

Kashmir Outcry: Unwrapping Humanitarian Crisis in the region



—
SEPT
2019

Conference Report



CONTENTS:

About IICR
01

Concept
Note
02

Conference
Proceedings
03

Info-Graph
04

Speakers'
Profile
05

Session 1
16

Session 2
31

Key Findings
43

Recommend-
-ations
44

Glimpses
51

Press
Coverage
54

ABOUT IICR



Islamabad Institute of Conflict Resolution (IICR) is an autonomous, independent research based think tank which believes in ethics of research. Regular research is conducted with the aim of a deep and insight based analysis in order to resolve various issues associated with peace and conflict at the domestic, regional and international level. IICR has a vibrant team of experts, researchers and scholars who have immersed themselves to make the purpose a success.

Mission

Apart IICR believes in conducting in-depth research keeping research ethics into consideration. Our mission is to conduct an independent and unbiased research to propose sound solutions and policy recommendations to deal with humanitarian and security challenges of Pakistan and the region. In addition, we are closely monitoring China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), its progress and its implications for not only Pakistan but for the whole region.

Goals

- a) To conduct in-depth research on issues concerning Pakistan.
- b) To identify key areas of cooperation especially in the field of security.
- c) To document, disseminate and strengthen peace and conflict resolution efforts through analytical discourse.
- d) To identify, articulate and evaluate conflict issues through research and other academic pillars i.e. round-tables, workshops, seminars, and conferences.
- e) To promote post-conflict rehabilitation while initiating and contributing to local, national, and regional peace and conflict transformation initiatives.
- f) To remain committed to promote core social values, as well as public awareness and practice of constructive conflict resolution.
- g) To enhance socio-economic and security environment through informed dialogue, and debate on key issues.
- h) To critically analyse Pakistan's political, socio-economic and foreign policy challenges and to support efforts to integrate the country.
- i) To integrate youth in research work particularly to conflict resolution and making peace efforts.
- j) To secure friendly and cooperative international system, &
- k) To present actual positive image of Pakistan.

Publications

Monographs, Annual Reports, Monthly Briefs, Special Reports, and Weekly Rundown

Concept Note
National Conference

***Kashmir Outcry: Unwrapping
Humanitarian Crisis In The Region***

The ever-growing pain of Kashmir is coming to an end as Delhi has taken leap of debacle by confiscating freedom of Kashmir. The outcry has erupted across the globe and the voice of Kashmiris would be heard. The question remains as how Pakistan can secure its deep strategic interest in this fiasco and protect the Kashmiri's from oppression? Whatever will be the outcome one thing is sure that Kashmir couldn't be left alone in this rage of agony.

Vicious legal murder of Kashmiris on 5th of August was a sinister act to subdue Pakistan and its efforts to stabilize. Since then Kashmiris are being suppressed from voicing their pain. Living in humanitarian blackout Kashmiri's want to be heard. Pakistan have been advocating the case of Kashmir since the beginning of the issue which has taken robust effect. Since the dawn of uproar in IOK, Pakistan have been unveiling humanitarian infringement. In this regard IICR is determined to conduct a One day conference on burning issue of Kashmir. Through conference IICR is looking forward to recommend ways for Pakistan to maneuver interest in the best way possible. Through which it will be easier to carry out or ploy diplomatic options.

With this endeavor IICR is looking forward to play a vital role of think tanks which is to contribute to policy formulation and decision making process through recommendations from experts. However it is also an attempt to make people aware of despair of Kashmiri people.

Target strata's would be Foreign Dignitaries, Govt. officials, Academicians, Social activists, Academic Scholars and Students, personnel's of international and national organizations and personnel from electronic and print media.

Conference Proceedings

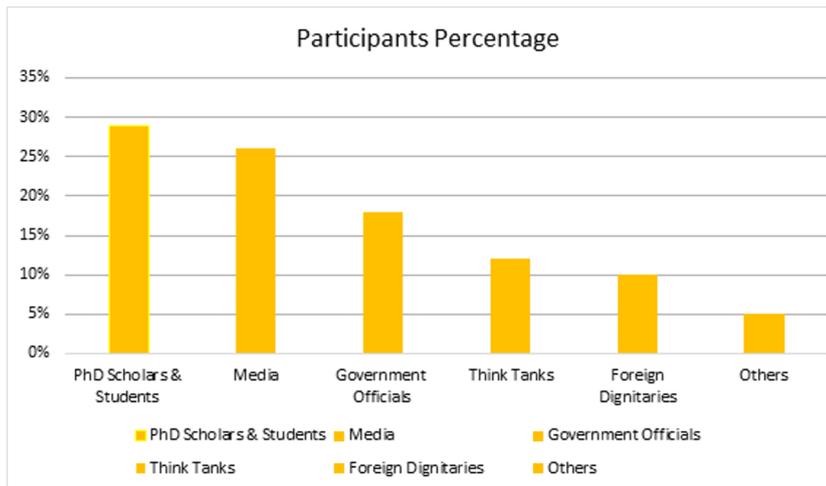
Conference was scheduled to start at 0930 hrs. It comprised of an inaugural session and two working session. First session was chaired by Dr. Rifaat Hussain, Governance and Public Policy NUST. The second was chaired by Dr. Nazir Hussain. Both sessions included esteemed speakers including, Mr. Abdullah Gillani, Amb. Afrasiab Hashmi, Syed Fakhar Imam and Maj Gen (R) Raza Muhammad in first one and Lt. Gen (R) Lodhi, Mr. Ahmer Bilal Soofi, Dr. Amna and Dr. Muhammad Khan in the second one.

Each speaker was given a time slot of around 20-30 mins to enlighten audience.

Dr. Firdous Ashiq Awan, PM's Special Assistant on information and broadcasting was invited as a chief guest. She delivered a speech as well on Kashmir burning issue.

Conference was well attended by eminent foreign dignitaries, including 1st Secretary Britain High Commission, 2nd Secretary of German Embassy, Deputy Head of Mission from Ukraine Embassy, Deputy Head of Mission of Japan Embassy, 2nd Secretary of Sweden Embassy, 1st Secretary of Palestinian Embassy, Ambassador of Azerbaijan, 1st Secretary of Indonesian Embassy, Deputy Head of Mission of Kazakhstan Embassy, Deputy Head of Mission of Romanian Embassy ,govt. officials, academicians, social activists, academic scholars and students, personnel's of international and national organizations and personnel from electronic and print media.

Info-Graph: Participants



29%
**Scholars
& Students**

12%
**Think
Tanks
Rep.**

26%
**Media officials
& Rep.**

10%
**Foreign
Dignitaries**

18%
**Government
Officials**

5%
Others



Speaker's Profile



Ms. Sabah Aslam is the founder and Executive Director of IICR. She served as research fellow in Institute of Strategic Studies, Islamabad. She also served as professional trainer in CDA Training Academy.

She regularly writes for national & international print media. She worked with School of Politics and International Relations (SPIR), Quaid e Azam University as Visiting Lecturer. She also lectures at Peace and Conflict Studies Department, NUML. She is Chief Editor of a current affairs monthly magazine "Optimus". She has supervised 7 MSc and BS Hons. theses. She is also co-author of a book titled Successful Manoeuvring: Five Years of CPEC. She has attended many national and international level conferences and workshops, and seminars in Pakistan and abroad.



Major General Raza Muhammad (retired) has varied Command, Operational and Intelligence experience. He has been an instructor at Pakistan Military Academy, Pakistan Staff College and National Defence University. He served on deputation in Saudi Arabian Army as well.

