

# Essay on Kashmir Day

10 Lines, 100, 200, 300 & 500 Words

For Class 1 to 12, Matric, FSc & Board Exams

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# 10 Lines on Kashmir Day

*For Class 1 to 3*

Kashmir Day is observed in Pakistan on 5th February every year to express solidarity with Kashmiris.

The day highlights the Kashmir issue and the struggle of Kashmiri people for their right to self determination.

Kashmir has been disputed between Pakistan and India since 1947 partition.

According to UN resolutions, Kashmiris should decide their future through a fair plebiscite.

Indian forces have committed serious human rights violations in occupied Kashmir.

On Kashmir Day, special rallies, seminars, and events are held across Pakistan to support Kashmiris.

People observe one minute of silence at 10 AM to honor Kashmiri martyrs.

Pakistani leaders deliver speeches emphasizing Pakistan's moral and diplomatic support for Kashmir.

The national flag is flown at half mast on government buildings to show solidarity.

Kashmir Day reminds the world that the Kashmir issue remains unresolved and demands a just solution.

# Essay on Kashmir Day in 100 Words

*For Class 3 to 5*

Kashmir Day is observed throughout Pakistan on 5th February each year to express solidarity with the people of Indian occupied Kashmir. The day draws attention to the Kashmir dispute that has remained unresolved since the 1947 partition. Kashmiris have been struggling for their right to self determination as promised by United Nations resolutions. Pakistani people and government demonstrate moral, diplomatic, and political support for Kashmiris on this day. Special events include rallies, seminars, conferences, and one minute of silence to honor Kashmiri martyrs. The national flag flies at half mast on government buildings. Kashmir Day reminds the international community that millions of Kashmiris await justice and the fulfillment of their right to decide their own future freely.

# Essay on Kashmir Day in 200 Words

*For Class 5 to 8*

Kashmir Day, observed annually on 5th February, is a national event in Pakistan dedicated to expressing solidarity with the people of Indian occupied Jammu and Kashmir. The day highlights the unresolved Kashmir dispute and the ongoing struggle of Kashmiris for their fundamental right to self determination. Since the 1947 partition of the subcontinent, Kashmir has been a major point of conflict between Pakistan and India. Despite United Nations resolutions calling for a plebiscite to allow Kashmiris to decide their future, the issue remains unresolved. On Kashmir Day, Pakistanis demonstrate their unwavering support for Kashmiris through various activities. The national flag is flown at half mast on all government buildings as a mark of respect for Kashmiri martyrs. At exactly 10 AM, people across Pakistan observe one minute of silence, standing wherever they are, to honor those who sacrificed their lives for Kashmir's freedom. Special rallies, seminars, conferences, and cultural programs are organized. Pakistani leaders deliver speeches emphasizing the Kashmir cause and reaffirming Pakistan's commitment to supporting Kashmiris morally, diplomatically, and politically. Kashmir Day serves multiple purposes. It raises awareness about the Kashmir issue among younger generations, demonstrates Pakistani solidarity with oppressed Kashmiris, and reminds the international community that the dispute demands urgent resolution. The day reinforces Pakistan's position that Kashmir is an unfinished agenda of partition and that Kashmiris deserve the right to decide their future through a free and fair plebiscite as promised by the United Nations.

