

The Revocation of Article 35-A and 370, and the State of Human Rights in Indian-occupied Kashmir

Abstract: India and Pakistan have been fighting over Kashmir since they became independent. There has been one small war and three big ones between India and Pakistan. India got rid of Articles 370 and 35-A of the Indian Constitution on its own on August 5, 2019, which included Kashmir. Pakistan works very hard to make life better for Kashmiris. A logical method is used to do the research for this study. The secondary sources were things like books, study papers, newspaper articles, reports, the web, and magazines. There are both descriptive and analytical ways to do research techniques. The results show that getting rid of the two constitutional changes will hurt South Asia's military security a lot. India's takeover of Jammu and Kashmir has led to breaches of human rights, violence, economic hardship, and social exclusion for the people of Kashmir. The study recommends that Pakistan look into a number of policy options to solve the Kashmir problem since Kashmir is Pakistan's main source of blood. South Asia and the whole world would be better off with peace and security in Kashmir.

Key Words: Human Rights, Indian occupied Kashmir, Article 35-A and 370, India, Pakistan

Introduction

When India and Pakistan got their freedom, they had different ideas about how to handle Kashmir (BBC, 2010). There has been one small war and three major ones between India and Pakistan. India unilaterally took away Articles 370 and 35-A from the Indian constitution on August 5, 2019, illegally adding Kashmir to its land (Aljazeera, 2019). Article 370 of the Indian Constitution gave Kashmir the power to make its own constitution, choose its own flag, and be independent in how it runs its own government. Article 35-A of the Indian Constitution protects the demographic character of Jammu and Kashmir. This means that people from other parts of India are not allowed to buy land in the area. It is clear that Pakistan is strongly supporting the Kashmir cause and is working hard to solve the problems that the people of Kashmir are facing (Amin, 1995). The strategic security of South Asia will be greatly affected by the removal of these two articles. Invading and taking over Indian-held Jammu and Kashmir without any consent has hurt the freedom and unity of Kashmir. Because of this situation, the people of Kashmir have had their human rights violated, been killed, had their economy hurt, and felt socially suffocated. Pakistan has always and firmly stood up for the rights of the people of Kashmir in all regional and foreign forums, both one-on-one and in groups. Pakistan has brought focus to the actions of the Indian military and violations of human rights both at home and around the world. People in Kashmir are determined to get freedom and self-determination, and Pakistan has shown that it will do everything it can to help them (Khan, 2021). This piece talks about different policy options that Pakistan should think about in order to solve the Kashmir problem, which is very important to the country. Kashmir will be better off with peace and security, which will benefit South Asia and the world as a whole.

People in Kashmir are fighting with each other until the world recognizes their state, and the UN Security Council and the rest of the world are putting pressure on both sides to find a settlement. A mix of descriptive, analytical, qualitative, and deductive research methods is used in this piece, which focuses on how the theory of realism can be used. The study's main goal is to answer a number of questions, such as why India got rid of Articles 370 and 35A of its constitution. May I ask where the strife in Kashmir came from? India will get a lot of benefits from the abrogation act and the cruel acts in Kashmir. What

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other policy options and steps could Pakistan think about taking to deal with this problem? The following parts of the paper are organized in this way: In Section 2, a short summary of the available literature is given. In Section 3, the ideas that the study is based on are explained. In Section 4, the study method is explained in more detail. The full analysis and review of the study are covered in Section 5 of the paper. Section 6 is the end of the paper.

Significant of the Research

The removal of Articles 35-A and 370 is a significant milestone in safeguarding human rights inside the region of Indian-occupied Kashmir. The aforementioned move not only alters the legal framework governing the region but also exacerbates the situation and exacerbates the humanitarian crisis. The situation in Kashmir elicits concerns among individuals regarding their rights, encompassing their capacity for self-governance and access to legal recourse. Furthermore, it emphasizes the significance of global awareness and proactive measures to address the escalating infringements upon human rights within the region.

