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کشمیر

**No Solution for Kashmir
Except by Mobilizing
Muslim Armies
to Liberate it**

TIMELINE

OF THE HISTORY OF KASHMIR

AND ITS OCCUPATION BY INDIA

PART 1

#KhilafahLiberatesKashmir

Muslims permanently settled in India. The first great expansion of Islam in India came during the **Umayyad Dynasty** of caliphs, who were based in Damascus. In 711, the Umayyads appointed a young 17-year-old man from Ta'if to extend Umayyad control into Sind: Muhammad bin Qasim.

Under the Khilafa of Hisham bin Abdul Malik, the regions of Kashmir and Kangra were bough under Islam

Babur the first Mughal Emperor brought Delhi under his rule. He founded the **great Mughal empire** which ruled most of India and Pakistan for two centuries, spreading and consolidating Islam in South Asia.

629

Through trade expeditions between the Arabs and India, Islam was brought to the shores of India. It was during the life of Prophet Muhammad (saw) that the first mosque **Cheraman Juma Masjid** was built in Kerala, India.

711

The whole of Sindh and lower Punjab were brought under the rule of the **Islamic Caliphate state** through this young general Muhammad bin al-Qasim.

714

724 - 743

Delhi was made the capital of Muslim India. Under the leader Mu'izz ad-Din a stable Muslim government was achieved. He was one of the greatest rulers of the **Ghurid Dynasty** and is credited with laying the foundation of Muslim rule in the Indian subcontinent.

1198

1526

Britain begins its attempt to gain a foothold in mainland India. **Sir Thomas Roe** was instructed by James I to visit the Mughal emperor **Jahangir**. From the British perspective, this mission was highly successful.

1615

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Start of **British occupation**. Britain had been trading in India since about 1600, but it did not begin to seize large sections of land until 1757, after the Battle of Plassey.

Maulana Muhammad ali Jauhar and his brother Shaukat Ali from India organized a band of Muslims and formed the **Khilafat Movement** a pious confraternity whose aim was to use whatever leverage it had to protect the Khilafah.

The Sindh Provincial Muslim League Conference held its first session in Karachi and adopted a resolution which recommended to the All India Muslim League to devise a scheme of constitution under which Muslims may attain full independence.

1658

1757

1857

1919

1924

1938

1940

Aurangzeb Alamgir becomes Sultan and he is known to be dedicated to the cause of Islam. Through this dedication, the process of disintegration of the **Mughal Empire** was delayed for several decades, while territorial expansion during his reign was also immense.

Beginning in the early nineteenth century, rebellions occurred in various areas of the subcontinent against British rule, resulting in the 1857 "**First War of Independence**". Ulema issued fatawa obliging the Muslims of India to not co-operate with the British and that if they could not do this, to make **hijra** from India.

Following the destruction of the Khilafah on 3rd March 1924, **Muhammad Ali Jauhar said**, as reported by the Times Newspaper, "it is difficult to anticipate the exact effects the 'abolition' of Khilafah will have on the minds of Muslims in India. I can safely affirm that it will prove a disaster both to Islam and civilization." With the Khilafah destroyed, Britain sustained its hold in India by capitalising upon the differences between the Hindu and Muslim populations and fueling hostility between the two parties, using its familiar 'Divide and Rule' style of colonising and occupying lands.

The resolution for the establishment of a separate homeland for the Muslims of British India was passed in the annual session of the All India Muslim League held in Lahore and is a landmark document of Pakistan's history. It was supported by the British and led eventually to the partition of India into different states: Hindu-majority India and Muslim-majority Pakistan.



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PART 3

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1947 – “Independence of India Act 1947” provided the newly formed dominions of Pakistan and India Independence from British rule on the 14th and 15th August 1947 respectively. Although British rule in India ended, their influence remained and specifically made sure that the Muslims of India would not rise again to regain their rightful position in the Subcontinent. Persisting in the instigation of Muslim-Hindu hatred, it designated through the United Nations, that those areas which were majority Muslim would form Pakistan and those with Majority Hindus would form India. However, they did not give Kashmir, a majority Muslim area to Pakistan, and thus sustained it as a cause of continued division, tension and conflict.

August 1947 – Maharaja Hari Singh, Hindu ruler of Muslim majority Kashmir kept this region independent for two months. He signed a standstill agreement with both Pakistan and India to maintain continuing discussions.

October 1947 – The Maharaja confiscated weaponry from the Muslims and distributed it to local Hindu villages. This sparked an uprising under **Pashtoon** tribesmen from Pakistan. The Maharaja then sought military assistance from India. To suppress the uprising, India launched an attack which resulted in a massacre against the Muslims of Jammu.

26 October 1947 – The Maharaja signed a **temporary agreement** ceding Kashmir to India. Pakistan objected to this agreement claiming the standstill agreement with Pakistan was still in force.

