

Kashmir and Pakistan stand United by Resolve: Kashmir Seminar



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Altaf Hamid Rao.

MIRPUR (AJK): July 19: Grand Kashmir seminar Saturday hosted in Kail – Neelum Valley of Azad Jammu Kashmir to mark Kashmir's Accession to Pakistan Day, reiterated Jammu Kashmir people's resolve that since Kashmir and Pakistan stand united, the struggle for freedom of Occupied Jammu Kashmir from Indian yoke will continue to translate the dream of accession of entire jammu Kashmir state to Pakistan under the spirit of the historic resolution passed this day 78 years ago in Srinagar on July 19, 1947 in a high-level representative meeting of the Muslim population of the Muslim-majority Jammu Kashmir state.

Our Special Jammu Kashmir state Correspondent Altaf Hamid Rao reports that the profound seminar was organized in the scenic valley of Kail, Neelum, to commemorate 19th July, a day etched in the political and resistance history of Jammu & Kashmir. On this very day in 1947, the All Jammu and Kashmir Muslim Conference, the sole representative of the Kashmiri Muslims, passed a historic resolution to accede to Pakistan, thus affirming the collective will of the Kashmiri people even 25 days before the birth of Pakistan.

This seminal decision was deeply rooted in the Two-Nation Theory, which laid the foundation of partition, stipulating that Muslim-majority regions would form Pakistan. Given Kashmir's geographical contiguity, religious affinity, historical ties, shared language, culture, trade routes, and emotional bond with Pakistan, accession was not only logical but inevitable.

Yet, India, in a blatant violation of the spirit of partition, not only refused to honor the standstill agreement but also forcibly occupied Kashmir by landing its troops on 27th October 1947—an act of aggression against the will of the people and the principles of the Two-Nation Theory.

At that time, the people of Kashmir had already risen in revolt against the autocratic Dogra regime under the banner of the Quit Kashmir Movement, challenging the legitimacy of the minority Hindu Dogra rule. The Maharaja's authority had collapsed, and the people had aligned themselves with the popular will for Pakistan. The only existing agreement between India and the princely states pertained to three subjects: defense, communication, and currency. Yet, India went beyond all bounds, gradually and systematically eroding Kashmir's autonomy.

Ironically, it was India that took the Kashmir issue to the United Nations, promising a plebiscite to let the people decide their future. But decades have passed, and those promises remain unfulfilled. Post the Simla Agreement of 1972, India attempted to reduce the issue from an international dispute to a bilateral matter—but even then failed to resolve it. The mass uprising of 1990, followed by continuous resistance, testifies to Kashmir's enduring demand for the right to self-determination.

19th July, thus, is not merely a date on the calendar—it symbolizes a political choice, a historical claim, and a call for justice that still echoes in every corner of Kashmir. It reminds the world that Kashmir's future was already aligned with Pakistan, but was obstructed by military occupation, deception, and denial.

The seminar was attended by distinguished scholars, professors, civil society members, and the local populace. Among the key speakers was Dr. Waleed Rasool, Director of the Institute of Dialogue, Development & Diplomatic Studies (IDDDs), who emphasized the historical continuity of Kashmiri aspirations and the unbroken chain of resistance that links 1947 to the present day.

Other eminent personalities from academia and society echoed the demand that Kashmiris must be allowed to exercise their democratic right to choose between India and Pakistan, as envisioned by the UN and promised by history.