

Appendix I

Chronological List of Political Events in Jammu and Kashmir since 1947

S.NO.	EVENTS	DATE/YEAR
1.	Invasion of J&K by tribal hordes from Pakistan	October 23, 1947
2.	"Instrument of Accession" signed by Maharaja in favour of India	October 26, 1947
3.	"Instrument of Accession" accepted by Governor General	October 26, 1947
4.	Sheikh Abdullah appointed emergency administrator	October 26, 1947
5.	Indian troops land in Kashmir	October 27, 1947
6.	India refers Kashmir issue to the U.N. Security Council	January 01, 1948
7.	India & Pakistan called upon to take measures to improve the situation and to inform about any material change in it	January 17, 1948
8.	Three members U.N. Commission for India & Pakistan (UNCIP) set up	January 20, 1948
9.	Membership of UNCIP raised to five	April 21, 1948
10.	Emergency administration replaced by interim Government headed by Sheikh Abdullah	March 5, 1948
11.	UNCIP resolution providing for : Cease fire <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ withdrawal of Pak troops & all outsiders followed by reduction of India forces ➤ determination of the future status of J&K in accordance with the "Will of the people" 	August 13, 1948
12.	Ceasefire proclaimed under UN auspice	January 01, 1949
13.	UNCIP resolution reiterating resolution 13 August, 1948 and providing for appointment of plebiscite administrator by Secretary General	January 05, 1949
14.	All J&K National Conference passed a resolution for convening a constituent assembly based on adult suffrage for the purpose inter alia of determining the future shape & affiliation of the state of J&K including the issue of accession of India and to frame a Constitution for the state	October 27, 1950
15.	Election for the constituent assembly held and assembly formed. All 75 seats won by the national Conference. The Praja Parishad, a Jammu based political party, wanting complete accession to India had boycotted the election	August-Sept., 1951
16.	Discussions between Government of India & Kashmir leaders resulted in what is known as "Delhi Agreement". It indicated the dynamic	July 24, 1952

	nature of constitutional relationship between the state of J&K the Indian Union and reaffirmed accession of state of Indian Union	
17.	J&K constitution adopted by the State Constituent Assembly	November 17, 1956
18.	J&K Constitution came into effect	January 26, 1957
19.	Election to the J&K legislative assembly held (NC won 68 out of 75 seats)	March, 1957
20.	State Assembly unanimously decided to seek amendment of the state constitution to provide for extension of the jurisdiction of the election commission of India and the Supreme Court over the J&K state	1959
21.	General election in J&K held (NC got 70 seats, others-5)	1962
22.	Holy Relic stolen from Hazratbal shrine, Srinagar, massive agitation started by an action committee under the leadership of Maulvi Farooq	December 27, 1963
23.	Infiltration of intruders followed by attack by Pakistan on J&K and its repulsion by Indian Army	August, 1965
24.	Tashkent agreement signed between India and Pakistan	January 10, 1966
25.	Assembly election 1967 (Cong-61, NC-8, Others-6)	March 5-6, 1967
26.	Assembly election 1972 JEI participated in elections for the first time (Cong-58, JEI-5 Other-12)	February 08, 1972
27.	India & Pakistan sign Shimla Agreement, agreed that issues between them to be settled bilaterally. Agreement supercedes all previous pronouncements on Kashmir. Ceasefire line converted into LOC	July 03, 1972
28.	Kashmir accord concluded. Indian Prime Minister said "Clock cannot be put back". On behalf of Kashmiri leadership it was reiterated that "Accession of the state of J&K to India is not a matter in issue"	February, 1975
29.	Sheikh Abdullah became Chief Minister. Plebiscite front was found and merged with National Conference.	July 09, 1975
30.	Assembly elections held. NC won 46 out of 75 seats, JEI-1 seat (68 percent voter turnout)	July 03, 1977
31.	J&K Islami Jamat-E-Tulba formed. Founder member Dr. Ayub Thukar, now based in London-promotes pro-Pak fundamentalist militant ideology receives support from Pakistan	September, 1977
32.	J&K Mahaz-E-Azahi formed. It's leader Azam in Quilabi now in Pakistan	1977-78
33.	Sheikh Abdullah passes away & Dr. Farooq Abdullah sworn in as Chief Minister	September 08, 1982

S.NO.	EVENTS	DATE/YEAR
34.	J&K Assembly elections held. NC won 46 out of 75 seats (73.5% voter turnout)	June, 1983
35.	Dr. Farooq Abdullah Forms Government	June 12, 1983
36.	Government's Rule imposed. Followed by President's Rule after large scale communal violence	September 06, 1986
37.	Coalition Government (Cong-I/NCF) formed	November 07, 1986
38.	State Assembly election held. Cong-I, NCF alliance secured 66 out of 76 seats. Complaints/allegations of rigging	March, 1987
39.	NCF-Congress-I coalition Government formed – 1988 Kashmiri Group JKLF formed	March 23, 1987
40.	Sporadic violence and protests in valley, large scale ex filtration/infiltration across the LOC culminating in large scale civil disturbances in early 1990	August 1988-90
41.	Parliamentary elections held. Only 5% voter turnout due to boycott call and threats by militants	November, 1989
42.	State Government resigns and state brought under Governor's Rule	January 19, 1990
43.	President's Rule promulgated in the State	July 18, 1990
44.	APHC Formed	March, 1993
45.	Charar-e-Sharief Shrine burnt by militants	May 10-11, 1995
46.	Armed militants enter Hazrat Bal Shrine, Shrine peacefully vacated by militants; encounter of police with militants (32 militants and one police personnel killed in the episode – damage to Shrine/Relic prevented).	May 24-30, 1996
47.	Lok Sabha election held. Cong-I won 4 seats and BJP & JD 1 each. NC did not participate. Voter turnout – 41-83%	May, 1996
48.	Decision of Central Executive Commission of NCF to participate in Assembly Election	August, 1996
49.	Notification by election Commission issued for Assembly Elections in J&K in 4 phases	August/September, 1996
50.	Revocation of President's Rule and formation of newly elected Government	October 09, 1996
51.	State Human Rights Commission Bill passed by J&K State Assembly	April 30, 1997

