*state of Jammu and Kashmir (a single state, despite the "and" in the name)

Why was there more than one war between India and Pakistan? What caused them? How are they linked?

Riots

The competition between the two group usually ended in riots; these riots were went back and forth between the two groups.

With the growing hatred for each other, the more and more they started attacking each other.

Violence

An example of riots done against the Muslims
— "In the East Indian State of Assam, where Muslims make up nearly one-third of the population, riots between the indigenous Bodo people and Muslims broke out in 2012, resulting in over seventy-five deaths" (1)

An examples of riots done by the Muslims
— "2005, three simultaneous bombings in public areas in Delhi led to sixty-two deaths. The Islamic terrorist group Lashkar-e-Taiba perpetrated the bombings. This same group staged a series of bomb attacks in Mumbai in 2006 and 2008, killing more than 350 people total" (1)

An example of when riots happened, many Muslims were killed in these riots
— "1969, a series of escalating acts of vandalism and violence led to a year-long series of riots in Gujarat, a western state that shares part of its border with Pakistan. More than four hundred people were killed" (1)

This shows how after the separation of India, one culture attacked the other, as they moved from one country to another, usually leading to death
— "Muslims living in the Hindu-majority India and Hindus living in the Muslim-majority Pakistan were attacked by neighbors and gangs. On the order of half a million people died in community violence" (2)

This shows how bad and abusive some of the groups had gotten when it came to different nationalities or religions
— "Manipur, violent terrorist activities have been widespread... Non-Manipuris have become the targets of this violence, and occasionally the troops had to be called in" (4)

Another set of riots that happened, mostly effected the Muslims
— "1989, riots in the northeastern state of Bihar—a region with a relatively large Muslim-minority population near Bangladesh—left about one thousand dead, the vast majority Muslim. In some cases, unarmed Muslim citizens were pulled from hiding and massacred by Hindu mobs" (1)

Bombing is an example of the riots that happened, effects the Hindus
— "In 1993, a series of bombings in Bombay left more than 250 people dead; these bombings have been linked to an Islamic crime ring with ties to various Islamic extremist groups classified by many nations as terrorist" (1)

Destruction

An example of destruction (buildings) done by Muslims, targeting Hindus
— "In February 2013, a series of riots by thousands of Muslims in West Bengal began after the murder of a Muslim cleric; though no deaths were attributed to the riots, hundreds of Hindu-owned buildings were destroyed" (1)

This shows that Muslim leader in India would destroy the temples because they are from the Hindu religion and have nothing to the Muslim religion
— "Muslim leaders in India...destroyed numerous grand Hindu temples—often using the components of the destroyed temples to build their own mosques and spires" (1)

Competition

India and Pakistan are two countries that are growing, but like seeing they strive to show each other that one is better than the other. if one country has something the other doesn't have, the other wants it.

J&K (Jammu and Kashmir)*

"Pakistan launched Operation Gibraltar in August of 1965 and began invading the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir. India responded with a full military attack on West Pakistan" (3)
— This is what the second war mostly revolved around

"Pakistan refused to recognize Jammu and Kashmir as an Indian state. They continued fighting for territory, capturing some cities and forcing out Hindus. Indian forces kept up defence as well, taking back control of some areas and securing others" (3)
— Even after the king gave J&K over to India, Pakistan tried to gain control over the state

"The ruler of the state of Jammu and Kashmir ... had not committed to either Pakistan or India as of the time of partition. Both Pakistan and India claimed the region. Pakistan backed a Muslim rebellion in the province, and India sent troops to support its Hindu maharaja (prince)....About a third is on the Pakistani side; Pakistan considers it a Pakistani state, while India refers to it as 'Pakistan-occupied Kashmir.'" (2)
— Why both countries were interested in J&K and why J&K was a problem

"majority Muslim population violently rebelled and demanded to join Pakistan. In October of 1947, Pakistan sent troops to the area in an attempt to gain control of the state" (3)
— What happened when the king, Hari Singh, chose to stay as a separate state from India and Pakistan, this was the reaction of his subjects

"When the violence became too much for the king to control, he requested military aid from India. As a condition of the support, King Singh agreed to accede Jammu and Kashmir to India" (3)
— This is how India got involved in the situation with J&K

Nuclear Weapons

"In 1974, India exploded its first nuclear weapon. Pakistan commenced its own program to build a nuclear 9bomb to counter India's" (2)
— This hows how as soon as India made nuclear weapon, and the word got out, Pakistan started to work on making weapons

"In 1998, in response to a new series of Indian underground nuclear tests, Pakistan exploded its first nuclear bomb. Both countries also had built long-range missiles that could reach all the cities of both countries" (2)
— Shows how each country strives to be better than the other

Religion

Most of the riots that have happened were/are the peoples way to throw out their anger against the other religion.

Both Hindus and Muslims have a strong belief that their religion is better than the other, and attack the opposing religion.

With the growing of each religion, they tend to compare themselves, and constantly show that one religion is better than the other.

Ayodhya

Why Ayodhya is important to Hindus
— "Ayodhya is recognized as the birthplace of the legendary Hindu religious figure known as Rama" (1)

What happened, and how the problem started
— "1992, a mob of Hindu demonstrators destroyed the controversial Babri Mosque in Ayodhya, a city in northern India" (1)

Why Hindus had destroyed the mosque
— "The mosque, built in 1528, was long believed to have been built upon the ruins of a Hindu temple that was destroyed by Muslim conquerors, and had long been a source of conflict between Hindus and Muslims in the region" (1)

What happened because the mosque was destroyed
— "The destruction of the mosque sparked protests from Muslims across India, and led to riots in the city of Bombay (present-day Mumbai)" (1)

After math of the riots caused by this dispute
— "Approximately nine hundred people were killed, with the majority being Muslim" (1)

Death and Taxes

"Muslim leaders in India routinely put to death Hindus who refused to convert to Islam, and destroyed numerous grand Hindu temples" (1)
— This shows how some Hindus were killed just for being a Hindu and not converting into a Muslim

"Mongol leader Timur (also known as Tamerlane; 1335–1405) reportedly killed hundreds of thousands of Hindus during his conquest of India" (1)
— Timur killed many Hindus for just for being Hindus

"In 2002, fifty-eight Hindus returning from a pilgrimage to Ayodhya were burned alive in a passenger train by a group of Muslim attackers" (1)
— Attack on Hindus done by the Muslims

"This led to more rioting in Gujarat, resulting in more than a thousand deaths" (1)
— Hindus reaction to the attacks in 2002

Key (Internal Citations):

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