

27 OCTOBER



**BLACK  
DAY**

**KASHMIR**



**INDIAN INVASION  
IN JAMMU &  
KASHMIR  
1947**



27 OCTOBER

**BLACK DAY**  
یوم سیاہ

**76 YEARS of  
INDIAN INVASION  
in ILLEGALLY OCCUPIED  
JAMMU & KASHMIR**

INDIAN ARMED SOLDIER **1 vs 12** DEFENCELESS KASHMIRIS

**HUMAN RIGHTS  
VIOLATIONS IN  
IIOJ&K**

#KashmirisPakistan | #KashmirBlackDay







ظلم کی انتہا آخر کب تک؟



**INDIAN INVASION  
IN JAMMU &  
KASHMIR  
1947**



27 OCTOBER

**BLACK DAY**  
یوم سیاہ

**DARKEST DAY  
IN THE HISTORY**

**HUMAN RIGHTS  
VIOLATIONS IN  
IIQJ&K**

#KashmirIsPakistan | #KashmirBlackDay



INDIAN ARMED SOLDIER **1 vs 12** DEFENCELESS KASHMIRIS







**KASHMIR BLACK DAY  
REPRESENTS A DARK  
CHAPTER IN THE  
HUMAN HISTORY**

"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".



The UNSC Resolution of 21 April 1948

76 YEARS of INDIAN INVASION in  
ILLEGALLY OCCUPIED JAMMU & KASHMIR

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**HUMAN RIGHTS  
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# INDIA HAS TURNED OCCUPIED KASHMIR INTO A BIG JAIL



**27**  
OCTOBER



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#KashmirIsPakistan #KashmirBlackDay



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KASHMIR BLACK DAY

# KASHMIR

## Bleeds



**76 YEARS of  
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"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".



The UNSC Resolution of 21 April 1948



#KashmirIsPakistan #KashmirBlackDay



**PAKISTAN WILL NEVER LEAVE  
KASHMIRI BRETHREN AT THE  
MERCY OF RUTHLESS INDIA**



27 OCTOBER

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**HUMAN  
RIGHTS  
VIOLATIONS  
IN IIOJ&K**

#KashmirIsPakistan #KashmirBlackDay





# **KASHMIRI**

## **DESERVE WORLD**

## **ATTENTION**



**27**  
**OCTOBER**



**KASHMIR BLACK DAY**

**76 YEARS *of*  
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*in*  
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**DARKEST  
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76 YEARS of  
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**BLACK DAY**  
یوم سیاہ

INDIAN ARMED SOLDIER

1

VS

12

DEFENCELESS KASHMIRIS



#KashmirIsPakistan #KashmirBlackDay



**INDIA CAN NEVER SUPPRESS THE  
VOICE OF KASHMIRIS**







**INDIAN INVASION  
IN JAMMU &  
KASHMIR  
1947**

27 OCTOBER

**BLACK DAY**  
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**76 YEARS of  
INDIAN INVASION  
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INDIAN ARMED SOLDIER **1 vs 12** DEFENCELESS KASHMIRIS



**HUMAN RIGHTS  
VIOLATIONS IN  
IIOJ&K**

#KashmirisPakistan | #KashmirBlackDay







**27**  
**OCTOBER**



**KASHMIR BLACK DAY**



**PLEBISCITE IS THE ONLY  
SOLUTION FOR KASHMIR**



# Fahad Shah

## The criminalized pattern

### Arrest, Bail, and Rearrest

Imbisaat Rao



"I'm an independent journalist and writer. I write about human rights, South Asia politics, free speech, and books for several publications" writes Fahad Shah, the founding editor of 'Kashmir Walla'- the voice of suppressed and silenced Kashmiris.

"Journalism has been criminalized in Kashmir. Now, you can be booked under Public Safety Act for your reporting. Draconian, highly condemnable". The blunt, forthright, and brave words of Fahad Shah (34) were hushed by the Indian government, on a cold evening of February 4th, 2022. Aqib Shah, the victim's brother told The Quint, "Fahad merely told my folks not to worry about anything, it might happen that I would have to spend a night here at the police station."

