



RESEARCH PAPER

**Role of Organization of Islamic Cooperation in Resolving Kashmir
Dispute: Effects on Indian Ocean Diplomacy**

Sarfraz Ahmed

PhD Scholar, Department of Politics & International Relations, International Islamic University,
Islamabad, Pakistan

***Corresponding Author:** saknshs@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC) is the representative organizations of the Muslim world. It aims trying to resolve the challenges confronted by Muslim Ummah. One such dispute is the long outstanding dispute on Kashmir between Pakistan and India. Due to unjust division of Jammu and Kashmir (J&K) followed by misadventure of Indian military forces in the valley, the people of Kashmir are suffering since 1947. Pakistan mostly strove to use the OIC platform in order to resolve Kashmir dispute in accordance with resolutions of United Nations Organization (UNO) and stop the gross violations of human rights in Kashmir Valley. This article examines the fight resolve contrivance of OIC and in what manner can it be supportive in solving Kashmir problem. Qualitative research has been carried out by studying Kashmir dispute through OIC resolutions and documents. It further investigates into the determinations approved by OIC regarding Kashmir dispute and the defiance of India headed for OIC. Moreover, it scrutinizes the reasons accountable for the shortage of determined struggles by OIC in solving Kashmir dispute. Finally, it gives some recommendations for refining the starring part of OIC relating to the resolve of Kashmir dispute and facilitating both Pakistan and India to twitch an evocative interchange, instead of tapping it on the back burner.

KEYWORDS: China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), India, Kashmir Issue, Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), Pakistan, Human rights violations, Ummah and United Nations Organization (UNO)

Introduction

Issue of Kashmir is one of oldest internationally recognized disputes on the agendas of OIC and UNSC. There are two extents of Kashmir disagreement: the first and primary is the politically aware aspect regarding the corresponding assertions of Administrations of Pakistan and India apropos the land dominion of State of J&K. The additional facet is the examination of assertions of testified humanoid civil liberties abuses dedicated to the Indian Security Forces and Political Management in full disrespect of fundamental global humanoid civil liberties and humanitarian regulations. According to the figures collected from the sources, allegedly, more than 94,000 Kashmiris have been murdered by the Indian Armed Militaries in IOK. Out of these, more than 7,000 people have been executed in Indian custody. Further, more than 107000 constructions have been demolished, more than 22,000 females have been widowed, more than 105,000 kids have been bereaved and more than 10,000 womenfolk have been raped and ill-treated by Indian Armed Forces in IOK since 1989. Pakistan has been trying to echo Kashmir dispute to the Realm Political and Humanitarian Organizations, like OIC, UNO and Human Rights Watch etc. due to India's has disregard of basic rights of people of Kashmir and ambitions of crushing the rights of their self-government and freedom (Masood, et al. 2019; Independent Permanent Human Rights Commission, 2016).

Pakistan being founding member of OIC has diplomatically mustered the support of the Muslim World in condemning the Indian atrocities in Kashmir. OIC has expressed profound distress over the enactment of J&K Reorganization Act, 2019. This act may alter the demographic makeup of Jammu and Kashmir area. OIC perceives this a new tool to supplement the muddy and problematic state of affairs in this disputed area since the one-sided proclamation by Indian authorities in August, 2019, to abolish the legitimate setting up permitting special status to Jammu and Kashmir. OIC said it rejects any effort to illegitimately change the demographic configuration of area.

Literature Review

Global Kashmir dispute is one of long-term disagreements in the offing for defrayal in the post-World War II period. In this respect, the UNO has approved numerous determinations since 1948, when Kashmir dispute was positioned before the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) at the appeal of India. Kashmir dispute is apportioned by the UNSC under Chapter VI (Articles 34, 37) or the UNO Charter, which pleads for the conciliatory clearing of disagreements. It absences the implementation appliance delivered under Chapter VII of UNO Charter, which contains collective security procedures and intermediation and peace-building determinations. Kashmir dispute has not only shaped volatility at the local and worldwide levels, but has also been accountable for three conflicts between Pakistan and India, beside several low concentration skirmishes. Pakistan, since 1947, has delivered all political and financial assistance to Kashmiri populaces and has outstretched the dispute at all nationwide and worldwide mediums, including OIC. These efforts have made the Muslim Realm comprehend the glitches confronted by Kashmiri populaces and the humanoid civil liberties defilements in Indian Occupied Kashmir (IOK) (Orakzai, 2010).

