

# Essay on Kashmir Issue

10 Lines, 100, 200, 300 & 500 Words

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

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# 10 Lines on Kashmir Issue

*For Class 1 to 3*

The Kashmir issue is a long standing dispute between Pakistan and India over the Kashmir region.

Kashmir was a princely state during British rule with a Muslim majority population.

When partition occurred in 1947, Kashmir's Hindu ruler acceded to India against the will of Kashmiri people.

Pakistan believes Kashmir should have joined Pakistan based on its Muslim majority.

The United Nations passed resolutions calling for a plebiscite to let Kashmiris decide their future.

This plebiscite has never been held despite repeated promises.

Three major wars have been fought between Pakistan and India over Kashmir.

Kashmiri people have suffered tremendous human rights violations and military oppression.

Pakistan supports the right of Kashmiri people to self determination.

A peaceful solution respecting Kashmiri wishes is essential for regional stability.

# Essay on Kashmir Issue in 100 Words

*For Class 3 to 5*

The Kashmir issue represents one of the world's longest unresolved disputes. When British India was partitioned in 1947, Kashmir was a princely state with a Muslim majority population. Its Hindu ruler acceded to India against the wishes of Kashmiri people and the partition principle that Muslim majority areas should join Pakistan. The United Nations passed resolutions calling for a plebiscite to let Kashmiris decide their future, but this has never been implemented. Three wars have been fought between Pakistan and India over Kashmir. Indian occupied Kashmir faces severe military oppression and human rights violations. Pakistan supports the Kashmiri people's right to self determination as promised by international agreements. The Kashmir dispute threatens regional peace and stability, making its resolution through respecting Kashmiri wishes essential for both nations and the entire South Asian region.

# Essay on Kashmir Issue in 200 Words

*For Class 5 to 8*

The Kashmir issue is a territorial and political dispute between Pakistan and India that has persisted since 1947. Kashmir was a princely state under British India with a predominantly Muslim population ruled by a Hindu Maharaja. When partition created Pakistan and India based on religious demographics, the principle suggested Muslim majority Kashmir should join Pakistan. However, the Maharaja acceded to India, triggering the first Indo Pak war and dividing Kashmir between the two countries. The United Nations intervened and passed resolutions calling for a plebiscite to allow Kashmiri people to choose their future. India agreed to this but has never implemented it. Pakistan maintains that Kashmiris have the right to self determination as promised by UN resolutions and international commitments. The dispute has led to three major wars between the nuclear armed neighbors and continues to threaten regional stability. The humanitarian situation in Indian occupied Kashmir is grave. Kashmiri people face military occupation, curfews, communication blackouts, and serious human rights violations. Thousands have been killed, tortured, or disappeared. In 2019, India revoked Kashmir's special constitutional status, further escalating tensions. Pakistan advocates for a peaceful resolution based on UN resolutions and Kashmiri people's wishes. The international community must pressure India to implement the promised plebiscite and end the suffering of Kashmiri people. Only by respecting Kashmiri self determination can lasting peace come to South Asia.

