



## Demographic Changes in Indian Occupied Jammu and Kashmir (IOJK) and the Future of UN Resolutions

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# **Demographic Changes in Indian Occupied Jammu and Kashmir (IOJK) and the Future of UN Resolutions**

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## **Abstract**

Article 73 of the United Nations Charter interpreted the Indian Independence Act, which vocally discussed the disputed status of Kashmir territory. The UN passed significant resolutions of this dispute such as UNSCR-38, 39, 47, 51, 80, 91, 98, 122, and 1172 and urged India and Pakistan to discuss the issue bilaterally and resume the dialogues that were halted multiple times because of ongoing clashes between both states. The UN proposed these resolutions to conduct an impartial plebiscite but New Delhi didn't cater to all these calls. Despite all, in 2019 Indian Prime Minister

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Narendra Modi revoked Articles 370 and 35A and attempted to modify the demographical status of Kashmir. This research argued that this act only serves to perpetuate the vicious cycle and lawless politics. In an ideologically divided society, the identity-based enmity would further satisfy the Indian policy against the right of self-determination. This paper contends that India under the Modi government's policies endeavors to reshape the demographic characteristics of Indian Administered Jammu and Kashmir through spatial and temporal politics that will alter the nature of the Kashmir conflict. The study explores the future of UNSC resolutions and answers the questions under debate (a) are UNSC resolutions still relevant? (b) if not, then what will be the future of Kashmir? India transforming domestic politics is an appalling mark for the stability of Indian administered Jammu and Kashmir. This research will be deductive and qualitative, integrating historical and descriptive methods to examine and interpret data.

**Keywords:** Kashmir Dispute, UNSC Resolutions, Pakistan and India, Abrogation of Article 370 and 35-A

## **Introduction**

Indian Occupied Jammu and Kashmir is an unresolved conflict since the division of India and Pakistan from the British Raj. The magnitude of the conflict can be assessed from the fact that India and Pakistan not only fought major wars of 1948, 1971 but also engaged in many conflicts and crises under the nuclear umbrella due to the Kashmir issue. It remains a bone of contention between nuclear-armed neighbors for the last 75 years.

After WWII, the decolonization of states was a galactic reality, and in that era, the role of the United Nation is significant to provide each state with territorial integrity and self-determination. In those dynamics, the charter of the United Nations has a crucial human-centered clause of the 'right of self-determination.' Within that

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context, the UN brokered a ceasefire between India and Pakistan in the 1948 war and came up with the proposal of an “UN-sponsored referendum”.<sup>1</sup> Unfortunately, until now no such accord has been practically done to resolve the issue. Along with that, the UN passed significant resolutions of this dispute such as UNSCR-38, 39, 47, 51, 80, 91, 98, 122, and 1172 and urged Pakistan and India to discuss the issue bilaterally and resume the dialogues which multiple times halted because of the ongoing conflict between both states. The UNCIP resolutions distinctly talked about the plebiscite and the right of self-determination to the people of Jammu and Kashmir. The key essence of the resolutions is that Kashmiris have the complete right to live according to their free will with their terms and conditions.

In August 2019, however, India's abrogation of Article 370 and 35A shook the tectonic plates of regional politics which left profound short and long-term impacts in the South Asian region. Indian unilateral repeal of article 370 and its related article 35A indicates India's malign intentions and designs to undermine UNSC and UNCIP resolutions that require the conduct of a plebiscite under the UN's management to maintain and defend the J&K's demographic profile. India intends to alter the demographic makeup of IIOJK in the post-370 and 35A eras by enabling non-state subjects to own land and property in IIOJK. It raised questions regarding the issue: will the Indian step be reversible and if not then to what extent did it has an impact and alter the nature of the Kashmir conflict? What is the role of the UN resolutions and how the UNSC resolutions will be relevant to this issue in the future and if not, then what will be the future of Kashmir? The research will analyze different perspectives to foresee the Kashmir issue.

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<sup>1</sup>Khan, A. and Abbas, Z., (1998). Pakistan joins the club. *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*, 54(4), pp.34-39.

