

KASHMIR RESISTANCE AT GLANCE (1827-2022)



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BACKGROUND

- History of Jammu and Kashmir is centuries old.
- The modern history of the State of Jammu and Kashmir started in 1846, after the **Treaty of Amritsar** on March 16, 1846. Maharaja Gulab Singh paid 75 Lac Nanak Shahi and purchased Kashmir.
- The period of Sikhs in Kashmir was very cruel and the people of Kashmir faced not only physical harassment, and killings but also they have imposed huge taxes on them. The resistance was started against Sikh rulers from 1827
- A fierce battle was fought near Uri between Muslims and Sikhs, and Muslims were defeated. Among the prisoners taken were Sardar Ghulam Ali Khan (the *Khakha* chief) and Raja Sarfraz Khan (Raja of Uri). Sometimes later Sardar Ghulam Ali Khan was butchered to death by Hari Singh Nalva in Shergarhi while the Raja of Uri was sent to Lahore where he remained intended for several years.
- Sultan Zabardast Khan of Khor (Muzaffarabad) collected a sizeable force and declared his independence. He eliminated Sikhs' garrisons at Baramulla, Handwara and in certain parts of Hazara adjoining Muzaffarabad but was later on defeated.
- In 1832 there was a rebellion in Punch by the local tribes and Ghulab Singh was sent to deal with it. This rebellion was headed by Sardar Shamas Khan and two of his close accomplices Sardar Sabaz Ali Khan and Sardar Mali Khan. Malli and Sabz Ali were arrested and stuffed their skins with straw at Mang. Even innocent young children flayed alive.
- Sardar Shamas Khan with his nephew Rajwali was killed by Ottam Singh. Their heads were later exhibited in two iron cages at the top of the *Adha Dek* pass above Punch where they remained for several years afterwards.
- In 1837 there was a rebellion in and around Mang by the local people and Ghulab Singh was sent to deal with it. Many people were punished to death.

DOGRA RULE IN KASHMIR

- The main interest of the Dogra rulers was to collect money through taxes. The taxes ratio is different for Muslims and non –Muslims, Muslims have to pay more. Laws were imposed to protect and favour Hindu religion.
- **On December 31, 1892**, Dogra Government issued a decree, which said that any person abjuring the religion of his forefathers was to be deprived of inheritance of the property of his father.
- On July 21, 1924, the workers of “**Resham Khana**” protested against low wages given to them out of which corrupt Hindu officers took a substantial scheme of their bribe. This uprising was crushed by Dogra Cavalry, who killed Muslims with both bayonets and bullets, trampling upon their dead bodies, to have the satisfaction of a complete job. Police had arrested 21 leading workers.

- On April 29, 1931, a police official ***Stops the Khutba*** at a congregational religious service of Muslims in Jammu. On June 04, 1931 an Hindu Constable deliberately desecrated **the Holy Book “Quran”**.
- A public meeting convened on 21st June 1931 in the compound of Khanqa-i- Mulla to discuss the problems faced by Kashmiri Muslims. Abdul Qadeer who was an employee of an English officer in his historical speech to the crowd condemned atrocities; *pointing his finger towards the Maharaja’s palace he shouted: “Raze it to the ground”*. He said, *“We have no Machine guns, but we have plenty of stones & brickbats”*.
- **On July 13, 1931**, a large number of Kashmiris gathered in front of the Srinagar central jail, at a time when the trial of Abdul Qadeer was in progress inside the jail the time for obligatory prayer approached. A young Kashmiri stood for Azan (Call for the prayer) and the Dogra police opened fire on him, and he got martyred. Thereby, another youth took the place of the martyred young man and started the Azan. He too was shot dead. In this way, 22 Kashmiris embraced martyrdom in their efforts to complete the Azan.
- The Muslims of Punjab were also watching the atrocities by Dogra regime on people of Jammu and Kashmir. All India Kashmir Committee announced 14th of August 1932 to observe as **“Kashmir Day”**. Processions and meetings were organized all over India. Resolutions were passed in favour of Kashmiri Muslims.

