



PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE ON KASHMIR



JAMMU & KASHMIR CONFLICT - TIMELINE

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16 March 1846 Britain sells Kashmir to Gulab Singh under treaty of Amritsar.

1863 Yasin Massacre - about 2500 Muslim civilians were killed as Yasin Valley had fallen to the Dogras.[1]

29 April 1865 Weavers of Kashmir staged a protest against brutal taxation which was brutally suppressed by the government resulted in the killing of 29 persons.

1868 Dalail Massacre.[2]

1877 Great famine hit Kashmir killing three fifth of the population.

February 1889 British removed authority of Pratap Singh to rule Kashmir over the allegation of conspiring with Russia. They direct rule over Jammu & Kashmir through their resident.[3]

October 1905 British gave powers back to Maharaja by wounding up Council of Regency.

July 1924 Workers from Silk Factory went onto the strikes against the inhuman working conditions, the protests were again brutally suppressed by the government.

October 1924 Viceroy of India Lord Readings visits Kashmir where he is presented a memorandum by the leaders of Muslim community. Memorandum contained details of discriminations faced by Muslims on the hands of Hindu Dogras. Pratap Singh expels all of those who presented the memorandum.[4]

13 July 1931 Central Jail Massacre.[5]

July 1931 - February 1932

Massacres in different towns of the state e.g.

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01 Islamabad (September, 1931)

02 Baramullah (September, 1931)

03 Shopian (September, 1931)

04 Srinagar (January, 1932)

05 Mirpur (January, 1932)

06 Kotli (January, 1932)

07 Baramulla (January, 1932)

08 Rajauri (January, 1932)

09 Handwara (January, 1932)

10 Sopore (January, 1932)

11 Uri (February, 1932)

Where altogether more than hundred people were killed.[6]

April 1932 The Glancy Commission appointed by the Maharaja recommended the establishment of a legislative assembly, called the Praja Sabha.

June 1932 Formation of All Jammu & Kashmir Muslim Conference

September 1934 The first elections for the Praja Sabha were held. The Muslim Conference won 16 of the 21 seats reserved for Muslims.[7]

1937 Sheikh Abdullah met with Jawaharlal Nehru for the first time.

May 1938 The second election for the state's Legislative Assembly was held. The Muslim Conference won all 19 contested seats.



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June 1939 Under Sheikh Abdullah's leadership, the Muslim Conference changed its name to National Conference and opened membership to people of all religions.

23 March 1940 The Pakistan Resolution was passed at Iqbal Park, Lahore. Meanwhile Muslim Leaders passed another resolution in Srinagar for the revival of erstwhile Muslim Conference.

1941 Chaudhry Ghulam Abbas left the National Conference and joined Muslim Conference.

May 1944 Mohammad Ali Jinnah visited Kashmir to patch up the differences between Muslim Conference and National Conference but could not get any success.

October 1946 Muslim Conference launched a "Campaign of Action" which resulted in the imprisonment of Ch Ghulam Abbas and Agha Shaukat Ali.

January 1947 Elections were held for the State's legislative assembly. Muslim Conference won 16 of the 21 Muslim seats.

April 1947 Maharaja visited Rawalakot where he was welcomed by 40k ex-servicemen. Alarmed by their strength, he ordered to confiscate all the weapons from the Muslims in Poonch upon his return.

19 June 1947 Lord Mountbatten visited Kashmir for 5 days to persuade the Maharaja to accede. The Maharaja showed reluctance. Prior to that visit, Nehru had written a long to him telling him to pressurize Maharaja for the removal of Mehr Chand Mahajan and release of Sheikh Abdullah from jail.

June 1947 Poonchis started a 'No Tax' campaign against the Maharaja's administration. 11 July 1947 Muhammad Ali Jinnah announced that states do have a right to stay independent and had advised Prof. Ishaq Qureshi and Ch. Hameedullah to demand an independent Kashmir for the time being.

19th July 1947 The convention of Muslim Conference presided by Ch Hameedullah Khan passed a resolution in favor of state's accession to Pakistan. Immediately after the resolution, eight eminent leaders of Muslim Conference took the oath on Quran that in case if Maharaja didn't accede to Pakistan, they would instigate people in their respective districts to rise in revolt against the regime.^[8]

23 July 1947 State's Prime Minister Ram Chandra Kak visited Delhi for 5 days, meeting Mountbatten and the political leaders of Congress and Muslim League. He explained that the State had decided not to accede to either Dominion.

1 August 1947 Mahatma Gandhi visited the Maharaja and impressed upon him the need to be prompt in deciding on the State's accession based on the people's wishes. In discussions with Ram Chandra Kak, Gandhi pointed out Kak's lack of popularity among the people and Kak offered to resign.