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## **Research Methodology**

The research methodology will be qualitative and is based on deductive logical reasoning. The research will be historical as well as descriptive. The data procedures to develop qualitative research instruments are going to be based on primary and secondary data. The primary sources used in this research include the official documents on the UN resolutions, the Constitution of India, Precedents, and Statutes. The UN Resolutions on Jammu & Kashmir will get from the Permanent Mission of Pakistan to the United Nations, Geneva. In secondary sources, the data will be collected from different sources such as the internet, research journals, articles, newspaper, and books on Kashmir Dispute. The qualitative group for this research study is going to be academics, security experts, politicians, journalists, legal experts, and human rights workers. The abrogation of Articles 370 and 35-A is the independent variable. The dependent variable in the research is the Kashmir dispute, Indo-Pak relations, and the future of UN resolutions and International law.

## **Literature Review**

On Kashmir Dispute, extensive academic research work has been done to acquire a deeper understanding that what is the nature of the Kashmir conflict and how and why India abrogated Article 370 and 35A. After exploring the critical understanding of these articles the question arises that what is the role of UNSC resolutions then and how it will and can determine the future and nature of the Kashmir Issue after the revocation of Article 370 and 35A. The study tries to consult data that included the views from Pakistani, Indian, Western and Kashmiris, and Chinese scholars to get a maximum impartial understanding of the theme. As for the literature review on the issue, analysts and writers have different opinions but limited work has been done on how the abrogation of Articles 370 and 35-A has affected the nature of conflict and what is the relevance of UN

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resolutions in the Kashmir dispute. The Kashmir issue that puts adversely affects the bilateral relations between India and Pakistan. Victoria Schofield in her book ‘Kashmir in Conflict: India, Pakistan and the Unending War’<sup>2</sup> shadows the origins of the Issue and how it evolved with time and is still unresolved. It also gives a critical review of how self-determination is a better option to resolve the Kashmir issue. Shamaila Amir, M. Asadullah, and Fayyaz Ahmad's paper on ‘The Indo-Pak Rivalry over Kashmir Issue: An Analysis of Past and Present of Kashmir’<sup>3</sup> paper highlights present political conditions in the Indian-held Kashmir also shows the role of India, Pakistan, and the United Nations in the Kashmir Dispute. Dalbir Ahlawat, M. R. Izarali paper on ‘India’s revocation of Article 370: security dilemmas and options for Pakistan’.<sup>4</sup> India’s revocation of Article 370, which had granted Jammu and Kashmir a special status, has changed the security and strategic dynamics in the relations between India and Pakistan. A. Sheikh wrote on ‘the Status of Kashmir under the Right of Self-Determination within the Ambit of International Law’.<sup>5</sup> It discusses in detail how the State of Jammu and Kashmir wanted to fulfill their right of self-determination, guaranteed by the United Nations (more than twenty-five UN resolutions), and how India is hesitant to concede Kashmiris as their privilege of self-determination, disregarding International law and UN goals.

Rao Qasim Idrees, Muhammad Imran, T. Jamil wrote a paper entitled ‘The Indian Occupied Kashmir Dispute: A Legal Analysis

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<sup>2</sup> Schofield, V., (2021). *Kashmir in conflict: India, Pakistan and the unending war*. Bloomsbury Publishing.

<sup>3</sup> Amir, S., Asadullah, M., Karim, D. and Ahmad, F., (2020). The Indo-Pak rivalry over Kashmir issue: an analysis of past and present of Kashmir. *Resistances*, 1(2), pp.188-197.

<sup>4</sup> Ahlawat, D. and Izarali, M.R., (2020). India’s revocation of Article 370: Security dilemmas and options for Pakistan. *The Round Table*, 109(6), pp.663 - 683.

<sup>5</sup> Sheikh, Muhammad Adnan, (2019). “Status of Kashmir under the Right of Self-Determination within the Ambit of International Law.” PCL Student Journal of Law, Vol V:1.

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in the purview of United Nations Resolutions.<sup>6</sup> The paper discussed in detail how the United Nations' resolutions strengthened Kashmir's movement of freedom. However, it is also a reality that the UN had failed in the Kashmir dispute to give the implementation to its resolutions. The Kashmir issue is complicated but could have been resolved if the UN had taken its responsibility with true spirit. Farhana Owais and Prof. Dr. Muhammad Ahmed Qadri wrote the paper on *Is Diplomacy A Success Or Failure? A Study from the Perspective of Kashmir Issue*.<sup>7</sup> This research explores the success or failure of diplomacy on part of the United Nations Organization and the international community in the case of the Kashmir issue, the conflict area between Pakistan and India. Stephen Westcott wrote a good book chapter on 'the Self-Determination and State Sovereignty: The Case of UN Involvement in Jammu and Kashmir'.<sup>8</sup> The chapter discusses in detail the conceptual understanding of Self-determination, Sovereign territorial integrity, and the UN. What is the western perspective to interpret the origin of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute? How UN is playing a role to resolve the dispute under its different resolutions and what is the current status it. The Indonesian scholars Yordan Gunawan Scopus, Desi Nur Cahya Kusuma Putri, Ravenska Marchdiva Sienda, Sigit Rosidi, Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, and Ami Cintia Melinda wrote a research article on 'Pakistan-India Conflict and the Right of Self-Determination of Kashmir'.<sup>9</sup> They debated how the dispute in Jammu and Kashmir became tensed by the revocation of Article 370