Current writings on OIC and Kashmir can be classified into numerous sorts constructed on diverse viewpoints and slants. Many researchers are hopeful on enactment of OIC and reasoned that it is the sole representative of Muslim Realm and has achieved the financial, scientific, communal and political milestones. Few scholars argue that despite of having successes in economic and education; there is long way to get political cooperation among the member States. OIC is unable to implement the resolutions due to absence of binding rules and regulations (Al-Sabah, 2013).

Kashmir problem has not merely generated uncertainty at area and global altitudes, but was liable for three conflicts between Pakistan and India, sideways through many frequent low-slung concentration skirmishes. Since 1947, Pakistan has delivered total political support in addition to financial support to Kashmiri populaces. It devised and elevated the concern at every nationwide and worldwide medium, as well as in OIC. These struggles have prepared Muslim Realm in recognizing the difficulties challenged by Kashmiri publics and humanoid privileges abuses in Indian Occupied Kashmir (IOK) (Orakzai, 2010).

Material and Methods

Qualitative research has been conducted by studying few cases of phenomenon in considerable detail on Kashmir dispute. These include India and Pakistan claims on the disagreement on Kashmir, UN Resolutions pending on Kashmir and the gross violation of human rights abuses in IOK by Indian security forces. The right of self-determination of people of Kashmir according to international humanitarian law is the matter of fundamental concern. The study used both primary and secondary sources. The primary sources include the OIC declarations, resolutions, press releases and official reports published by OIC. The secondary sources include books research reports and articles published on the subject. Thematic analysis method has been used to evaluate the data, make generalizations and draw conclusions.

OIC as International Inter-Governmental Organization

OIC is the artefact of inspired thought of Muslim unison in contemporary situations, with the Islamic dogma. OIC is an inter-governmental union alliancing fifty-seven Muslim Countries from East Asia, Africa and Middle East areas, which relate to one-quarter of participation of UNO. The bulk of its affiliate countries are Muslim-majority states, while others have noteworthy Muslim populaces, including numerous African and Asian nations. These countries decided to puddle their possessions collected, bond their struggles and express with one say to defend their common apprehensions and warrant the advancement and well-being of their populaces and those of other Muslims in the Realm. OIC's mission statement notices it as the combined say of Muslim Realm. It works to guard the wellbeing of Muslim Realm (Ibrahim, 2019).

Conferring to OIC charter, OIC goals to sphere Islamic principles, defend and protect the national autonomy and freedom of affiliate countries and to add to international harmony and safety. While OIC has been known for its traditional and societal developments, its dogmatic sway has been in Pakistan has been trying to echo Kashmir issue to the World Political and Humanitarian Organizations, like OIC, UNO and Human Rights Watch etc. due to India's has disregard of basic rights of people of Kashmir and ambitions of crushing the rights of their self-government and freedom reasonably restricted. OIC was established in 1969 with the resolve of firming up unity amongst Muslims. In its first periods OIC concentrated particularly on the Palestinian cause, the defense of Islamic holy places and the firming of economic collaboration between member countries. In 2005 a strategy for reorganization of OIC was bring together, resulting in major variations. Currently OIC is progressively tangled in areas such as humanitarian assistance and progress, the environment and women's privileges. The Independent Permanent Human Rights Commission (IPHRC) is a significant measure in this regard.ⁱ which detail the objectives and principles of its establishment, the organizational structure and General Secretariat of OIC as well as other provisions which elaborate its characteristics as an international organization.