He was then arrested, and charged with four undefined cases, under the repressive Unlawful activities prevention act. After receiving bail for 2 of the three cases- the arrests for which had been

consecutive- he was charged under the Public security act, a "preventive detention" act that allows authorities to detain a person for up to 2 years without conviction.

The journalist had been subject to various illegal raids and attacks at his abode, with interrogations designed to get him to reveal the sources of his reporting. Charges of terrorism and sedition were placed on the winner of Human rights press award 2020, and in July, the National investigation agency (NIA) court in Jammu denied bail to Shah.

The relentless and desperate voice of innocent and subjugated Kashmiris has been consistently silenced by the Indian government. Advocates like Fahad Shah who raise their pens and brawl for their rights intellectually have been treated and convicted for terrorism, propagated by the cowardice of human rights violators, who cloak their inhumanity in front of the world, and in UN security council meetings, while they scorch thousands of Kashmiri lives in the blazing fires of hell- the imprisoned valley of Illegally occupied Jammu and Kashmir.



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**KASHMIRIS NEED ATTENTION  
OF WORLD COMMUNITY**





ENFORCED  
DISAPPEARANCE

A STORY OF  
**ASIF AHMAD**  
AN 18 YEARS OLD BOY

BY ABDULLAH BARKI

STOP

ENFORCED  
DISAPPEARANCE

The Indian army has been brutally violating basic human rights in Indian illegally occupied Jammu and Kashmir (IloJK). Whatever India is doing in the IloJK is against the International Humanitarian law and other human rights treaties, which guarantee civil and political rights of every human being.

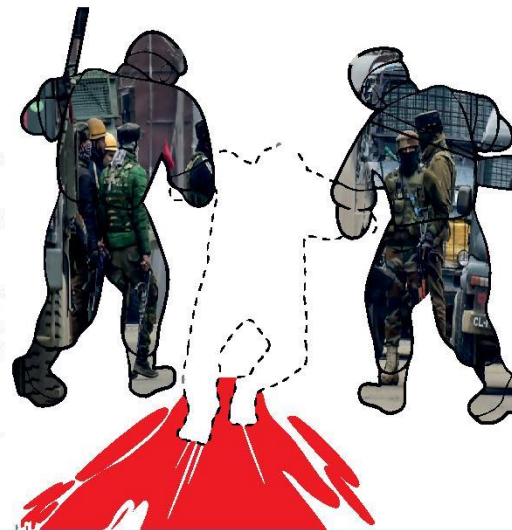
The story of a Kashmiri teenager Asif Ahmad son of Ghulam Hassan serves as an example of how India has been breaching all laws of humanity in Kashmir. Ahmed, a student of Dar-ul-Uloom Qasmiya Lal Bazaar Srinagar was subjected to enforced disappearance after he was picked up from the Madras and whisked away by the Indian army on July 25, 2022.

His teacher rushed to the police station to file a report, but instead of registering an FIR, the police declared him a missing person.

Currently, Ahmad is under the custody of the Indian army without any proof of his involvement in any illegal activities. According to international law, a person at this tender age could not be held in detention as there is a particular law that bars from holding a juvenile in prison or police lock up.

The law clearly says that even if bail is not granted the child cannot be kept in custody but the Indian forces kept him within their custody. Ahmad's family and teachers are asking for justice, but it hasn't been served by the Indian authorities. This sort of violation is happening on daily bases but most of them are kept out of the spotlight as the Indian government does not allow the international media to cover the abysmal situation in the region.

The Indian government has a history of violating international and relevant SoPs. Kashmiri kids continue to be harassed, picked up for questioning and are illegally detained, in complete violation of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015.



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KASHMIR BLACK DAY

TIME TO STAND AGAINST INDIAN  
BRUTALITIES IN IIOJK



# KASHMIR From Promise to Conflict THE BLACK DAY IN HISTORY



By: Mehr un Nisa

It was the year 1947 when India's first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, stood before the world and declared that they would not resort to force to coerce Kashmiris into joining India. This promise was a beacon of hope, a commitment to a peaceful resolution.