# Essay on Kashmir Day in 300 Words

*For Class 8 to 10*

Kashmir Day, observed on 5th February every year, is a significant national event in Pakistan dedicated to expressing solidarity with the people of Indian occupied Jammu and Kashmir. The day serves to highlight the Kashmir dispute, one of the oldest unresolved conflicts on the United Nations agenda, and to demonstrate Pakistan's unwavering moral, diplomatic, and political support for the Kashmiri people's struggle for self determination. The Kashmir issue dates back to the 1947 partition of British India. When independence came, princely states were given the choice to join India or Pakistan based on geographical contiguity and the wishes of their populations. Kashmir, with a Muslim majority population, was expected to join Pakistan. However, the Hindu ruler of Kashmir, Maharaja Hari Singh, initially wanted independence. When tribal forces from Pakistan entered Kashmir, the Maharaja signed a controversial accession to India. Pakistan contested this accession, arguing it violated the principles of partition and ignored the will of Kashmir's Muslim majority. The dispute led to the first India Pakistan war in 1947 and 1948, resulting in Kashmir's division along a ceasefire line later called the Line of Control. The United Nations intervened, passing resolutions in 1948 and 1949 calling for a plebiscite to allow Kashmiris to choose between India and Pakistan. Despite these resolutions, the promised plebiscite has never been held. Since then, Kashmir has witnessed continuous conflict, several wars between India and Pakistan, and an ongoing freedom movement by Kashmiris seeking self determination. The situation in Indian occupied Kashmir has been particularly grave. Kashmiris have faced military occupation, restrictions on freedoms, and serious human rights violations including extrajudicial killings, forced disappearances, torture, and mass detentions. International human rights organizations have documented these violations extensively. The situation worsened after August 2019 when India revoked Kashmir's special constitutional status, imposed strict lockdowns, and arrested thousands of Kashmiris. Kashmir Day observances in Pakistan demonstrate solidarity through various activities. The national flag flies at half mast on government buildings throughout the day. At 10 AM, a nationwide one minute silence is observed to honor Kashmiri martyrs. People stop whatever they are doing and stand silently, creating a powerful collective moment of remembrance. Special rallies are held in major cities where participants carry Kashmiri flags and placards demanding freedom for Kashmir. Seminars and conferences feature speakers discussing the Kashmir issue, its history, and the path to resolution. Educational institutions organize special programs where students deliver speeches, perform national songs, and present documentaries about Kashmir. Television and radio channels broadcast special programs featuring interviews with Kashmir experts, historians, and sometimes Kashmiri refugees living in Pakistan. Social media campaigns raise awareness globally using hashtags related to Kashmir Day. Pakistani leaders, including the President and Prime Minister, deliver statements and speeches reaffirming Pakistan's commitment to the Kashmir cause. They emphasize that Pakistan will continue providing moral, diplomatic, and political support to Kashmiris until they achieve their right to self determination. These leaders often appeal to the international community and United Nations to fulfill their promises and resolve the Kashmir dispute according to UN resolutions and the wishes of the Kashmiri people. Kashmir Day is not merely a symbolic gesture. It keeps the Kashmir issue alive in national consciousness and international discourse. It reminds younger Pakistani generations about the historical Kashmir dispute and Pakistan's principled stance. Most importantly, it sends a message of hope and solidarity to the oppressed people of occupied Kashmir, assuring them that they are not forgotten and that Pakistan stands with them in their just struggle for freedom and self determination.

# Essay on Kashmir Day in 500 Words

*For Class 9 to 12 & FSc*

## Introduction

Kashmir Day, observed annually on 5th February, is a significant national event in Pakistan dedicated to expressing solidarity with the people of Indian occupied Jammu and Kashmir. This day serves multiple purposes including highlighting the unresolved Kashmir dispute, demonstrating Pakistan's unwavering support for Kashmiris, raising awareness about human rights violations in occupied Kashmir, and reminding the international community of its unfulfilled commitments regarding Kashmir's future. The Kashmir issue represents one of the oldest unresolved conflicts on the United Nations agenda, affecting millions of people and threatening regional peace. Understanding Kashmir Day's significance requires knowledge of the historical Kashmir dispute, the current situation, and the aspirations of the Kashmiri people.

## Historical Background of the Kashmir Dispute

The Kashmir conflict originated during the 1947 partition of British India into India and Pakistan. The partition plan allowed princely states to choose joining either India or Pakistan based on geographical contiguity and population composition. Kashmir, officially known as Jammu and Kashmir, had a Muslim majority population exceeding 75 percent, geographical contiguity with Pakistan, and economic ties to Pakistan through river systems. According to partition logic, Kashmir should have joined Pakistan. However, Kashmir's ruler, Maharaja Hari Singh, was Hindu and initially desired independence rather than joining either dominion. When tribal forces from Pakistan's northwest frontier entered Kashmir in October 1947 to support local freedom fighters against the Maharaja's oppressive rule, the Maharaja fled to India seeking military assistance. India's leadership, particularly Jawaharlal Nehru and Lord Mountbatten, saw an opportunity. They agreed to provide military help only if the Maharaja signed an Instrument of Accession joining Kashmir to India. Pakistan rejected this accession, arguing it was obtained under duress, violated the partition principles, and ignored the will of Kashmir's Muslim majority. The first India Pakistan war erupted in 1947 and 1948, ending with a UN mandated ceasefire that divided Kashmir along the Line of Control. India controlled approximately two thirds of Kashmir, while Pakistan administered the remaining one third, now called Azad Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan. The United Nations Security Council passed resolutions in 1948 and 1949 calling for a plebiscite to allow Kashmiris to choose between India and Pakistan. India initially accepted this proposal, with Prime Minister Nehru publicly promising to hold a plebiscite. However, India later refused to conduct the referendum, citing various pretexts. Decades have passed, but the promised plebiscite has never been held, leaving the Kashmir dispute unresolved.