Research Question

The removal of Articles 35-A and 370 in Indian-occupied Kashmir has significant implications for human rights. What are the impacts on the local population and the broader global political landscape?

The rationale of the Research

The removal of Articles 35-A and 370 in Indian-occupied Kashmir has generated significant concern and contention among the local population. The objective of this essay is to provide a comprehensive analysis of the potential effects of these legal modifications on the rights and well-being of those residing in the region of Kashmir. This article examines the historical context, legal ramifications, and immediate consequences of the revocation in order to provide insight into the challenges and infringements experienced by the Kashmiri population. Additionally, it aims to highlight the detrimental impact of these activities on international relations and regional stability. The primary objective of this composition is to facilitate comprehension of the intricate circumstances prevailing in Kashmir while concurrently advocating for the safeguarding of human rights within the region.

Literature Review

The region of Kashmir has been a subject of contention between Pakistan and India since the partition of the Indian subcontinent in 1947 (Kuszewska, 2022). India and Pakistan have engaged in three full-fledged wars and one limited war during the Kargil crisis as a result of the Kashmir problem (Sharma, 2012). China assumes the role of a third party in the conflict in Kashmir. Both India and Pakistan assert their ownership over the entirety of the state of Jammu and Kashmir. India dominates approximately 55% of the land area in this region and accommodates 70% of its population. China possesses the remaining 15% of the land, while Pakistan possesses approximately 30% of it. According to historical sources, India assumed authority over the regions of Jammu, the Kashmir Valley, Ladakh, and the Siachen Glacier on April 13, 1984. Following the year 1947, India assumed control over the states of Assam, Tripura, and Manipur. India unlawfully incorporated IOK into its territory by assuming control of Goa in 1961. Pakistan exercises control over the regions of Gilgit-Baltistan and Azad Kashmir. China exercises dominion over the Aksai Chin region and the predominantly uninhabited Shaksgam Valley. The population of Kashmir is twelve million, but the population of Azad Kashmir is only three million. The population of IOK is nine million. Kashmir is now engaged in a conflict spanning approximately 222,236 square kilometers.

On August 5, 2019, two chambers of the Indian Parliament passed a vote to eliminate Article 370 and establish the application of the Indian constitution in the state of Jammu and Kashmir (Staff Writer, 2019). The state of Jammu and Kashmir

underwent a division into two distinct union territories as a consequence of the enactment of the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act 2019 by the Indian government. Ladakh is not located within the Jammu and Kashmir region. The Indian President and both chambers of parliament enacted the Re-Organization Act on October 31, 2019. Prior to August 5, 2019, the Indian government implemented stringent security measures in the Kashmir region with the aim of maintaining a state of tranquility (Lunn, 2019). For instance, the lockdown of the longest duration was implemented and remains in effect. The Indian government implemented Section 144 throughout the valley with the intention of impeding the mobility and social cohesion of Kashmiris. Furthermore, the internet and cellular phone connections were deactivated. Certain prominent politicians, such as Chief Ministers Omar Abdullah and Mehbooba Mufti, were incarcerated within the confines of their personal residences. A significant number of Kashmiris, predominantly young individuals, were apprehended and subsequently incarcerated in various correctional facilities on the Indian mainland.

As per Article 370 of the Indian legislation, Kashmir is granted the authority to establish its own legal system flag and govern the affairs of the rest of the state. The population situation of Jammu and Kashmir is safeguarded by Article 35-A. Consequently, individuals from other regions of India are prohibited from purchasing a residence in Kashmir (BBC, 2017). Pakistan stands as the sole nation that effectively addresses the requirements of Kashmir and enhances the quality of life for its inhabitants. Nevertheless, Pakistan encounters challenges within its domestic economy, society, and security. To effectively address the unauthorized suspension of Articles 370 and 35A, it is imperative for Pakistan to enhance its diplomatic endeavors. It is imperative to additionally endeavor to garner the attention of the media, the global community, and international organizations regarding this infringement upon human rights. India's violation of Articles 370 and 35-A in relation to Kashmir has tarnished its reputation. Iranian, Turkish, Malaysian, and Chinese nations expressed their disagreement with India's actions. Conversely, certain states hold the belief that the Indian Act exclusively pertains to their jurisdiction. Turkey, Malaysia, and other Muslim and Western nations have requested Pakistan and India to engage in diplomatic negotiations about this issue.