As the years passed, the political landscape shifted, and the promise began to unravel. India's leadership took a different path, one that increasingly saw violence as a legitimate means to their ends. Laws like the Public Safety Act (PSA) and the Armed Forces Special Powers Act (AFSPA) were enacted, casting a shadow over the normal lives of Kashmiri people.

The stage for the conflict was set. It all began on October 27, 1947, a day both significant and dark in the Kashmir conflict. Indian forces made their way to the capital, Srinagar, without any legal justification, taking control of the region. The people of Kashmir had the right to decide their fate, but their desires differed from their ruler's, Maharaja Hari Singh. On the 22nd of October, tribal communities felt compelled to support their fellow Kashmiris, who were suffering atrocities and human rights abuses.

In a twist of fate, the Maharaja, seeking military assistance from India, made a fateful bargain. In return for aid, India demanded an instrument of accession. This document was signed, but not without controversy. Manipulated and engineered, Hari Singh's signature was obtained without the consent of the Kashmiri people. In response, Pakistan directed its acting commander-in-chief to dispatch soldiers, but he refused, citing orders from New Delhi.

The turning point arrived on October 26, as Indian officials


claimed to have acquired the Maharaja's signature on the instrument of accession. The following day, October 27, 1947, Indian soldiers, accompanied by a significant force, entered the valley. This date, etched in history, became known as "Black Day" for Kashmiris, marking the beginning of their enduring struggle for justice and freedom.

In the present day, India continues to project an image of reconciliation and peace on the international stage. Yet, beneath these seemingly noble efforts lies a web of hidden agendas. Recent deployments of forces, such as the Cobra unit, have raised questions about the true situation on the ground in Kashmir. While India claims to work towards peace, its actions, like deploying additional forces, cast doubts on its intentions.

The echoes of Kashmir's tumultuous history continue to resonate through the valleys and mountains. Despite promises of autonomy and self-determination, the rights of Kashmiris have been consistently eroded, and their voices have gone unheard. As they navigate the present, their unwavering resolve keeps the flame of hope alive, for they believe in a future where their rights are respected, and their land knows true peace.

The story of Kashmir is one of a promise made and a promise broken. It is a tale of a land scarred by conflict but also a land of indomitable spirit. As the world watches, the resolution of this enduring struggle remains uncertain. The story of Kashmir, with its chapters of pain and resilience, continues to be written, waiting for a conclusion that brings lasting peace and justice to its people.





# Black Day

## for Religious Rights

### The Kashmir Conundrum in India's Secular Narrative

By: Mehr un Nisa

Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi during his recent visit to the United States in June 2023, asserted that democracy is an inherent part of India's identity and denied any form of discrimination based on factors such as religion or race within his government's policies. India has long presented itself as a secular nation, with its constitution enshrining freedom of religion, granting individuals the right to freely practice their faith.

However, it is regrettable that when it comes to Islam and Muslims, particularly within the Indian illegally occupied Jammu and Kashmir (IIOJK) region, the principles of religious freedom and the professed secularism outlined in the Indian Constitution appear to be absent. Following the revocation of Article 370 on August 5, 2019, which had granted special status to IIOJK, the Modi government has pursued a persistent agenda to erode the Muslim identity of the Kashmiri people and promote the Hindutva ideology of the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS). This agenda has included the introduction of new domicile rules, allowing Indian citizens to permanently settle in the occupied territory. Over the past three years, more than six million Kashmiri domiciles have been issued, seemingly with the aim of altering the demographic balance and making the Muslim majority in IIOJK a minority.

Instances where historical Muslim sites have faced threats and destruction have raised concerns about the region's historical and cultural identity. One significant event was the demolition of the historic Babri Masjid in Ayodhya in 1992,

which had profound repercussions not only in Jammu & Kashmir but worldwide. This act underscored the need to safeguard the identity, freedom, and rightful rights of Kashmiri people living under occupation.