POLITICAL UPRISING IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR

- On October 14-16, 1932, a convention of Muslim political and social activists was held in Pathar Masjid Srinagar. In this convention first political party of Kashmir **“All Jammu & Kashmir Muslim Conference”** was established.
- In 1947, British Government has decided to handover India to Indians. At that time Kashmir was a princely State, having overwhelming majority of Muslims, but the ruler was Hindu. According to Partition Plan and Indian independence Act, they have right to decide about their destiny. The ruler of Kashmir Maharaja Hari Singh was Hindu and was inclined towards India. People of Jammu and Kashmir were in favor of accession with Pakistan.
- On 19 July, a convention of Muslim Conference was held at Abi Guzrga Srinagar at the residence of Sardar Muhammad Ibrahim Khan. The convention has passed the following resolution:-
“The Convention of the Muslim Conference has arrived at the conclusion that keeping in view the geographical conditions, 80 percent Muslim majority out of the total population, the passage of important rivers of the Punjab through the State, the language, cultural and racial, the economic connection of the people and the proximity of the borders of the State with Pakistan, are all facts which make it necessary that the Jammu and Kashmir State should accede to Pakistan”. (Sardar Muhammad Ibrahim Khan, Kashmir Saga)
- ***Kisan Mazdur Confernce on September 05, 1947 and Kashmir Socialist Party on September 17, 1947 had also passed the accession to Pakistan Resolutions.***

IMPORTANT EVENTS IN OCTOBER 1947:

- At the time of Partition, Pakistan was the hope for the oppressed Muslims of Jammu Kashmir. Kashmiris were already resisting the Maharaja rule and were sacrificing to get rid of the maharaja regime.

- In June 1947 Maharaja ordered the collection of arms from Muslims and expelled Muslims from the Dogra Army and police.
- The meetings of local Kashmiris were held on the 15th and 17th of August at Rawlakot.
- Public meetings were held on the 23rd of August at Neelabut and the 26th of August at Bagh and decided to start an armed struggle against Dogra rulers.
- On 6th September, Dogra forces arrested a prominent leader **Syed Khadim Hussain Shah** from Bagh and killed him.
- **6 October 1947:** The movement against Maharaja Hari Singh was spread all over Kashmir and he was losing control in the state. As per Jammu-based **journalist, Vedbhasin** (founder and editor of daily Kashmir times) *Maharaja was unable to control the law and order situation in Jammu and Kashmir as he mishandle the situation.*
- **6 October 1947:** The Maharaja replaced Chief of State Forces Boundary and Police Chief Powell with Hindu officers so that he can set foot more vigorously on the innocent Muslims of Kashmir.
- **7 October 1947:** The Maharaja imposed rigorous pre-censorship of the press, especially of all views regarding the State's accession. The objective of this pre-censorship was to keep the world unaware of his brutalities in Kashmir he was crushing the indigenous movement of the Kashmiri people.
- **10 October 1947 Appointment of Mehar Chand Mahajan as Prime Minister:** Justice Mahajan former member of the boundary commission from National Congress was appointed as Prime Minister of the State to speed up the accession with India.
- **14 October 1947:** Some activists of the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) and the Akalis mounted attacks on villages of the Jammu district, which killed Muslims and set houses on fire, stated to be the beginning of the 1947 Jammu violence.
- **17 October 1947:** Brigadier N.S. Rawat was given the charge of the Jammu Brigade of the State Forces. This decision was made to increase the brutality on Muslims to counter resistance.
- **17 October 1947 – 18 October 1947:** A battalion of Patiala State Forces arrives in Jammu and a mountain battery (artillery regiment) is stationed in Srinagar.
- **20 October 1947:** Helpless Muslims appeal to Pakistan for support, A delegation of Kashmiri leadership met with the leaders in KPK and Punjab for help against Maharaja Hari Singh, as the destination of Kashmiri Muslims was to join the Islamic republic of Pakistan.
- **21 October 1947 – 22 October 1947:** Freedom fighters took control of many areas. Pro-Pakistan members of the Maharaja's army rebelled at Domel (Muzaffarabad) and took control of the Jhelum river bridge.
- **22 October 1947:** On the request of Kashmiri leadership tribesmen of Pakistan joined the resistance leadership of Kashmir. it was a huge contribution from tribesmen to fight shoulder-to-shoulder with Kashmiri freedom fighters.
- **24 October 1947:** Provisional government of Azad Kashmir was established at Palandri under the leadership of Sardar Muhammad Ibrahim Khan to liberate the remaining part of the State of Jammu and Kashmir from Indian occupation.
- **26 October 1947 – 27 October 1947:** India claims that Maharaja has signed the Instrument of Accession (IOA), acceding the state to the Indian Union. But later on,

researchers and historians proved that the Instrument of Accession was not signed on 26 or 27th October 1947.

- **27 October 1947: “Black Day”** Indian army entered the state to repel the freedom fighters. Sheikh Abdullah facilitated the occupation but termed it ad hoc and to be ultimately decided by the people of Jammu and Kashmir. He was appointed head of the emergency administration.
- **27 October 1947:** Mohammad Ali Jinnah ordered General Douglas Gracey to send Pakistani troops into Kashmir. Gracey declined, Gracey had a 'stand down order' from Supreme Commander Claude Auchinleck to the effect that, in the event of an inter-Dominion war, all the British officers in both the armies must stand down.
- **27 October 1947:** The Kashmir Liberation Committee was formed to manage Pakistan's conduct of the war. It was headed by Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan, with Colonel Akbar Khan as the military member, Ghulam Muhammad, the finance minister, and Sardar Ibrahim, the President of the provisional Azad Kashmir government.