The plan devised by Indian elites involved the deliberate eradication of the Kashmiris' identity and independence. India's action is similar to Russia's acquisition of Crimea and Ukraine. Despite the fact that this action demonstrated India's error in characterizing the Kashmiri freedom movement as violent or extreme, it remains consistent with India's previous stance. India has been perceived by many as exhibiting aggressive behavior and attempting to exert authority over the region of Kashmir. The inhabitants of Kashmir express a desire for liberation from Indian governance and are steadfast in their opposition to India's infringements upon Articles 370 and 35-A. The Kashmir issue has been addressed in several resolutions by the United Nations Security Council (UNSC), namely UNSCR 38, 39, 47, 51, 80, 91, 96, 98, 123, 209, 210, 211, 214, 215, 303, and 307. The inhabitants of Kashmir will have the opportunity to determine their own destiny through a predetermined vote. Over time, however, many worldwide have become disinterested in resolving the issue. The occurrence of this phenomenon can be attributed to three primary factors. India, as the most populous democratic nation in the region, possesses the largest market and is actively engaged in efforts to impede China's ascent to power.

Overview, Origins, and Historical Development of the Kashmir Dispute

The Kashmir Dispute started at the same time that the Indian Subcontinent was split up (Ganguly et al., 2018). It was the British who gave them the choice of joining either Pakistan or India. Hari Singh, who was king of Kashmir, did not follow Islam, but most of the people there did. The majority of people in Kashmir who are Muslims chose to join Pakistan, while Hari Singh chose to join India (Naidu, 2000). Maharaja Hari Singh asked the Indian troops for help. Within the region of Kashmir, both India and Pakistan got involved in order to gain control over the whole area. Indian and the Maharaja signed the "Instrument of Accession" in October 1947. From October 27, 1947, to January 1, 1949, the Kashmir disagreement went on. In order to

make it easier for people in the Kashmir region to vote in a poll, the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) issued Resolution-47 on April 21, 1948. India successfully helped to end the fighting by promising to hold a plebiscite. This gave the people of Kashmir the power to decide their own status. In 1950, fighting started again, which led the UN Security Council (UNSC) to pass Resolution-80, which called for the quick removal of all military bases from the Jammu and Kashmir area. Because of an unresolved problem in the area, a full-scale conventional war began over the area of Kashmir on September 6, 1965. On September 23, 1965, there was a pause. India turned its attention to separating East Pakistan from West Pakistan (Mughal et al., 1976). A lot of government changes happened after the 1971 election. Prime Minister Modi said that India supported the Mukti Bahini, a Bengali rebel group, in its plan to split Pakistan into two parts, which would eventually lead to the creation of Bangladesh as a separate country. While Pakistan was in charge in 1971, India used a strategic method to balance its power by taking advantage of political unrest and changes in geography.