Frequent crackdowns by authorities have led to extended bans on prayers at the Jamia Masjid, the grand mosque of Srinagar. For Kashmiri Muslims, Jamia Masjid holds deep religious significance as a venue for Friday prayers and as a platform where they can vocalize their political rights. However, Indian authorities view the mosque as a source of trouble, considering it a hub for protests and clashes that challenge India's claim over the disputed Kashmir region. According to official records, the mosque was closed for more than 500 days when you combine the years 2008, 2010, 2016, and 2019.

The tragic history of Kashmir's suffering can be traced back to the last Hindu ruler of IIOJK, Maharaja Hari Singh, who disregarded the aspirations of the Kashmiri people to join Pakistan and instead invited India to intervene in Jammu and Kashmir following the Partition of the subcontinent in 1947. This Indian intervention brought about widespread death and destruction in IIOJK, a legacy that continues to this day. In just the first week of November 1947, over 200,000 Muslims were massacred by the forces of the Dogra Maharaja, the Indian Army, and Hindu extremists. Additionally, thousands of women endured horrifying violence, including gang rape and abduction, in the Jammu region as they attempted to migrate to the newly-formed Pakistan.

Kashmir's  
Unforgotten Tragedies  
and Unwavering Struggle

Observing

**October 27**

as **Black Day**



By: Mehr un Nisa

On October 27, 1947, the Kashmiri people's ordeal began when Indian troops entered the region of Jammu and Kashmir against the will of the Kashmiri people and international norms, sent its troops into Srinagar. This event marked the beginning of a long period of suffering for the Kashmiri people. This fateful day marked the beginning of a long-standing conflict that continues to bring misery to the innocent lives of Kashmiris in the Illegally Occupied Jammu and Kashmir (IOJK). The dispute over Kashmir, often referred to as the "oldest and unresolved international conflict," poses a significant challenge to regional and global peace and security. Tragically, the Kashmir conflict has left a trail of suffering, with incidents like the 1991 Kunan Poshpora tragedy, the killings of Burhan Wani in 2016, and the rape of Asifa Bano in 2018 further intensifying the crisis. The people of Kashmir, rejecting this forced accession, initiated a struggle for self-determination. The United Nations Security Council initially supported their call for a plebiscite under UN supervision. However, India later reneged on this commitment, asserting that Jammu and Kashmir was an integral part of India. This failure of peaceful negotiations led to intensified resistance by the Kashmiri people, met with brutal force from Indian authorities, resulting in countless casualties.

The situation in Kashmir further deteriorated when, in 2019, India revoked Article 370 of its Constitution, stripping Jammu and Kashmir of its special status. This move led to strict curfews, restrictions, and a communication blackout, exacerbating the humanitarian crisis. Recent international developments, such as the UN

Security Council's special session on Kashmir, have spotlighted the issue and garnered global concern over human rights violations.

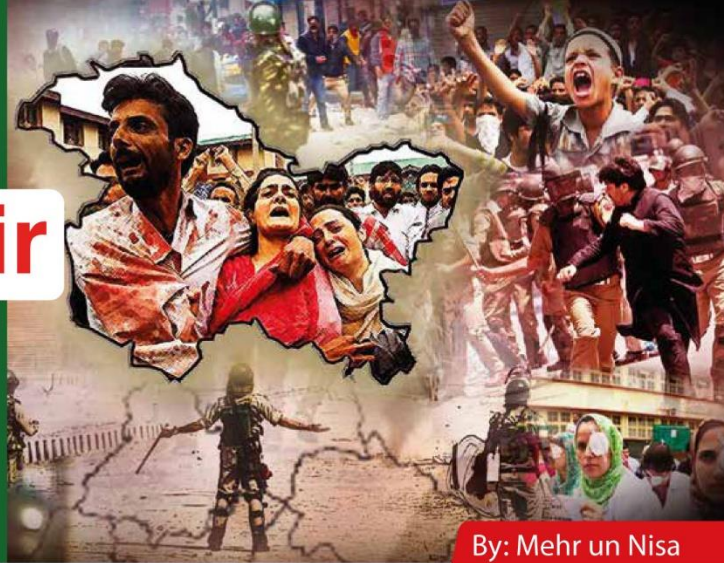
These are the reasons of the observance of October 27 as Black Day by the Kashmiris all across the globe. The observance is aimed at reminding the world of its obligations towards resolving the Kashmir dispute for the peace and stability in South Asia and the world at large. At the same time, it is intended to send a loud and clear message to New Delhi that the Kashmiris reject its illegal occupation of their homeland and that they will continue their struggle till they achieve their inalienable right to self-determination promised to them by India and the international community. After India's action to change the disputed status and demographic composition of occupied Kashmir, the observance of October 27 as Black Day has become more important for the Kashmiris to send a loud and clear message to India and the world community that they would never accept India's subjugation and would not rest till they achieved their cherished goal of freedom from it from it.