27 October 1947 – Indian troops landed in Kashmir to fight; and the **first war** between India and Pakistan began.

3 November 1947

India's first Prime Minister **Jawaharlal Nehru** declared in an All India Radio Broadcast, **“We have declared that the fate of Kashmir is ultimately to be decided by its people. That pledge we give not only to the people of Kashmir but to the whole world. We will not and cannot back out of it.”** The promise was that the final status of Kashmir would be decided by a popular plebiscite (regerendum) where the people of Kashmir would decide if they wished to join either India or Pakistan. However, this promise was never honoured.

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PART 4

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18 August 1948

A UN resolution was passed ordering a withdrawal of both Indian and Pakistani forces. Pakistani forces were closing in upon Srinagar, the capital of Jammu and Kashmir, and had they continued they would have unified the Muslim dominated Kashmir with Pakistan. However, due to the compromise reached with the UN and India, the early leadership of Pakistan called for a withdrawal of troops that led to Jammu and Kashmir remaining a disputed area.

1 January 1949

A ceasefire is agreed upon under Mohammed Ali Jinnah, leader of Pakistan, following which, Kashmir was split into two; one part under Pakistan control and the other under Indian control.

1956

Jawaharlal Nehru, leader of India, decided to annex the part of Kashmir controlled by the Indian army to India, and he hoisted the Indian flag over government offices. He considered this region of Kashmir an indivisible part of India.

1957

Another resolution was issued by the UN Security Council that confirmed the necessity of the withdrawal of Indian forces from Kashmir. However, India ignored the resolution, in collusion with Britain.



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PART 5&6

1965

The second major war between India and Pakistan ensued, which led to thousands of casualties on both sides and witnessed the largest engagement of armoured vehicles and largest tank battle since World War II. The conflict began following Pakistan's Operation Gibraltar which aimed to infiltrate forces into Indian-occupied Kashmir to precipitate an insurgency against Indian rule. The war ended after a United Nations-mandated ceasefire was declared following diplomatic intervention by the United States and the Soviet Union.

1972

Following the Indo-Pakistani War of 1971 that led to the formation of the state of Bangladesh, the Simla Agreement was signed between Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, the President of Pakistan, and Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister of India. This agreement sought to put an end to the conflict and confrontations between the two countries and normalize relations. It formally established the Line of Control between the two nations-controlled territories in Kashmir.

1984

India occupied the heights of the Siachen glacier. The Siachen glacier is the highest battleground on earth, where India and Pakistan have fought intermittently since April 13, 1984, during India's malignant Operation Meghdoot.

1988 - 1999

The peak resistance period in Kashmir to Indian occupation – also referred to as the Kashmir Intifada, arising out of a disputed state election. India positioned a large portion of its security apparatus in Kashmir, comprising army forces, Border Security and Central Reserve totaling almost 750,000 personnel. To quell the resistance, India imposed AFSPA (Armed Forces Special Powers Act) in September 1990. This gave the armed forces the authority to arrest, detain and to kill without charge to maintain public order, as well as to impose curfews and permit house searches at any time. Its troops were accused of numerous humanitarian abuses against the Muslims of Kashmir, including mass extrajudicial killings, torture, rape and sexual abuse. Till date, the killings and abuse continue, without perpetrators being to account.

1999 – Armed conflict between India and Pakistan broke out again in the Kargil District in Kashmir. However, Pakistan President, Nawaz Sharif ordered the Pakistani army to withdraw from the Heights of Kargil after it was liberated by the Pakistan army and the Mujahideen in their heroic battles. This followed Nawaz Sharif's visit to the US and his meeting with US president, Bill Clinton on 04/07/1999. Kargil was ceded to India.



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PART 6&7

#KhilafahLiberatesKashmir

2003 – Pakistan President, General Pervez Musharraf, began the abandonment of the right of Kashmir for a referendum and liberation from India. This development was significant because no ruler of Pakistan dared to speak directly with India over a resolution for Kashmir. In June 2003, visiting Camp David, Musharraf explicitly announced that his visit had approved a road map to solve the issue of Kashmir and added his readiness for concessions

2004 – President Musharraf agreed that the Kashmir issue would be dealt with as a bilateral issue between Pakistan and India and arbitrated by America. Pakistan's pro-America stance and India pro-Soviet stance led to escalation of intervention in Kashmir. America used the resistive atmosphere in Kashmir to its advantage when it allowed Pakistan to support the resistance movements in Kashmir in order to maneuver and influence the region according to its interests, especially post the collapse of the Soviet Union. Since 2004, Kashmir was subjected to the forced disappearance of many resistance movement leaders through a network of militia steered by India with divisive elements in the Kashmir Valley to quell the resistance.

2011 – Jammu and Kashmir State Human Rights Commission (SHRC) confirmed that there were thousands of bullet-ridden bodies buried in unmarked graves in Jammu and Kashmir. Of the 2730, bodies uncovered in 4 of the 14 districts, 574 bodies were identified as missing locals, contradicting the India government's insistence that all graves belonged to foreigners.

