



SELECTIVE HISTORIES: How The Kashmir Issue is Distorted

Response to the CHPM Exploratory Note No.1

In its treatment of Kashmir, the report reflects a one-sided analytical frame, with several conclusions drawn from insufficient or misapplied research.



1. Kashmir Was Never 'Partitioned'



Reality:

The 1949 line was a ceasefire line, not a political settlement. UNSC Resolution 47 (1948) mandates a plebiscite that has never occurred. Kashmir remains an internationally disputed territory.

2. Coerced Accession Omitted

Reality:

The Maharaja's accession occurred under duress amid violence, ignoring the will of a 77% Muslim population. The dispute was internationalised immediately, undermining claims of finality.



3. Terrorism

Reality: The report at the onset blames Pakistan for terrorism, while the fact is that Pakistan has suffered the most in this domain due to external involvements, India being the major player in this regards



4. Wars Framed as Pakistani Aggression

Reality: 1965 followed popular unrest against Indian rule, not unprovoked aggression. 1971 was not a Kashmir war and should not be used to frame the dispute.



5. Indian Escalations Are Minimized

Reality: Crises like Brasstacks were major escalatory actions that nearly triggered war. Pakistan's threat perceptions are portrayed as irrational rather than reactive.



6. Indigenous Kashmiri Agency Erased

Reality: The insurgency followed rigged 1987 elections and political repression. It began as an indigenous political revolt, not a foreign plot.



7. Occupation-Level Militarisation Normalised

Reality: Deployment of 400,000+ troops is described as routine counterinsurgency. This represents one of the most militarised regions globally.



Kashmir is more than a map – it is a people's question.