## The Kashmiri Struggle and Human Rights Violations

Kashmiris have never accepted Indian occupation peacefully. Various resistance movements have emerged over decades, sometimes peaceful and sometimes armed. In 1989, a major uprising began in Kashmir demanding freedom from Indian rule. India responded with massive military deployment, making Kashmir one of the world's most heavily militarized regions with over 700,000 Indian troops stationed there. International human rights organizations including Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, and UN human rights bodies have extensively documented serious violations in Indian occupied Kashmir. These include

extrajudicial killings, enforced disappearances, torture, arbitrary detentions, sexual violence, collective punishments, and restrictions on freedoms of expression and assembly. The Armed Forces Special Powers Act grants Indian forces immunity from prosecution, creating an environment of impunity. The situation deteriorated drastically after 5th August 2019 when India unilaterally revoked Article 370 of its constitution, which had granted Kashmir special autonomous status. India imposed strict military lockdowns, cut all communications including internet and phone services, arrested thousands of Kashmiris including political leaders and activists, and deployed additional troops. This action was widely condemned internationally as a violation of international law and UN resolutions.

## **Kashmir Day Observances in Pakistan**

Pakistan began observing Kashmir Day to demonstrate solidarity with Kashmiris and keep the issue alive internationally. The day's observances include several symbolic and substantive activities. The national flag is flown at half mast on all government buildings throughout Pakistan, symbolizing mourning for Kashmiri martyrs and respect for their sacrifice. At exactly 10 AM, a nationwide one minute silence is observed. Traffic stops, people stand wherever they are, and the entire nation pauses in a powerful collective gesture honoring those who died for Kashmir's freedom. This moment creates unity across Pakistan's diverse population, all standing together for Kashmir. Major rallies and demonstrations are held in cities across Pakistan. Participants carry Pakistani and Kashmiri flags, display banners demanding freedom for Kashmir, and chant slogans supporting the Kashmiri cause. These rallies often march to press clubs or public squares where speakers address crowds about Kashmir's history and current situation. Educational institutions organize special programs including speech competitions, essay writing contests, poster making, and performances of national and Kashmiri freedom songs. Students learn about Kashmir's history and Pakistan's stance, ensuring younger generations understand this critical national issue. Seminars and conferences featuring historians, politicians, Kashmir experts, and sometimes Kashmiri refugees provide platforms for detailed discussions about the dispute and paths toward resolution. Television and radio channels broadcast special programs throughout the day, including documentaries, interviews, and live coverage of events. Social media campaigns using hashtags like KashmirDay and StandWithKashmir trend globally, raising international awareness. Pakistani leadership, including the President, Prime Minister, and military chiefs, issue statements reaffirming Pakistan's unwavering moral, diplomatic, and political support for Kashmir. They appeal to the international community and United Nations to fulfill commitments and resolve the dispute according to UN resolutions and Kashmiri aspirations.

## **Significance and Message**

Kashmir Day serves crucial purposes. It keeps the Kashmir issue prominent in national and international discourse, preventing it from being forgotten amid other global crises. It educates Pakistani youth about this fundamental national issue, ensuring generational continuity of support. Most importantly, it sends a message of hope and solidarity to oppressed Kashmiris, assuring them they are not alone and that Pakistan will continue supporting their just struggle. The day also reminds the international community of its unfulfilled responsibilities. The United Nations made promises to Kashmiris that remain unimplemented after 75 years. Kashmir Day calls for honoring these commitments and resolving the dispute peacefully according to international law and the democratic principle of self determination.

## **Conclusion**

Kashmir Day is more than a symbolic observance. It represents Pakistan's principled stance on a fundamental issue of justice, human rights, and self-determination. The Kashmir dispute will remain a source of regional instability until resolved according to UN resolutions and the wishes of the Kashmiri people. Pakistan's consistent support for Kashmir reflects moral commitment to an oppressed people seeking their basic rights. As Pakistanis observe Kashmir Day each year, they renew their pledge to stand with Kashmiris until they achieve freedom and the right to decide their own future. The struggle may be long, but the cause is just, and ultimately, justice must prevail.

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