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<sup>6</sup> Idrees, R.Q., Imran, M. and Jamil, T., 2021. The Indian occupied Kashmir dispute: A legal analysis in purview of United Nations Resolutions. *Pakistan Journal of International Affairs*, 4(1).

<sup>7</sup> Owais, F. and Qadri, M.A., 2020. *Is Diplomacy A Success Or Failure? A Study from the Perspective of Kashmir Issue*. *Pakistan Journal of International Affairs*, 3(2).

<sup>8</sup> Westcott, Stephen P. *Self-Determination and State Sovereignty: The Case of UN Involvement in Jammu and Kashmir*. *The United Nations*, p.127.

<sup>9</sup> Gunawan, Y., Putri, D.N.C.K., Sienda, R.M., Rosidi, S. and Melinda, A.C., (2021). *Pakistan-India Conflict and the Right of Self-Determination of Kashmir*. *Diponegoro Law Review*, 6(1), pp.139-156.

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of the Indian Constitution. How the people of Kashmir are under various senses of de facto and de jure martial law. Muhammad Aftab Madni Memon, Shen Hui, Salman Yousaf gave a Chinese perspective in their article on 'How Chinese media cover the Indo-Pak antagonism over Kashmir Issue: Case Study of Peace and War Journalism Practice and its nexus with Foreign Policy'.<sup>10</sup> This study examines the posture of China-based English newspapers in the view of peace journalism by framing an analysis of Indo-Pak contention over the Kashmir issue in 2019.

### **Demographic Changes in Indian Occupied Jammu and Kashmir**

The Indian constitution came into action on 26 January 1950 and Article 370 became a part of it. Article 35A, on the other hand, was not included in the initial framework of the Indian Constitution and was incorporated in 1954 according to Article 370 and based on the agreed conditions of the Delhi Agreement. Article 370 incorporates six critical provisions for the IOJK:

- a) It exempted the state of IOJK from the requirements of the Indian Constitution, allowing it to have its constitution.
- b) The Indian Parliament's legislative authority was rigorously and expressly limited to three subjects: foreign affairs, defense, and communications.
- c) Extending the other provisions of the Indian Constitution to IOJK requires the prior consent of the IOJK administration.
- d) The IOJK's state government's prior concurrence is preliminary.
- e) The IOJK's competence to grant concurrence is limited to the duration of the state's constituent assembly.

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<sup>10</sup> Memon, M.H., Hui, S. and Yousaf, S., (2020). How Chinese media cover the Indo-Pak Antagonism over Kashmir Issue: Case Study of Peace and War Journalism Practice and its Nexus with Foreign Policy. *International Transaction Journal of Engineering, Management*, 11 (12), 11A12Q, pp.1-14.

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- f) Article 370 (3) empowers the President of India to revoke or amend it.

Article 35A is even more critical and crucial in the current context of the Jammu and Kashmir crisis because it is the only effective legal tool for prohibiting Indian nationals from entering the IIOJK, thereby disrupting the social balance and existing demographic profile. This article was developed out of Article 370. The unilateral move by India abolishing Article 370 also repealed Article 35A of the Constitution, essentially ending the IOJK's constitutional special status.

The BJP, India's ruling political party, has a concise declaration on article 370 and the IOJK's special status. The BJP's objective was to remove Articles 370 and 35A and then achieve demographic changes in the IIOJK, converting the Muslim majority into a minority in the conflict-torn disputed region. The BJP envisioned these demographic changes to obstruct the trait of a plebiscite and the exercise of the right to self-determination.