In the Preamble, the Charter reaffirms the commitment of its members 'to the United Nations Charter and fundamental Human Rights, the purposes and principles of which provide the basis for fruitful cooperation among all people'. This formal commitment to the UN Charter might be simply considered as a reiteration of OIC Member States' commitment bound by the UN Charter because they are also parties to it. Yet, it also means that these Muslim countries are committed to international legal principles enshrined in the UN Charter. Such a commitment is important especially when it comes from States claiming to be 'Islamic'. This is because, theoretically, many have assumed that for Muslim countries Sharia (simply defined as Islamic law) is sovereign than any other man-made laws (secular law). As a consequence, both laws are deemed to be always in conflict since in Islam God is the source of all law, while in secular law, laws are formularized by human beings This assumption might be not true considering how both laws have been reconciled in the legal system of some Muslim countries.

OIC Charter consist of Preamble and fourteen articles which detail the objectives and principles of its establishment, the organizational structure and General Secretariat of OIC as well as other provisions which elaborate its characteristics as an international organization.

Pakistan's Stance on Kashmir Dispute and OIC

Pakistan, a state of 220 million populaces, is advantageously and geographically located at a precise significant part of Realm. It has a vibrant role in the Realm, specifically in the Islamic Realm (Muzaffar, et. al., 2017). Since dividing of Indo-Pak Sub-continent, Kashmir is a foremost dispute between Pakistan and India. India powerfully occupied the

area of Kashmir from end to end its militaries pushing and denying the civil liberties of sovereignty and self-governance. Since 1947, populaces of Kashmir have been challenging the Indian Armed Forces for the subjugation of their right of autonomy to choose about their politically aware future. Pakistan has been condemning Indian brutalities since its occupation in 1947. In history, populace of Kashmir comprises of Muslims widely held. They have communal, devout, traditional and geographic connection with Pakistan. The first conflict between Pakistan and India has been happened over Kashmir disagreement which separated the land into two expanses. (Masood, et. al., 2020). Indian engaged terrain and minor region with Pakistan in case of conclude fire under the shadow of UN Resolution in 1949. Both Pakistan and India call for dominance over Kashmir Valley at the setting of UNO and had fought many times over Kashmir. (Majid & Hussain, 2016). The State of occupied J&K, commonly known as 'Kashmir' shields an extent of 84471 square miles. Geographically, it is positioned in the extreme north of Indo-Pak sub-continent, stirring the high altitudes of Pamir; it is bordered by India, Pakistan Afghanistan, Tajikistan and China. The disagreement of Kashmir originated when the succession of State of J&K to India was contracted by the Maharaja Hari Singh (former Dogra monarch of State) on October 26th, 1947. Its origins drive back to the unfair separation of Red Cliff Boundary Commission who provided the Muslim subjugated region of Gawaderspour to India and conferred it a terrestrial tactic to move in in Kashmir and unbolted the way of conflict amid the newly emergent two countries.

Kashmir disagreement between Pakistan and India has engrossed consideration at several multifaceted mediums, including OIC, and has become a core article in Pakistan's diplomacy to gather backing against India in the Islamic Realm. Inclined by Pakistan, OIC, a projecting organization of Islamic states, has unflinching point out on the state of affairs in Kashmir much to India's disappointment. Kashmir has exceptional significance to Pakistan and it can openly or incidentally touch and vice versa. Pakistan has always used OIC as a podium to fold backing on Kashmir dispute touching India. In 1969 King Hassan of Morocco called the Government of India for the 1969 Summit in Rabat. But after Pakistan then ruler Yahya Khan threatened to walk out, King Hassan requested the Indian representatives not to join the summit. (Gupta, 2005). During OIC 1994 Meeting in Tehran, Pakistan succeeded in urging the associate states to form the "OIC Contact Group on Kashmir. It has always been the dogma of Pakistani state and consecutive Pakistani Administrations that the matter has to be fixed according to the UN determinations. In fact, throughout the eras of 50s and 60s and later on, numerous series of two-sided deliberations took dwelling between Pakistan and India in 1964, 1972 and 1999 to decide the variances over Kashmir but no clear-headed achievement stemmed.ⁱⁱ (Amir, 2014). Pakistan's struggles on OIC podium along with the conjoint deliberations with the Indian administration. Pakistan also stressed the prominence of Kashmir issue on the global mediums like UNO and this question is also the slice of almost every resolve and meeting of OIC. The dispute of Kashmir is forcefully deliberated in many meetings of OIC which were seized in Pakistan or with the close by collaboration of Pakistan evidenced as groundbreaking for the resolve of Kashmir. Pakistan also thrived in obtaining the way of resolution condemning stated abuses of humanoid civil liberties by the Indian Security Forces in Kashmir at the 4th Summit Conference of OIC held in Casablanca, Morocco in 1984. OIC has been a medium of solid and trustworthy politically aware and financial support to the Administration of Pakistan on the dispute of Kashmir. This connection has gained strength over an epoch of period. The significant fight cannot be completed without appropriate resources and help at the massive flat. Each struggle from Pakistan to nurture Kashmir dispute and endorse the lawful civil privileges of Kashmiri people stemmed in the headway of the dispute with the enhanced consideration of requirements of Kashmiri people. This attempt from Pakistan protected reaction from the global groups especially OIC in the arrangement of determinations and voiced backing on the dispute of Kashmir. OIC has stretched durable and agreed backing to Pakistan on altogether