He has attended Leadership Academy of German Armed Forces Hamburg and did Peacekeeping Course for Decision Makers at Defence Institute of Legal Studies USA.

Before retiring he was Additional Secretary in Ministry of Defence Production. After retirement he was appointed High Commissioner of Pakistan at Mauritius. He also served as Executive Director in Army Welfare Trust Rawalpindi.

He has a Masters degree in War Studies from Quaid-i-Azam University Islamabad and M.Phil. in International Relations from National Defence University, where he is presently registered as PhD scholar in the Department of International Relations. He is Chairman, Islamabad Institute of Conflict Resolution (IICR).



Dr. Firdous Ashiq Awan

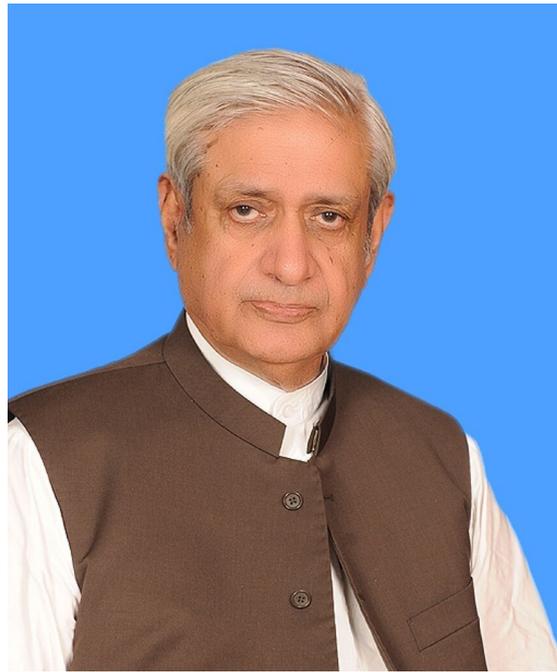
Special Assistant to the Prime Minister on Information and Broadcasting

Dr Firdous Ashiq Awan started her career as a social worker during her student life, which continues to date. She is a medical graduate from Fatima Medical College Lahore. As a young social activist, she represented Pakistan in the Asian Youth Council at Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia) in 1997. In 2000, she was elected Vice President of the World Assembly of Youth for four years after defeating India, and for the first time winning the seat for Pakistan. The World Assembly of Youth is affiliated with United Nations with a representation of 92 countries. In 2002 she was elected a member of the National Assembly for the first time. She headed Cabinet Division from 2002 to 2005 as a Parliamentary Secretary. In 2008 she again won general elections, after defeating the sitting speaker of the National Assembly. She represented her constituency as Member National Assembly for 10 years from 2002 to 2013.

She headed five federal ministries:

- 1.Ministry of Population Welfare.
- 2.Ministry of Women Development
- 3.Ministry of Culture
- 4.Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
- 5.Ministry of Health (now; Ministry of National Health Services, Regulation and Coordination).

In 2013 general elections, even though she lost her seat, she received highest votes in Punjab from amongst the PPP candidates. In May 2017 she joined Pakistan Tehreek Insaf and contested 2018 general elections as a candidate from constituency NA-111 Sialkot; now (NA-72). In recognition of her social welfare services, she was appointed as an Ambassador of International Human Rights Commission - an organization affiliated with the United Nations. She has been working as Special Assistant to PM on Information & Broadcasting since April 2019.



Syed Fakhar Imam was born on 18 December 1942 in Lahore. Having received his basic education at Aitchison College in Lahore, Pakistan and Clifton College in Bristol, United Kingdom, he went on to graduate from the University of California, Davis. From 1968-1969 he served in Central Superior Services of the Government of Pakistan. From 1970-1974 he worked in private sector and was elected Chairman of the District Council in Multan where he served from 1980-1983. From 1981-1983 he served as Federal Minister for Local Government and Rural Development and was elected Member of the National Assembly of Pakistan in 1985 from Multan. 1985-1986 he served as the Speaker of the National Assembly of Pakistan, until taking the position of Leader of the Opposition within the National Assembly from 1987-1988.

He was again elected to the National Assembly in 1990. In 1991 he served as Federal Minister for Law and Parliamentary Affairs and served as Federal Minister for Education from 1991- 1993. He was again a member of the National Assembly of Pakistan from 1997-1999. He served as Chairman of the Local Government Commission in 1982, Chairman of the Literacy Commission in 1983, Chairman of Educational Policy from 1992-1993, and Chairman of the Government Restructuring Commission from 1998-1999. In 2006 he joined the Pakistan's People's Party (PPP) as a Member of the Central Executive Committee. He is currently serving as Chairman of the Special Committee on Kashmir.



Mr. Ahmer Bilal Soofi is the Senior Managing Partner of the firm and the head of its dispute resolution practice. As an Advocate of the Supreme Court of Pakistan, he divides his time between the firm's offices in Lahore and Islamabad. He has more than thirty years of experience in representing the federal and provincial governments, ministerial departments, regulatory bodies, financial institutions, listed and unlisted companies, high-net individuals including prince(s) and other foreign sovereigns on a broad range of contentious matters that include commercial, constitutional, tax, employment, trade, energy and other investment disputes.

He served as the Federal Minister of Law, Justice & Parliamentary Affairs during the caretaker setup in 2013 under whose watch Pakistan completed its first transition of civilian rule from one elected government to another. He is a Member of the Panel of Eminent Persons of OIC and has served as the Chairman of the UN Advisory Committee on Human Rights in Geneva. He regularly advises the government on international treaties, international sanctions, UNSC Resolutions, BITs and other bilateral and multilateral issues related to public international law and is frequently invited to deliver talks at the National Defense College Islamabad, Command and Staff College Quetta, National Management College Lahore, Naval War College Lahore and several other institutes.



Prof. Dr. Rifaat Hussain is a professor, analyst, former anchor and radio personality who served at Quaid-i-Azam University for 36 years. He is currently a professor and Chairman in the Department of Government Policy and Public Administration at Pakistan's National University of Sciences and Technology. From 2003–2005, he served at National Defense University, Islamabad. He also served as the executive director at Regional Centre for Strategic Studies (RCSS) from 2005–2008 in Colombo, Sri Lanka. In addition, Rifaat Hussain had been serving as a visiting professor at the Center for Intl. Security and Cooperation at Stanford University. He was a visiting professor at CISAC, Stanford University for the 2012–2013 academic year. He also served as a visiting professor at the Foreign Service Academy.



Mr. Syed Abdullah Gillani is Convener All Parties Hurriyat Conference, APHC, Representative Syed Ali Geelani. He is also a social activist and highlighting Kashmir home and abroad at different levels.



Lt Gen. Naeem Khalid Lodhi ® was commissioned in the Army on 27 October, 1974. He has a Bachelors in Engineering (Civil). Naeem Lodhi is a graduate of Command and Staff College, Quetta and National Defence University, Islamabad. He also holds a Masters in International Relations. He has served on various command, staff and instructional assignments in his career in the Army, including the important appointments of Directing Staff at National Defence College (now National Defence University) Islamabad, Commander Corps Engineers, Director General Engineering Directorate, Director General Staff Duties Directorate, General Officer Commanding Bahawalpur, General Headquarters Rawalpindi and Corps Commander Bahawalpur. On account of his distinguished military service, he has been conferred the award of Hilal-e-Imtiaz (M). Naeem Lodhi has also served as the Defence Secretary. Previously, he has also remained the Chief Executive and Managing Director of Fauji Fertilizer Co. Ltd & FFC Energy Limited.