52.	General elections to the Lok Sabha held along with rest of the country	1998
53.	General Elections to the Lok Sabha held along with rest of the country	1999

Compiled from :- Sharma, Rajeev *Pak Proxy war- A Story of ISI, Bin Laden and Kargil*, Kaveri Books, New Delhi, 1999 and Rao, H.S. Gururaja *Legal Aspects of the Kashmir Problem*, Minerva Press, New Delhi 2002.

Appendix –II**List of Secessionist Groups in Jammu and Kashmir**

1. Al Badr
2. Al Hamzah
3. Al Hyat Islamic Commandos
4. Al Kharbala Group
5. Al Khomeni
6. Al Maqbool Mujahideen
7. Al Shams
8. All J&K Students Field Front
9. Ansarullah
10. Choudhary Abbas Movement
11. Democratic Liberton Army
12. Free Army of Kashmir
13. Gojar Liberation Tigers
14. Haq e Khudi Daryat Markaz
15. Hizbullah Islamic Jamuriya J&K
16. Hizbul Zaheed
17. Islamic Jung
18. Islamic Liberation Organisation
19. Islamic Jamuriya e Kashmir
20. Islamic Harkat ul Momineen
21. Islamic Revolutionary Front
22. J&K Anjuman e ittehhad
23. J&k Muslim Motihida Mahaz
24. J&k Inquilabi Front
25. J&k Inquilabi Council
26. J&k Ittehad Party
27. J&k Liberation Council
28. J&k Maqbool Guerilla Front
29. J&k Muslim Front
30. J&k Peoples United Front
31. Jamait ul Hadeez
32. J&k Islamic Front
33. Jihad Council
34. Jinnah Liberation Tigers
35. Kashmir Freedom Wing
36. Kashmir Students Force
37. Liberation Fighters
38. Muslim Students Force

39. Muslim Students Front
40. Mujahideen Balakot
41. Mujahideen e Rehmat ul Almeen
42. National Muslim United Front
43. Pasban e Islam
44. Peoples Front
45. Peoples Liberation Organisation
46. Shaheed e Millat Youth Forum
47. Shabbul Musalmeen
48. Students Missionary Front
49. Tehreek e Jihad Islami
50. Tehreek e Azadi
51. Tehreek e Khilafat e Islamia
52. Tehreek ul Musalmeen
53. United Forum of Militants
54. Victory Commando Force
55. Zaib e Moimeen
56. Zia Tiger Force
57. J&k Islamic Voice
58. J&K Peoples Liberation Army
59. Al Bakr
60. Mujahiddeen Badr
61. Lashkar e Aiyubi
62. Akbar Tigers
63. Kashmir Freedom Movement
64. Islamic Resistance Forum
65. Green Army
66. Kashmir Liberation Council
67. Islam ka Fauji Baazu
68. Al Inquilab Mujahiddeen
69. Al Mustafa
70. Mujahideen e Allah
71. Al Jehadiya Police Commandos
72. Hizb e Islami Kashmir
73. Islami Inquilab Force
74. Al Madad Yalgar e Ali
75. Tehreek e Islamia
76. Mehz e Islami
77. Mujahideen e Islam
78. Lashkar e Alam
79. Zarb i Haq
80. Tehreek Jihad Islamiya
81. Tehreek ul Musalmeen

82. Pasand Aran e Inquilabi e Islami
83. Mujahideen e Kashmir
84. Front Against Nationalists
85. Kashmir Guerilla Front
86. Imamia League
87. Ansar ul Mujahideen
88. KK International
89. J&K Islamic Millat
90. Lashkar e Farooq
91. Lashkar e Haider
92. J&K Islamic Resistance Force
93. J&K Realistic Front
94. Islami Harkat ul Momineen
95. J&K Islami Millat
96. Balakot Anjuman
97. Sepoy Mohammad
98. Peoples Forum for Justice
99. Government Employees Organisation
100. Kashmir Liberation Fighters

APPENDIX-III

IS/9-2000/CGJK/DA.1

AGENDA FOR THE OIC CONTACT GROUP
ON
JAMMU AND KASHMIR
AT THE
SUMMIT LEVEL
(DOHA, 13 NOVEMBER 2000)

1. Adoption of the Agenda.
 2. Opening Statement by Secretary General OIC.
 3. Statements by Members of the Contact Group
 4. Statements by the True Representatives of the Kashmiri people.
 5. Presentation of Memorandum by the True Representatives of the Kashmiri people.
 6. Adoption of the Statement on Jammu and Kashmir.
 7. Adoption of the Report of the Meeting.
 8. Closing of the Meeting.
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Statement
On
Jammu and Kashmir
on the occasion of the Ninth Islamic Summit
Doha (12 – 14 November, 2000)

The OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir which met at the Summit level on 13th November, 2000, expressed its continuing deep concern over the serious situation in Jammu and Kashmir, especially gross and systematic human rights violations resulting in the suffering of the Kashmiri people.

