News Agency, p 216

Deals with the history of Kashmir, past and present. Contains information on the life of Kashmiris. Provides a full description of 100 years Dogra rule from 1846 to 1946 with historical background.


Traces the history of Kashmir from the earliest times till the final conquest of India by Muslims. Based on Kalhana's Raja Tarangini. Throws light on important historical events.


Describes the history of Kashmir from earliest times to 1877 A.D. Gives an account of important places of interest, people, administration, products etc. Brings into light a number of facts important from historical point of view.
KASHMIR - HISTORY - JAMMU

214 CHARAK (Sukh Dev Singh). Maharaja Ranjit Dev and the rise and fall of Jammu kingdom, from 700 to 1820 A.D. Pathankot, Dogra Pahari Itihas, 1971. p 188

Describes the history of Maharaja Ranjit Dev. His times and the formation of present province of Jammu. Gives description of historical events of Jammu region and its Dogra rulers from the earliest historical ages to the emergence of Gulab Singh.

215 HASHMAT-ULLAH KHAN. Mukhtasar Tarikh-i Jammu. Lucknow, 1939. p 944


A brief history of Kashtwar which forms a district of Jammu province. Describes its glorious past and culture. Makes brief mention of its ancient rulers, saints, culture and way of life of the people.
218 AILUWALIA (H P S). Hermit kingdom; Ladakh. New Delhi, Vikas., p 186

Gives a brief history of this highly important strategical area. Throws light on its famous and colourful customs and traditions. Discusses the developments of Ladakh from the pre-Namgyal period to post-independence.


Describes the importance of Baltistan and its annexation by Maharaja Gulab Singh in 1848. Gives a detailed account of its conquest by General Zorawar Singh under the guidance of Maharaja Gulab Singh.

220 HASSAIN (F M). Ladakh; the moonland. New Delhi, Light & Life, 1977. p 127

Describes Ladakh's history, culture and its traditions. Further gives a geographical position of this strategic district. Considers it as a moonland where earth and sky seem to meet and look like the roof of the world.

HISTORY - KASHMIR - SOURCES

221 ACKSHAR CHAND Thakur (Tr.) Mukamal Rajatarangini. Lahore, Steam Press, 1912. 2 v.

Provides an Urdu translation of Kalhana's Raja Tarangini. Gives detailed information about the ancient history of Kashmir and its rulers. Highlights the people's traditions and culture of Kashmir during the ancient times. Further gives the geographical conditions of the State.

A complete translation of Kalhana's Rajatarangini. Gives a detailed information on the history of Kashmir. The historical records given are considered very valuable account of information regarding the ancient history of Kashmir.

223 KALHANA. Rajatarangini; a chronicle of the kings of Kashmir. Translated into English by Sir Aurel Stein, Westminster, Archibald Constable, 1900. 2 v.

A full record of Kashmir history which has been used as a source book by later historians. Contains lengthy introduction, commentary and appendices which are valuable regarding the Kashmir history. Provides a full picture of different periods of ancient history which throw light on its people and their culture.


225 KALHANA. Rajatarangini; the saga of kings of Kashmir. Translated from original Sanskrit with an introduction, annotations, appendices, by Ranjit Sitaram Pandit, Allahabad, Indian Press, 1935. p 645

Describes in his "River of Kings" the history of Kashmir from ancient to medieval times. Brings out noteworthy contributions made during the Vedic, Buddhist and Brahman periods of the history of Kashmir. Gives full treatment of medieval period which opened a new era in the history of Kashmir.
Delhi, Oriental Pub., 1975. p 163

A brief history of ancient Kashmir. Traces the life and rule of ten eminent kings and queens who ruled Kashmir between 8th and 11th centuries like Lalitaditya, Jayapida, Sankara-Varman etc. who are said to have attempted the conquest of the world.

227 KAUL (Sri Kanth) Ed. Rajatarangini of Pravara and Suka. Koshiarpur, V. V. Instt. 1966, p 475

A Hindi translation of Kalhana's Rajatarangini. Gives a brief account of Kashmir's history from ancient times. Based on various original manuscripts and other available materials. Contains critical annotations with text of comparative data.

228 KHALIL NIRJAI PULL. Tarikh-i-Kashmir. Make

Makes a study of the history of Kashmir from earliest times to the reign of Maharaja Pratap Singh (1925). Highlights different important historical and political events of Kashmir in right historical perspective.

