

Islamophobia and the Issue of Jammu & Kashmir: A Corpus-based Transitivity

Analysis of Imran Khan's Speech at UNGA

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Abstract



Systemic Functional Linguistics deals with different patterns of grammar along with the analysis of sentences. This study aimed to explore the transitivity system in Prime Minister Imran Khan's Speech at United Nations General Assembly (UGNA). This research was primarily focused on how Prime Minister Imran Khan presented the issue of Islamophobia and Jammu and Kashmir. This study followed a quantitative research methodology. For this purpose, the transcription of PM Khan's speech at UGNA was taken as the research method. Moreover, to explore the transitivity system in the speech of PM Khan UAM corpus-based tool was used. The analysis of the transitivity process was done at the clause level. The ideational meta function of Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics was used as the theoretical framework for this political discourse. The types of processes, participants, and circumstances are manipulated at a deep level. Results showed that PM Khan mostly used material type of transitivity in his speech at UGNO. A description of all the results is presented in the form of tables and charts for depth assessment and understanding.

Keywords: Transitivity, Discourse, Systemic Functional Linguistics, Grammar, Corpus

Introduction

Language is a system of choice with the establishment and progress of humans; besides it is intimately linked to the exercise of human culture. Halliday (1967) says the language is used to help a changeability of unlike functions, amongst which it is first used to direct peoples' practice of both the exterior world and the internal world of their awareness. Taking the real usage of the language as a study entity and attempting to account for how it is used, Halliday's systemic-functional linguistics reveals three functions of language. Because the theory is built on meaning and is an explanation of language systems, the author uses "functional" grammar. "The goal has been to build a grammar for text analysis: one that would make it feasible to say sensible and helpful things about any text, spoken or written, in modern English," (Halliday, Matthiessen, 2004). This allows you to demonstrate how and why the language means what it says. In the initial 20th century, linguistics saw an excess of theories, each with its own set of orientations, trends, and research topics. Furthermore, every theory has been positive in accountancy for chunks of language from a confident standpoint. Halliday's systemic functional linguistics (SFL), which has traditionally the most devotion and is normally used in the literature and applied linguistics, is one of the most substantial models.

The SFL approach is followed by many researchers, mostly in linguistic teaching and for variation of different models like speech analysis. Although various linguistic models interact with language in the form of psychological preparation, it has persisted tightly aligned with social norms. As an example, Halliday's tradition is more affirmed in how language is used in social conditions to get a specific goal (O' Donnell, 2011). Systemic functional linguistics somewhat attempts to see addresses created in written or spoken language, as well as what is confined in the trials that are formed. Because SFL is concerned with the work of language, it places a greater emphasis on the role of language (Halliday, Matthiessen, 2004).

In comparison to other language systems, SFL has some unique features. However, there are several differences between these two linguistic systems. For example, systemic functional grammar (SFG) examines language via its meaning or function, whereas transformational generative grammar

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TGG is a completely developed and influential form of linguistics via its form. For example, Halliday argued that linguistics is used to describe genuine sentences having several purposes and a shallow structure. He was also anxious about the purpose of the sentence, or, to put it another way, the writer's intention in composing the judgment (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2014). Chomsky, on the other side, believed that language should go outside simply documenting syntactical patterns, and the goal should try to describe the language is formed the way it is.

Another similarity is linked to Bloomfield's structural heritage and Halliday's functional legacy. Bloomfield, who created operational linguistics in the USA between 1930 and 1940, was a proponent of the structural theory. However, unlike the popular Bloomfield approach in American linguistics, Halliday thought that the main aspect of linguistics should be the learning of language by sense (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004). Bloomfield dismissed the idea that linguistics studies meaning. He was completely influenced that the linguists should study conversational language rather than written records. Because language evolves through time, the papers, for instance, do not completely signify a spoken language.