questions of apprehension. OIC has three J&K linked Conferences and Ministerial determinations. These resolves voiced the Islamic Realm's harmony with the Administration of Pakistan and Kashmiri publics in their fight for the veracious of autonomy and named for a peaceable settlement of J&K quarrel in accordance with the UNSC determinations. This was believed in the sixth Summit Conference of OIC in Dakar and Pakistan backed determination on Kashmir was accepted all the way in the Summit Meeting. OIC resolves also sentenced the sustained colossal abuses of humanoid civil liberties and named for the respect of humanoid constitutional rights of Kashmiri populaces. This resolve acted throughout the founding of OIC Commission of Eminent Persons in Islamabad. In a determination passed in 9th Islamic Summit in Doha, 2000. Islamic Head of States condemned deliberate abuses of humanoid civil liberties in Kashmir and named on affiliate Countries to take all necessary actions to persuade India to put an instant close to these abuses. The determination also called for the publics of Kashmir to use their absolute right to sovereignty and autonomy.

Indian Stance on Kashmir and OIC

Islam is the second-largest faith in India afterward Hinduism, with over 200 million Muslims building up nearly 15% of state's overall inhabitants. India has the biggest Muslim populace outside of Muslim-majority or Islamic Countries. However, India's rapport with Pakistan, the latter being an Islamic Country, has been perforated with conflicts and military skirmishes since 1947. The reduced connection amid the two countries has partaken a straight effect on India–OIC affairs due to Pakistan's position as an establishing supporter of OIC. India has pressed for OIC to receive it as an affiliate state, arguing that Indian Muslims comprise 11% of realm's total Muslim populace; Pakistan has resolutely disparate the entrance of India into OIC due to its failure of implementation of UN Resolutions on self-government option of Kashmiris and the gross violation of human rights of people of Kashmir. Pakistan has alluded to its struggle with India above Kashmir area as the motive for its disapproval, and India's execution of extensive humanoid civil liberties violations against Kashmiris in the IOK, which has viewed combative rebellion ever since 1980s.

OIC has been pressing India on Kashmir issue, and has encountered denial from Indian Government for infrequent mentions to J&K as integral land that is engaged by India militarily. Factually, the Muslim World has mostly given its backing to Pakistan over India throughout any armed skirmishes amid the two countries. India was first criticized for using violence against Kashmir people in 1990. An OIC Contact Group on Kashmir was consequently shaped in 1994 that comprises Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Pakistan, Azerbaijan and Niger. The Contact Group emphasizes on growing collaboration among OIC associate cooperation regarding the state of affairs in Kashmir and endorsing the source of self-government and autonomy of Kashmiri people. OIC has been critical of Indian acts such as the Armed Forces Special Powers Act (AFSPA) that stretch Indian Militaries superior authority in Kashmir compared to other provinces. There are 20 UN resolves on Kashmir which contain looking for a referendum in the disputed area to choose its political future. In 2019 India was called in an OIC meeting. However, Pakistan objected this development and wanted that India be clogged from the affair, due to unprovoked violation of Pakistani skies and uncivilized defilement of human rights in IOK. Pakistan refused the meeting by protesting to the invite of India. OIC convicted Indian violation of Pakistani airspace and give out a statement, advising the India Government to yield imperative footsteps to stop the rising wave of Islam phobia, mentioning assaults by Hindu fundamentalists against Indian Muslims and the accusation in contradiction of Muslims of spreading COVID-19 in the country.