YEARLY EVENTS AFTER PARTITION:

- **1947 - End of British rule** and partition of the sub-continent into mainly Hindu India and the Muslim-majority state of Pakistan. Pakistan was a ray of hope for Kashmiri Muslims who suffered a lot in their History. Indian Occupation on one side of J&K snatched the right of freedom from one part of Kashmir. The liberated part is now AJK which is enjoying independence with its own flag, assembly and constitution.
- **1948 - India raises Kashmir in the UN Security Council**, which rejected the Indian claim of accession. UN accepted in several resolutions that it's the prime right of the People of Jammu Kashmir to decide their future via a free and fair Plebiscite. UNSC resolution of April 21, 1948, clearly says “ **Both India and Pakistan desire that the question of the accession of Jammu and Kashmir to India or Pakistan should be decided through the democratic method of a free and impartial plebiscite.**”
- India PM Jawaharlal Nehru and other leaders assured that India will withdraw troops from Kashmir he added it's not merely a promise to the Govt. but also to the people of Kashmir and the world. Pandit Nehru sent a message to PM of Pakistan “**in regard to accession also it has been made clear that this is subject to reference to people of state and their decision.**”

START OF RECENT FREEDOM MOVEMENT IN J&K

- **1984**, India hanged Kashmiri leader **Muhammad Maqbool Butt** in Tihar jail of India and buried him inside the jail. This action of the Indian Govt. had increased the anger of the people of Jammu Kashmir.
- **1987** – rigged state elections in Indian-Occupied Jammu and Kashmir give impetus to the Freedom movement and Kashmiri took up weapons against Indian forcible occupation

- The movement got momentum due to the use of indiscriminate lethal force and suppressive measures. India imposed **Armed Forces Special Powers Act (AFSPA), TADA, POTA, PSA** and many other draconian black laws which provided impunity to occupational forces and license to kill any Kashmiri.
- The dialogue process between India and Pakistan on Kashmir was sabotaged by the RAW in 2001, through an attack on the parliament of India.
- **August 2008.** The people of Kashmir marched towards cease-fire line in protest against the economic blockade. The slogan was “*Hamri Mandi: Rawalpindi*”. On 11th August Senior APHC leader **Sheikh Abdul Aziz** with many other people embraced martyrdom.
- **2009**, a Curfew was imposed for 60 days to control protests on gang rape and killing of Asia and Neelofer.
- **2009**, Unmarked mass graves were identified by a human rights organization. So more than 8000 Unmarked mass graves have been identified.
- **2010** Public protest was started after the killing of Tufail Matto and 3 young people by Indian forces. India used pellet guns on innocent Kashmiri youth causing the death of 110 people.
- **In 2013** February **Mohammad Afzal Guru** was hanged over **their** so-called role in the 2001 Indian parliament terror attack, which was an insight job by the Indian agency RAW. After hanging Guru, the Kashmiri nation again took streets peacefully against Indian illegal occupation in Kashmir. To divert the world's attention India started violating of Cease fire line and targeting the civilian population.