India and Pakistan signed the Simla pact on July 2, 1972 (Bakshi et al., 2007). Its goal was to solve the Kashmir situation through talks between the two countries. Wenning says that the Simla accord set up the Line of Control (LoC), which is the real border between Kashmir that is managed by India and Pakistan. India wanted to keep a bilateral approach to the Kashmir issue instead of trying to find a solution through a referendum. The Simla agreement successfully addressed this desire. Following the Kashmir settlement, there was a delay because of the Afghan war in 1989. It was the nuclear tests in 1998 that brought up the Kashmir problem again. Kargil was a conflict that happened in 1999. However, the international community stopped it from becoming a nuclear conflict, which limited how bad it could have been. It was publicly recognized after the events of September 11, 2001, that the word "terrorism" was used (Klitzman et al., 2003). It has been said that the Kashmiri freedom movement is an example of terrorism. In 2004, India and Pakistan got along well. This was shown by the joint statement that Vajpayee and Musharraf put out, which tried to solve the problem diplomatically. It was also known that CBMs were present during the time of Prime Minister Manmohan Singh. The beginning of bus service made things calmer in Kashmir. Because of Prime Minister Modi's Hindutva views, international ties between India and Pakistan have been hampered since 2016. In 2017, the death of Burhan Wani, a Kashmiri supporter of independence, made the fight for freedom stronger. Pakistan was the one who brought this issue to the attention of the UN, hoping to get everyone to stand up against India. India's strong economic power, skillful diplomatic strategies, and large media impact made it impossible for Pakistan to get support. India has a big advantage over its competitors in the media business. The BJP has taken on the Hindutva ideas that the RSS spreads. While the Modi government was running its second election campaign, a platform was put forward to get rid of Kashmir's special position. The event in Pulwama happened in late February 2019. After their second victory, the Modi government decided on its own to get rid of Articles 370 and 35A of the Indian Constitution. They then put a strict curfew in place in the Indian Ocean Territory (IOK). Indian authorities also shut down all forms of contact at the same time, making it harder for civilians to move around and forcing political leaders to stay in their homes.

Implications of Repealing Article 370 and 35A

Taking away the Kashmiris' freedom and identity by the Indian government would have big effects because it is not fair or moral. In the beginning, the fight for freedom would get more violent. "Rights Group report of July" shows that since January 2020, at least 229 people have been killed in Indian-occupied Kashmir, and over 100 times Articles 370 and 35-A have been broken (Khalid, 2021). There is a chance that the number of murders in Kashmir will go up. Additionally, the economy of Kashmir would suffer major setbacks. The economy of Kashmir lost INR 178.78 billion because of the ban on communications, curfews, and threats from militants. About 90,000 people in Kashmir lost their jobs because of the internet blockade and India's decision to ignore Articles 370 and 35-A. This happened mostly in the tourist, information technology, and handicrafts industries. Kashmir's current economic downturn is the biggest one seen in the last seven decades. Additionally, because of the longer ban, the Indian government has not allowed Kashmiri children to access educational materials, making their future

look very bleak. As an alternative to going to school and speaking out for Kashmir on a global scale, the kids have decided to stay home and are not allowed to use the internet for schoolwork. In 2020, Wani said that students are wasting time because they have to send their work online to Indian offices, which costs them between INR 100 and 200 (WANI, 2020). Internet outages happened 55 times for IOK in the first half of 2020. In addition, India plans to start killing as a way to stop the uprising. In addition, India is changing its population by letting people who are not from Kashmir live there. This is making the Muslim majority a minority. A study by the Rights Group says that India has given the same rights to tens of thousands of people from outside the area as it does to Kashmiris. For the first time, they are given permission to buy land. India's goal with this plan is to change the population of Kashmir. India is giving Pakistan help in the fight for Kashmiri freedom. India's accusation and efforts to hurt Pakistan's image will lead to a fight between the two countries. During the first five months of 2020, India is said to have broken the ceasefire 957 times and attacked people in Azad Jammu & Kashmir. It was reported 3000 times in 2019.