In essence, the suffering of the Kashmiri people has a historical context dating back to 1947 when Indian forces first entered the region. This suffering has been exacerbated by recent developments, particularly the revocation of Articles 370 and 35-A, which further eroded the region's autonomy and led to increased tensions and hardships for the local population. It's a complex issue that continues to impact the lives of Kashmiris, and it remains a significant point of contention in the region.



# The Tragic Saga of **Kashmir**

1947 Onward



By: Mehr un Nisa

On October 27, 1947, the Kashmiri people's ordeal began when Indian troops entered the region of Jammu and Kashmir against the will of the Kashmiri people and international norms, sent its troops into Srinagar. This event marked the beginning of a long period of suffering for the Kashmiri people. This fateful day marked the beginning of a long-standing conflict that continues to bring misery to the innocent lives of Kashmiris in the Illegally Occupied Jammu and Kashmir (IIOJK). The dispute over Kashmir, often referred to as the "oldest and unresolved international conflict," poses a significant challenge to regional and global peace and security. Indian forces in the Indian Illegally Occupied Jammu and Kashmir (IIOJK) have been regularly involved in fake encounters where they stage killings of young Kashmiris. This has been happening for 33 years. The fact that these killings keep happening reflects a culture where Indian troops in IIOJK can act without consequences.

Some well-known examples of these fake encounters include the Pathribal incident in 2000, the Machil case in 2010, the Shopian incident in 2020, the Lawaypora incident in 2020, and the Hyderpora incident in November 2021. These are all instances where Indian forces used brutal tactics to suppress the desire for freedom among Kashmiri people.

Kashmir is marred by relentless terror and violence. In the Moonu Locality of Central Kashmir, a horrifying incident unfolded on July 18, 2023. Imran Yusuf, a 25-year-old, was shot in the thigh by unidentified military personnel. Despite efforts to save him, Imran succumbed to his injuries, leaving behind a devastated family consisting of an unmarried sister and his father. Imran was their sole breadwinner, and his loss not only plunged them into grief but also into financial crisis. His father, with tears in his eyes, shared how he had warned his son not to venture out at night but Imran was determined to stop timber smugglers. The incident has left them shattered, questioning the claims of normalcy made by the government in the Indian Illegally Occupied Jammu and Kashmir.

This tragedy is not an isolated case; it's a stark reminder of the pain and suffering endured by many such families in the region.

What's even more troubling is that instead of facing punishment, the Indian troops responsible for these killings often get rewarded with money and promotions. This strongly suggests that these actions are carried out under the orders of the authoritarian Modi government.



## Kashmir's History of Suffering

### From Partition to Present

# BLACK DAYS

By: Mehr un Nisa

The dark chapter in Kashmir's history began on October 27, 1947, when Indian forces entered Srinagar, the capital of the princely state of Jammu and Kashmir, without any legal justification, effectively taking control of the region. What followed over the seven decades that ensued is a heart-wrenching tale of unimaginable suffering for the innocent and unarmed Kashmiri population. Their lives have been marked by violence, loss, and an orchestrated campaign of oppression carried out by the Indian-occupied forces.