Professor Dr. Nazir Hussain is Director School of Politics and International Relations, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad. He is associated with the University since 1985. He has also served as Senior Research Fellow on Middle East at the Institute of Strategic Studies, Islamabad in 2001-2002. He has over 30 years of teaching, research and administrative experience. He has to his credit a Post-Doc Research Fellowship from the French Institute of International Relations, IFRI, Paris-France (May-November 2010). He has Post Graduate Diploma in Conflict Resolution from the University of Uppsala-Sweden (1991). He was Visiting Fellow at the Henry L. Stimson Centre, Washington DC., in summer 2000 working on 'Nuclear Risk Reduction Measures in South Asia', Research Associate with the International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) in 1996-97 working on 'International Humanitarian Law', and Visiting Researcher at the Institute of Political and International Studies (IPIS), Tehran-Iran in summer 1995. Dr. Hussain was Member Board of Governors, Institute of Strategic Studies Islamabad (2017-18), Member Board of Governors, National Institute of Historical and Cultural Research, Islamabad, (2017-2019) Member Board of Governors, Area Study Center for Middle East and the Arab Countries, University of Baluchistan, Quetta (Since 2015), Elected Member Academic Council (Since 2015) and Elected Member Advanced Studies and Research Board (Since 2015), Quaid-i-Azam University.

Dr. Hussain has attended scores of national and international conferences, seminars, workshops and symposiums within and outside the country. He has written extensively on security issues in national and international research journals. He has written more than 70 research articles, including two books; *Strategic Dynamics of West Asia* (2010), and *Defence Production in the Muslim World: Limitations and Prospects* (1989). He has also successfully supervised 10 PhD and 60 MPhil theses; some of which have been published as book/research articles. Dr. Hussain also delivers talks on national/international security affairs at Command and Staff College Quetta, Air War College, Karachi, Foreign Services Academy, Islamabad, Armed Forces War College, National Defence University, Islamabad and many other specialized institutes and organizations of the Government. He has also been associated with the electronic media since 1999. He has hosted various current affairs programs on Pakistan Television (PTV) and ATV, including the live coverage of Agra Summit in July 2001. He has also hosted regular current affairs programs on Pakistan Radio during 2002-2007 and 2013-14. At present, he expresses his views on the electronic media as a security analyst.



Ambassador Afrasiab Hashmi ® joined the Foreign Service of Pakistan in 1984. He has done postings in the Embassies of Pakistan in Washington DC (Third Secretary from 1987-1991) and Beijing (Minister from 2003 to 2006). In between, he served as Pakistan's Alternative Permanent Representative to the IAEA in Vienna from 1997 to 2000. Mr. Afrasiab served as First Secretary in the High Commission of Pakistan in New Delhi (1994-1997). Later, he served as Deputy High Commissioner of Pakistan to India from 2006 to 2009. At the Headquarters in Islamabad, Mr. Afrasiab has been dealing with matters relating to the United States, as Director Americas; and India, as Director General (South Asia). Earlier, he was appointed Staff Officer to the Secretary General, Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Afrasiab served as High Commissioner of Pakistan to Bangladesh from 2011 to 2014. He was also concurrently accredited as Ambassador of Pakistan to Bhutan. Ambassador Afrasiab worked as Additional Foreign Secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, from October 2014 to April 2016. He assumed charge of the Pakistan Mission in Wellington as High Commissioner to New Zealand in April 2016. He is concurrently accredited to Samoa, Tonga and Kiribati. Books written by Ambassador Afrasiab, include, 'US Relations with South Asia and Pakistan- India Interaction-1492-2002,' published in 2000. His 'Encyclopedia' on Pakistan's interaction with China, US and India, was published in 2013. His book titled, 'Ancient and Contemporary Pakistan' was published in 2015.



Prof. Dr. Amna Mahmood, is Head of Politics and International Relations Department, Islamic International University, Islamabad. She studied in Government College Lahore, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, University of the Punjab, Lahore and University of North Carolina, Wilmington, USA, for MA, MPhil, PhD and post-doc, respectively.

She regularly contributes in print and electronic media. She authored the following books: *Emerging Interdependence between China and the US - Trade & Technology Transfers, Government, State & Society in South Asia, External Relations of Pakistan*. She has participated in National and International level conferences, seminars, Round-tables on regional and international issues home and abroad.



Dr. Muhammad Khan has been Head of International Relation Department, in the National Defence University (NDU)-Islamabad until July 18, 2016. He is currently working with Department of International Relations, Islamic International University. He completed his PhD in International Relations from University of Karachi in 2002.

He is the founding member of Faculty of Contemporary Studies (FCS) in NDU, having five departments now. He is also pioneer of the International Relations Dept in NDU. He also established Department of Strategic Studies, Department of Peace and Conflict Studies and Department of Government and Public Policy in the National Defence University, Islamabad. Besides, he acted as pivot in conceptualizing and re-structuring “Institute of Strategic Studies Research and Analysis” (ISSRA)-a national and international think tank.

In recognition of his academic distinction, he was awarded “The Best University Teacher Award” for year 2011-2012 by Higher Education Commission (HEC). Dr Khan has attended and contributed in various national and international conferences, workshops and Seminars on regional and international Issues. Dr Khan has been awarded Civil Award; Tamghai-a-Imtiaz by President of Pakistan on Augusts 14, 2014 for his contributions in academics (research and Teaching) and institution building

SESSION I

First was chaired by Prof. Dr Syed Riffat Hussain of Department of Government and Public Policy at NUST, Islamabad. During the session eminent names enlightened the audience. Mr Sayyid Abdullah Gillani, Representative of Syed Ali Gillani and Convener All Parties Huriyat Conference, juxtaposed Kashmir Issue with that of Palestine and stated that Indian market is the cause of international community's silence. Amb. Afrasiab Hashmi followed him and explained in detail how India was moving from a self-proclaimed secular state to RSS influenced expansionist designs. He also hinted at the role of British in pre-independence era in making India Akhand Bharat. Sitting MNA, and Chairman Kashmir Committee, Mr Fakhar Imam held the Radcliff Award responsible for the cause of Kashmir Issue. He believed that the only way forward towards resolution of Kashmir Issue is to consider the will of Kashmiri people. Maj Gen ® Raza Muhammad, Chairperson IICR articulated that East is going to be the Kibla of economy soon in future. Therefore, the international community specifically west will not make any effort for maintaining peace and stability of the region. According to him, the solution to Kashmir Issue was only political, the government is right in its strategy and this is not the end.



Abdullah Gillani

In order to put "the burning Paradise" into perspective, a brief account of what happened a few centuries back in history is necessary. It was Mughal emperor Jahangir who coined the term "paradise on earth" to describe Kashmir. He was totally smitten with the beauty of Kashmir as he set foot in the land in early 17th century and thus declared.

اگر فردوس بر روئے زمیں است
ہمیں است و ہمیں است و ہمیں است

If there's paradise on earth, it's here, it's here, it's here.

Little did he know that a couple of centuries later the beauty of the land he was speaking in glowing terms about will become a curse for its inhabitants and Indian occupation will turn the paradise into a living hell for them. So here we are, the paradise is burning. Although a storm of discontent and anger had been brewing in Kashmir since the very moment Indian occupation forces arrived there 70 years ago, it exploded in the late 1980s with the Kashmiris collectively deciding to rise up in revolt against Indian rule and since then Kashmir has been on fire.