Main components of SFL

SFL examines a text in many ways. The four categories are setting, semantics, lexico-grammar, and phonemics. The situation is one of the most vital factors to take into account because it is essential to the general method of meaning creation. In actuality, language will refer to or be connected to many other settings when it is used in a certain situation. In terms of three major strands, Halliday frames the situation in which the features of context are closely associated with the use of language to construct text (Halliday, Matthiessen, 2004). Field conveys our suggestion of the matter; the tenor discusses the relationships of speaker and listener and mode is the method or way. Altogether these three components are used to describe people's spontaneous understanding. The universe of experience is presented in the transitivity organization by six methods: material, mental, relational, behavioral, verbal, and existential methods. Many researchers have relied upon the transitivity method to undertake discourse investigation because it can offer a quantitative study of discourses that is mainly considerable and objective. These studies have provided a thorough analysis of the data they chose. This study aimed to have a better understanding of Imran Khan's perspective on Islamophobia and the Kashmir issue by utilizing SFL and the transitivity method. In his UNGA speech, Prime Minister Imran Khan spoke about the rising issue of Islamophobia and its negative impact on the Muslim community. He highlighted that this form of discrimination and prejudice against Muslims was on the rise and that it was not only hurting Muslims but also affecting the world at large. He called on the international community to take action to counter Islamophobia and promote tolerance and understanding among different communities. He also discussed the ongoing situation in the region of Kashmir, which is divided between India and Pakistan and has long been a source of tension between the two countries. He emphasized that the situation in Kashmir is a humanitarian crisis, with the Indian government's actions in the region, including the revocation of the region's autonomy, leading to human rights abuses and suffering for the local population. He called on the international community to take action to address the situation in Kashmir and to support the people of the region in their struggle for self-determination. This study aimed to analyze the speech by transitivity analysis with the help of corpus tools.

Objectives of the Study;

- To determine the system of transitivity in PM Khan's Speech at UNO
- To investigate the role of transitivity analysis in the meaning-making system
- To employ the major transitivity process involved in the speech

Questions of the Study;

- Which categories of transitivity systems were used in the speech of Imran Khan at UNGO?
- How may the transitivity process assist in the procedure of meaning construction?
- Which transitivity factors are involved most frequently and why in PM Khan's speech at UNO?

Review of the Literature

Halliday asserted that all beliefs hold certain worldwide meta-functions in their languages which suggest three meta-functions. The first television discussion between Donald Trump and Clinton was investigated in this essay using Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics transitivity theory. This research specifically tried to provide answers to the following two questions using a quantitative

analysis; First, how were the six methods used by the two contenders distributed? Were there specific patterns or rules in the distribution? Second, the causes of these distributions and how do the distributions of the various processes and key players aid the speakers in expressing their intentions? The key findings indicated that both candidates' speeches largely centered on material, relational, and mental processes, however, Trump tended to use more existential processes when compared to Hillary. To engage with people, express attitudes and judgments, and affect the opinions and conduct of the audience in political speech, which is primarily the implementation of the interpersonal function, speakers take extra care when choosing their words (Zhang, 2017). In systemic functional linguistics, transitivity is the grammatical category that describes the type of action or process that is taking place in a sentence. The concept of transitivity is important in systemic functional linguistics because it is used to analyze how language functions in different contexts and for different purposes.

The application of existing theories and methodologies, rather than creating an innovative division, stage, or kind of linguistics, is what distinguishes the language learning of critical investigation of literary discourse from extra-textual interpretation (Halliday, Matthiessen, 2004). This study aimed to identify the ideological or political viewpoints expressed in the first section of J Conrad's *Heart of Darkness*, as well as the lexico-grammatical devices that the author employs to transmit his or her ideological meaning. The ideational meaning tried to clarify by the researcher the story by pointing out the lexical grammar options in the classification of transitivity of the erection of the clauses. Theoretical claims and examples of text analysis have been combined by Halliday and Hassan (Halliday, 2000). In keeping with that, the researcher provided a textual illustration of how to read a literary work here. In keeping with that, the investigator provides a written illustration of how to read a literary work here. To accomplish this, the researcher has identified meta-functional ideation designs in *Heart of Darkness* by Conrad's lexico-grammatical structure and also pointed to the foreground process of author use in contradiction of these designs to differ the ideology of imperialist and racism which being contrasted through depth description of the whole starting set by the hero (Marlow) who is thought to be Conrad own dialogue while adventuring on the Thames in a roar by the protagonist (Alaei & Ahangari, 2016).

This research sought to classify the elements of the transitive system employed in several positive Covid-19-related news articles published in Jakarta. To address this issue, the researcher came up with the following question: "What are components of the transitive system employed on news Jakarta write about any good Covid-19 related news?" A qualitative style was followed by the researcher because the information was gathered using word documents and a systematic analysis of the text's content (words, phrases, documents, etc.). The qualitative method allowed researchers to comprehend the text by classifying words with similar meanings. The results of the study demonstrated the transitivity system component. Participants, process, and circumstances were the three types of transitive systems. Sayer, goal, actor, sensor, value, verbiage, carrier, token, attribute, behavior, phenomenon, client, and receiver are the first participants found with a total of 177 participants; the actor is the highest participant (26.55 percent). The highest process is material, with 103 processes, followed by mental, verbal, behavioral, and relational processes (44.67 percent). The third situation revealed scope, language, contingency, method, matter, and role using an 80-times calculation. Extents of time were the best situation (30%) (Hutabarat et al., 2020).