229 KIRPA RAM (Dewan). Gulzari-Kashmir. Lahore, Kohi-Noor Press, 1870. p 516

A comprehensive history of Kashmir written in Persian from earliest times upto 1857 A.D. Mainly based on Rajatarangini, Tarikh-i-Malik Haider Chadura etc. Contains very interesting appendices on products, arts, crafts and different trades of Kashmir.

230 SUFI (G M D). Kashmir; being a history of Kashmir from earliest times to our own. Lahore, Univ. of Punjab, 1948. 2 v.

A comprehensive history of Kashmir of great historical value. Gives a detailed account of social, political, cultural and religious history of Kashmir from earliest times to the end of Dogra rule. Provides a chart of important contemporary events in politics and culture in the world during the period of Muslim rule in Kashmir from 1320 to 1819 A.D.
231 ABUL FAZAL, Aini-Akbari. Translated from original Persian by H. S. Jarratt, Calcutta, Asiatic Soc. 1891. 2 v.

"Kashmir during the Mughals" in his Aini-Akbari relates to the history of Kashmir. Gives a full description of Mughal rule right from Akbar's invasion on Kashmir in 1586. Highlights the different aspects of Mughal rule in Kashmir.

232 ALBADACNI (Abdul wadir), Muntakhab-ut-Tawarikh, Calcutta, Asiatic Soc. 2 v.

Gives a reference to the history of Kashmir right from Akbar's invasion to the end of Mughal rule in 1852 A.D. Describes the different political and historical events relating to Kashmir in right historical perspective.

233 DIHAR (P K), Budshah - lover of art, symbol of secularism. Kmr. Today, 9 Dec, 1976; p 4-8

Evaluates the qualities of this great king of Kashmir who lived six centuries back and is still remembered with genuine reverence. Gives an account of his religious tolerance, his liberal policy, his love for art and culture of Kashmir. Regards him as Akbar of Kashmir.

234 DUGHILAT (Mirza Haider), Tarikh-i-Rashidi, London, Samson, 1895. p 535

Describes the history of Kashmir from earliest times to medieval period. Contains useful information about Sultan Said's expedition of Ladakh, Kashmir and Tibet and Mirza Haider's conquest of Kashmir in 1541 A.D. Provides information on the prevailing conditions during the last days of independent Kashmir.
235 FAUQ (M M D). Tarikh-i-Badshahi. Lahore, Zaffar Bros. 1944. p 520


In his "Cambridge history of India" describes the history of Kashmir since 1346 A.D. when Kashmir came under the Muslim rule to 1586 A.D. when Kashmir was annexed by the Emperor Akbar. Discusses the important developments in the history of Kashmir which took place during this period.


Deals with the history of medieval Kashmir. Gives an account of political, religious, social, economic and cultural aspects of medieval period.

238 MOHIBUL HASSAN. Kashmir under the sultans. Calcutta, Iran Soc. 1959. p 338

A detailed history of Kashmir from the foundation of Sultanate till its conquest by Akbar in 1586 A.D. Describes political, social and economic life of the people during this period. Highlights the administrative institutions and cultural activities of the period which are regarded as important in the history of Kashmir.
239 MUHAMAD AZAM (Dedamari). Tarikh-i-Kashmir-i-Azam. Lahore, Muhamadi Press, 1886. p 296

Describes the political history of Kashmir of medieval period. Provides a brief account of Muslim mystics and poets of Kashmir. Gives some prominence to the exposition of Muslim polity in the valley of Kashmir.


In the volume 3rd makes a reference regarding the Muslim rule in Kashmir. Throws much light on the historical and political conditions of that period. Praises the rule of Sultan Zain-ul-Abidin who is regarded as symbol of secularism in the history of Kashmir.


A comprehensive history of Muslim rule in Kashmir. Contains geographical features and historical background of Kashmir from earliest times. Highlights the different aspects of Sultan's, Chaks, Mughals, and Afghans rule of Kashmir.

242 RAZIA SAJAD ZAHER. Sultan Zainul Abidin 'Tudshah'. New Delhi, N B T, 1975. p 88

A brief history of Sultan Zainul Abidin's rule of Kashmir. Regards this period as a period of prosperity and developments in the history of Kashmir. Discusses different aspects of this great king and his character in a very interesting manner.