India's BJP government tried a variety of techniques to carry out its agenda. To begin, the BJP endeavored before the Supreme Court of India to secure 44 or more seats in the IOJK's general elections but fell short of the required mandate, eventually forging an unnatural alliance with the PDP. Second, concurrently with the RSS and other right-wing extremist groups and parties in India, the BJP launched a legal battle in the courts of IOJK and the Supreme Court of India. However, that strategy failed, and the High Court of the IOJK declared article 370 to be permanent and irreversible, a finding that was later supported by the Supreme Court of India in another case. Thirdly, the Modi-led BJP Government of India launched a political project in IOJK to destabilize the present administration and usher in a new liberal leadership zealous about sticking to the Indian Constitution. Fourthly, the BJP divided the people of the IIOJK

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along religious, regional, ethnic, and political lines to fragment political aspirations and voices.

Fifth, the BJP announced its plan to offer permanent residence to West Pakistan Refugees in IOJK, so paving the way for the settlement of Bahari's, Rohingyas, and other non-state subjects already present in the state, thereby affecting demographic shifts. Finally, the BJP addressed the issue of Buddhists in Leh and declared the formation of a Union Territory for Ladakh, the relocation of Kashmiri Pundits to their colonies, and the building of separate Sainak colonies.

However, India's unilateral decision to scrap Article 370 and abolish Article 35A will have no adverse legal effect on the IOJK's disputed position under UNSC Resolutions and pertinent portions of International Law. When the General Council of the All Jammu and Kashmir National Conference adopted a resolution proposing accession to India through a constituent assembly, the United Nations Security Council issued a special resolution in 1951 declaring that the assembly could not take any action determining the erstwhile state of J&K's future political status.

According to Security Council Resolution No. 91 (1951) adopted on March 30, 1951, the UNSC stated that "convening a constituent assembly as recommended by the General Council of the 'All Jammu and Kashmir National Conference' and any action was taken by that Assembly to determine the future shape and affiliation of the entire state or any part thereof would not constitute a disposition of the state following the preceding principle."<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>11</sup> Malik, S. and Akhtar, N., (2021). Explaining Jammu and Kashmir Conflict Under Indian Illegal Occupation: Past and Present. *Margalla Papers*, 25(1), p.25.

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The UNSC also passed Resolutions 122,123, and126 in 1957, declaring that any action taken or sought by the Assembly to decide the future shape and association of the whole state or any part of it, or any action taken by the concerned stakeholders in support of any such action taken by the Assembly, would not constitute a disposition of the state following the democratic method of the free, fair, and impartial plebiscite.<sup>12</sup>

Thus, any action aiming at modifying the demography of IOJK will constitute a flagrant and serious violation of the UNSC and UNCIP Resolutions, as well as applicable international law instruments.<sup>13</sup>

### **How conflict has been altered (2019-2022)**

In August 2019 Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi revoked Articles 370 and 35A and attempted to modify the demographical status of Kashmir. This act only serves to perpetuate the vicious cycle and lawless politics. In an ideologically divided society, the identity-based enmity would further satisfy the Indian policy against human rights and the right of self-determination. India under the Modi government's policies endeavors to reshape the demographic characteristics of Indian Administered Jammu and Kashmir through spatial and temporal politics that will alter the nature of the Kashmir conflict.

Temporally and Spatially, the BJP government's strategy has been to support people in India to purchase land, or a "second home", in India administered Kashmir. In that context, in October 2020, at-last the Ministry issued an appraisal and revised the Land Revenue Act, covering the process to purchase residential land and agrarian land.

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<sup>12</sup>Un.org., (1951). Resolutions adopted by the Security Council in 1951 | United Nations Security Council.

<<https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/resolutions-adopted-security-council-1951>>

<sup>13</sup>Azam, M., 2020. Infringements of International Law and UN Charter in Indian Occupied Kashmir. *Margalla Papers*, 24(2), p.75.