There is no formula in the playbook of cruelty and tyranny that India has not tried to crush the Kashmiri peoples' resistance. Mass shootings, cold blooded murders, custodial killings, outright massacres, torture, rape, enforced disappearances, illegal detentions, harassment, intimidation ... you name it. For the last three decades, India has been doing all this in Kashmir with absolute impunity. And for all these years Kashmiris have been begging for international attention and intervention but all their cries, pleas and appeals fell on deaf ears. The fact that Kashmir is one of the oldest unresolved disputes on the UN agenda and the UN security council has through several resolutions not only recognized Kashmiri peoples' right to self-determination but has also called for a free and fair plebiscite to resolve the issue, seems to make no difference to the international community.

Today, Kashmir is a tangible embodiment of the largest open prison on Earth. In preparation to implement its fascist designs of stripping Kashmir

of its special status and annexing it, the Indian government headed by extremist Hindu nationalists has imposed a military siege and communications black out on Kashmir. Eight million residents of the Kashmir have been made hostage in their own homes. For the last fifty days, they remain totally cut off from the outside world. They can't step out. Their schools, colleges and universities are closed. Their businesses are shut. Their entire political leadership has been put behind bars, even former chief ministers who have throughout all these years worked as the agents of Indian state and instruments of oppression have not been spared. Thousands of political and social activists have been arrested. Hundreds of youth are being picked up every day from their homes and thrown into torture centres and prisons. More than 10 thousand youth have been arrested in the past month alone and most of them have been flown out of Kashmir and locked up in various Indian states while their families remain totally clueless regarding their whereabouts. Protesters are being showered with tear gas shells, shotgun pellets and bullets. Added to all this, there is now a growing shortage of essential goods like food and medicine. In a nutshell, what we are staring at Kashmir today is a severe humanitarian crisis.

Yet, the international community appears to be unmoved. The UN Security Council discusses the matter but doesn't bother to issue even a formal statement. What does this mean? Does it mean a tacit approval to what India has done? Let the International community be reminded that India's act of annexing Kashmir is not only immoral and unethical but also in blatant violation of International law and shows a complete disregard for India's own constitution. In addition to that, under the current circumstances when tensions between India and Pakistan are running high there can't be any bigger provocation than what India has done in Kashmir. It is the mother of all provocations. When we say Kashmir is a nuclear flashpoint many people tend to think this is blackmail. But, for God's sake, when you have armed forces of two nuclear neighbours standing eyeball to eyeball in the most densely militarized zone on earth, it's a real threat which the world ignores at its own peril.

You can't wake a person who is pretending to be asleep. If despite knowing everything that is happening in Kashmir the international community

chooses to look the other way, there must be reasons for this behaviour. And we know the reasons. We understand that India is a huge market. It is really tempting to reap the benefits this market of a billion plus people offers. But we must consider the cost ... the cost some pay in terms of life and limb and others in terms of conscience. In any case, peace and stability is an indispensable requirement for a market to operate smoothly and efficiently. And as long as Kashmir remains unresolved and the conflict continues peace and stability in this region is destined to remain a distant dream. As for as we Kashmiris are concerned, we haven't given up and won't ever give up. We remain resolute in our determination to take our struggle for justice and right to self-determination to its logical conclusion, with or without the international community's support.

Here are a few verses of renowned Palestinian poet Mahmoud Darwish. Kashmiris and Palestinians share many similarities ... Muslim, occupied, denied of recognized rights and left at the mercy of the occupier. And I assure you that the sentiments expressed in these verses are also the same. Just replace the "Arab" with the "Kashmiri" as I have done. Write down: I am a an Arab (a Kashmiri) Robbed of my ancestors' mountains And of the land cultivated by me and all my children. Nothing is left for us and my grandchildren except these rocks ...Will your government take them too, as reported?

Therefore, write at the top of page one: I do not hate people, I do not assault anyone, But... if I get hungry, I eat the flesh of my usurper. Beware...beware...of my hunger, And of my anger.

Amb. Afrasiab

After having dealt with India for almost 18 years at different capacities and after having lived in Delhi with my family for more than 7-8 years, I would not agree with this characterization. India has



never been a secular country, yes on paper it was but on ground, it was always never a secular country. By contrast, that we are, on paper, an Islamic country but on ground, we know that we are trying to be a Islamic. All this is beside the point what is important that India has changed, we are used to different India for past few decades but now we have India which is totally different. When Gandhi was assassinated in January 1948, there were people who had sympathies with the killer and people who had sympathizes with the assassination. Those who murdered father of nation of India, today they are ruling the country. So, whatever Gandhi stood for, Nehru stood for their idealism, contradicts the way of current government in India. This is something, which I thought we must understand first.

RSS, the party whose activist was Nathu Ram Godse, who assassinated Gandhi was established in 1925 for the Hindu revivalism as the part of the other movements. We, in Pakistan, are trying to look at India from our perspective. There's a need to look at India from their perspective. What is their perspective? Their perspective is if someone is a Hindu pandit, a scholar sitting in Delhi he would have looked at the situation from this perspective. We call India. Everyone else calls India but RSS speakers call his or her country Bharat. Bharat is their ancient Hindu emperor whose name is synonymous with power with expansion. In their view, they see Muslims as infiltrators, intruders and invaders where they came and rule for 800 years. They changed the customs, culture and ambience of Hindu India. They eat meat there are so many other changes which are different, due to which Pakistan was created and Hindu Baharat was divided, rightly or wrongly. This is their point of view. Islam did spread but for different reason, today the population of Delhi in India is 13 percent Muslims. Muslims rule over 800 years then Muslim population should be around 50 Or 40 percent but it never happened.

Before I conclude a word on Modi, I am from Multan I know how hot it is in Multan when u visit Multan in June/July. Modi is from Gujrat, Mr. Jinnah was from Gujrat, Sardar Patel was from Gujrat, Gandhi was from Gujrat, Mehmood of Gazna demolished a temple which was in Gujrat, Raan of Kutch is in Gujrat so many thing Mr. Modi knows that better.

I was reading an article in New York Times 10 years ago by Mr. Pankaj Mishra in which he stated that Mr. Nathuram Godse who killed Gandhi and after the assassination he was executed. Before execution, he made a request to his younger brother, he said that after execution that ash should be dispersed, I quote, in the holy water of the holy river of Indus that flows through Pakistan only. If we, in Pakistan, look at RSS from our own perspective, what is their objective of RSS? A party which was banned 4 times and has deep connection with Hitler, with the Nazis. One is objective and one is desire. If u mix desire with the objective, their objective is Kashmir. This is what they said they would do they would abrogate the article and then their statement according to their perspective what they call AZAD KASHMIR. Their view and they say yes we have to dismember Pakistan. That is not the ultimate objective desire the ultimate desire is to reconvert your future gen to Hinduism that is the main desire and objective which was described by the leaders of RSS but all these are those aspect of India which we normally are not aware of.



Chair

Inability to understand RSS' conception of India, that reminds me of late 30's when the collapse of liberal democracy in Europe just before the rise of fascism. When a lot of people did not pay attention to the Nazi Germany or the rising game of Nazism. Only few years later Europe was faced with the second world war.