Politicians strive to elicit their preferred response from the audience based on the political discourse. For this reason, the analysis of the data (George Bush and Bashar ul Assad's inauguration dialogs) is based on the concept of analysis of the discourse, which is followed to examine political discussion. Readers can learn how language is utilized to advance particular ideologies and power by understanding how systematic functional linguistics, a CDA approach, was used to examine the data while focusing on the transitivity point. From the point of how language is used to communicate, to understand the speaker's view of the world, this paper seeks to clarify the experiential function in language study. The six key types of definite methods that are used by the participants in any conversation are; mental, material, verbal, relational, existential, and behavioral. This essay assumed that the sample under consideration has an advanced order between Material and Relational processes. These two assumptions were supported and proven by the data analysis and conclusion (Sameer & al Dilaimy, 2020).

The Beatles are the most well-known rock band in the entire globe. The phenomenon known as "Beatlemania" was started by their enormous popularity. The Beatles were named the best-selling

band by Guinness World Records in 2001 for their accomplishment of selling more than 1 billion units globally. As a result, this essay intended to demonstrate, from the standpoint of transitivity, particularly the process, how language is used in well-known songs by The Beatles. Six different transitivity processes mental, material, verbal, relational, existential, and behavioral proposed by Halliday (1994). The Beatles' ten most well-known songs were chosen for this study. This study differed from earlier research on transitivity to diverse genres of literature because it uses a distinctive data set—popular songs by The Beatles. This study showed how The Beatles use various processes in the lyrical writing of their well-known songs to convey their experiences of the world by directing the process according to the many sorts of processes in the experiential meta function (Harbi et al., 2019).

The material process and its subsystems were discussed in both English and Urdu language in this essay. The information was gathered from the novels *Things Fall Apart* and *Bikharti Duniya*, which were translated into Urdu. The POS tagger tagged corpora for both English and Urdu. After that, the UAM corpus tool's designed method was used to annotate the material process clauses. The first restriction in the results was that several Urdu material processes required circumstances as key elements, but they are not required in English. Second, some relational activities in English were also material processes in Urdu from a semantic perspective. Thirdly, the material process that "passed" had two outcomes while the material process that "failed" only has one outcome. Fourthly, some players who served as the material clause's objectives in English also serve as its conditions in Urdu. Fifthly, while some English material verbs could change their mental counterparts, such as "to see" to "to meet," this is not done in Urdu. Sixth, unlike in Urdu, operative and receptive English material clauses did not use reflexive pronouns as participants or adjuncts. Finally, several Urdu material processes require conditions that were not mandatory in English, and in both Urdu and English, different ideational meta function was observed in this work (Yaqub et al., 2017).

Imran Khan, as a skilled speaker, has been able to shape the way the public thinks about Islamophobia (Arshad et al., 2021). The study aimed to analyze the discourse of Pakistan's Prime Minister Imran Khan, and specifically his views on Islamophobia, using critical discourse analysis. The study argued that political leaders used language as a tool to manipulate the masses for their own benefit and to exploit the public's ideological assumptions. The researchers used a framework developed by Teun van Dijk, which examined the use of language in political discourse and its relationship to power and ideology. The study analyzed a specific speech given by Imran Khan at the United Nations General Assembly in 2019. The researchers aimed to understand how Imran Khan used language to resist the Islamophobic ideology and to explore the various indicators of van Dijk in the speech. The study also examined the speech in the context of Imran Khan's ideological, cultural, and linguistic background.

Imran Khan, the Prime Minister of Pakistan, addressed the UN General Assembly in the current study article. It made an effort to investigate how political speech uses transitivity. Ideational meta function is the theoretical underpinning for this study Halliday's SFL approach. The speech of PM Khan at UGNA is used as a transcription for methodology. The levels of transitivity showed in this work using a quantitative research methodology. Clauses are the fundamental building block of transitivity analysis. A casual model of clauses from the text was taken and analyzed for this purpose. In this study, the topics of Islamophobia, Kashmir, and associated texts are looked at. UAM corpus-based tool was used to observe transitivity investigation. In-depth investigations were conducted into participants, process kinds, and environment. Major findings demonstrated that speakers most typically depict activities and occurrences via the real world through a transitivity system. This essay aimed to show how language study of political conversation can be useful (Mushtaq et al., 2021).