Pakistan's Response towards the Abrogation of 35-A and 370

Pakistan's initial response was confined to diplomatic communication. One instance of this may be observed in the conversation between Imran Khan and his Iranian counterpart, wherein the Iranian party asserted that the issue in Kashmir does not lend itself to a military solution (Alam, 2020). Subsequently, Prime Minister Imran Khan made two visits to the United States and delivered a speech at the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA). Pakistan effectively collaborated with delegates from several nations to raise awareness regarding the issue of Kashmir. The Prime Minister of Malaysia, the President of Turkey, and the Foreign Minister of China strongly criticized India's breach of Articles 370 and 35-A concerning Kashmir (Chaudhury, 2019). In addition, they advocated for a nonviolent resolution during the September 2019 gathering of the United Nations General Assembly. It is imperative for Pakistan to enhance its diplomatic ties with other nations in order to secure assistance from them. There is no necessity to depend solely on verbal communication. Several tangible measures exist that must be undertaken. Pakistan should develop narratives. Indian foreign minister Shankar has fabricated numerous narratives on Pakistan, asserting that the country provides support to terrorism in the Indian Ocean region. It is imperative for the foreign office and political personnel of Pakistan to alter this narrative and formulate their own. Pakistan should request the United Nations to enact a resolution that will effectively terminate the conflict. In order to do this, Pakistan must enhance its diplomatic ties with other nations and actively seek their comprehension of Pakistan's position and concept about Kashmir. India demonstrates a high level of intelligence in the field of diplomacy. The international community has the ability to divert its focus from it. Pakistan must expose India and Modi's true nature. Following the pogrom that occurred in Gujarat in 2005, Prime Minister Modi was subjected to a 12-year ban on visiting the United States and Canada. Pakistan should present this image of Modi to the media and the international community in order to demonstrate India's infringement upon human rights, perpetration of homicide, and violation of Articles 370 and 35-A in relation to the Kashmir issue. Pakistan must demonstrate to the global community the profound religious and racial aspects of Modi.

Pakistan must prepare for political maneuvers and remain prepared to address any potential conflicts. In August 2019, the National Assembly of Pakistan unanimously adopted a resolution condemning the actions of India and advocating for international intervention to curb Indian aggression. Pakistan was responsible for the repatriation of the Indian High Commissioner to India. Pakistan terminated its trade relations with India and ceased operations of the Dosti Bus and Samjhota Express Train Service (India Today, 2019). Pakistan designated August 15th, Indian Independence Day, as a "black day." In the realm of diplomacy, Pakistan promptly scheduled meetings with officials from several nations. Pakistan requested the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) and the Human Rights Council to investigate the issue of Kashmir. The United Nations Security Council convened a meeting to address the Kashmir issue, although no consensus was reached, and no formal declaration or resolution was issued. Pakistan requested the convening of the OIC to convene. Turkey and Iran concurred with

the statement made by Pakistan. However, the UAE and KSA prioritized financial gain before convening the OIC meeting about Kashmir. India and Gulf Arab countries engage in approximately \$100 billion worth of trade annually. The allocation of increased power and authority to the Government of Azad Jammu and Kashmir is imperative for the Government of Pakistan. As the representative government of Jammu and Kashmir, it has the ability to effectively communicate its message to a global audience. The fields of politics, diplomacy, the economy, social issues, and human rights provide strong support for this assertion.