Syed Fakhar Imam

1971 was the low point of Pak when Jinnah's Pakistan was divided into two. I think to going back to the history of the continent once the British secure its foots in the region and the power was transferred to East India

company to the British crown after what we call the war of independence and British called mutiny. British under different article of parliament had total control in 1961. It was not really under world war1 when over a million Indians take part and they decided to take us on board. Two political incidents happened one in 1985 when the congress was formed and the other is 1906 when ML was formed. Agha Khan they eland that of participation in the future of what transpired the future of Pakistan and India and other countries. But as the struggle of independence was there the political ethos of the local viz a viz Britain when 25 of GDP was in the hands of Britain. They controlled the oceans of world that's why they ruled. Later on 1914 war and hare their struggle of war to bring people on board begin.

There were two types of two philosophical terminologies. That once India gets independence there will be a unified element which will govern the territory and the other where Muslims would like to maintain their own identity and that struggle created ML in 1906 who were looking ahead than the tools of administration, civil service etc. through which Britain controlled.

Curzon divided Bengal in 1906 but such was the political element from the Hindu side that they forced the viceroy and got it re-unified. Everyone knew what will happen if British leave India. British were clever they have administered through few hundred people. How did they manage that because they evolved a system for their people who were accountable by England? British wanted some sort of balance among the communities.

The WWII stared congress said that the British had not consulted us so we resign. Jinnah decided to be the part of the government and we became part and parcel of the architecture of administration. Then the 46 elections took place and in the constituent assembly of India, the Muslim League emerged as the real representative of Muslims. That was the basis of the creation of the state of Pakistan. India and China used to produce 40 percent of world's GDP before the colonials came to the region. And then when the partition took place China and India were only generating 7 percent of the world's GDP. Within the period of 200 years, that is the amount of resource they had extracted out of our system. When the British were transferring power, tragic part for our country, that they were not fair and neutral. The uneven and unjust partition by the British was the basis of

conflict and Kashmir in particular. We talk about present and future but not past that's why I talked about past 200 years. I keep speech of 11 august 1947 of Jinnah. UNSC has passed enough resolutions in favour of Pakistan and Kashmir, where will of the Kashmiri shall be the deciding factor of their future and that is the dilemma when our PM meets and address UNGA these will be the highlighting points. UN is a successor of LON but it never has done justice. Even the treaty of Versailles could not stop Hitler from rising. RSS has got the same ideology of using unnecessary power on innocent lives and demonize innocent people. Pakistan is a key player in Afghanistan peace process. That's why trump invited IK and other that he can benefit in coming election. Trump is an enigma in politics. I am an optimist I feel that Pakistan has a great potential. It's the leadership we lacked that leadership who could inspire people. We as citizens needs to uplift the social indicators.



Gen ® Raza Muhammad

What we can conclude here is that it was deceit unfair and unjust commission which is currently hindering in peace of South Asia. There are almost 17 Resolutions which were passed and the crux of those resolutions was the right of self-determination. When the world wants they can create east turmoil in a robust manner. They can split Yugoslavia into three countries. And someone could say they were Muslim countries but the only reason that they settled this issue was that Europe was getting effected. And when it came to Sudan, they distributed it into two but

will they do it for Kashmir, for the people of Kashmir.

Pakistan had made many efforts, has shown lots of flexibility to go back to history, and has always been offering peaceful situation. L.K Advani accepted that they were the ones who demoralized efforts. Musharraf talks could have been a turning point in history of South Asia after 1947.

5th August, I term it as the ground zero for Kashmir. It has turned every effort or every step into bringing peace in the region into zero. Just go to back few months, the PM of Pakistan the Chief of army staff and every one emphasized the peaceful procedures. With all the through, PM even went out to apprise Modi in the general election that he will be a strong leader who will be able to resolve Kashmir issue and could be able to play role in bringing peace and harmony in the region. And that is what he has not done. What is being happening in Kashmir is the continuation.

The paradise has been turned into paradox. Kashmir still has rains but not of water droplets but of pallets which pierce through the skin and bones. It still has smell but no longer fragrance, rather smell of explosive and blood. A curfew of 47 days u can imagine in today's world by just spending one day in your home with only basic facilities. Now what will Modi do or world would do. A lot of people say that the policies by our current government is not enough but here is some hope some positivity in America and Europe but nothing much said is explicitly.

In Srinagar High Court, the plea of abrogating 370 was rejected twice. It was said that only that constituent assembly can abrogate the following articles which enacted it. In my personal opinion, Indian Supreme Court presently do not have the guts to go against the wind. Their plan is to continue with curfew and break their will and break them psychologically. He might lure people with some carrots like jobs, money and business but stick will also be there or most of the time will be there. This shall not happen, Kashmiri should not lose hope on us.

Firdous Ashiq Awan:

The hearts of Pakistanis and Kashmiris beat in unison and every Pakistani feels the pain of Kashmiri people facing worst human rights abuses at the hands of over 900,000 Indian troops in the valley. Pakistan will stand

by the besieged Kashmiri people at all cost and would continue its moral, diplomatic and political support for Kashmir cause.

Prime Minister Imran Khan is sensitizing the leadership of international community about the Indian atrocities in Held Kashmir as fascist Indian Prime Minister Modi is a threat not only to regional but entire world peace. During his engagements in the United Nations and his sidelines meetings with world leaders, Prime Minister Imran Khan is exposing the real black face of the Indian government. The time has come that United Nations will have to force India to follow its charter and its resolutions on Kashmir. Imran Khan has informed the world leadership that Kashmir is a flashpoint and due to Modi's jingoism, peace of not only South Asia but entire world could be at stake.

The opposition leaders should shun political point-scoring and work towards the Kashmir cause. Those considering a march on Islamabad should rather dedicate it to the independence of India-held Jammu and Kashmir. The march should be used to condemn Indian atrocities in the occupied valley and shake the world conscience. The political parties should unite to effectively raise the voice of the oppressed Kashmiri people. The time warrants to rise above the political and vested personal interests. For this, the government is ready to take along the opposition to meet challenges the country faces on external front.

There is need of complete unity and harmony among the nation to defeat evil designs of hardline Indian government, which has unleashed unprecedented reign of terror in Held Kashmir on August 5. It is time to set aside all political and personal interests for the sake of national interest. The government is ready to strengthen opposition voice, which should hold march for freedom of Kashmir from Indian yoke.



Unfortunately, in the past Indian narrative of terrorism in Occupied Kashmir could not be countered by previous governments and the international community had a disconnection with real situation of Kashmir. However, the present government of Prime Minister Imran Khan has successfully portrayed the true narrative to the world community. The international community should come forward and play its role for the implementation of the UN Security Council's resolutions on festering Kashmir dispute.

The world hopes that super powers like United States will stand with the suppressed people of Kashmir whose fundamental rights, religious freedom and right to speech have been usurped by occupation forces.

The ongoing United Nations General Assembly session is very important, as this will determine if this august institution supports the oppressed Kashmiris or it has become a silent spectator.

Pakistani Media has also played an important role in highlighting the plight of besieged Kashmiris. I also urge the civil society and the human rights activists to raise their voice for the Kashmiris in a more proactive manner.

Questions and Answers - Session I

Question 1:

Good afternoon an observation or two. I am a retired federal secretary so an observation for Mr. Afrasiab. You said that the Muslim population of Delhi is around 13% which implies that is the essence of Islam and its culture and forced conversions to Islam on the basis of force of the sword did not take place because for the Indian indigenous people the conversions were due to the preaching and teachings of Hazrat Muhiudin Chisti and Nizam ud Deen Auliya and I have personally observed that a lot of local Muslims and even non-Muslims visit their shrines. That was one the observation.