The research analyzed the speech that Imran Khan gave when he became the Prime Minister of Pakistan in 2018 (Hussain et al., 2020). The study investigated different speech acts that were used in the speech and how they were used. A framework called "Speech Act Theory" developed by J.L Austin and J.R Searle, to analyze the speech. The objective of was to understand the different types of speech acts that were used in the speech, such as representative acts, expressive acts, declarative acts, directive acts, and commissive acts. The researcher used both qualitative and quantitative analysis of the discourse to identify these speech acts. The study also examined the overlapping of different speech acts and the use of direct and indirect speech acts in the speech. The findings of the study revealed that Imran Khan used a combination of different speech acts in his speech, with the majority

of them being commissive acts (39.583%) which are speech acts that indicate a speaker's commitment to do something.

Research Methodology

SFL theory was applied in this study (Halliday, 1985, 2000, 2009). The sample was taken out of (Address to the 76th session of the United Nations General Assembly) (see appendix). The methodology used in the current study was both qualitative and quantitative research. The language's experience elements are interpreted for the political discourse analysis. These make it easier to understand how experiences are expressed through verbal expressions. The study used a clause as its unit of experience. In-depth observations were made on clause components that describe experiential functions including process, participant, and circumstances. Process types were also investigated for depth understanding. This paper suggested an ideational meta-function based on functional grammar. Various clauses of political discourse contain data that can be classified according to how similar opinions and ideologies were analyzed through the transitivity process.

Transitivity functions are used in SFL to connect the ideas of grammar to its meta functions. A viewpoint transmitted through the transitivity process. The clause that deals with the transformation of concepts that portray activities, processes, events, and conditions must have transitivity as a crucial component of its experiential role. The clause is used as a major unit while transitivity analysis is carried out using UAM software. For this process, we used the software (Antconc-TagAnt) to create a corpus by inserting a set of clauses from the speech. This corpus-based method is also inspected thoroughly to avoid any vagueness and uncertainty. By finding screenshots of the program analysis, results are presented. Tables were also prepared to show results and UAM findings were inserted to define each process independently.

Data Interpretation

After analyzing the speech of PM Khan, the results of the transitivity process were presented in the form of tables for deep understanding. In the ideational meta function, all the types and sub-types of the processes were examined. Their ratio and percentage were also shown in the pictures for the interpretation of the results. All the types and their description are also mentioned in the below tables.

Grammatical Ranks

Grammatical ranks include participants, processes, circumstances, configuration, and configuration complexity. Below table/1 showed the frequency of all the ranks that are used by PM Khan in his speech at UNO.

Table 1. Grammatical Ranks

GRAMMATICAL-RANK	N	%
- participant	67	27.5
- process	60	24.6
- circumstance	37	15.2
- configuration	56	23.0
- configuration-complex	0	0.0
TOTAL:	220	90.2%

SFL deals with the analysis at the level of the clause. This table showed that total 220 numbers of grammatical units are used by PM Khan which is 90.2% of the whole speech. PM Khan vigorously pointed out all the issues related to Islamophobia by using an accurate sense of grammar to convey his message to UNGA. All the aspects of grammar including participants, processes, circumstances, and configuration depict a vivid idea.

Example

New Delhi has also embarked on what it ominously calls the "final solution" for the Jammu and Kashmir dispute.									
Root									
Actor	Circumstance	Process	Goal						
Circumstance			Goal	Circumstance		Process	Goal		
In the aftermath of 9/11 terrorist attacks, terrorism has been associated with Islam by some quarters.									
Root									
Circumstance			Goal	Process		Circumstance	Actor		

Clause Type**Table 2. Clause Type**

CLAUSE-TYPE	N	%
- material	42	17.2
- mental	6	2.5
- verbal	2	0.8
- relational	2	0.8
- modal	0	0.0
- existential	0	0.0
TOTAL:	52	21.3%

Example

Mr. President, Islamophobia is another pernicious phenomenon that we all need to collectively combat .

TOP		
Carrier	Process	Attribute

The UN Global Counter Terrorism Strategy has recognized these emerging threats .