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In addition to that, Lieutenant Governor Manoj Sinha told reporters that the amendments did not allow the transfer of agricultural land to non-agriculturists.<sup>14</sup> On 10 August 2021, the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) declared that there are only two people who have purchased properties in Jammu and Kashmir since the abrogation of Article 370.<sup>15</sup> While later on 15 December 2021, the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) informed the Rajya Sabha that “seven plots of land” have been purchased by individuals who did not belong to India administered Kashmir.<sup>16</sup> The Jammu and Kashmir Real Estate Summit (2021) set 39 MoUs and they are signed. While out of 39, 19 belonged to the building of residential areas. The Union Ministry for Housing and urban affairs organized the summit in collaboration with the IOK. In response to such developments, Kashmiri leader Omar Abdullah replied that these demographic changes are "unacceptable", as Kashmir was "now up for sale and the poorer small landholding owners will suffer".<sup>17</sup>

Now in such dynamics, to counter such action, the role of Pakistan leadership is important; there should be no tolerability for the Indian one-sided act of August 5, 2019. The Pakistani government should keep its affirm stance to support the Kashmir issue until and unless it is resolved by the mandate of the UN. It should be out of the question to be part of any back-channel diplomatic engagements which propose to cut off Kashmir from the Line of Control (LoC).

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<sup>14</sup> Newspaper, F., (2020). ‘Indians can now buy land in occupied Kashmir’. *Dawn*, 20 October, <<https://www.dawn.com/news/1587347>>

<sup>15</sup> Sandhu, Kamaljit Kaur., 2021. ‘Only 2 from outside Jammu & Kashmir purchased assets since 2019 move’, *India Today*, 10 August, MHA tells Lok Sabha, <<https://www.indiatoday.in/india/story/only-2-people-from-outside-jammu-kashmir-purchased-land-1839094-2021-08-10>>

<sup>16</sup> Bureau, The Hindu, (2021). ‘7 Plots of land purchased’, *The Hindu*, 23 December, <<https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/other-states/7-plots-of-land-purchased-by-outsiders-in-jammu-and-kashmir-mha-informs-rajya-sabha/article37961820.ece>>

<sup>17</sup> Dawn.com, (2020). ‘Kashmir Struggle’, *Dawn*, 27 August, <<https://www.dawn.com/news/1587297>>

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## Future of UN Resolution

The study now further explores what is the future of UNSC resolutions and answers the questions under debate (a) are UNSC resolutions still relevant? (b) if not, then what will be the future of Kashmir? India transforming domestic politics is an appalling mark for the stability of Indian administered Jammu and Kashmir.

### Is UNSC relevant?

For the last 7 decades, the role of the UN has been significant because it is obvious that until now it fails to give an affirmative solution but it can never be forgettable that it is the responsibility of the UN to impose a ceasefire and pass resolutions for an amicable resolution of the dispute. The complete application of the UN resolution is in the Grey area. We cannot in clear words articulate whether it is completely flawed or successful. So, the space of the UN institution is there to negotiate with the adversaries as an international norm to talk about the possible outcomes of resolution. To contain their constant day and night efforts to get their right to self-determination, India did not leave any chance to carry out an organized genocide of Kashmiris through; false encounters, putting them to death after custody and torment, rape of women, and haunting the Kashmiri youth. India's Ambassador to the UN, Tirumurti asked the Security Council to declare Kashmir an "outdated agenda item" of the "India-Pakistan question," from the Council.<sup>18</sup> From the last past years, the role is not affirmative to apply its resolution. But the high officials of the UN Secretary-General Antonio *Guterres* have an optimistic stance that the Kashmir conflict should be resolved under the UN Charter and it is only the UN Security Council resolutions that will be applicable. He is affirmed that India and Pakistan open doors for dialogue as

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<sup>18</sup> Fai, Ghulam Nabi, (2020). 'Kashmir and the United Nations Security Council', 14 September, *Daily Times*, <<https://dailytimes.com.pk/666264/kashmir-and-the-United-nations-security-council/>>

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prolonging the Kashmir problem will more complex issue. Unfortunately, India has made no inferential reaction to this offer like back in time. But the arming aspect is that India openly rejected such an initiative approach and said Kashmir is the “internal matter” between India and Pakistan.

### **Future of Kashmir?**

Wars between India and Pakistan proved cannot settle the issue as the danger to escalate the conventional war into nuclear war is a lose-lose situation. So the political solution of dispute is the only way forward for the resolution of Kashmir but for that, the role of both states' leadership is critical to come to the table for constructive argument. In the current dynamics of economic connectivity, if in the South Asian region, the conflict between India and China is sustained in the long term and along with that India and Pakistan fail to end up on any solution then the complex situation of Afghanistan will lead the entire region to nuclear catastrophe if Kashmir issue goes unresolved. China due to its success of One Belt and One Road (OBOR) in near future can play the role of mediating between adversaries as China and Russia are an important part of the UNSC and they can resolve it for the security of the region as they are converged to counter-terrorism from the region.