The meeting reaffirmed all OIC Summit and Ministerial Declarations and Resolutions on the Jammu and Kashmir dispute.

The meeting recalled UN Security Council resolutions stipulating that final settlement of Jammu and Kashmir dispute will be made in accordance with the will of the Kashmiri people expressed through free and impartial plebiscite conducted under the auspices of the United Nations.

The meeting called for an immediate end to the massive violations of human rights and, in this regard, reiterated the determination of OIC Member States to continue their efforts for the full protection of the fundamental human rights of the people of Jammu and Kashmir. It called on India to allow international human rights bodies, thematic special rapporteurs and NGOs to regularly visit and monitor the human rights situation in Jammu and Kashmir.

The meeting emphasized that India and Pakistan should resume dialogue to address the Jammu and Kashmir issue which is the root cause of tension in South Asia. In this regard, the meeting noted Pakistan's repeated offer of talks to India "at anytime, anywhere and at any level". It appreciated the restraint shown by Pakistan in face of intensified violations of the LoC.

The meeting affirmed once again the commitment of the OIC to promote a just and peaceful solution to the Jammu and Kashmir dispute in accordance with the United Nations resolutions; expressed its resolve to seek the effective realization of the right to self-determination of the Kashmiri people and conveyed its support for the efforts of the Government of Pakistan to seek a solution through a serious substantive and meaningful dialogue.

MEMORANDUM
PRESENTED BY THE TRUE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE KASHMIRI PEOPLE
TO THE O.I.C. CONTACT GROUP ON JAMMU AND KASHMIR
AT THE SUMMIT LEVEL
ON 13 NOVEMBER 2000
9TH SESSION OF THE ISLAMIC SUMMIT CONFERENCE, DOHA

We, the Representatives of the oppressed Kashmiri people:

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the United Nations Security Council and also United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan resolutions of 13 August 1948 and 5 January 1949, upholding the right to self-determination of the people of Jammu and Kashmir;

Recalling all resolutions relating to Jammu and Kashmir of the OIC Summit and Ministerial Conferences;

Welcoming the historic Special Declaration of the Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Summit Conference on Jammu and Kashmir adopted on 23 March 1997;

Further welcoming the reaffirmation of the commitment of the OIC and its Member States as reflected in the Tehran Summit Declaration of 11 December 1997 and the 25th, 26th and the 27th Islamic Conferences of Foreign Ministers held in 1998, 1999 and 2000 to promote a just and peaceful solution of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations Security Council and their support to the fundamental human rights of the Kashmiri people, including their right to self-determination;

Expressing deep gratitude to the OIC and its Member States for their unequivocal support for the Kashmiri people's right to self-determination and for their condemnation of the repression and massive human rights violations in Indian occupied Jammu and Kashmir.

Rejecting Indian efforts to impose sham elections as they are not a substitute for the freely exercised right of the Kashmiri people to self-determination.

Further rejecting the farcical autonomy resolution adopted by the puppet "State Assembly" of Indian held Kashmir.

Categorically rejecting any Indian offer of talks on the future of Jammu and Kashmir under the framework of the Indian Constitution.

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Reaffirming that any agreement on Jammu and Kashmir should be on the sole basis of the ascertainment of the wishes of the Kashmiri people as enshrined in the relevant UN Security Council Resolutions.

Condemning the serious crimes and inhuman atrocities, massacres, extra-judicial killings, custodial deaths, reprisal killings, arbitrary detentions, torture, burning of houses, villages and townships and the use of rape as an instrument of suppression by the Indian Government through its military and para-military personnel, renegades and mercenaries which have claimed more than 70,000 innocent lives in Jammu and Kashmir during the last eleven years.

Deploring the massacre of 35 Sikhs in Chittisinghpura in March 2000 and the Indian attempt to implicate in this criminal act innocent Muslim civilians, who were killed in a fake encounter with the Indian forces.

Further condemning the killings of more than a hundred civilians in Indian Held Kashmir in a series of attacks on August 1 and 2, 2000.

Condemning the rejection by the Indian Government of the demand for an impartial investigation into the killings at Pahalgam on August 1, 2000, most of which resulted from firing by the Indian forces.

Denouncing India's efforts to exploit these incidents for propaganda against the Kashmiri freedom struggle and Pakistan.

Condemning India's insincerity and duplicity in talks with the Hizbul Mujahideen.

Further condemning the destruction and desecration of Islamic holy places in Indian occupied Kashmir by Indian forces.

Expressing deep concern over the escalation of tensions in Kashmir as a result of Indian military operations.

Condemning the unprovoked and indiscriminate shelling by Indian Army across the Line of Control killing and injuring innocent civilians and causing damage to property.

Supporting the efforts of the Government of Pakistan in seeking a peaceful resolution of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute, keeping in view the aspirations of the Kashmiri people, through all possible means including a substantive meaningful and sustained dialogue with the Indian government.