Regards reign of Sultan Zain-ul-Abidin as remarkable in the history of Kashmir. Compares him with the king Akbar and other best rulers of the world for his highest spirit of humanism, religious tolerance, efficient administration and development in the arts and crafts of Kashmir.

KASHMIR - HISTORY - SIKH PERIOD 1819-1846

Cunningham (Joseph Davey). A history of the Sikhs; from origin of the nation to the battles of Sutlej. Delhi, S. Chand, 1955. p 402

Gives a full description of Sikh rule in Kashmir from 1819 to 1846. Discusses the historical events, the culture of the people and other political developments regarding the Kashmir. Highlights the economic conditions of the people of Kashmir during the Sikh period.


HISTORY OF the Sikhs together with a concise account of Punjab and Cashmere. Calcutta, D'hozarie, 1846. p 224

Gives an account of history, religion, topography, climate and production, manners and customs of the people of Kashmir. Throws light on different aspects of Sikh rule in a right historical perspective.

Describes the Kashmir history under the Sikh rule from 1819 to 1846. Highlights the different aspects of Maharaja Panjit Singh’s character and his invasion of Kashmir in 1819. Gives a brief historical account of rise of Sikhs in the political scene of country.


Narrates a historical background which resulted in annexation of Kashmir as a Sikh province. Describes political disorders and political developments of Sikh rule in Kashmir from 1819 till Anglo-Sikh war and creation of modern Jammu and Kashmir State, in a right historical perspective.

2 KASHMIR - HISTORY - DOGRA PERIOD 1846-1947

249 DIGBY (William). Condemned unhead; the Govt. of India and Maharaja of Kashmir... London, Ind. Pol. Agency, 1890. p 226

Gives a full account of the sale of Kashmir to Maharaja Gulab Singh. Describes the Kashmir history in a brief form before Dogra rule; injustice done to Kashmiris by the then British Government of India. Throws light on other historical facts relating to treaty of Amritsar of March, 1846.

250 FORRES (Rosita). India of the Princes. London, Rightbook Club, 1939. p 318

Deals with the history of pre-partition India and its rulers. Describes Maharaja Hari Singh’s rule of Kashmir from 1925 to 1947. Gives an account of his rule and biographical sketch in right historical perspective.

Contains an account of economic and political operation of the people of Kashmir by Maharaja's Government. Describes a course of events leading to the conclusion of the Treaty of Amritsar and British intervention in the affairs of the State. Throws much light on different historical and political developments of the State.

252 KALUP (M L). Commission of enquiry against Maharaja Gulab Singh; for his role in second Anglo-Jatk war, New Delhi, Oriental Publ, 1978. p 183

Gives a brief report of the Commission of enquiry against Maharaja Gulab Singh, the ruler of J & K State. Throws light on the character and policy of Maharaja and some other matters of vital importance on the history of State.


Deals exclusively with an aspect of Anglo-Kashmir relations from 1846 to 1889 A.D. Provides a full gist of the Treaty of Amritsar under which the Kashmir was sold to Maharaja Gulab Singh, the founder of modern Jammu and Kashmir State. Throws much light on the developments which led to this notorious treaty.

254 KAUL (Saligram). Biography of Maharaja Gulab Singh; the founder of Kashmir State. Srinagar, Saligram press, 1923. p 257

Highlights the character of Maharaja Gulab Singh and the highest rank which he attained by his ability. Describes his rule, expansion of his kingdom and other aspects relating to Kashmir history since 1846.

Describes the history of Dogras in general and Maharaja Gulab Singh's in particular. Contains many original documents of Dogra history and rule in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Highlights the political and social events of Dogra regime since 1846.


A comprehensive history of Dogra rule in the State of Jammu and Kashmir from 1846 to 1947. Gives the geographical and historical account of the Jammu region. Narrates a brief historical background which resulted in the formation of Dogra rule in the State.

257 PATIKAR (K M). The founding of the Kashmir State; London, Allen & Unwin, 1930. p 172

Mentions brief history of Dogra rule in Kashmir. Throws much light on the facts about the Maharaja Gulab Singh's personality which made him the target of bitter attacks by contemporary writers. Gives a biographical sketch of Maharaja Gulab Singh; the founder of Dogra dynasty and of modern J & K State.