In crux, Kashmir is a global dispute, and United Nations is the foremost stakeholder and it should remain so for the execution of its resolutions to give Kashmiris their right to self-determination. Pakistan Prime Minister Imran Khan's policy choice to not go with any trade with India until the restoration of special status (Article 370 and 35A) in IOJK is an important decision but the fact cannot be hidden that current trends direct that it seems irreversible action by India.

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## **Analysis**

India's illegal occupation of Muslim-majority areas of Jammu and Kashmir (IIOJK), expressed India's absolute denial of the Right of Self-determination to unarmed Kashmiris, and the abolition of Kashmiris' Special Status through hasty constitutional amendments is the true depiction of Hindutva ideology. The gross human rights violations before and even more in different ways after 5 August 2019 and severe restrictions on the free movement of people; complete digital apartheid; and other repressive measures have been completely ignored by the international community due to their vested involvement in India. The discourse on Kashmir depicts that India is not willing to decide the fate of Kashmir with the will of Kashmiris and they are operative to integrate Jammu and Kashmir with India. And recent all modifications in the constitution are the consequence of the Hindu mindset that interpret in their legal action and policies. The abrogation of 370 and 35A diminished Jammu and Kashmir's independent decision-making. As it contested state and India cannot integrate it unilaterally the paper argues If in near future India keeps its game on and through the abrogation of Articles 35A buy the property and increase the Indian population in Jammu and Kashmir. What will be the impact of these Indian actions? The results can be that more Indian people can buy the property and become residents of Jammu and Kashmir and in near future, they can overcome Kashmiris population percentage. The worst outcome will be that then India will allow UN plebiscite in Jammu and Kashmir but then the scenario will be according to the will of and interest of Indian leaderships. They can integrate Jammu and Kashmir with India that is trending that it is not with the will of Kashmiris and it is against all the resolutions of UNSC.

### **After India Annexation, Options available for Pakistan**

We categorized policy options for Pakistan in two ways. I)- Short-term Approach II)- Long-term approach.

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### **Short Term Approach:**

1. Pakistan shows solidarity with the people of Kashmiris. Kashmiris need moral support from Pakistan. Pakistan's internal unity would ensure Pakistan's victory in this scuffle.
2. Pakistan replaces its reactive policy with a proactive and consistent approach to resolve the Kashmir issue. There is a dire need that Pakistan to preemptively works on surveillance and intelligence in IOJK and especially along the LoC. And if there is any type of high alert situation, instantly open hotlinks with informed diplomatic missions like P5 on Indian aims and activities.
3. Legally support Kashmiri from Indian dictatorship. Legal assistance through the assistance from International Law. IHL, Hague 1907, ICRC. Pakistan approach International Court of Justice. The case will be not based on Human Rights violations but based on territorial disputes. Pakistan must reinterpret Shimla Accord in which it is declared that Kashmir is a bilateral issue.
4. The medium of expression must be international and multinational language so that voice can be heard at regional and international levels.
5. Pakistan political, diplomatic, academic, media and public can actively help to build narrative building against the RSS Modi regime.

### **Long-Term Approach:**

- 1) Recognized Jammu and Kashmir as disputed territories.

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- 2) Offensive posture to counter Indian hegemonic designs.
  - 3) War is not the solution to the conflict, so diplomatic efforts must be active and remain active till the final solution of the conflict.
  - 4) Pakistan develops economic and diplomatic ties with major countries so that they support Pakistan in times of crisis through their diaspora.
  - 5) To undo Article 370 of the Indian constitution, put pressure on nation-states and major powers. Send diplomatic delegations of retired and in-service civil society. Pakistan's missions abroad should share fact files with international human rights organizations such as Amnesty International and HRW to create public awareness of Indian violations of human rights.
  - 6) Pakistan government with its proactive diplomatic skills persuades the International community should play an active role to minimize the high potential of war between India and Pakistan. India and Pakistan are nuclear-weapon states and such crises can escalate to nuclear war which can be disastrous for the world.
  - 7) Realize worldly leaders that India's such step is going to destabilize the Liberal Democratic order. In the future, such actions can be adopted by another powerful regional state. So, there is a need to avert such actions at the initial level.
  - 8) The International Law did not allow India to intrude its military into the disputed territory. Pakistan should follow the case legally. International Humanitarian Law, Hague 1907, ICRC, UN charter favors Pakistan to support Kashmir Case.