Resolve that:

- i- **The people of Jammu and Kashmir shall continue their struggle for the realization of their right to self-determination as promised to them by the international community through the United Nations Security Council resolutions.**
- ii. **The will of the people of Jammu and Kashmir expressed through a free and impartial plebiscite conducted under the auspices of the UN constitutes the sole basis for the settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir dispute.**

Urge the members of the OIC to:

- i. **Call upon India to accept Pakistan's proposal for a meaningful and substantive dialogue on the core issue of Jammu and Kashmir.**
- ii. **Impress upon the Indian Government to desist from exacerbating tensions in Jammu and Kashmir and with Pakistan by staging and imposing a farcical political process and to once again remind the Indian government that in Resolutions 91(1951) and 122(1957), the UN Security Council unambiguously affirmed that 'any action that (the Indian Government) may have taken, or might attempt to take to determine the future shape and affiliation of (of Jammu and Kashmir) would not constitute a disposition of the State'.**
- iii. **Categorically reject the autonomy resolution adopted by the puppet "State Assembly" of the Indian Held Kashmir.**
- iv. **Totally reject the sham and farcical elections in the Indian Held Kashmir, which were boycotted by the Kashmiri people.**
- v. **Demand that India withdraw its army of occupation from Jammu and Kashmir, fulfil its promise of holding a free and fair plebiscite in Jammu and Kashmir under UN auspices in accordance with the relevant UN Security Council resolutions and the United Nations Commission on India and Pakistan resolutions of 13 August 1948 and 5 January 1949.**
- vi. **Call upon India to honour the commitments made by it in order to secure the early settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir issue on the basis of the wishes of the Kashmiri people as stipulated in the relevant UN Security Council resolutions.**
- vii. **Stress upon the Indian Government to put an end to state terrorism, desist from genocidal repression that is tantamount to ethnic cleansing in Jammu and Kashmir; halt the practice of 'crackdowns' on Kashmiri villages and urban areas; remove military pickets and troops from Kashmiri town and villages and fully respect the religious sentiments of the Kashmiri people.**

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- viii. Urge the Indian government to allow an international inquiry into the massacre of 35 Kashmiri Sikhs and the subsequent killing by Indian forces of innocent Muslim civilians in a fake encounter for their alleged involvement in the massacre.
- ix. Call upon India to allow an impartial, neutral and third party inquiry to determine responsibility for the killing of civilians in occupied Kashmir in a series of attacks on August 1 and 2, 2000.
- x. Call upon India to accept the demand made by the True Representatives of the Kashmiri people for holding tripartite talks to resolve the longstanding dispute of Jammu and Kashmir in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the UN Security Council.
- xi. Urge India to repeal the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act 1958, Jammu and Kashmir Disturbed Areas Act 1992, and Jammu and Kashmir Public Safety Act 1978 in IHK, as these draconian laws give the security forces wide powers of arrest and detention and virtual impunity to commit human rights violations.
- xii. Further call upon India to allow access to major human rights NGOs like the Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch and other human rights organizations/NGOs to monitor and document the human rights situation in Jammu and Kashmir.
- xiii. Urge the United Nations to take steps for the appointment of a Special Rapporteur on Jammu and Kashmir by the Human Rights Commission.
- xiv. Request the OIC to renew to the Government of India its readiness to send its fact-finding and good offices missions to Jammu and Kashmir.
- xv. Request the OIC Secretary General to appoint a Special Representative on Jammu and Kashmir in accordance with the OIC resolutions, adopted at the 26th ICFM at Ouagadougou and at the 27th ICFM in Kuala Lumpur without further delay and dispatch him on a fact-finding mission to Kashmir.
- xvi. Request the OIC Secretary General to convey the OIC resolutions on Jammu and Kashmir dispute to the Indian Government, the UN Secretary General, the governments of P-5 and President of the UN Security Council in order to convey the Islamic world's concern over the situation in Jammu and Kashmir and seek their role in its resolution.

Urge
and
for
advocate
the cause
of Kashmiris

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- xvii. Further request the OIC Secretary General to include the Kashmir issue in the agenda of OIC's dialogue with regional and international organizations like the EU and UN.
- xviii. Urge the United Nations to hold a plebiscite in Jammu and Kashmir, without further delay, in accordance with the relevant UN Security Council resolutions.
- xix. Support that leaders of All Parties Hurriyet Conference and Kashmiri Human Rights activists should be declared as 'Internationally Protected Persons'
- xx. Support that the right of travel of the Kashmir people and leaders of All Parties Hurriyet Conference should be guaranteed and protected.
- xxi. Extend all possible humanitarian assistance to the suffering people of Kashmir.
- xxii. Encourage the OIC to play a more active role, including humanitarian help to Kashmiri widows and children.

Appeal to all peace loving people and the nations of the world to help and support the people of Jammu and Kashmir in their struggle for the realization of their right to self-determination as promised to them under the relevant UN Security Council Resolutions.

**DRAFT REPORT
OF
THE MEETING OF THE OIC CONTACT GROUP ON
JAMMU AND KASHMIR AT THE SUMMIT LEVEL,
NINTH SESSION OF THE ISLAMIC SUMMIT IN
DOHA, QATAR**

(12-14 November 2000)

The OIC Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir, meeting at the Summit level, on the occasion of the Ninth Session of the Islamic Summit on 13 November 2000, reaffirmed all OIC Summit and Ministerial Declarations and Resolutions on the Jammu and Kashmir dispute and expressed solidarity with the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and support for the just struggle of Kashmiri people for their fundamental human rights including the right of self-determination.