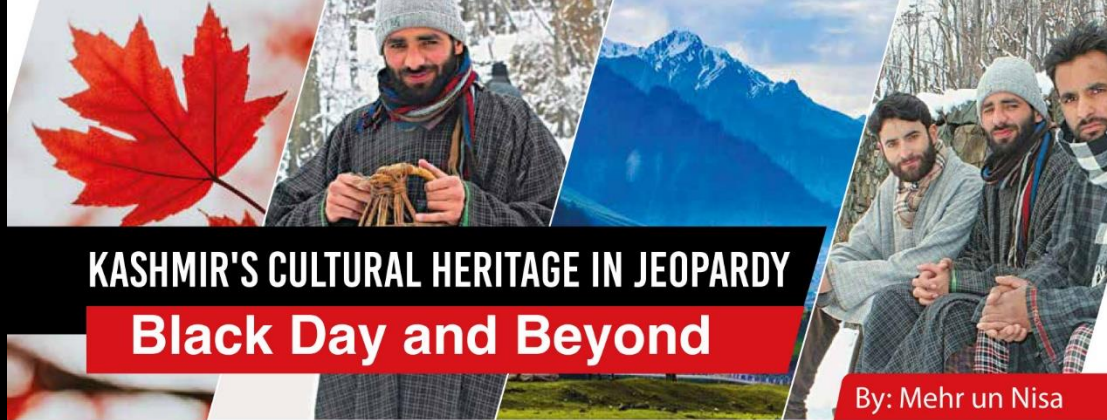
The Indian illegally occupied Kashmir is a unique place where over 900,000 Indian troops continually test the patience of unarmed Kashmiris. Military cantonments have sprung up outside nearly every Kashmiri's home, subjecting their lives to a constant state of siege. To move from one place to another, Kashmiris must navigate numerous checkpoints, and they have paid a heavy toll for their peaceful protests. Thousands have been injured by bullets, shrapnel, and tear gas fired by Indian forces, and tragically, many young boys and girls have lost their eyesight due to pellet injuries.

In IIOJK, the brutal tactics of the Indian security forces persist, and to date, more than 95,728 innocent Kashmiris, including 7,155 held in custody since January 1989, have made the ultimate sacrifice for their struggle for freedom. These killings have left 22,924 women widowed and 107,811 children orphaned. Over 8,000 Kashmiris have suffered from custodial disappearances, and the honor and dignity of Kashmiri women have

been violated, with more than 11,231 Muslim women facing disgrace and molestation.

Each day brings forth a new tale of sorrow, a fresh voice of agony, and another horrifying account of torture, trauma, and brutal murder as human rights abuses persist in IIOJK. The Indian security forces in Kashmir seem to have a license to kill under the oppressive "draconian laws" such as PSA, UAPA, and AFSPA. Shockingly, there is little to no accountability for their actions. Despite Amnesty International branding these laws as 'unlawful,' they continue to be wielded by authorities for preventive detentions in Jammu & Kashmir.

A recent case involving Muzammil Manzoor War, a 25-year-old Kashmiri from Baramulla's Dangerpora village, exemplifies the alarming level of reprisals faced by the vulnerable. War was arrested on February 22, 2020, by J&K security forces on false charges of possessing a grenade. Although the High Court nullified the PSA order against War and ordered his release, he remained incarcerated due to a UAPA case against him, all while being accused of posing a threat to the "security and sovereignty of the country." War's case is not an isolated incident; thousands of Kashmiris have faced detention under these oppressive draconian laws. There are instances where people were detained under the UAPA for nearly two years, only to be later acquitted by the courts, with charges deemed baseless. War's story is a stark reminder of the injustice and suffering endured by many in the region.



## KASHMIR'S CULTURAL HERITAGE IN JEOPARDY

# Black Day and Beyond

By: Mehr un Nisa

On October 27, 1947, a dark chapter unfolded in Jammu and Kashmir's history, a day known as Black Day. It marked India's forceful occupation of the region against the will of its people, shattering the Kashmiri dream of self-determination. The controversial accession of Jammu and Kashmir to India laid the foundation for the ongoing Kashmir dispute. The Instrument of Accession, the document supposedly legitimizing this annexation, remains a subject of debate, casting doubt on the legality of India's claim.