Another, I want to put in front of the Chief of the IICR. In terms of Kashmir, it is Pakistan which has the moral high ground based on which can we not further reinforce it by claiming that we want to conduct a plebiscite on the

AZAD KASHMIR and show the world that we have asked them and gave them free and fair right.

Answer: Mr. AFRASIAB, I totally agree with you. Islam is a religion of tolerance and it talks of tolerance be it for a Muslim or a non-Muslim. But the proponents of RSS do not accept this and their perspective is different. RSS members don't believe so, they have a different perspective. They say Taj Mahal was teju mala and Kabah Shareef was Hindu temple. This is their reality and it their population is also not small in numbers in India. I know they are wrong. You know they are wrong but they say that they are right. If you go to Indonesia you will see that there are no Shrines of Muslim Sufis there or in Malaysia. And by contract in Spain, Islam was there is 711 and slowly it started being collapsed by 1490. Isabella Ferdinand said that the Azaans need to be stopped and that Quran should not be read and people could not pray. After 1492, it took another 200 hundred years to eliminate Islam form Spain. It did not just take 20 or 30 years. There are international aberrations. Then there was a time when Hitler came on the scene and so did Mussolini. And the contemporary diplomatic players are heading in the same direction.

RIFAAT: What additional things Pakistan can do? We need to remember one thing that we live in age of media and whatever we say or claim in the arena of public diplomacy it not only has meanings but also has certain consequences. The people of Kashmir on whom the Indian forces are pursuing a story of violence are looking towards Pakistan with hope and what does PM of Pakistan said let me say tell them while delivering the speech on LOC that not a single person from your side will go towards Kashmir. It is not that it's the betrayal of the cause of Kashmir. On one hand, we say that we are willing to go on all levels for the Kashmiris and on the other hand we give such statements even though I think he was trying to hold Kashmiris on the Pakistani side not cross border but the message it gave to the Kashmiris is something to think about. We were discussing with Gen Naeem Lodhi that what is that that is stopping Pakistan to send convoy of relief good in the presence of media and international relief organization to the Jammu and Kashmir it is obvious that they will begin killing people which they are already doing and if we do not do anything then the violence will continue. So if we

have high moral ground like you said, we need to be doing something substantial on the ground which can affect the Indian calculus vis a vis Kashmir otherwise many speeches are being delivered if we don't consider UN forum valuable then is there a need to speak there. We have to do something unusual in particular to allow the people on your side of Kashmir to help their brothers.

Question # 2

AOA. I would firstly like to add a comment that our PM as well as law enforcement personnel keep saying that if India attacks then we will answer



in full retaliation. But we need to first realize and ask ourselves whether we stand with Kashmir or the people of Kashmir! Raja Farooq Haider said a similar thing. Besides this we have the same policy

since 72 years we present our case in General Assembly and even give our narrative in the international media but it has not done us any good so does that mean that we need to re think our policy.

Answer: UN resolutions on Kashmir are our bases if we leave them then there will be a change in our policy. It is the basis on which Kashmiris' got the right of self-determination. Geo-political realities have their own requirements are not imperfect. Trump participated in Houston rally and the other day which is today he is about to have a conversation with PM Imran Khan. There is no zero sum game in international relations. From the beginning, India desired to become regional power. Superpower controls the

ways, oceans says Henry Kiesinger and Modi wants to create a regional hegemony.

But what we believe regarding Kashmir, maybe there might be few things which need to be improved but our base is still same. Sustainability after 27 Sept is necessary and then we have to formulate how to move further.

Question # 3

There is a narrative by the Indian Defense which was announced by Ajit Doval and even though we have Kulbhushan but we could not build our own narrative. Will we keep on this narrative that they (Indians) are involved in terrorism within Baluchistan just as Ajit Doval announced we failed to build our narrative despite his open claims and Kulbushan's presence. Will we continue to have this same narrative that they kill us in Balochistan and Kashmir, even after their offensive defensive policy. They are being quite successful with this narrative so how will that have any benefit for Pakistan. They are succeeding with this narrative so why should not we say anything to counter their narrative. The people of Kashmir are looking towards us. Various delegation come over here and question us about what are we doing. A Kashmiri leader had torn apart his clothes in front of Maulana Fazl ur Rehman protesting and questioning that will we take any action when they'll be killed.

Answer 1: You've got young, dynamic, vibrant thinking and emotions as well. If I was in your place I would have said the same. But this narrative of yours that for how long we won't do anything is wrong. India got an answer after Pulwama. Has this happened before that India did something and you didn't respond and gave peace a chance by returning their captured pilot. If you are concerned about OIC, see during this one year of diplomacy, the world has started listening to you, previously the world got to hear only one side of the story, there was no counter narrative. We never engaged the international community. This time, the prime minister is against the idea of jihad, the narrative that India had been selling for long. We will decide after UNGA our next strategies.

Answer 2: In my opinion, the options for Pakistan regarding Kashmir issue constraint by the fact that we have become a nuclear state. We are stating a

narrative when we say that Kashmir Issue cannot be resolved through war. This doesn't mean that India will take over Kashmir due to its muscle. For that, Pakistan is employing diplomatic options. We also have other options that we are not using at this time because Pakistan got constraints.

Qustion#4

All these resolutions are mandatory or they are binding if they are binding then why Pakistan don't force through various international forums that is ICJ and etc?

Answer: There has been a recent article by Ahmer Bilal Soofi on UN chapters. This tradition of writing chapter started lately if you decipher the resolutions then all those have proposed an action and that happened also. So we should not confuse k these are Chapter 6 they are under Chapter 7.



SESSION II

The second working session was chaired by Dr Nazir Hussain, Director SPIR, Quaid e Azam University. Celebrated scholars contributed towards this session. Lt Gen ® Naeem Khalid Lodhi discussed connection between Iran, Afghanistan and Kashmir. He also talked about the American, Chinese, Russian and Indo-Pak Interests. International Law expert and Senior Managing partner of ABSCO,pk, Mr Ahmer Bilal Sofi was also part of the session. He discussed the legal aspects of mediation and also, how Pakistan held a high moral ground. Prof. Dr. Amna Mahmood, Chairperson Department of Politics and International Relations, Islamic International University suggested that Pakistan should adopt a hard-liner policy. She was also elaborated the consequences of evacuation of Pak Army from Kashmir region. Brig ® Dr Muhammad Khan of the same university was of the view that the current strategies are not working and there is a dire need for convincing the international community regarding Kashmir cause. He also emphasized at the need of implementation of UN resolutions.



Gen ® Lodhi

The present situation in Kashmir has serious implications. Global key players such as US, Chinese, Russian all have interests in the present

circumstances and are looking at how India and Pakistan will deal with the situation. Moreover, the connection between Afghanistan, Iran and Kashmir is also established. Here are some diplomatic, legal, political, military and psychological implications of the abrogation of Article 370 of Indian constitution, for both, Pakistan as well as India.

Pakistan needs to focus more on its public diplomacy and make the most use of its state-to-state relationships. In addition, it needs to take up the case of Kashmir vehemently in UN. By merging Ladakh and scraping Article 370 and 35A India has already claimed complete control of the annexed territory therefore, Pakistan must help Kashmir. For this the human rights violation by the Indian forces in Kashmir must be brought into light for the UN and ICJ. Indian had altogether changed the political landscape of the region. The Simla agreement, plebiscite in AJK and Giligit Baltistan is nothing more but mere words.