The meeting welcomed the Government of Pakistan's repeated offers of talks with India and urged both sides to exercise restraint and resume dialogue to find a just and durable solution of the Kashmir dispute in accordance with the wishes of the people of Kashmir.

The meeting called for an immediate end to the massive violations of human rights and, in this regard, reiterated the determination of OIC Member States to continue their efforts for the full protection of the fundamental human rights of the people of Jammu and Kashmir. It called on India to allow international human rights bodies, thematic special rapporteurs and NGOs to regularly visit and monitor the human rights situation in Jammu and Kashmir.

The meeting condemned the loss of civilian life and property resulting from indiscriminate Indian shelling of the Line of Control and called upon the international community including the United Nations to pay urgent attention to the serious situation in Jammu and Kashmir and to mediate for restraint and peace.

The meeting, while affirming that the security of each Muslim country is the concern of all Islamic countries, expressed complete solidarity with the Islamic Republic of Pakistan in its efforts to safeguard its sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity.

The meeting welcomed the True Representatives of the Kashmiri People. The meeting adopted the statement on Jammu and Kashmir and received the Memorandum presented by the True Representatives of the Kashmiri People

All Parties Hurriyet (Freedom) Conference

Raj Bagh, Srinagar Kashmir.

Ref No. 132/ch/APHC/99

Date. 19 June, 1999

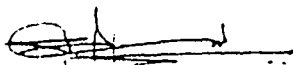
His Excellency
Prime Minister of
United Kingdom

The APHC, representing as it does the popular will, feels legitimately honoured to draw your excellency's attention to the 'root - cause' rather than the 'offshoot effect' of the situation obtaining in Kashmir. Not Kargil, Kashmir is the root - cause. Excellency, where the offshoot effect to the neglect of the root cause engages the minds in regard to a malady like the one under reference, it must cause more excruciating pain to the people. The Kashmiri's, engaged in a historic struggle against the Indian occupation forces on their own soil for a noble cause, can by no standards pass for intruders. No freedom fighter for that matter does. Excellency, where the Line of Control rather than the people's inalienable right to self-determination assumes priority, a tragedy is extremely likely to overtake the entire region. The artificial lines like the artificial walls very rarely withstand the onslaught of the forces of history. To ensure peace and stability in South Asia, therefore, the leaders of the G-8 countries need address the root -cause, which is the core issue of Kashmir. Let the Indians honor their own pledges in observance rather than in breach. Are they not a party to the resolution calling for a plebiscite in Kashmir? Why not do it? Negotiations for the pleasure of it will carry us nowhere. Negotiations on principles can produce results. Now is the time that this stark reality is recognized.

There is no escaping the fact that the situation in Kashmir has assumed alarming dimensions with particular reference to nuclear weaponization in the Sub-Continent. To avert a disastrous crisis, therefore the only way available to the leadership in India and Pakistan in particular and the leadership across the globe in general, is to address the core issue on Kashmir, resolve it on principles in the larger interest of peace, security and stability in South Asia.

The APHC has the honour to solicit intervention by the leaders of G-8 countries on the dispute of Jammu and Kashmir, which has been consuming tens and thousands of Kashmiris over the years, let alone the colossal loss they have been suffering in terms of their residential houses, property and ah! Honour too. The people of Kashmir as a principal party to the dispute have to be heard. We hope and trust your excellency will seize this opportunity, put things straight in a perspective, help resolve the dispute on Kashmir in accordance with the wishes of the people and thus, banish the ghosts of war from South Asia for all times to come.

Sincerely yours,



Syed Ali Geelani
Chairman

The letters of the same text were sent to all the heads of the governments of G-8 countries including the President of United States.

ALL PARTIES HURRIYAT (FREEDOM) CONFERENCE

Ref. I.57/ch/APHC/99 - Kurso Rajbagh, Srinagar Kashmir

Dated: 30-08-1999

His Excellency
Kofi Annan, U.N Secretary General
New York- USA

Excellency

I am constrained to approach you on behalf of the people of Jammu and Kashmir at a time when India is once again staging an election drama. India has always used parliamentary and Assembly election to mislead the international opinion. The present election needs to be evaluated on the basis of a few stark realities, which have a factual and historical context. The state of Jammu and Kashmir is a disputed territory, an oldest unresolved issue on the U.N Agenda. The U.N package on Kashmir as ordained in U.N resolutions has been frozen ever since the cease-fire was enforced in 1948-49. India laid impediments in the appointment of a plebiscite administrator.

The promised plebiscite has not been held under U.N auspices so far. The people have yet to exercise their birth right of self-determination. India by exacting elections tried to confuse the participation in this hoax with the legitimate demand of Kashmir's to choose a political future as per U.N resolutions.

U.N Security Council in 1957 has ruled "The convening of a constituent Assembly as recommended by the general council of the All Jammu and Kashmir National Conference and any action that Assembly may have taken or might attempt to take to determine the future shape and affiliation of the entire state or any part thereof, or action by the parties concerned in support of any such action by the assembly, would not constitute a disposition of the state in accordance with the above principles" (Plebiscite under UN auspices).

