**Indian occupation of IIOJ&K**

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October 29, 2021

October 27 marked 74 years of Indian occupation of IIOJ&K, and as usual a Black Day was observed by the people of IIOJ&K, the Kashmiri diaspora around the world and in Pakistan. India used the argument of geographical proximity and demographic realities to annex Junagadh and Hyderabad despite the fact that the rulers of those states wanted to join Pakistan. But in the case of Kashmir it reversed the argument. India landed its troops in Srinagar on October 27, 1947 on the basis of an instrument of accession the Indians claim was signed by the ruler of Kashmir. There was a revolt against the decision of the Maharaja. However Lord Mountbatten while accepting the instrument of accession made it clear that the acceptance of accession was provisional and after the situation in Kashmir normalised, the question of accession would be settled through reference to the people.

Kashmir was a fit case for accession to Pakistan as 78 percent of the population of Kashmir was Muslim and it had geographical proximity with the areas that formed Pakistan. The landing of Indian troops in Kashmir caused widespread resentment among the people of Kashmir. So as a protest against the landing of Indian troops in Srinagar, October 27 is observed as a Black Day.

[FBISE to announce SSC Part 1 result on Nov 2](https://nation.com.pk/30-Oct-2021/fbise-to-announce-ssc-part-1-result-on-nov-2)

The UN, through resolutions 91 and 122, repudiated the Indian stance that the issue of the accession of Kashmir had been resolved by the constituent assembly of IIOJ&K. These resolutions reiterated the question of accession could not be resolved by any means other than those enunciated in the UN resolutions on the subject. This proves beyond any doubt that the Indian claims of Kashmir being an integral part of India have no legal or moral basis.

The Indian intransigence to fulfil its obligations in conformity with UN resolutions led to two more wars between India and Pakistan and eventually to the launching of an armed struggle by the people of Kashmir in 1989 to win their freedom. Since then, India has been using its military might ruthlessly to suppress the freedom struggle. According to reports compiled by human rights organisations within India and those working on a global level, Indian troops have brutally killed 95875 Kashmiris, gang-raped 11246 women, destroyed 110,433 structures, arrested 162,262 civilians and enacted 7195 custodian killings from January 1989 to September 30, 2021.

[Doctor killed over resisting dacoits in Karachi](https://nation.com.pk/30-Oct-2021/doctor-killed-over-resisting-dacoits-in-karachi)

The scrapping of articles 370 and 35-A of the Indian constitution by the Modi regime, bifurcation of the state into two territories, its annexation to the Indian Union followed by a new domicile law designed to change the balance of population, has further aggravated the situation. These actions contravene UNSC resolutions, international law and the 4th Geneva Convention.

This illegal and unilateral action taken by the Modi regime in IIOJ&K poses a grave threat to peace and security in the region. The Modi regime inspired by the RSS ideology of Hindutva has not only promulgated anti-Muslim laws in India itself and IIOJ&K but has also adopted a belligerent posture against Pakistan. Prime Minister Imran Khan has been warning the UN and the international community about the likely repercussions of the racist and hate-filled RSS ideology of ‘Hindutva’.

Regrettably, the international community and the UN—notwithstanding the fact that they have not accepted the Indian narrative on Kashmir being its internal matter—do not seem inclined to force India to resolve the Kashmir issue. The people of Kashmir are not going to accept the Indian occupation as is evident from their continued struggle and the determination to take their freedom movement to its logical end. Similarly, Pakistan being a party to the dispute, cannot remain oblivious to what is happening in the valley. The UN and the international community must fulfil their obligations to the people of Kashmir before it is too late.