

Essay on Kashmir Issue

10 Lines, 100, 200, 300 & 500 Words

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10 Lines on Kashmir Issue

For Class 1 to 3

The Kashmir issue is one of the oldest and most complex political disputes in the world.

Kashmir is a region located in South Asia, claimed by both Pakistan and India.

The conflict began in 1947 when British India was divided into India and Pakistan.

The people of Kashmir, who are mostly Muslims, wanted to join Pakistan, but India occupied the region.

The United Nations passed resolutions calling for a plebiscite to let Kashmiris decide their future, but it has never been held.

Since 1947, there have been several wars and conflicts between Pakistan and India over Kashmir.

The people of Kashmir have suffered immense hardships, violence, and human rights violations.

Pakistan supports the right of self determination for Kashmiris as promised by the UN.

The Kashmir issue remains unresolved, causing tension and instability in South Asia.

A peaceful and just solution is essential for regional peace and the rights of the Kashmiri people.

Essay on Kashmir Issue in 100 Words

For Class 3 to 5

The Kashmir issue is a long standing political dispute between Pakistan and India. When British India was divided in 1947, Kashmir, a Muslim majority region, was forcibly occupied by India despite the wishes of its people. The United Nations passed resolutions calling for a plebiscite to allow Kashmiris to decide their future, but India has refused to implement it. Since then, there have been multiple wars and ongoing conflicts over Kashmir. The Kashmiri people have suffered violence, oppression, and human rights violations for decades. Pakistan supports the right of self determination for Kashmiris. The Kashmir issue remains unresolved and is a major cause of tension in South Asia, requiring a just and peaceful solution.

Essay on Kashmir Issue in 200 Words

For Class 5 to 8

The Kashmir issue is one of the most prolonged and unresolved political disputes in the world, involving Pakistan and India. The conflict began in 1947 when the British colonial rule ended and the Indian subcontinent was divided into two independent nations: India and Pakistan. Kashmir, a Muslim majority region, was expected to join Pakistan based on the principles of partition, which were based on religion. However, the Hindu ruler of Kashmir decided to accede to India, against the wishes of the Kashmiri people, leading to a major dispute. The United Nations intervened and passed resolutions in 1948 and 1949, calling for a free and fair plebiscite to allow the people of Kashmir to decide their own future. However, India has refused to hold this plebiscite, and the issue remains unresolved. Since 1947, there have been several wars and armed conflicts between Pakistan and India over Kashmir. The people of Kashmir have endured immense suffering, including violence, military occupation, curfews, and human rights violations. Pakistan continues to support the right of self determination for Kashmiris, as promised by the United Nations. The Kashmir issue is a major source of tension and instability in South Asia, and a peaceful, just solution is urgently needed to ensure the rights and dignity of the Kashmiri people.

Essay on Kashmir Issue in 300 Words

For Class 8 to 10

The Kashmir issue is one of the oldest and most complicated political disputes in the world, involving Pakistan, India, and the people of Kashmir. The roots of this conflict go back to 1947, when British India was partitioned into two independent nations: India and Pakistan. The partition was based on the principle of religion, with Muslim majority areas joining Pakistan and Hindu majority areas joining India. Kashmir, a Muslim majority region located in the northern part of the subcontinent, was expected to join Pakistan according to this principle. However, the Hindu ruler of Kashmir, Maharaja Hari Singh, decided to accede to India, ignoring the will of the Kashmiri people. This decision led to widespread protests and resistance. Pakistan argued that the accession was illegal and that the people of Kashmir had the right to decide their own future. The issue was brought to the United Nations, which passed resolutions in 1948 and 1949, calling for a free and impartial plebiscite to allow Kashmiris to choose between joining India or Pakistan. Unfortunately, India has refused to implement these resolutions, and the plebiscite has never been held. Since 1947, the Kashmir issue has led to several wars between Pakistan and India, in 1947, 1965, and 1999, as well as ongoing skirmishes along the Line of Control. The people of Kashmir have suffered tremendously under Indian military occupation. Reports from international human rights organizations document widespread violence, curfews, communication blackouts, arbitrary arrests, and other human rights violations. Kashmiris have been demanding their right to self-determination for over seven decades. Pakistan has consistently supported the Kashmir cause at international forums and continues to advocate for the implementation of UN resolutions. The Kashmir issue is not just a territorial dispute; it is a humanitarian crisis and a matter of justice and human rights. The international community must play a more active role in resolving this issue peacefully. A just and lasting solution, based on the will of the Kashmiri people, is essential for peace, stability, and dignity in South Asia.