11 August 1947 RC Kak was dismissed from the Prime Ministership and was replaced by Jhanak Singh.

14-15 August 1947 At Jummah-tul-Widdah, in a Mammoth gathering at Rawalakot, people condemned the rulers' high-handedness and declared their firm resolve to accede to Pakistan and threatened the government that they would pick up arms if the ruler didn't accede to Pakistan. Ch Hameedullah Khan wrote a letter to Abdul Qayyum Khan of Frontier Province asking him to arrange volunteers from Punjab and Frontier Province who could fight against Dogra Army and liberate the Muslims of the State. A plan of an armed revolt against the regime was devised in a meeting between Ch Hameedullah Khan, Sardar Ibrahim and Agha Shaukat Ali in Srinagar.

22 August 1947 Sardar Ibrahim manages to escape from Srinagar to carry out the plan.^[9]

32 August 1947 Rebels under the command of Sardar Abdul Qayyum fought against the tyrannical Dogra fired on the State Forces at Bagh.

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27 September 1947 Nehru wrote a letter to Vallabhbhai Patel telling him how important it was for Congress the release of Sheikh Abdullah and his support for state's accession to India.

12 October 1947 K.H. Khurshid wrote a letter to Jinnah telling him about the situation in Kashmir.

19 September 1947 Mehr Chand Mahajan met Nehru.

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October 1947: Jammu Massacre Details Missing

17 October 1947 Patiala Troops had been stationed in Srinagar and Jammu city.[10]

22 October 1947 Pakhtoon tribesmen liberated Muzaffarabad from Dogra troops.[11]

24 October 1947 Provisional Azad Government of Jammu & Kashmir was announced with Sardar Ibrahim as its president.[12]

26/27 October 1947 Hari Singh allegedly signed the instrument of accession with India. Additional Indian army is flown to Srinagar.

1 November 1947 Liberation of Gilgit.[13]

1 January 1948 India took the Kashmir question to United Nations. [15]

13 August 1948 UN Security Council passed a resolution on Kashmir that was accepted by both India and Pakistan. [16]

1 January 1949 First Indo-Pak war was ended.

January 1949-1954 India rejected all the demilitarization proposals by UN Mediator or Commonwealth and halted the Implementation of the Security Council resolutions passed on 13 August, 1948.

24 January 1957 Security Council passed a resolution declaring that no assembly on either side of Ceasefire Line had the right to decide the future of the whole state or any part on its own.

22 June 1962 Soviet Union vetoed a resolution on Kashmir for the second time. October-November 1962: Sino-Indian War.

1962-63 Bhutto-Sawaran Singh talks.

1964 Holy Relic movement.

1965 Pakistan launched Operation Gibraltar and Operation Grand Slam to liberate Kashmir which led to full fledged war between two countries in September, 1965. [17]

10 January 1966 Tashkent Declaration was signed. [18]

30 January 1971 Two young boys from Kashmir hijacked an Indian aircraft at the behest of RAW and landed it on Lahore Airport. India used it as an excuse to ban overflights from her territory.

November-December 1971 Third Indo-Pak war which resulted in the dismembered of East Pakistan.

July 1972 Simla Agreement was signed. [19]

1974 Indra-Abdullah Accord was signed.

February 1984 Indian government executed JKLF leader Maqbool Bhat.

1984 India launched Operation Meghdood and captured Siachen Glacier.

1987 State Assembly elections were rigged In Occupied Kashmir.

21 January 1990 *Gawkadal massacre.*

25 January 1990 *Handwara massacre.*

1 March 1990 *Zakoora and Tengpora massacre.*

30 March 1990 Ashfaq Majeed Wani was killed. [20]

21 July 1990 Assassination of Mirwaiz and Hawal massacre.

23 February 1991 Kunan Poshpura incident.

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1992 **Ishat Nishbar and Chota Bazar massacres.**

6 January 1993 **Sopore massacre.**

10 April 1993 **Lal Chowk massacre.**

22 October 1993 **Bijbehara massacre.**

27 January 1994 **Kupwara massacre.**

May 1998 Both India and Pakistan had tested their nuclear weapons.

21 February 1999 Lahore declaration.

May-July 1999 **Kargil War.**

July 2001 **Agra Summit.**

13 December 2001 **Indian Parliament attack.**

2008 Amaranth Land controversy which led to 'economic blockade' on Kashmir by Jammu that ended with APHC's Muzaffarabad Chalo march during which Sheikh Abdul Aziz was martyred by Indian Army.

2009 Asiya Nelofer rape case and Sopore agitation.

2010 14 year old boy Tufail Mattoo was killed by Indian forces. More than hundred other civilians were also killed by Indian Army during the agitation.

9 February 2013 **Afzal Guru was hanged.**

8 July 2016 Resistance Leader Burhan Wani embraced martyrdom which resulted into spontaneous protests for 3 to 4 months during which more than hundred civilians were killed by the forces.

5 August 2019 [21]
India scrapped the Article 370 and 35-A

5 May 2021 Chairman Tehreek-e-Hurriyat Ashraf died in Udhampur Jail.[22]

1 September 2021 House detained veteran leader **Syed Ali Shah Geelani** died after a prolonged illness. Both Sehrai and Geelani were denied decent farewells by the Indian government.[23]

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