In the aftermath, the people of Indian illegally occupied Jammu and Kashmir endured the brunt of India's military might, leading to a tragic loss of life and a disturbing plan to alter the region's demographic composition. Despite enduring immense suffering, Kashmiris have never surrendered their rights to freedom. They've staunchly resisted India's illegal occupation, leading to United Nations resolutions that call for a plebiscite, allowing the Kashmiri people to determine their destiny. The BJP government's actions in Kashmir threaten its unique cultural identity. Once a vibrant tapestry of diverse cultures, Kashmir now faces the erasure of its historical richness. The revocation of Article 370, stripping away autonomy, has left the region without its constitution, subjecting it to Indian Constitutional law like any other state. Temples, monuments, and crafts that were a testament to centuries of shared heritage are fading into obscurity. Living traditions and vital archaeological sites are at risk of abandonment. The renaming of buildings signifies not just structural changes but the rewriting of a collective memory, unraveling Kashmir's identity.

The revocation of Article 370 is seen as an extreme disaster, plunging the entire region into a state of paralysis. Tongues and pens have been silenced, but the worst fear is that Kashmir will lose its unique identity, subsumed into a larger Hindu India. Living traditions, passed down through generations like cherished heirlooms, are fading away. Crucial archaeological sites that hold the key to the region's historical strata are at risk of being abandoned. The cultural suppression is palpable in the renaming of buildings, as structures that have stood for generations acquire new identities. The very fabric of Kashmir's identity is unraveling, replaced by an unfamiliar narrative and vocabulary. It's not merely about changing buildings; it's about rewriting a collective memory.

Despite the changing names and shifting identities, Kashmir's spirit remains unbroken. The Kashmiri people are determined to preserve their unique identity and resist assimilation into a broader narrative. Recent reports of renaming public places raise further concerns about erasing the region's distinct heritage. The people of Kashmir remain steadfast in their resolve to hold onto their roots and safeguard their identity.

Recent events, such as the desecration of a mosque in Shopian, IIOJK, and the announced demolition of Muslim homes, have drawn condemnation from various organizations. These actions have targeted the faith and cultural identity of the Kashmiri population, exacerbating their suffering. Despite these challenges, Kashmiris remain resilient and continue to strive for a future where they can determine their destiny and live in peace and freedom.





**DISTORTED REALITIES**

India's Narrative on

# *Kashmir's Black Day*

By: Mehr un Nisa

October 27 was the day when the princely state became a matter of contention and inquiry. However, this narrative serves to obscure the truth in order to advance the Indian agenda. On this day, India deliberately undermined the unity, integrity, and cultural heritage of Indian illegally Occupied Jammu and Kashmir. It was a moment when India, through deceitful means, betrayed the people of IIOJK while projecting itself as their champion of rights.

The Indian authorities have a history of creating false stories and narratives, especially when it involves situations between Muslims and Hindus. They use their media to spread these false tales instead of conveying the truth. This has led to religious tensions and violence in India, which were not as prevalent in the past.

India's false-narrative asserts that in October, Pakistan deliberately undermined the unity, integrity, and cultural heritage of Kashmir. India has managed to craft a narrative that conceals its role in the 1947 invasion. Furthermore, they allege that Pakistan has sought to cast doubts on the authenticity of Jammu and Kashmir's

accession to India. However, the truth is that it was a moment when India, through deceptive means, betrayed the people of the Indian Illegally Occupied Jammu and Kashmir (IIOJK) while projecting itself as their champion of rights.

Kashmir has suffered greatly due to India's actions, with numerous atrocities committed against its people, including killings, assaults, rapes, and abductions. India has deployed a large number of soldiers in Kashmir, claiming it's for security and peacekeeping, but the reality is different, and the exact troop numbers remain undisclosed.

Even today, India is distorting the reality regarding its human rights violations in IIOJK. Recently, a news story reported that Indian police killed five "foreign" fighters in Kashmir, but India refused to disclose their nationalities. This lack of transparency raises doubts, and even the news source couldn't independently confirm the incident. It's evident that the ruling party in India employs these tactics to secure political support, even if it entails oppressing the Muslim population.



# KASHMIR BLACK DAY

27<sup>TH</sup> OCTOBER

Mehr un Nisa

Every year, on October 27th, the world commemorates a somber occasion - Black Day. It was on this day in 1947 that Indian forces entered Srinagar, the capital of Jammu and Kashmir, against the will of its people. This event ignited a long-standing conflict, and today, the region remains mired in turmoil.