# Essay on Kashmir Issue in 300 Words

*For Class 8 to 10*

The Kashmir dispute stands as one of the world's oldest and most dangerous unresolved conflicts. This territorial and political issue between Pakistan and India has caused three wars, constant military tensions between two nuclear powers, and immense suffering for the Kashmiri people. Understanding this complex issue requires examining its historical origins, the positions of different parties, and the humanitarian crisis it has created. When British India was partitioned in 1947 to create Pakistan and India, the subcontinent's 565 princely states had to choose which country to join. The partition principle was based primarily on religious demographics: Muslim majority areas would join Pakistan while Hindu majority regions would go to India. Kashmir presented a unique situation. It had an overwhelming Muslim majority population, approximately 77 percent, but was ruled by a Hindu Maharaja, Hari Singh. According to partition logic, Kashmir should have joined Pakistan. However, the Maharaja delayed his decision. When tribal fighters from Pakistan's northwest regions entered Kashmir to support local Muslims facing violence, the Maharaja requested Indian military assistance. India agreed on the condition that Kashmir accede to India, which the Maharaja signed under disputed circumstances. This triggered the first Indo Pak war in 1947 to 1948, resulting in Kashmir being divided along a ceasefire line, later called the Line of Control. The United Nations intervened and passed resolutions in 1948 and 1949 calling for a plebiscite to allow Kashmiri people to decide their future democratically. Both India and Pakistan accepted these resolutions. However, India has never implemented the promised plebiscite, arguing that various conditions must first be met. Pakistan insists that Kashmiris have the internationally recognized right to self determination that India continues to deny. The human cost has been staggering. Indian occupied Kashmir remains heavily militarized with over 700,000 Indian troops stationed there. Kashmiris face frequent curfews, movement restrictions, communication blackouts, and violence. Human rights organizations document thousands of extrajudicial killings, enforced disappearances, torture incidents, and arbitrary detentions. Young Kashmiris have grown up knowing only military occupation and denied basic freedoms. The situation worsened dramatically in August 2019 when India revoked Kashmir's special constitutional status and imposed a total lockdown. This unilateral action violated UN resolutions and changed the region's demographic character, which many view as an attempt to alter Kashmir's Muslim majority through settlement policies. The international community expressed concern, but concrete action to resolve the dispute remains absent. Pakistan's position is based on principles of justice and international law. Kashmir's Muslim majority population should have the right to decide their future through the UN promised plebiscite. Pakistan supports Kashmiri freedom struggle as a legitimate resistance against occupation. The dispute also affects Pakistan's security and uses vital water resources that flow from Kashmir. A peaceful, just resolution is essential. The Kashmir issue poisons India Pakistan relations, prevents regional cooperation, and threatens nuclear conflict. Most importantly, millions of Kashmiris deserve to live in peace and freedom, with their democratic right to self determination respected. The international community, particularly the United Nations, must fulfill its commitments and pressure India to implement resolutions passed over seven decades ago. Only by respecting Kashmiri wishes can lasting peace come to South Asia.

# Essay on Kashmir Issue in 500 Words

*For Class 9 to 12 & FSc*

## Introduction

The Kashmir dispute represents one of the most dangerous and persistent conflicts in modern history. For over seven decades, this territorial and political issue has poisoned relations between Pakistan and India, caused multiple wars, prevented regional cooperation, and created immense suffering for the Kashmiri people. With both Pakistan and India now possessing nuclear weapons, the Kashmir dispute threatens not just regional stability but potentially global security. Understanding this complex issue requires examining its historical roots, the competing claims, the human rights crisis, and the urgent need for a just resolution.

## Historical Background

To understand the Kashmir issue, we must look at the partition of British India in 1947. When the British decided to leave after two centuries of colonial rule, they divided the subcontinent into two nations based primarily on religion: Pakistan for Muslims and India for Hindus and other communities. This partition was accompanied by horrific communal violence that killed over a million people and displaced millions more. The subcontinent contained 565 princely states that had enjoyed varying degrees of autonomy under British paramountcy. These states had to choose whether to join Pakistan or India. The general principle was that geography and demographics would guide these decisions. States with Muslim majorities bordering Pakistan would naturally join Pakistan, while those with Hindu majorities would join India. Kashmir presented a complex situation. Officially called Jammu and Kashmir, this beautiful Himalayan region had a population that was approximately 77 percent Muslim. Logic and the partition principle suggested it should join Pakistan. However, it was ruled by Maharaja Hari Singh, a Hindu who initially wanted independence rather than joining either new nation. This delay had fatal consequences. As partition violence spread, Muslims in Jammu faced massacres. Tribal fighters from Pakistan's northwest regions entered Kashmir to defend Muslims and support accession to Pakistan. Maharaja Hari Singh, facing this situation, requested military help from India. India agreed on the condition that Kashmir formally accede to India. Under controversial circumstances, the Maharaja signed the Instrument of Accession in October 1947. Pakistan rejected this, arguing it was signed under duress and violated the will of Kashmir's Muslim population.

