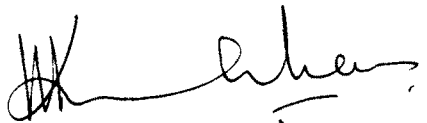


C E R T I F I C A T E

This is to certify that the dissertation entitled
' Indo-Pak Relations ' which is being submitted herewith
for the Degree of M.Phil. of Shivaji University, Kolhapur,
is the result of the original research work done by
Shri A.L.Hausekar, under my supervision and guidance in
the Department of Political Science, Shivaji University,
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Date: 29-12-81


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INTRODUCTION

Indo-Pakistan relations have been tried to assess in the present study. The study as such is an effort made to understand the various developments that have contributed to the constant strains in Indo-Pak relation. This study is deeply concentrated on the available sources mainly secondary sources, as historical analysis has been a dominating feature of this study.

Muslim power in India dates from A.D.1018 since the annexation of Panjab by Mahamnd Ghori. The Muslim ruling class was challenged by the Hindus. Facing these threats, Muslims tried to unite themselves by emphasising common bond of religion. By middle of the 19th Century, British became supreme in India. Upto 1870, British had a suspicious approach towards the Muslim community as such. British rule in India affected Muslims mainly because British established strong political authority and administrative institutions. It was because of this approach of the Britishers, Muslim rose in 1857 against the British which is known as Sepoy Mutiny. It was until 1906 when the British changed its policy and adopted 'Divide and Rule' policy, that the Muslims developed better relations with the British India. Sir Syyed Ahamad Khan and others assured their loyalty to the British administration.

It is because of this changed approach of the British, the Muslim League had its birth at Dacca on 30th December, 1906, and directly attacked the Congress as communal in nature. Upto 1940 the struggle of Muslim League was directed towards getting their community recognised as a separate political entity with a view to legitimize their position. In ^{the} name of cultural autonomy, the Muslim leaders were seeking political autonomy. Communal Award of the British Prime Minister in 1932 fulfilled all the major demands of the Muslim League.

The British India period has left a great impact on Indo-Pak relations. Various reforms introduced from time to time have been assessed. Jinnah's approach has been viewed in depth. His correspondence has been quoted wherever required. The various partition plans such as 'August Offer', 'Cripps Proposals', 'The Rajaji's Offer', 'Lord Wavell's Plan', 'Cabinet Mission Plan' and 'Mountbatten Plan', have also been examined in detail in the study.

Chapter IV especially deals with the approach of the Maharaja of Kashmir on Kashmir issue. Essential documents have been duly quoted and various aspects of 'Kashmir Issue', are examined. Separate chapter has been allotted to view the Kashmir issue and Indo-Pak relations in International Law context, various documents of U.N. are also mentioned in the study.

Tashkent Declaration and Simla Agreement have also been examined in the Indo-Pak relations; and the impact of the same on Indo-Pak relations has been dealt.

The study in brief tries to analyse the various aspects of Indo-Pak relations. It is a bit narrative at times, which could not be avoided. The bibliography mentions the various books, articles, reports, and New Papers referred.

This study, a dissertation for M.Phil, is a mere effort to study Indo-Pak relations. It does not claim to have covered everything, as it has to be completed in the stipulated time.

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