OIC Stance on Kashmir

Pakistan is an establishing member of OIC and ascribes extraordinary prominence to this international forum. OIC has always provided valued backing to Pakistan's posture on Kashmir. It recognized a Contact Group on J&K in 1994 and has been steady in delivering announcements reassuring of UN determinations which are the foundation of Pakistan's posture on IOK.

In August 2019, India prepared a vivid change in its strategy by one-sidedly cancelling Kashmir's sovereignty and fetching the area under its straight law. Kashmir valley, under barricade since then, is boiling with antagonism. The unlawful and ill-thought steps by Indian Government have isolated its inhabitants and struggles are on a reckless path to settle down thousands of non-Kashmiris in the valley, thus changing its demographic structure. India has packed down UN resolutions with exemption. It is in this environment that Pakistan trusts OIC should disapprove India's unlawful changes vehemently and with one say due to the dilemma of 8 million unfortunate Kashmiris, living in world's most military equipped region. The concealed purposes of keeping Kashmiris under suppression is objectionable to Pakistan as well as to Kashmiri people. India, Pakistan and the people of Kashmir are revelries to Kashmir dispute. Since China edges Kashmir in Ladakh, it too has vigorous interest in its resolve. When India singly affirmed Ladakh its unification land in 2020, China delivered a tough proclamation. The Chinese participation revenues that three nuclear powers are now revelries to Kashmir issue, constructing Kashmir the most hazardous nuclear breaking point in the Realm. India's continuous suppression in Kashmir and rejection of rudimentary right of self-government and autonomy to its people would obstruct regional connectivity and financial expansion. It is high time that OIC and UN realize the seriousness of prolonged struggle.

The foremost aim of OIC is to counter western hostility with one voice is not existing and it evidenced powerless tiger to combat outside fights. Resolves about Kashmir were approved and Indian cruelty was sentenced formally but applied choices were not booked to stand it. (Castillo & Angeles, 2014). OIC backs the genuine and objective struggle of people of IOK for their unchallengeable right to self-government, and endures to demand for safety and promotion of all basic humanoid civil rights and liberties of Kashmiri populaces against India's state-owned violence. OIC is firm supporter of speedy and nonviolent defrayal of issue in accordance with the UN Charter, relevant UNSC and OIC determinations and global by-law. OIC's clear locus on together humanoid civil liberties as well as reconciliation and safekeeping scopes of issue is exemplified in its frequent statements, resolutions, and resolves approved by the Islamic Summit meeting and CFM as well as in the declarations and media statements given out by OIC and its humanoid constitutional privileges body, IPHRC. The Contact Group on J&K, which was established in 1994 to express the OIC's locus and organize combined activities on the issue, is another OIC podium which carefully screens and enunciates apprehensions concerning the changing, annoying progresses in IOK. Ever since India's illegal activities of August 2019, OIC and IPHRC has toughly sentenced one-sided footsteps being booked by India to change the demography of UN-recognized undecided area and reiterated OIC's unwavering backing to Kashmir dispute. OIC Secretary-General's Special Envoy on Kashmir visited Pakistan and Azad J&K in March 2020 to indorse OIC's backing and harmony with Kashmiri people and attain immediate evidence on the state of affairs alongside the LOC. In its standing instrument to observe humanoid civil liberties situation in IOK, IPHRC also conducted an extraordinary open dialogue on the deteriorating state of affairs in the IOK.

Kashmir dispute and its impact on Indian Ocean

The conception of China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is the top project of Chinese Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), thrown by China in the year 2013. With the appearance of China as a worldwide financial giant, trade through the Indian Ocean is established to increase considerably in the impending decades, particularly over CPEC. China is functioning hard to operationalize the BRI, which goals at pursuing local and worldwide connectivity through land and sea. The Indian Ocean region has seemed as an epicenter for area trade as around 90,000 vessels in the world's marketable fleet transportation of 9.84 billion tons of shipment through the oceanic besides 40 percent of world's oil resource also floats through the same seawaters. With 19.9 percent of worldwide trade volume passing over the Indian Ocean, the total trade passing through it is 70 percent of biosphere trade in worth (Foizee, 2018).