TOP		
Senser	Process	Phenomenon
		PreMod
		Process

Material Verbs Type**Table 3. Material Verbs**

MATERIAL-TYPE	N	%
- intransitive	3	1.2
- monotransitive	36	14.8
- ergative	3	1.2
- ditransitive	0	0.0
TOTAL:	42	17.2%

The most frequently used verbs which used in PM Khan's speech were material. Doing and happenings include the material process (Haliday & Mathiessen,). The material method pointed out the network of moments during circumstances. Generally, two participants include in the material processes actor & agent (Wang, 2010). The existential process is less discussed in the speech of PM Khan.

Example;

There are four types of material processes transitive, intransitive, mono-transitive, ditransitive, and ergative. The material process showed 42 times in Prime Minister's Speech, which showed that PM Khan is conveying information to the audience. Monotransitive processes are most frequently used in material types in PM Khan's speech.

Relational Verbs Type

The UN Global Counter Terrorism Strategy has recognized these emerging threats .

TOP		
Senser	Process	Phenomenon
		PreMod
		Process

Table 4. Relational Verbs Types

RELATIONAL-TYPE	N	%
- identifying	0	0.0
- attributive	2	0.8
- circumstantial	0	0.0
- possessive	0	0.0
TOTAL:	2	0.8%

Example;

Mr. President, Islamophobia is another pernicious phenomenon that we all need to collectively combat .									
TOP									
Carrier	Process	Attribute							
		DObj							
		Authority	Circumstance	Process	Activity				
						Circumstance	Process		

The processes of being are included in Relational Processes (Halliday, 2009). These processes try to examine the relationships between power and identity. Attributive Processes were most frequently used in relational processes which point out the quality. The circumstantial process referred to the location and the possessive process refers to the ownership of any individual.

The fewer types of processes used by Prime Minister Imran Khan were verbal and mental processes. The reason for this phenomenon is that PM Khan mentioned the daily issues of Islam and also Islamophobia by connecting the daily events and agenda which is why he used material verbs frequently to point out the chain of hypocrisy against Muslim Ummah. The below diagram is also showing the overall percentage of transitivity processes involved in PM Khan's speech at UNGO.