BJP GOVT IN INDIA AND ATROCITIES ACCELERATE IN IIOJK

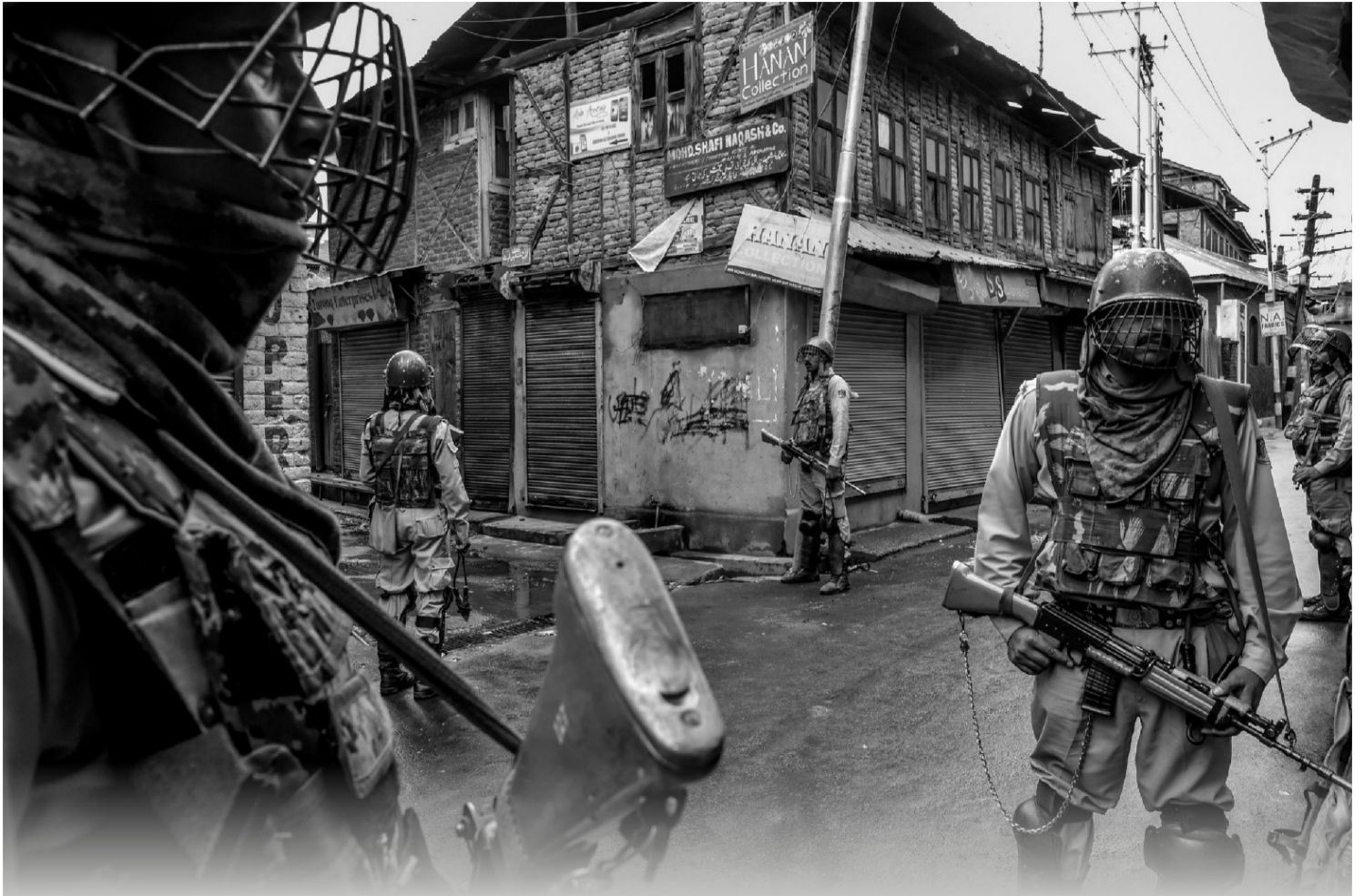
- **2015 March** - India's ruling BJP formed a coalition government with the local People's Democratic Party in IIOJK.
- **2015 September**—Indian Govt. banned eating beef in IIOK, public in Indian-occupied Kashmir closed shops, businesses and government departments in protest at the enforcement of a colonial-era ban on eating beef.
- **2016 July** – On the 8th of July Indian occupation forces martyred **Burhan Muzaffar Wani**, which sparked widespread protests in occupied Kashmir. Indian authorities imposed severe curfew restrictions and suspended internet and other communication services, using brute force to quell the peaceful protests. At least 141 civilians died, and more than 15,000 people were injured by a pellet gun and other lethal weapons. Occupational forces also targeted hospitals and ambulances.
- **2017 May**-Indian army killed a freedom fighter named Sabzar Ahmed Bhat- Thousands defies a curfew across Indian Occupied Jammu and Kashmir to attend the funeral of Sabzar Ahmad Bhat.
- **2019 August** - Indian government strips Jammu and Kashmir State of the special status that gave it significant autonomy. Indian extremist Govt. of BJP relocate article 370 and announce the merger of State J&K in India. Article 35-A was repealed to change the demography of the State.

POST 5TH AUGUST 2019 SITUATION IN IIOJK

- States' identities, flags and constitutions have been snatched. Laws of India have been imposed. Complete restriction on public gatherings even on funeral prayers.

- The domicile of Kashmir has been issued to Non- Kashmiris. Govt. employment and other facilities reserved for the people of Kashmir have been opened to all Indians. Muslim employees have been dismissed from Govt. services on false and fabricated allegations.
- New domicile law was enforced to settle Indians in Kashmir.
- Senior Kashmiri leaders **Syed Ali Gillani** and **Muhammad Ashraf Sehrai** were extra-judicially killed in house arrest due to the non-provision of a medical facility. The occupational forces did not allow their funeral prayers and burial according to the will and wishes of the family.

India could not suppress the freedom struggle of the people of Indian-Occupied Kashmir. Their hearts throb with the people of Pakistan.



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