258 RACHAWAT (G S). The warning of Kashmir. Allahabad, Pioneer, 1931. p 119

Deals with the history of Dogra rule in the State of Jammu and Kashmir from 1846. Describes briefly the political events which took place under the reign of Maharaja Hari Singh. Discusses the different aspects of Treaty of Amritsar which led emergence of Dogra rule in the State of Jammu and Kashmir.


260 SATHE (J C). The Dogras. Illus. Weeklv. of Ind. 90, 49; 1969; p 6-10

Describes the origin of Dogras, their heroic exploits in the past history. Rise of Gulab Singh and his outstanding achievements viz. his conquests in Central Asia and consolidation of far-flung areas such as Ladakh, Skardu, Gilgit and Baltistan. Provides an account of Dogra contribution in the art and literature.

261 Territories of Maharaja Gulab Singh and British India. J. Asiatic Soc. Bengal. 17, 24; Jan.-June, 1948

Comments on the Commission which was appointed in order to avoid the future disputes between Maharaja Gulab Singh and the British Government in India. Gives an account of laying down of a permanent boundary through a mountaineous country and to select such a plan as would completely preclude any possibility of future disputes between the parties concerned.


Contains information as to how the British Govt. in India sold Kashmir to Maharaja Gulab Singh against the wishes of the people. Gives an account of the economic and political oppression of the people of Kashmir by Maharaja's Government.
KASHMIR - HISTORY - FREEDOM MOVEMENT 1931 - '1947


Gives a brief account of Kashmir's glorious past, Invasion and annexation of Kashmir by Emperor Akbar in 1586. Brings out the true picture of 1931 events when freedom movement was launched. Highlights the different aspects of the movement, reaction of Maharaja's government towards this movement and his policy of suppression.


Contains different statements of Iqbal relating to freedom struggle of Kashmir. Throws much light on the different aspects of this movement in view of Kashmir's past history.

265 BAKHSHI (Chulan Mbd.) Kashmir today thru my eyes. Bombay, F.C.C. 1946. p 135

Narrates the events that led the people of Kashmir to rise against the despotic ruler of Kashmir. Makes a brief mention of Maharaja's reaction against the freedom movement and his policy of suppression.


The book provides a detailed history of freedom movement of Kashmir, from earliest times to the present. Political, economic and cultural position of Kashmir has been mentioned with historical background. The later developments which followed after 1947 have also been dealt in.


268 DUAR (P N). Kashmir problem; political and economic background. Ind. Stry., 7, 2; Apr-June, 1951; p 142-62

Makes a detailed study of Kashmir dispute. Describes it as something more than Indo-Pak dispute. Highlights the developments of Kashmir's national freedom movement. Provides a historical background of economic aspects of Kashmir and their significance since 1931. Makes a mention of Sheikh Abdullah's role and his broad programme of economic and political reforms which were started during the freedom struggle movement.

269 FROM FEUDALISM to democracy - a background. Kor. Today. 3, 1; Sept. 1958; p 1 & 8

Mentions the general conditions of the people during Maharaja Hari Singh's rule. Describes the role played by Pandit Nehru and other Indian leaders in shaping political destiny of the people since 1931. The slogan of "Naya Kashmir" is the product of this movement.

270 CAJ NDRA CADKAR (P B). Kashmir; retrospect and prospect. Bombay, Univ. of Bombay, 1967. p 147

Describes in depth the land and people of Kashmir. Further throws light on the origins of the spark of freedom in the minds of the people of valley since 1931. Explains the factors that changed the political destiny of the people of Kashmir.
Srinagar, Sunehar, 1977. P 278

Describes the history of Kashmir from 1931 to 1977. Highlights the different phases of freedom movement. Gives an account of tribal invasion of 1947, Kashmir's accession to Indian union and other developments which took place in the State till 1977.

Kmr. Today. Nov. 1956; p 6-8


273 TASHIR (Rashid). Tarikhi Hurutyi Kashmir.
Srinagar, Muhafiz, 1968. 2 v.

Describes the struggle of the people of Kashmir towards the liberation from the despotic rule of Maharaja. Draws a parallel between Kashmir freedom movement and that of India. Political developments since 1931 have been described in a manner which makes the book lucid and interesting.

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