Potential policy measures and future course of action for Pakistan

Pakistan is faced with a multitude of alternatives that necessitate careful consideration and selection. Pakistan should maintain composure, concentration, and rationality when selecting a course of action. Pakistani decision-makers should consider adopting the following strategy. It is crucial for individuals in Kashmir and Pakistan to remember the Kashmiri conflict. The attainment of predetermined objectives may be hindered. Given that a robust economy is the sole means of gaining attention, it is imperative for Pakistan to enhance its commerce and foster economic expansion. Pakistan should effectively communicate its lack of support for terrorists in Kashmir by presenting its own narrative and highlighting the inherent biases within the Indian account. It is imperative for Pakistan to effectively communicate its diplomatic and moral support for the Kashmir cause to the international community. In order to enhance mutual comprehension and foster trust, it is imperative for Pakistan to effectively address the Kashmir issue with the comprehensive backing of the international community. It is imperative for Pakistani and Kashmiri individuals residing in Western nations to actively contribute by convening meetings in their respective parliaments and senates, organizing seminars, and addressing this issue inside their Think Tanks and at international forums. Pakistan should advocate for its position in international forums and garner their attention about this issue, with the aim of obtaining an official statement or settlement that effectively addresses the matter. Pakistan should raise awareness about the severe security and human rights issues in Kashmir by utilizing media platforms, producing unbiased narratives, or organizing visits to the Kashmir valley. A committee comprising representatives from Azad Kashmir, Indian-held Kashmir, China, and Pakistan should be established by Pakistan. The committee ought to collectively provide commentary on the evolving circumstances in the region of Kashmir. Pakistan should enhance its political efforts in order to garner increased support from international voters. Pakistan should prioritize a robust media campaign to disseminate its own narratives and counter the lies propagated by the Indian media. Pakistan should initiate collaboration with its international missions. It is recommended that Pakistan establish Kashmir Study Centres within its domestic colleges, as well as in other countries such as Turkey, Iran, Malaysia, China, Russia, Japan, and other nations that exhibit a cordial relationship. In contemporary times, employing non-kinetic warfare, such as media warfare, is vital for garnering support from individuals.

Pakistan has demonstrated proficiency in this regard. Pakistan should utilize it to address this issue. To ensure the country remains well-informed and current, it is crucial to provide press briefings or utilize political, diplomatic, military, and media platforms. It is imperative that individuals experience a sense of security when disseminating information pertaining to their nation, hence fostering collective collaboration. Ensuring a harmonious relationship between the military and civilian ranks is vital. It is advisable to refrain from making hostile comments as they have the potential to damage Pakistan's reputation. Nuclear weapons can serve as a means of intimidation, but they should only be employed as a final recourse. In order to address the issue using a bilateral approach, it is recommended that the Pakistani government initiate negotiations, implement non-binding measures, and adopt the Strategic Restraint Regime (SRR). Pakistan and Kashmir must have harmonious relations in terms of religion, society, and politics. Pakistan should extend invitations to international specialists and human rights groups to visit Azad Jammu & Kashmir. By not adhering to Articles 370 and 35-A regarding Kashmir, India has contravened human rights and international law, hence allowing for a comprehensive understanding of the situation

(Chohan et al., 2020). It is imperative for the international community to oppose India, given the widespread awareness of their aggressive actions and violation of Articles 370 and 35-A in relation to Kashmir. It is recommended that Pakistan provide an impartial report and conduct a comprehensive investigation of human rights violations, with the aim of demonstrating the illegal and fascist nature of India's involvement in Kashmir. The potential for armed conflict between India and Pakistan cannot be disregarded. However, the utilization of the military should be considered solely as a final recourse. Failure to do so will result in Pakistan losing support from other nations. One of the pragmatic measures entails appointing a competent diplomat to oversee the Kashmir Cell, with the aim of reassessing the approach to resolving the issue through global engagement. This Cell possesses the authority to extend invitations to journalists and legislators from other states to Kashmir and provide them with a comprehensive elucidation. In 2019, Shah Mahmood Qureshi announced the establishment of the Kashmir Cell. This cell is rather recent.