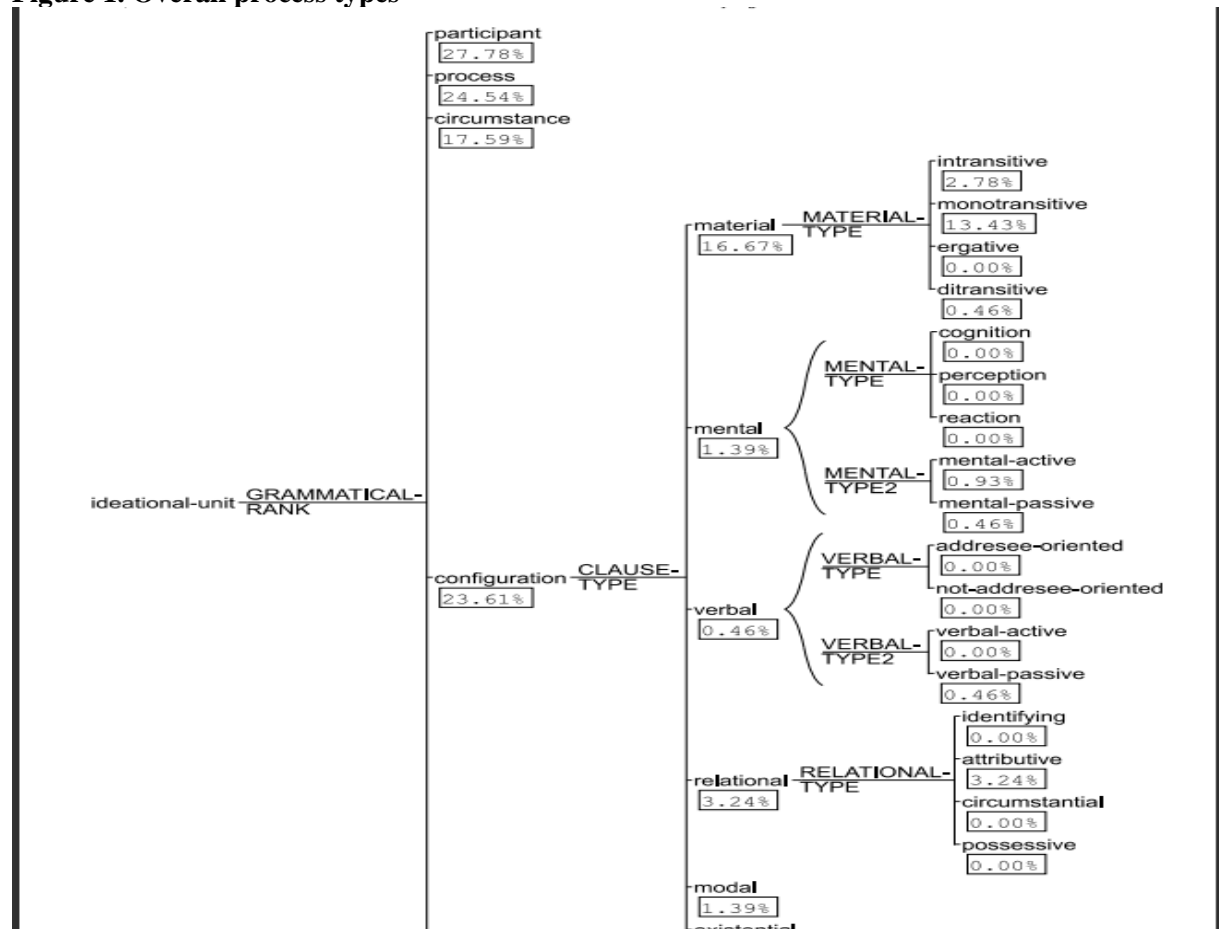
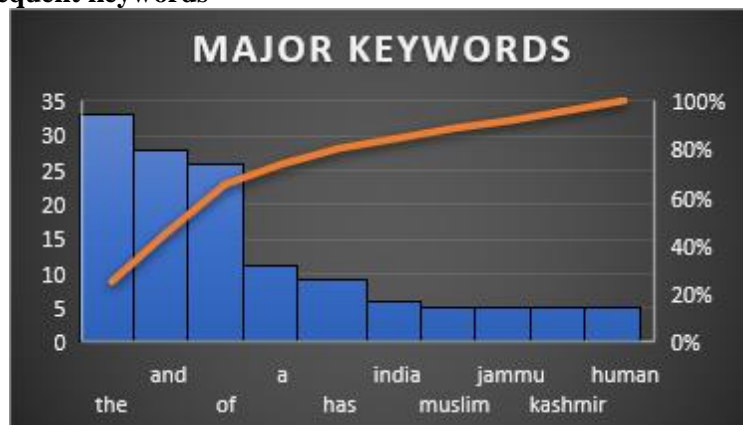
Figure 1. Overall process types

Figure 2. Most frequent keywords

These are the words that were most frequently used by Prime Minister Imran Khan to grab the attention of the world and also the members of the UNGO. PM KHAN pointed out all the major and minor issues of Muslims by focusing on Islamophobia. He condemned all the shaming flaws done by different producers through graphics and movies on the life of Prophet MUHAMMAD PBUH very effectively and in a very convincing way. PM Khan conveyed a very clear message to the whole world that we will not accept any single word on Islamophobia and Islam.

Conclusion/Findings

Systematic functional linguistics (SFL), introduced by Halliday, is used to examine the political address of Imran Khan. On September 27, 2019, when the Kashmir battle had taken two countries to the edge of war, Imran Khan talked to the General Assembly of the UNGO. PM Khan conveyed his ideas in a very ordered manner. He began his address by pointing out climate change and money laundering before turning to the issue of islamophobia and Kashmir. PM Khan enforced that world leaders reflect on this serious issue by using a very clear manner when talking at the UN. The speaker tried to convey his real-world experiences through this discussion. In the speech, the function of ideation was examined. The two processes that are most often used in the discourse are relational and material (Ahmad, 2019). The activities and practices of the speaker are represented by the material process. The corpus-based outcomes showed that there are four main components in the linguistic rank of the ideational component. Participants, process, environment, and configuration are these main components (Qasim et al., 2018). The grammatical ranking is greatly influenced by the participants, process, circumstances, and arrangement. More clausal kinds that have further derivations are regularly heard in Imran Khan's speeches. There are seven different types: existential, relational, mental, verbal, and material (Anjum, & Javed, 2019).