## The Wars and UN Involvement

The accession triggered the first Indo Pak war from 1947 to 1948. When fighting ended through UN mediated ceasefire, Kashmir was divided along what became known as the Line of Control. India controlled about two thirds of the territory while Pakistan controlled one third, called Azad Jammu and Kashmir. The United Nations Security Council passed resolutions in 1948 and 1949 addressing the dispute. These resolutions called for a plebiscite to allow Kashmiri people to democratically choose whether to join Pakistan or India. Both nations accepted these resolutions. India's first Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru repeatedly promised that Kashmiris would decide their own future. However, this plebiscite has never been held. The Kashmir dispute contributed to two more wars between Pakistan and India in 1965 and 1999. The conflict has kept both nations in a constant state of hostility, diverting enormous resources to military spending rather than development. The

presence of nuclear weapons since 1998 has made this dispute even more dangerous, with the potential for any conflict to escalate into nuclear war.

## **Positions of Pakistan and India**

Pakistan's position rests on several arguments. First, Kashmir's Muslim majority population should have joined Pakistan according to partition principles. Second, the UN resolutions calling for a plebiscite must be implemented to allow Kashmiris to exercise their right to self determination. Third, the Maharaja's accession to India was obtained under duress and does not reflect Kashmiri people's wishes. Pakistan supports the Kashmiri freedom movement as a legitimate struggle against occupation. Additionally, Kashmir's rivers provide crucial water resources to Pakistan, making the issue vital for Pakistani survival. India argues that the Maharaja's accession was legal and makes Kashmir an integral part of India. India claims that Pakistan must first withdraw troops from Azad Kashmir before any plebiscite can occur, a condition Pakistan rejects as an excuse to avoid the vote. India also accuses Pakistan of supporting terrorism in Kashmir, characterizing the freedom movement as Pakistani sponsored violence rather than indigenous resistance. Since the 1990s, India has increasingly treated Kashmir as a purely internal matter, rejecting international involvement or mediation.

## **The Human Rights Crisis**

The greatest tragedy of the Kashmir dispute is the suffering inflicted on Kashmiri people themselves. Indian occupied Kashmir remains one of the world's most heavily militarized regions, with over 700,000 Indian security forces stationed there. Kashmiris live under constant military presence, frequent curfews, and severe restrictions on movement and communication. Human rights organizations have documented systematic abuses including thousands of extrajudicial killings, enforced disappearances, torture, arbitrary detentions, and sexual violence used as a weapon of control. Young Kashmiris have grown up knowing only military occupation, seeing their parents humiliated at checkpoints, their homes raided, their futures uncertain. The psychological trauma affects entire generations. The situation worsened dramatically on August 5, 2019, when India revoked Article 370 of its constitution, which had guaranteed Kashmir's special autonomous status. India imposed a total communication blackout, placed Kashmiri leaders under arrest, and deployed additional troops. This unilateral action violated UN resolutions and changed Kashmir's constitutional status without consulting Kashmiris. New laws allow Indians from other states to settle in Kashmir, raising fears of demographic engineering to reduce the Muslim majority.

### **International Response and the Path Forward**

The international community has largely failed Kashmir. Despite UN resolutions and decades of promises, concrete action to resolve the dispute remains absent. Major powers prioritize their strategic interests in maintaining relations with India, a large market and counterweight to China, over enforcing international commitments to Kashmiri self determination. However, awareness is growing. International media increasingly covers Kashmir human rights violations. Global leaders occasionally raise concerns, though rarely with sufficient pressure to force change. Pakistan has succeeded in highlighting the issue at international forums, particularly after India's 2019 actions. A just resolution must respect Kashmiri wishes. The UN promised plebiscite should finally be implemented under international supervision. India must reduce military presence, release political prisoners, restore communication freedoms, and allow Kashmiris to express their views

without fear. Pakistan must continue diplomatic efforts and support Kashmiri people while avoiding actions that allow India to characterize the issue as terrorism rather than legitimate resistance to occupation.

## **Conclusion**

The Kashmir dispute has caused immeasurable suffering and threatened regional peace for over seven decades. Its resolution is essential not just for Pakistan and India but for global security and the fundamental principle that people have the right to determine their own futures. The Kashmiri people, who have endured military occupation, violence, and denial of basic rights for generations, deserve justice. The international community must fulfill its commitments made through UN resolutions. Only by respecting Kashmiri self determination and implementing the promised plebiscite can lasting peace come to South Asia and can the Kashmiri people finally live in freedom and dignity.

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