In this respect, the assertion made by Indian Naval Chief Admiral Karambir Singh in January 2020 that CPEC interrupts on India's autonomy is an obvious propaganda. The imitation of Indian posture is that as CPEC permits through Gilgit-Baltistan, which is partly line up with Kashmir, therefore, it passes through an undecided zone on which India sued its authority. India also expressed to the China that CPEC supposedly disturbed Indian authority as it runs through Azad Kashmir held by Pakistan. China overruled the Indian position. India also worries that once CPEC develops functioning, its influence in Central Asia and Afghanistan will diminish along with occupied Kashmir. There are also doubts in India that CPEC is internationalizing Kashmir issue on which India has gone on back footing after resilient global disagreement to the takeover of Kashmir land in August 2019. It trusts that the construction of CPEC would set limelight on the disagreed area. The Indians are also in the imprint that CPEC, once completely operative, would upset India's trade and industry development. (Rahim, et. al., 2018) This assertion is also outrageous as the Indian economy, equated to Pakistan is huge and will in no mode be hurt by the BRI plan. According to stated statistics, the CPEC venture is US\$54 billion financial strip, including 11 billion assets on rail and road schemes and 33 billion on power generation developments. The Indians are working all the approach to do battle with CPEC and upset Pakistan's trade and industry development (Hussain & Rao, 2020). Their venture in Chahbahar in Iran was a footstep in that way but the seaport has not engaged off and in the near future does not grip any potential for Indian venture. India is also worried at the viewpoint of Pakistan evolving as a subcontracting end point. This will occur when new industrialized metropolises will appear along with the CPEC strip where skillful workers will be grounded, allowing the state to develop as an epicenter of contract-manufacturing and outsourcing. India is asserting that it could upset the Indian trades in yard goods and other areas (Ashraf, 2021).

Kulbhushan Yadhav, an Indian hunt saboteur and detective, was involved in hatching guerrilla accomplishments in Pakistan, especially in Baluchistan and Karachi touching CPEC. He acknowledged that he had been leading several happenings in Baluchistan and Karachi at the directive of Indian intelligence agency and worsening law and order state in Baluchistan and Karachi. These actions have been of unlawful nature, leading to slaying of Pakistani populaces. It has been established that Kulbhushan Yadhav and his linkage backed and fixed a sequence of bomber assaults, containing IEDs and grenade attacks in Gwadar and Turbat, outbreak on the radar location and civilian yachts at the Jiwani port, blasting of gas pipes and electric towers in Sibi and Sui areas in Baluchistan, an IED blast in Quetta in 2015, assaults on Hazara Community in Quetta and Zaireen en route to and back from Iran. No substance what, CPEC will appear fruitful with dogged Chinese and Pakistani backing.

Conclusions

Although Pakistan played an important part and cannot let the World stop giving thoughtfulness to Kashmir dispute. As a result, OIC on Kashmir issue passed a unanimous resolution in 2020, because of Pakistan's efforts, India faced international criticism on Kashmir issue. Pakistan also told world leaders to use their power to resolve this issue. However, this resolution is just the beginning and this is a small step of OIC. The combined depiction of Islamic world is long in idiom but short fumbling. OIC is unable to take concrete measures to stop India to carry out genocide of Kashmiri people, uncivilized defilement of humanoid civil liberties, changing the demography of area and annexing the territory illegally against the global by-law and the Geneva Convention. India is also hindering the access of OIC, IPHRC and UN Fact-Finding Missions to visit IOK in order to conceal its brutalities carried out against Kashmiri people. Moreover, India has heartlessly misused the present COVID-19 predicament to strengthen its military onslaught and further develop its illegal occupation in IOK, which may have an effect on the blowout of contagion. India is also trying to get observer status in OIC, in order to overshadow the Pakistan's legal stance on Kashmir issue.