Illegally Occupied Jammu and Kashmir IOJK's suffering began in 1947 when Indian troops first set foot in the region, and it has persisted through the decades. Recent events, especially the revocation of Articles 370 and 35-A, have exacerbated the situation. This decision stripped the region of its autonomy and privileges, intensifying tensions and hardships for its inhabitants.

In recent years, the situation in Kashmir has deteriorated further. The region, once known as "paradise on earth," has witnessed a drastic decline in tourism, economic opportunities, and access to education. Schools remain closed, and students grapple with psychological trauma. Businesses have suffered, and homes are being demolished, leaving the people of Kashmir living in uncertainty and fear.

Pakistan has been an unwavering advocate for the Kashmir cause from the very beginning. By observing Kashmir Black Day on October 27 each year, Pakistan reaffirms its resolute support for Kashmir's freedom. It sends a clear message to the world that the Kashmiri people will never surrender and will continue their struggle for the right to self-determination, despite India's draconian laws and ruthless tactics.

The suffering of the Kashmiri people demands international attention and intervention. It is a humanitarian crisis that cannot be ignored. The world must stand with the Kashmiris in their quest for peace, justice, and the right to self-determination. Only through a peaceful resolution can the region find relief from decades of suffering, and the Kashmiri people rebuild their lives with dignity and hope.

As we mark Black Day each year, let us reflect on the past and recommit ourselves to working toward a brighter and more peaceful future for the people of Kashmir.



# Kashmir's Black Day

*The Unresolved Story of*  
**October 27th**

By: Mehr un Nisa

The Indian Independence Act of 1947 signalled the formal conclusion of British colonial rule in the Indian subcontinent, ushering in the birth of independent India and Pakistan as sovereign nations. Paradoxically, it also sowed the seeds of one of the most enduring and contentious disputes in modern history – the struggle for control over the region of Jammu and Kashmir.

Tragically, India's actions in what is now referred to as Indian illegally occupied Jammu and Kashmir have been widely perceived as contravening the principles established by the historic Indian Independence Act. Lingering doubts persist regarding the legitimacy of the "Instrument of Accession," a document signed by the Hindu ruler, Maharaja Hari Singh, which was intended to provide a legal basis for the region's integration into India. This uncertainty has only served to further complicate the Kashmir dispute, with Pakistan and many within Kashmir questioning its authenticity.

The annual Black Day observance on October 27th serves as a poignant and solemn reminder of the unresolved nature of the Kashmir conflict. It underscores the deeply rooted grievances of the Kashmiri people, who, over the decades, have valiantly struggled for self-determination and a voice in determining their own future. The Kashmir dispute has not only contributed to regional instability but has also strained relations between India and Pakistan, two nuclear-armed nations, presenting a global security concern.

Despite numerous international resolutions and calls for dialogue, a peaceful resolution to the Kashmir conflict remains elusive. Ongoing tensions, human rights abuses, and heavy militarization in the region have only exacerbated the suffering of the Kashmiri people.

These events highlight the plight of human rights activists, youth leaders, and journalists in Kashmir who find themselves in the crosshairs of Indian investigative agencies like the National Investigation Agency (NIA), State Investigation Agency (SIA), and paramilitary forces such as the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF). Raids, often carried out under the pretext of investigating illegal activities or terrorist funding, have targeted individuals and organizations advocating for human rights in the region. These actions are seen by many as part of a broader strategy to quell dissent and enforce Indian laws on Kashmir, despite the objections of the Kashmiri people.

October 27th marks the beginning of an enduring conflict in Kashmir. The Black Day reminds us of the urgent need for a just and lasting solution that respects the aspirations of the Kashmiri people and international law. Until then, October 27th symbolizes the ongoing struggle for self-determination and peace, highlighting the challenges faced by human rights defenders and journalists, emphasizing the need for justice and respect for fundamental rights.

27 OCTOBER



**BLACK  
DAY**

**KASHMIR**