This verdict rules out any unilateral or even bilateral deal on the future of the Dispute^d State. It is against this backdrop that we the people of Jammu and Kashmir reject bilateral agreements between India and Pakistan and are also opposed to India Military Exercise in the name of elections in a UN recognized dispute territory.

Election in India occupied Jammu and Kashmir has been deplored by an eminent political commentator on Jammu and Kashmir, Prem Nath Bazaz, he has written:

"Undoubtedly to hoodwink world opinion and silence the democratic elements in the state, the force of elections was enacted periodically along with general elections in the rest of the country, but the fact remained that the final decision regarding election of candidates, extent of rigging and supply of funds rested with Central Congress Leadership on India"

Parliamentary Human Rights Group commenting on farcical nature of elections states as under

All candidates have to swear an oath of loyalty to the Indian constitution.

The territory, which covers an area less than the size of England, is occupied by over 500 000 troops and paramilitaries.

No political party demanding the implementation of U N Security Council Resolutions on Kashmir would be allowed to stand.

Access to the broadcasting media would only be allowed for those prepared to accept Indian occupation.

The curfew prevents normal political activity.

Commenting on the incredibly low turnout, the Patriot of New Delhi said: "the only point left to be determined about the farce that goes by the name of elections held in the Kashmir Valley is, that whether the turnout of the voters was four percent as claimed by official quarters or that it was actually only two percent.

The 1996 election for the Indian Lok Sabha were widely reported by the international media to have been held by gun point "Indian guns force Kashmiri voters to ballot box" said the Times on May 24, 1996. "Troops force Kashmiri to vote" was reported in the Washington Post on the same day.

Reports in the Indian media were much of a sameness: "People herded, forced to vote" said the Statesman on May 24, 1996. The Hindu reported on May 30, 1996 "Elections held under shadow of Guns".

Kashmiris after having tried all peaceful and democratic methods for attaining their right of self-determination finally launched an armed resistance movement. APHC still stands for a peaceful resolution of the conflict. It expects the international community to examine the existing scenario in Kashmir. Kashmir is under the siege of Indian occupation forces. Cordon and search operations are rampant. Murder tours of 700,000 Coops are an everyday phenomenon. Arrests, torture, Gang rape of women and custodial killings have been reported by International Human Rights Organizations. Right to life and other fundamental freedoms are suspended. Draconian laws have been promulgated. 70,000 people have laid their lives for attaining the freedom from India.

India is imposing its will in such circumstances, it is quite obvious that the atmosphere is not congenial it suits the echelons in New Delhi. As a Matter of fact elections under Indian constitution are unacceptable. We favour a referendum under UN auspices and hope that United Nations will take cognizance of the turbulent situation in Kashmir and use its good offices and Preventive diplomacy to stop massive human rights violations and help the people of Kashmir to live with dignity and honour. United Nations must shun the double standards and help the Kashmiris to redeem their right of self-determination.

Kashmir is a nuclear flash point threatening the security environment in South Asia. Resolution of Kashmir conflict as per the wishes of the people of Jammu and Kashmir can ensure peace and tranquility in this region.

We hope our concerns about the imposed elections will be recognized.

Yours Sincerely


Syed Ali Geelani

Chairman

APHC

APPENDIX-VI

Kashmir Awareness Bureau

Delhi office of the

Jammu and Kashmir All Parties Hurriyet Conference

A-181, (GF) Shivalik Malviya Nagar New Delhi 110017 Ph. 6480439 Fax. 6283067

Statement in Press Meet at Foreign Correspondents Club

by

Mirwaiz Umar Farooq,Member, Executive Council and Former Chairman,All Parties Hurriyet Conference

Date: September 20, 1999

I am delighted for the opportunity to address such an august group of foreign correspondents as a voice for the All Parties Hurriyet Conference. The press is a virtual fourth branch of government that wields enormous influence over the destiny of nations. Indeed, as Thomas Jefferson once maintained, if he had to choose between newspapers without government or vice versa, he would embrace the former. But that is not the whole story. After elevation to the presidency, Jefferson recanted his fondness for newspapers as the product of an addled mind. The ongoing Indian parliamentary elections for Kashmiris is both a farce and a tragedy. The polls were massively boycotted, the equivalent of an expression of illegitimacy of the entire enterprise. To advocate a boycott the exercise of a fundamental political right enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights-was answered by India with house arrest.

To inflate polling figures, the Indian army employed bayonets in attempting to herd Kashmiris into voting. Furthermore, Kashmiris who could not display finger ink to testify to their voting risked retaliation or intimidation. No democratic government in the world would accept the polling in Kashmir as a free and fair expression of popular will. Indeed, the one method agreed upon for more than 50 years by the United Nations Security Council and at its inception expressly accepted by India to ascertain the genuine political sentiments of the people of Kashmir has been belligerently rejected by India for an equally prolonged period: namely, a self-determination plebiscite administered and monitored by the United Nations in an atmosphere free of a military presence and intimidation, comparable to what was done in East Timor on August 30. That is also the way the future destinies of Kosovo and Montenegro in Yugoslavia will be resolved.

What needs to be done to move forward on Kashmir after 52 years of stalemate, idle statements from Tashkent, Simla, and Lahore, and

misconceiving the issue as a bilateral territorial squabble between India and Pakistan is this?