The Indian objection on CPEC and BRI projects in the region has no logical, moral and ethical ground. The economic development through CPEC can bring numerous economic and financial benefits to the people in the region. Even Middle Eastern Countries can get benefit through sea trade and oil export by venturing into CPEC. China and Pakistan are working together on CPEC and will not let it be sabotaged by India. This warrants strong protection mechanism of CPEC route by Pakistan Army. In the Arabian Sea, in addition to the safety of Gwadar Port, oil survey struggles in the area and inflow in seaward trade due to CPEC has led to significant upsurge in responsibilities and duties of Pakistan Navy.

Recommendations

Pakistan has attained extraordinary achievement on its narrative on Kashmir issue by consistently highlighting the Indian atrocities against the populaces of Kashmir. OIC passed an agreed resolution clearly accusing Indian massacres and human rights abuses in IOK. Now Pakistan should also gear up its diplomatic efforts to exert economic pressure from the platform of OIC on India by the Muslim States including; Turkey, Malaysia, Indonesia, KSA, Iran, UAE and others to force it to stop massacre in Kashmir. OIC Countries should not give observer status to India, till the time it solves Kashmir dispute as per right of self-government and autonomy of Kashmiri people.

Pakistan has also presented dossiers of Indian involvement in regional instability to the UNO that will also mount pressure on India. Pakistan intelligence agencies and Pak Army should work with China in order to foil any attempt to disrupt the CPEC project. At the same time, Pak Navy must upgrade its technological inventory in order to protect the Pakistan's maritime interests in the Arabian Sea due to huge influx of seaward shipments towards Gwadar Port in the Indian Ocean region.

References

- Al-Sabah, K. N. (2013, August 23). A short guide to the Middle East. *Financial Times*.
- Ashraf, M. M. (2021 August 3). India and CPEC. *Pakistan Today*.
- Castillo, V. L., & Ángeles, J. C. (2015). Islam and international organizations: The organization of Islamic cooperation. *Evolutions in the Law of International Organizations*, 171-191. https://doi.org/10.1163/9789004290198_008
- Foizee, B. (2018). Kashmir Geopolitical Significance is Growing by the Day. *Geopolitical Monitor*
- Gupta, K. R. (2005). *Studies in World Affairs*. Atlantic Publishers & Distributors
- Hanif, R. A. (2014). Pakistan, OIC and the Challenges of Muslim World. *Journal of Punjab University Historical Sciences*, 27(1), 47-57.
- Hussain, E., & Rao, M. F. (2020). China–Pakistan economic cooperation: The case of special economic zones (SEZs). *Fudan Journal of the Humanities and Social Sciences*, 13(4), 453-472. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40647-020-00292-5>
- Ibrahim, A. (2019, May 31). All you Need to Know about OIC. *Aljazeera*
- Majid, A., & Hussain, M. (2016). Kashmir: A Conflict between India and Pakistan. *A Research Journal of South Asian Studies*, 31(1), 149-159
- Masood, H. & Muzaffar, M. (2019). Kashmir Conflict: A French Perspective, *Orient Research Journal of Social Sciences*, 4 (I), 158-172
- Masood, H., Sultana, M., & Muzaffar, M. (2020). No Modus Operandi for Seeking Solution to Liberate Kashmiri Muslims. *Pakistan Social Sciences Review*, 4 (I), 167-178
- Muzaffar, M., Jathol, I., & Yaseen, Z. (2017). SAARC: An Evaluation of its Achievements, Failures and Compulsion to Cooperate, *Global Political Review*, II (I), 36-45
- Orakzai, S. B. (2010). Organisation of The Islamic Conference and Conflict Resolution: Case Study of the Kashmir Dispute. *Pakistan Horizon*, 63(2), 83-94.
- Rahim, N., Khan, A. M., & Muzaffar, M. (2018). Problems and Prospects of CPEC for Economic Development and Regional Integration. *Global Economic Review*, III (I), 21-30
- Report of the OIC-IPHRC Fact Finding Visit to the State of Azad Jammu and Kashmir to access Human Rights Situation in the Indian Occupied Kashmir* (2017). Independent Permanent Human Rights Commission.