Essay on Kashmir Issue in 500 Words

For Class 9 to 12 & FSc

Introduction

The Kashmir issue is one of the most enduring and complex political disputes in the world, involving Pakistan, India, and the people of Kashmir. For over seven decades, this conflict has caused immense suffering, loss of life, and instability in South Asia. Kashmir, a beautiful region located in the northern part of the Indian subcontinent, is home to a predominantly Muslim population. The roots of the Kashmir dispute lie in the events surrounding the partition of British India in 1947, and despite numerous efforts, the issue remains unresolved. The conflict is not just a territorial dispute but a matter of justice, human rights, and the fundamental right of self determination for the Kashmiri people.

Historical Background

In 1947, British colonial rule in India came to an end, and the subcontinent was divided into two independent nations: India and Pakistan. The partition was based on the principle of religion, with Muslim majority regions joining Pakistan and Hindu majority regions joining India. At that time, Kashmir was a princely state with a Muslim majority population but ruled by a Hindu monarch, Maharaja Hari Singh. According to the principles of partition and the will of the people, Kashmir was expected to join Pakistan. However, Maharaja Hari Singh hesitated and ultimately decided to accede to India in October 1947, despite the fact that the majority of Kashmiris wanted to join Pakistan. This decision was made under controversial circumstances, including an alleged invasion by tribal forces from Pakistan. The accession was rejected by Pakistan and the Kashmiri people, leading to armed conflict. The issue was brought before the United Nations Security Council, which intervened and passed resolutions in 1948 and 1949. These resolutions called for a ceasefire and a free and impartial plebiscite to allow the people of Kashmir to decide their own future. However, India has consistently refused to implement these resolutions, and the promised plebiscite has never been held.

Wars and Ongoing Conflict

The Kashmir issue has been the cause of several wars between Pakistan and India. The first war occurred in 1947 and 1948, resulting in the division of Kashmir into Pakistan administered Kashmir and Indian occupied Kashmir, separated by the Line of Control. Subsequent wars took place in 1965 and 1999, and there have been numerous skirmishes and border clashes over the years. The conflict has claimed thousands of lives and caused immense suffering on both sides. Despite international mediation efforts, the issue remains unresolved, and tensions continue to simmer. The situation worsened in August 2019 when India revoked the special status of Kashmir, imposed a communication blackout, and deployed additional troops, further intensifying the crisis and drawing international condemnation.

Human Rights Violations and Suffering

The people of Indian occupied Kashmir have endured decades of oppression, violence, and human rights violations. Reports from international human rights organizations, including Amnesty International and Human

Rights Watch, have documented widespread abuses, including extrajudicial killings, enforced disappearances, arbitrary arrests, torture, and the use of excessive force against peaceful protesters. Curfews and communication blackouts have become routine, cutting off Kashmiris from the rest of the world. Kashmiri youth have been at the forefront of the resistance, demanding their right to self determination as promised by the United Nations. Their struggle is not just political but also a fight for basic human dignity and freedom. The international community has a moral and legal obligation to address these human rights violations and support the Kashmiri people in their quest for justice.

Pakistan's Role and International Support

Pakistan has consistently supported the Kashmir cause and advocated for the implementation of UN resolutions. Pakistan believes that the only just and lasting solution to the Kashmir issue is to allow the Kashmiri people to exercise their right to self determination through a free and fair plebiscite, as promised by the United Nations. Pakistan has raised the Kashmir issue at various international forums, including the United Nations General Assembly, the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation, and bilateral meetings with world leaders. The Kashmir issue has also gained increasing attention from the international community, with many countries and human rights organizations calling for a peaceful resolution based on the will of the Kashmiri people. However, more concrete action is needed to bring about a just and lasting solution.

Conclusion

The Kashmir issue is not merely a territorial dispute between Pakistan and India; it is a humanitarian crisis and a matter of justice and human rights. For over seven decades, the people of Kashmir have been denied their fundamental right to self determination. They have suffered violence, oppression, and marginalization while the world has largely remained silent. A peaceful and just resolution to the Kashmir issue is essential for the stability and prosperity of South Asia. The United Nations resolutions must be implemented, and the Kashmiri people must be allowed to decide their own future through a free and impartial plebiscite. The international community must take a more active role in resolving this issue and ensuring that the rights and dignity of the Kashmiri people are upheld. Only through justice, dialogue, and respect for human rights can lasting peace be achieved in the region.

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