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Status of Kashmir post 2019. Also compare status before.

Answer.

Introduction

"Kashmir is a distributed territory between India and Pakistan."

(- United Nations)

Kashmir is a distributed territory between India and Pakistan. However, seventy-five years are passed and the issue of Kashmir is still unresolved. Moreover, India revoked Kashmir Articles and forcefully occupied it. Consequently, several grievances of Kashmir are still unresolved. Post 2019, the status of Kashmir is changed and India is being criticized by the world. Thus, India is highly criticized on its step.

6) Dom-Part
7) (Res. UN-35
8) Critic

an

2- Kashmir since 1947 - an overview

"Kashmir is the
land of Muslims
and heart of
Asia."

(- Atanu M. Lybal)

Since 1947, both countries,
India and Pakistan got indepen-
dence, but the issue of
Kashmir was unresolved. In fact,
Kashmir is a muslim majority
territory. People of Kashmir
wanted to join Pakistan,
but, unfortunately Raja Hari
Singh said its impossible.
Moreover, Raja Hari Singh asked
Nehru for help and resultanty,
Nehru sent her force into
Kashmir. Therefore, Kashmir
is in conflict even today.

3- Kashmir and August 5, 2019

On August 5, 2019,
the legal status of Kashmir

was destroyed. In fact, Modi government revoked the article 35A and 370.

"In 1954, articles 35A and 370 were introduced into the Indian constitution in order to give Kashmir a 'special status'."

(- Al Jazeera, 2019)

Thus, in 2019, both articles were revoked and legal status of Kashmir was finished.

4- Post 2019 and reaction of Pakistan

"India has occupied Kashmir illegally."

(- Imran Khan, 2019)

After Indian step to occupy Kashmir illegally, the ex-premier of Pakistan introduced a map. In fact,

he wanted to give a message to the world that India has occupied illegally.

'Pakistan introduced a map in order to represent Indian illegally occupied Kashmir.'

(- Shah Mahmood Quercia, 2010)

Thus, Pakistan responded strongly.

5- Comparison the status of Kashmir before the revocation of article 370-35A and post situation

Comparison before and after the revocation is as follows:

a) The status of special territory to Indian territory

Before revocation, Kashmir had a separate special territory as a Kashmir territory. However, post revocation, Kashmir was announced as the same

status as other provinces
of India.

" Kashmir is a special
and separate territory."

(- Article 370-35A)

Hence, territorial status was
changed.

b) Kashmir own representation to
Indian representation

Moreover, before the
revocation, Kashmir had right
to own flag, own represent-
ation. However, post revocati-
on snatched such position
of Kashmir.

" Kashmir will be
represented by its own
flag in the
world."

(- Article 370-35A)

Hence, own representation
right was abolished by
Indian government.

c) Dual citizenship to a single citizenship.

Further, Kashmiri had right to had dual citizenship, Indian and Kashmiri. But, post revolution annuled that position and now has only Indian citizenship.

“Kashmiri people have authority to keep dual citizenship i.e. Indian and Kashmiri.”

(Article 37C-35A)

Thus, dual citizenship were changed into a single citizenship.

d) None purchase land of Kashmir to everyone can.

Furthermore, no body was allowed to purchase land in Kashmir in order to maintain the Kashmiri demographic. Unfortunately, post revolution every Indian

is allowed to purchase land in Kashmir.

"The land of Kashmir will not be purchased by any Indian."

(- Article 370 - 35A)

Hence, territorial authority was also changed.

e) Marital right to property before and after

Besides above, one who marries a Kashmiri woman is not allowed to have property right of Kashmiri woman. However, this is changed after 2019, a man after marrying a Kashmiri woman can hold his wife's property.

"None is allowed to hold his wife's property in Kashmir."

(- Article 370 - 35A)

Therefore, right to property
was promised to non-Kashmiris.

6- Indian assault on Kashmir -
the untold story of Kashmiris
"Indian violated all
standards of human
rights in Kashmir."

(AI- Jazeera, 2020)

Indian assault on Kashmir
was very painful. In fact, all
types of attacks i.e.
on children, women, religious
scholars, politicians etc were
done.

✓ Around 13.68 million
people were confined
by Indian forces."

(- BBC- Kashmir in conflict
2020)

Therefore, Kashmir remained
under violated conflict by
Indian forces.

7-

Criticism on Indian government

"India must avoid
the unilateralism."

(- The United Nations)

Several criticism were
done on Indian government.

Among which, chief one as
follows:

"India must stop itself
to destroy peace of
the territory."

(- China, 2020)

Along with China, Turkey has
also committed as follows:

"India must respect
the decision of
the United Nations"

(- Turkey, 2020)

Moreover, Iran has also
declared its opinion as
follows:

"India's G20 Summit
in Kashmir is
irrational."

(- Iranian media, 2023)

Therefore, India is strongly
criticized by Islamic world.

8- Conclusion

"Both, Pakistan and
India, respect the
demographic value of
Kashmir."

(The UN, article 12, chapter 4.)

Kashmir is a distributed
territory between India and
Pakistan. However, seventy-five
years are passed, but the issue
of Kashmir is still unresolved.

Moreover, India has destroyed
the legal status of Kashmir.
Consequently, India has an aim
of Islamic world in
condemnation of Muslims of Kashmir.

good attempt!!

keep practicing