First, recognize that Kashmir is about the Kashmiris and their right to decide their future status of their homeland. That right cannot be bargained away by any third party.

Second, recognize that no solution that does not command the consent of the Kashmiri people will endure for more than a day. Thus, their genuine political leadership, the All Parties Hurriyet Conference, must be a senior partner with India and Pakistan in any negotiations over Kashmir.

Third, the United States and the United Nations should exert strong moral suasion on India to obey the people's verdict in the name of international law and the avoidance of nuclear exchanges in South Asia. Moral suasion worked in South Africa to end apartheid and in East Timor to end Indonesian occupation and it can work in India as well.

Fourth, human rights observers and the foreign press should be permitted to circulate freely in Kashmir outside active military zones. If the true picture of the brutalities of life in Kashmir is made known to the outside world, I am confident that the shock will be every bit great as what was evoked by television pictures of Kosovo's ethnic cleansing by Slobodan Milosevic.

The Indian National Congress struggled for 62 years before securing independence from Great Britain, and Kashmiris will struggle just as long or longer to achieve the similar coveted end to Indian occupation. If India believes Kashmiris are less devoted and inspired by the quest for dignity and assertion of sovereignty than was Nehru, Gandhi, and other Indian icons, it is flat wrong and is fated to pursue misguided policies.

All Parties Hurriyet Conference (APHC) has been trying its best for resolution of the problem. It has consistently demanded that the Kashmir issue must be addressed by meaningful talks involving all three basic parties i.e. the governments of India and Pakistan and genuine representatives of the people of the state.

History will testify that the final solution of the Kashmir conflict that is the underlying cause of the nuclear confrontation between India and Pakistan will undoubtedly bring peace and security not only to the region of Kashmir but to the whole region of South Asia. Let us seek the peaceful settlement of this tragic issue if not for our own sake but at least for the sake of our younger generation.

Appendix VII**Jammu & Kashmir****Population by sex and decadal growth of population during 1981- 1991 and 1991-2001**

State/Union territory/District	Population 2001			Decadal growth rate	
	Persons	Males	Females	1981-1991	1991-2001
Jammu & Kashmir	10,069,917	5,300,574	4,769,343	30.34	29.04
Kupwara	640,013	331,783	308,230	40.47	38.59
Baramula	1,166,722	611,131	555,591	32.72	31.18
Srinagar	1,238,530	661,923	576,607	33.02	31.45
Badgam	593,768	309,574	284,194	27.81	26.50
Pulwama	632,295	326,186	306,109	25.69	24.49
Anantanag	1,170,013	608,720	561,293	34.33	32.70
Leh (Ladakh)	117,637	65,166	52,471	31.91	30.42
Kargil	115,227	60,629	54,598	32.89	31.39
Doda	690,474	362,471	328,003	28.09	26.76
Udhampur	738,965	394,949	344,016	28.32	26.95
Punch	371,561	193,970	177,591	29.40	28.08
Rajauri	478,595	253,129	225,466	26.38	25.19
Jammu	1,571,911	835,635	736,276	29.78	28.39
Kathua	544,206	285,308	258,898	21.94	20.91

Source: <http://www.censusindia.net/cendata1> (Results of 2001 Census of India)

APPENDIX-VIII

Summit Meetings* between India and Pakistan since 1947

<u>S</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>India</u>	<u>Pakistan</u>	<u>Remarks/ Subject</u>
01	Aug. 29, 1947	Lahore	Mountbatten PM Nehru	Jinnah PM Liaqat Ali Khan	Communal Riots
02	Sept 18-20, 1947	New Delhi	PM Nehru	PM Liaqat Ali Khan	Minorities
03	Nov. 28, 1947	New Delhi	PM Nehru	PM Liaqat Ali Khan	Kashmir
04	Dec. 8, 1947	Lahore	Mountbatten PM Nehru	Jinnah PM Liaqat Ali Khan	Meeting of Joint Defence Council
05	April 2-8, 1950	New Delhi	PM Nehru	PM Liaqat Ali Khan	Minorities
06	April 26- 27, 1950	Karachi	PM Nehru	PM Liaqat Ali Khan	Minorities/ Indo- Pak relations
07	July 20-25, 1950	New Delhi	PM Nehru	PM Liaqat Ali Khan	Kashmir
08	July 25-28, 1953	Karachi	PM Nehru	PM Mohammed Ali	Kashmir/Indo-Pak Relations
09	Aug 17- 20, 1953	New Delhi	PM Nehru	PM Noon	Kashmir and Indo- Pak Relations
10	Sept 9- 11, 1958	New Delhi	PM Nehru	PM Feroz Khan Noon	Border disputes
11	Sept 1, 1959	New Delhi	PM Nehru	President Ayub Khan	Trade, Financial & general Indo-Pak Relations
12	Sept 19- 23, 1960	Karachi	PM Nehru	President Ayub Khan	Indus Waters Treaty & Indo-Pak Relations.
13	Oct 12, 1964	Karachi	PM Shastri	President Ayub Khan	Indo-Pak Relations
14	Jan, 1966	Tashkant	PM Shastri	President Ayub Khan	Post-1965 Conflict issues, Tashkant Agree- ment signed on Jan 10, 1966

*Meetings at Commonwealth Heads of Government Conferences not included.