However, Pakistan already possesses "The Parliamentary Special Committee on Kashmir," whose primary responsibility is to raise the most significant matters concerning Kashmir at both the domestic and global scales. This group consists of senior Members of the National Assembly (MNAs) and Senators from Pakistan. It is imperative to establish a comprehensive national consensus in Pakistan about the Kashmir issue. To achieve this, it is recommended that the government convene a national dialogue conference encompassing all political parties, the executive branch, the military, and the judiciary, with the aim of reaching a consensus on the appropriate course of action. Despite the removal of Articles 370 and 35A two years ago, Kashmir continues to face ongoing attacks. India's use of imprisonment, human rights violations, violence against young individuals, and sexual assault on Kashmiri women as a means of warfare is morally unacceptable. There is a lack of communication from journalists worldwide. The present moment necessitates the referral of the case to the international criminal court. Pakistan's narrative must be bolstered in order to ensure its prominence. Pakistan should correspond with India and vividly portray the authentic essence of India. It is unjust to describe Pakistan as an aggressor. India and Pakistan signed the agreement on June 4, 2002. The foundation of this concept was rooted in the notion of self-determination struggle. The international criminal court would be responsible for addressing cases of rape, murder, and genocide. In October 2002, the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) made a decision that rape should not be employed as a means of warfare. It is crucial to request women's organizations to investigate the issue and voice their opposition to India's plan to eliminate Articles 370 and 35-A. Civil society members should actively participate, and the Kashmiri diaspora is a significant voting bloc in Western nations. Nations such as the United Kingdom, Denmark, and others possess authority within their respective countries. It is imperative for Pakistan to consistently raise global awareness on the issue, with the ultimate goal of ensuring its eventual recognition. Institutional follow-up is necessary.

It is noteworthy to acknowledge that the inhabitants of Kashmir would not readily embrace India's resolution to revoke Articles 370 and 35A. The issue pertaining to Kashmir will be revisited on an international platform with the aim of seeking a resolution. The prevailing circumstances are peculiar as states prioritize their own interests over the actualities of the Kashmir issue. There exist two distinct approaches to addressing the harsh facts of existence. Initially, the Kashmiri populace remains entrenched in their internal conflict. Moreover, Pakistan consistently employs various strategies to draw attention to the issue. During a seminar held on August 5, 2020, at Qatar Arabia University, Foreign Minister Riaz Hussain Khokhar expressed the view that Kashmir needs comprehensive assistance, extending beyond military aid. If the world community fails to take action over the issue, do not anticipate their compliance. States prioritize their own interests. Their consciousness has ceased to function. Engaging in political activity is more advantageous, and it is imperative that our military personnel remain prepared for any potential circumstances. Despite the inherent uncertainty surrounding future events, it is advisable to proactively prepare for them rather than succumbing to unfavorable outcomes. Now is the moment to tidy up our disarray. In order to proceed, it is imperative to obtain authorization from Parliament and ensure the involvement of all

pertinent institutions, including MOFA, MOD, Parliament, the opposition, the judiciary, the military forces, and the warfighting corps. It is advisable to maintain optimism while remaining prepared for any negative outcomes. When addressing the Kashmir issue, it is advisable to refrain from bringing additional items. Have confidence in yourself. India has the potential to facilitate Pakistan's situation by establishing a connection between the Kashmir issue and either Baluchistan or Gilgit-Baltistan. Pakistan must maintain its dedication to the Kashmir cause, as these actions are only strategic maneuvers by India to dissuade Pakistan from engaging in the Kashmir conflict. Pakistan must employ all available means to ensure the resilience and perseverance of the people residing in Kashmir. It is now necessary to cease evading the issue and take action that is beneficial. According to the United Nations' Responsibility to Protect (R2P) mandate established in 2005, it is incumbent upon Pakistan to safeguard a population of 20 million Kashmiris from India's infringement under Articles 370 and 35-A. These individuals possess the entitlement to lead a life characterized by dignity and regard.

Conclusion

Kashmir holds significant importance within the context of Pakistan and should not be disregarded. The issue has been a subject of dispute between India and Pakistan since their attainment of independence. India's disregard for Articles 370 and 35-A regarding Kashmir has significantly increased since August 2019. In order to address the issue, Pakistan must implement the various measures outlined in the article. Pakistan must provide assistance to the people of Kashmir. Ensuring peace and security in Kashmir is imperative for the overall safety and tranquility of South Asia. It is imperative to employ a meticulously devised and punctual plan. The inhabitants of Pakistan and Kashmir should persist in their struggle until global acknowledgment of their cause and intervention by the UN Security Council to resolve the issue. Let us anticipate the most favorable outcome and prepare ourselves for the most unfavorable circumstances at present.

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