PM Imran Khan can be revealed to be the most leading and significant when using the material process. He tried to instruct the public about the dilemma of the Kashmiri people by using this method to reveal what is taking place there. He frequently used material verbs for this purpose, describing the activities of the DOER and the passage of events to convey his message and information. The addressee declares the DOER's physical activities through clauses. The results showed that PM Khan mostly used material type in his speech at UNGO. Language is a useful element that is used by leaders to produce views and interconnect them with their supporters. This study delivered pieces of evidence for understanding the status of (SFL) in the political genre. Furthermore, it might make it easier for the students to use Halliday's systemic functional linguistics to assess the undergoing aspects of political speech. Students can also further examine the use of the SFL framework in analyzing political speeches. SFL can be a useful tool for understanding how political actors use language to convey their ideas and connect with their audience. Study other political speeches and leaders, and compare the use of language across different speeches and contexts. Analysis of the use of other linguistic frameworks, such as critical discourse analysis, to further understand the relationship between language, power, and ideology in political discourse could also be done easily. Exploration of the impact of the speaker's cultural and ideological background on the use of language in political speeches. This study also opens doors for students to investigate the differences in language use between different types of political speeches, such as speeches given in

different forums, such as the United Nations General Assembly or press conference, and analysis of the impact of the political context on the use of language in political speeches could also be done.

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Appendix

Mr. President,

Islamophobia is another pernicious phenomenon that we all need to collectively combat. In the aftermath of 9/11 terrorist attacks, terrorism has been associated with Islam by some quarters. This has increased the tendency of right-wing, xenophobic and violent nationalists, extremists and terrorist groups to target Muslims. The UN Global Counter Terrorism Strategy has recognized these emerging threats. We hope the Secretary-General's report will focus on these new threats of terrorism posed by Islamophobia's and right-wing extremists. I call on the Secretary-General to convene a global dialogue on countering the rise of Islamophobia. Our parallel efforts, at the same time, should be to promote interfaith harmony, and they should continue.

Mr. President,

The worst and most pervasive form of Islamophobia now rules India. The hate filled 'Hindutva' ideology, propagated by the fascist RSS-BJP regime, has unleashed a reign of fear and violence against India's 200 million strong Muslim community. Mob lynching by cow vigilantes; frequent pogroms, such as the one in New Delhi last year; discriminatory citizenship laws to purge India of Muslims; and a campaign to destroy mosques across India and obliterate its Muslim heritage and history, are all part of this criminal enterprise. New Delhi has also embarked on what it ominously calls the "final solution" for the Jammu and Kashmir dispute. It has undertaken: a series of illegal and unilateral measures in Occupied Jammu and Kashmir since 5th August 2019; it has unleashed a reign of terror by an occupation force of 900,000; it has jailed senior Kashmiri leadership; imposed a clampdown on media and internet; violently suppressed peaceful protests; abducted 13,000 young Kashmiris and tortured hundreds of them; it has extra-judicially killed hundreds of innocent Kashmiris in fake "encounters"; and imposed collective punishments by destroying entire neighbourhoods and villages. We have unveiled a detailed dossier on gross and systematic violations of human rights by the Indian Security Forces in Occupied Jammu and Kashmir. This repression is accompanied by illegal efforts to change the demographic structure of the occupied territory, and transform it from a Muslim majority into a Muslim minority. Indian actions violate the resolutions of the UN Security Council on Jammu and Kashmir. The resolutions clearly prescribe that the "final disposition" of the disputed territory should be decided by its people, through a free and impartial plebiscite held under the UN auspices. India's actions in Occupied Jammu and Kashmir also violate International Human Rights and Humanitarian Laws, including the 4th Geneva Convention, and amount to "war crimes" and "crimes against humanity." It is unfortunate, very unfortunate, that the world's approach to violations of human rights lacks even-handedness, and even is selective. Geopolitical considerations, or corporate interests, commercial interests often compel major powers to overlook the transgressions of their "affiliated" countries. Such double standards are the most glaring in case of India, where this RSS-BJP regime is being allowed to get away with human rights abuses with complete impunity. The most recent example of Indian barbarity was the forcible snatching of the mortal remains of the great Kashmiri leader, Syed Ali Shah Geelani, from his family, denying him a proper Islamic funeral and burial, in accordance with his wishes and Muslim traditions. Devoid of any legal or moral sanction, this action was even against the basic norms of human decency. I call on this General Assembly to demand that Syed Geelani's mortal remains be allowed to be buried in the "cemetery of martyrs" with the appropriate Islamic rites.