2016 – Nurhan Wani, a brave 21-year-old freedom fighter, was brutally killed in Kashmir at the hands of Indian forces. During the protest that followed, 150 Muslims were killed whilst thousands of others were injured. More than 6,000 suffered pellet gun injuries alone. More than 10,000 were arrested. The Indian government imposed a curfew in occupied Kashmir, causing shortages of food and other basic needs.

2017 – The situation in Kashmir remained volatile; elections were boycotted; internet services were suspended; and 20,000 Indian paramilitary forces were sent to join the 500,000 Indian troops were already stationed in Kashmir. India started new "massive anti-terror operations" against the Muslims of Kashmir. The Pakistan leadership, instead of mobilizing its army to liberate Kashmir, followed US dictates of exercising "restraint" at the Line of Control and Pursued "normalization" of relations by offering several concessions to India, such as: weakening the case of Kulbashaan Ydhav, the Indian spy who was in the custody of the Pakistani army; curbing the Kashmiri Mujahideen based in Pakistan; and attending the 6th Heart of Asia Conference in India.

2018 – A picture was circulated on social media showing Indian soldiers dragging the dead body of a Kashmiri freedom fighter by his feet. The picture was taken after five freedom fighters were killed in Reasi district of occupied Kashmir. Indian troops killed at least eight Muslim youth in Sopore, Kupwara and Reasi areas. The Bajwa-Imran Khan regime, instead of taking a firm stance against the belligerent action of India, continued to rely on the futile UN and the so-called International Community to resolve the issue of Kashmir and protect its Muslim population. This is despite the abject failure of the UN over 7 decades to fulfil the commitment it made with the Muslim of Pakistan and Kashmir.

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PART 8

14 - 2 - 2019

40 security personnel from the Indian Central Reserve Police Force were killed in an attack while they were traveling on the Jammu Srinagar National Highway in the Pulwama district of Kashmir. Responsibility for the attack was claimed by the Pakistan-based group Jaish-e-Mohammed. The Pakistan government condemned the bombing and said that it would be able to assist India in taking action against what it termed 'terrorist group', labelling such act of resistance against Indian occupation in Kashmir as "terrorism".

MARCH 2019

Indian Airforce Wing Commander Abhinandan Varthaman, captured by the Pakistani military when his fighter jet was shot down on entering Pakistan airspace, was returned to India on the order of Pakistan's Prime Minister Imran Khan as a "peace gesture" to de-escalate tensions between the two countries. This peace-offering was reciprocated by India's Prime Minister Narendra Modi on the same day, by heavy shelling on the Pakistani side of the Line of Control by Indian troops which killed two Pakistan soldiers. This was followed by the return of the body of Shakir Ullah to his family by Indian authorities – a Pakistani prisoner, who was savagely stoned to death in an Indian jail in revenge for the Pulwama attack. His body was handed over at the Pakistan-India Wagah border – the same location where Indian Commander Varthaman had been returned to Indians hands just a day earlier.

MAY 2019

Imran Khan enthusiastically tweeted "I congratulate Prime Minister Modi on the electoral victory of the BJO and its allies. Look forward to working with him for peace, progress and prosperity in South Asia." Imran Khan seeks peace with Modi, who was the Chief Minister of Gujarat at the time of the horrific massacre of the Muslims there in 2002. He congratulated Modi, who as Prime Minister used pellet guns to blind and maim the Muslims of Occupied Kashmir. He hopes for prosperity through Modi, who violated Pakistan's air space and maintains firing across the Line of Control. And he expects progress from Modi, who bodily declared on 8th April 2019 that he would repeal the special constitutional status of Indian Occupied Kashmir, annexing it to India, if he returned to power.

5 August 2019

India revoked Kashmir's special autonomy through a rushed presidential decree, whilst deploying an additional 35,000 troops to the region, cutting local communications, arresting thousands and imposing a crippling curfew upon the Muslims of Kashmir. Its belligerent move of attempting to annex occupied Kashmir to India by revoking Articles 35-A and 370 of its constitution seeks to realize Modi's extremist nationalistic vision over Kashmir: to open the door to Hindu settlements in Kashmir and change the current Muslim-majority demographics of the land, such that the Hindu population and Hinduism dominates over the Muslims and Islam in the region. In the last 3 decades alone, it is estimated that 100,000 Muslims in Kashmir have been killed, while tens of thousands have been tortured, imprisoned and subject to custodial disappearance, and hundreds of Muslim youth and children have been blinded or partially blinded by metal pellets fired by Indian forces during protests against their occupiers. Alongside this, tens of thousands of Muslim women in Kashmir have been raped or molested by Indian forces, including being gang-raped. The subjugation and brutality continues.