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15	July, 1972	Simla	PM Indira Gandhi	President Bhutto	Post 1971 Conflict issues Indo-Pak relations Simla agreement signed on July 2, 1972
16	Aug 31, 1978	Nairobi	PM Morarji Desai	Chief Marshal Law Administrator Gen. M Zia-ul-Haq	Indo-Pak relations (Kenyata's funeral)
17	April 18, 1980	Salisbury	PM Indira Gandhi	President Zia-ul-Haq	Indo-Pak relations (Zimbabwe's Independence)
18	Nov 1, 1982	New Delhi	PM Indira Gandhi	President Zia-ul-Haq	Indo-Pak relations Decision announced to establish Indo-Pak Joint Commission
19	March 10, 1983	New Delhi	PM Indira Gandhi	President Zia-ul-Haq	7 th NAM Summit-Joint Commission agreement was signed by the Foreign Ministers in the presence of Heads of Governments.
20	Nov 4, 1984	New Delhi	PM Rajiv Gandhi	President Zia-ul-Haq	Indo-Pak relations (Mrs. Indira Gandhi's funeral)
21	Mar 13, 1985	Moscow	PM Rajiv Gandhi	President Zia-ul-Haq	Indo-Pak relations (Chernenko's funeral)
22	Oct 23, 1985	New York	PM Rajiv Gandhi	President Zia-ul-Haq	Indo-Pak relations (UNGA Session)
23	Nov 18, 1985	Oman	PM Rajiv Gandhi	President Zia-ul-Haq	Indo-Pak relations (Oman's 10 th Anniversary)
24	Dec 7, 1985	Dhaka	PM Rajiv Gandhi	President Zia-ul-Haq	Indo-Pak relations (SAARC SUMMIT)
25	Dec 17, 1985	New Delhi	PM Rajiv Gandhi	President Zia-ul-Haq	Indo-Pak relations

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26	March 15, 1986	Stockholm	PM Rajiv Gandhi	PM Mohd Khan Junejo	Indo-Pak relations (Olaf Palme's funeral)
27	Nov 17, 1986	Bangalore	PM Rajiv Gandhi	PM Mohd Khan Junejo	Indo-Pak relations (SAARC Summit)
28	Feb 21, 1987	New Delhi	PM Rajiv Gandhi & President Zail Singh	President Zia- ul-Haq	Indo-Pak relations (Pak President in India at the invitation of Cricket Control Board of India to watch cricket match at Jaipur)
29	Nov 4, 1987	Kath- mandu	PM Rajiv Gandhi	PM Mohd Khan Junejo	Indo-Pak relations (SAARC SUMMIT)
30	Aug 20, 1988	Islamabad	President Venkatara- man	President Ghulam Ishaq Khan	Indo-Pak relations (Gen Zia's funderal)
31	Dec 29-31, 1988	Islamabad	PM Rajiv Gandhi	PM Benazir Bhutto	Indo-Pak relations (three agreements signed) SAARC SUMMIT
32	July, 1989	Islamabad	PM Rajiv Gandhi	PM Benazir Bhutto	Indo-Pak relations(bilate-ral visit)
33	Nov 22, 1990	Male	PM Chandra- sekhar	PM Nawaz Sharif	Indo-Pak relations (SAARC SUMMIT)
34	May 24, 1991	New Delhi	PM Chandra- sekhar	PM Nawaz Sharif	Funeral of Rajiv Gandhi
35	Oct 17, 1991	Harare	PM. P.V. Narasimha Rao	PM Nawaz Sharif	CHOGM
36	Dec 21, 1991	Colombo	PM. P.V Narasimha Rao	PM Nawaz Sharif	Indo-Pak relations (SAARC Summit)
37	Feb 2, 1992	Davos (Switzer- land)	PM P.V. Narasimha Rao	PM Nawaz Sharif	World Economic Forum meeting

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38	June 14, 1992	Rio-de- Janeiro	PM P.V. Narasimha Rao	PM Nawaz Sharif	Environment Summit
39	Sept 3, 1992	Jakarta	PM. P.V Narasimha Rao	PM Nawaz Sharif	NAM
40	April 11, 1993	Dhaka	PM P.V. Narasimha Rao	PM Nawaz Sharif	SAARC Summit
41	May 2, 1995	New Delhi	PM Narasimha Rao	Pak President Farooq Ahmed Khan Leghari	SAARC Summit
42	May 12, 1997	Male	PM I.K.Gujaral	PM Nawaz Sharif	SAARC Summit
43	Sept 23, 1997	New York	PM I.K.Gujaral	PM Nawaz Sharif	UNGA
44	Oct 25 1997	Edinburgh	PM I.K.Gujaral	PM Nawaz Sharif	CHOGM
45	Jan 15 1998	Dhaka	PM I.K.Gujaral	PM Nawaz Sharif	Indo-Pak- Bangladesh Tri- lateral business Summit.
46	Jul 29, 1998	Colombo	PM Atal Bihari Vajpayee	PM Nawaz Sharif	SAARC SUMMIT
47	Sept 23, 1998	New York	PM Atal Bihari Vajpayee	PM Nawaz Sharif	UNGA Session
48	Feb 20-21, 1999	Lahore	PM Atal Bihari Vajpayee	PM Nawaz Sharif	Bilateral (Bus service inauguration) LAHORE DECLARATION SIGNED

**SOURCE: MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
GOVT. OF INDIA.**