The government is put into exile, therefore, Pakistan and India must come to some consensus for the sake of Kashmiri people. In response to Indian movement of large amount of troops into Kashmiri territory, the clamping down of the valley and ceasefire violations at LOC, the COAS had paid a visit to Ghaznavi. Also, neither the youths are trained for fighting nor the forces are as such moved in such great numbers as much as India have moved.

Psychologically, Indian ministers including defense minister and Army chief are making very aggressive statements. Whereas, Pakistan chose to come up with reason and logic. The statements that come from governmental bodies seem moderate and tend to highlight the human rights violation and Indian atrocities in Kashmir more.

Finally, it seems that Indian wants to eliminate the resistance leadership and plans to subdue Pakistan and tempt AJK to join India. Also, to generate capital by inviting investment from different countries.

Ahmer Bilal Soofi

In 1998, the world witnessed a great upsurge in tensions between Pakistan and India as both tested nuclear devices. The UN Security Council was obliged to take immediate notice. On June 6, 1998, it adopted resolution 1172, calling upon both to resort to dialogue on all outstanding issues, in order to remove tensions. A couple of days earlier, in view of the urgency of the situation, ministers from the five permanent UNSC members had met in Geneva to consider ways to reduce tensions between the two. In a joint communiqué issued after the meeting, they affirmed their “readiness to assist India and Pakistan, in a manner acceptable to both sides, in promoting reconciliation and cooperation. The Ministers pledged that they will actively encourage India and Pakistan to find mutually acceptable solutions, through direct dialogue, that address the root causes of the tension, including Kashmir, and to try to build confidence rather than seek confrontation” [italics added]. They also “undertook to do all they could to facilitate a reduction of tensions between those States [italics added], and to provide assistance, at the request of both parties, in the development and implementation of confidence and security-building measures”.

The UN’s efforts in 1998 towards reducing tensions by encouraging and facilitating Pakistan and India to adopt pacific modes of conflict resolution were fast-paced. In his letter of July 8, 1998, the UN secretary general intimated the UNSC president that the Indian prime minister at that time, Atal Behari Vajpayee, had written to the secretary general on June 30, 1998, expressing his willingness to enter into a dialogue with Pakistan. Similarly, he had also stated in his letter that the Pakistani government was desirous of initiating a dialogue with India to address and resolve all issues between them including the core issue of Kashmir.



Today, after India's unlawful attempt at annexation of occupied Kashmir, New Delhi is facing an unprecedented backlash. It is widely believed that India's unjust action will lead to prolonged armed resistance and movement on the style of the Palestinian intifada, which may draw foreign forces to the maelstrom. There is also the view that worldwide terrorism and jihadi efforts will increase exponentially as the sole effective remedy for the oppressive treatment of the Kashmiris that is perhaps a permanent feature of BJP's government policy.

South Asia is again witnessing the same tensions as in May 1998 and the situation calls for similar treatment. It is therefore useful to assess the continued validity of the June 4, 1998, offer made by the P-5 in which it was categorically undertaken by the P-5 to do all they could to reduce tensions and provide assistance for developing and implementing confidence-building measures. Given the similar intensity of both situations and the resulting danger to international peace and security, that no hesitation should be entertained by the P-5 to initiate sincere efforts so as to honour their pledge of 1998 to take all steps for the maintenance of international peace and security as are in their power.

The 1998 pledge is an old one yet it was made solemnly and without any indication of a time limit. The manner in which it was made, ie by issuing a joint communiqué, speaks of P-5's concern over the security situation in South Asia. It was the seriousness of the situation, which obliged the P-5 to undertake and reiterate their willingness and responsibility under the UN Charter (and independently of it as responsible stakeholders), to make their good offices available.

Pursuant to this request by the UNSC, the secretary general wrote a letter dated July 8, 1998, to the president of the UNSC in which the latter was apprised of the former's labours to achieve a peaceful, conciliatory environment for the parties so that they could sort out their differences. Special mention was made of a letter dated June 30, 1998, addressed by the Indian prime minister to the secretary general in which the former acknowledged India's willingness to start a dialogue with Pakistan; this amounts to an undertaking by the state of India to resolve all disputes through negotiation.

Mention was also made of the willingness of the Pakistani state to enter into bilateral talks; considered formally, the joint willingness of both states to enter into negotiations constitutes a binding agreement on the part of both parties to resolve all issues through bilateral talks.

Time is running out and the situation is fast deteriorating to a state where the stakeholders will lose their confidence in international powers and take matters into their own hands, for better or for worse. It is time for the P-5 to honour their undertaking and facilitate both parties in reaching a peaceful resolution of the Kashmir issue.

Dr. Amna

Kashmir is the bleeding wound of South Asia. People of Jammu & Kashmir were struggling for their rights of determination under the UN resolutions for the last 72 years. India itself took the case to UNSC in 1948. As a result, the Indian held Kashmir was given a special status through article 370 and 35A under the constitution of India. On 5th August 2019, Indian Prime Minister Modi has unilaterally revoked this article 370 without following the due process of amendment to Indian constitution. Pakistan government is fighting the case of Kashmir. However, despite all efforts the world's response is quite passive and disappointing. Except a few voices in favour of human sufferings in Kashmir, no concrete effort is made to lift the longest of curfew in Kashmir till now.



Brig ® Dr. Khan

It is worth observing that, today Pakistan is the only country in the world, which pursues the case of Kashmiris at every regional and global forum through all diplomatic means under which it can maneuver and persuade the international community.

Unfortunately, there has been insignificant or no support at all from the ruling elites of over fifty Muslim countries, some of whom really matter in the international politics with a significant share in the global economy and economic investment.

It is upsetting that, during the current crisis in IOK, where siege, curfew and killings of Kashmiris is the order of day, some of these Muslim states have advised Pakistan to accept the illegal Indian act of annexing the occupied state of Jammu and Kashmir.

The Prime Minister of Pakistan, Mr Imran Khan is in New York, to attend and address the 74th session of the United Nations General Assembly. Owing to illegal annexation of occupied Jammu and Kashmir into Indian Union by India, Pakistan has decided to devote its entire diplomatic maneuvering for the cause of Kashmir during the current session of UNGA.

The major activity includes the address of Prime Minister with UNGA on September 27, 2019, in which he will highlight the current situation in IOK. While Kashmir will be the central focus of Premier and his team during 74th session of UNGA,

In the post August 5, 2019 situation, Pakistan seriously desired to approach the United Nations Security Council (UNSC), make a reference of Indian atrocities to International Court of Justice (ICJ) and submit a draft resolution over human rights violation in IOK at United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC).

UNHRC was perceived as the most plausible option, since this sub organization of UN has already issued two reports on the human rights situation in Jammu and Kashmir in 2018 and 2019. Unfortunately, Pakistan could not submit the draft resolution at UNHRC owing to lack of requisite support of 15 countries.

This runs counter to the statement of Foreign Minister, Shah Mehmood Qureshi, who claimed the support of 58 countries, sequel to his address to UNHRC on September 10, 2019. On this statement of Foreign Minister, Prime Minister Imran Khan even commended these unknown countries.

Either this claim was toll or else these countries were later manipulated by India. Nevertheless, in either case, it puts a question mark on the competence and trustworthiness of our diplomacy and huge diplomatic corps; Pakistan has all around the globe. In fact, Pakistani representative and huge delegates present at UNHRC failed to circulate a text to the UNHRC Secretariat by the deadline of 1 pm on September 19, 2019. This happened despite 'over a dozen members of the OIC were present there as members of the UNHRC.'

The Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), an alliance of over 55 countries, founded in 1969 aimed at collectively highlight and pursue the issues of Muslim world. The OIC states comprise 31.66 million km² areas with 1.82 billion population form 21.0% of the global habitable and 24% of the world population.

The European Union Parliament has taken up the Kashmir issue on September 17 for the first time in 12 years. It was noted that, no one could afford another escalation in Kashmir, therefore, India and Pakistan to seek a peaceful and political solution, respectful of the interests of the Kashmiri population on both sides of the Line of Control.



In British Parliament, there has been heated debate among the pro-Pakistan and anti-Pakistan MPs. Later, it was agreed that, "India and Pakistan are both democracies and sovereign countries, thoroughly capable of looking after their interests. Bilateralism was emphasized in most of the capitals of the world between India and Pakistan over Kashmir.

The reality of the Kashmir is that, it is not a bilateral dispute. It is international dispute, right from the beginning, once India refer it to UNO on Jan 1, 1948. Indeed, India made this dispute as international in 1948 and thereafter, it is continue be an international issue.

Diplomatically, Indian FM Visited over 60 countries to convince the world over unilateral Indian act of doing away with the special status of Kashmir whereas our FM just visited China and Saudi Arabia besides addressing UNHRC.

We in Pakistan have been trying to convince the already convinced masses of Pakistan and AJK through flag marches, demonstrations and domestic seminars. Besides, the UNSC closed door meeting on August 16, 2019 ended without any positive outcome on Kashmir. Some US/ European analysts and bulk of Indian analysts consider that, Modi-Trump Houston rally is an endorsement of India's Kashmir policy.

Then, there has been no resolution from international community (any Organization) or any individual state, condemning the Indian illegal act of siege and curfew in IOK since August 5, 2019 and has noticed as yet. Then, there has been no offer for Humanitarian assistance in IOK; food and medicines at least from any state or organization. There has been a limited concern of Amnesty International (AI) and ICRC.

Prime Minister Imran Khan is serious to pursue the Kashmir dispute at all international forums, however, Pakistan faces serious challenges with the diplomatic pursuits, the diplomatic community of Pakistan has made so far on the Kashmir dispute.

In the absence of an effective diplomatic pursuit by Pakistani diplomatic community, the world is obliged to accept the Indian deceit, rather accepting the ground realities, facing the innocent and besieged Kashmiri masses in IOK.

Dr. Nazir

The Kashmir Crisis after the post Article 370 withdrawal is most precarious and it is the Kashmiri people who are suffering the most out of them. It has been 50 days since the situation of the curfew is prevalent in the

area and there is no justice which has been endowed towards the people. Furthermore, the situation within Kashmir has once again put the Pakistan-India equation a very grave and unstable one.

The issue is complex and it has many layers to it which are not simply political but also militaristic, strategic, security related and most importantly they are legal. There are certain gaps within the system of policy making concerning Kashmir as there is need to see beyond what is happening and plan a bit for the future as well. Currently there is a hue and cry over the Article 370 as it should be but there is also a dire need to expand this vision beyond that.

Furthermore, there is a need to tackle the legal lacunas which need to address by the government which can be utilized by the Indian side for their own benefit. There is an inherent need to look into the way-forward as this is the ripe time to understand that if not now then the Kashmir issue will slowly begin to turn into a festered issue.

Firstly, there is a need to understand that the Kashmiri people have to be given the right of self-determination at all costs and what Pakistan can do in this regard is to fight a political and legal battle in the international forums. Secondly, in the current scenario, with the curfew situation, Pakistan needs to adopt some non-kinetic measures to bring this issue to the international tables. Finally, Pakistan needs to find ways via which it can maneuver the Indian side and bring it to the diplomacy tables because otherwise the generated system of alliances might pave the way for India to out-manuever Pakistan.



Questions and Answers – Session II

Comment: Firstly I would like to add here that the world does not take Pakistan seriously neither on the Kashmir issue nor on any other issue. The day on which India changed this law was the same day when KSA which is Pakistan's ally bought Indian shares of a company Reliance which are worth \$6 billion. I feel that in this respect Pakistan has failed in terms of building its narrative and forming alliances. We have proven that this war is of Pakistan and we will have to fight it ourselves and that we do not have the support or the need of any alliance.

Question 1:

Article 370 or 35A that was about temporary allegiance to India, they revoked it and there were a lot of protests as well. Similarly, they can stand one fine morning and say that Kashmiris can join Pakistan. There is a slogan that is being used for past 22-23 years, yet we as a nation have failed to act according to the situation because we get driven by emotions. At this time the Kashmiris want to stay and stick with Pakistan but in this scenario where Pakistani politicians who raise slogans like 'Kashmir will become a part of Pakistan' are wrong. We call out India for saying Article 370 is its internal matter, yet we ourselves say Kashmir will become part of Pakistan. I met

with a foreigner she said we get confused when one delegation says Kashmir will become Pakistan and the other says k Kashmir wants to be independent. I gave you 100% assurance that Kashmiri wants to live with Pakistan but for that we need to work on our system first.

Answer DR KHAN: Let me quote here the constitution of Pakistan Article 250 of the Constitution of Pakistan very clearly states that Kashmiris will make their own decision and how they wants to live with Pakistan, as a state, as a state with autonomy or whatever. Let me share with you the stance of Pakistan. Pakistan stance is that Kashmir is a disputed territory whose decision is to be made as per the UN resolutions through plebiscite. Pakistan is basically asking for the right of self-determination of Kashmiris.

The slogan you are talking about here is new but the official stance of Pakistan is that Kashmiri should decide their future.

Question 2:

Where it concerns the abrogation of the Article 370, the Kashmiris never fully accepted the Indian Constitution. In their eyes, neither Article 370 nor anything else had to do anything with them. Pakistan is party to the international controversy that is linked to Article 370. India has unilaterally and un-lawfully ended Pakistan's stake in the isse so what can Pakistan do to gain it back.

Answer Gen (R) LODHI: we need to make our own long term and short term objectives in the latest Kashmir case. One short term factor can be that we need to get that article back in the constitution so the humanitarian abuses are minimized. In fact we still have not been able to do so. These should be our 3-4 immediate objectives along with legality of 370. But we need to reiterate the issue of plebiscite



because it might be possible that we put all our force here and in the end the balloon is popped.

(Dr Khan added) we need to see that Pakistan is an actor in this and this cannot be deferred by the Indians unilaterally. Because when this case went to the UN on 1 January 1948 the Indians made Pakistan an actor themselves. Pin the contemporary terms Pakistan and Kashmiri both are signatories. In 1947 when there was a battle against Dogra rule and Azad Kashmir was attained then Pakistan was made a part of this.

Comment: Whatever situation arises there will be allegations on Pakistan of different orts by the Indians. And when the curfew is lifted then whoever will resist they will be killed. Furthermore, when Indian and Pakistani forces will be at daggers drawn then there will be escalation on the borders. If there is an indigenous movement within Kashmir then freedom fighter will retaliate in Defense and its allegation will be on Pakistan as well. State had been defining war on terror as jihad, if you see it like that, it is time state should define arm struggle as well. Apart from this the Kashmiri people are looking at the world along with Pakistan. What we can do is that after 27 September we need to redefine the horizons. If now the hope within the Kashmiri people is broken then there will be more loss. There is no better time than now for the military strategists of the country. If you want to pay any previous debts or support Kashmiris in their survival, this is your chance. Once the people of Kashmir started keeping silence then this will only be prolonged. Lastly there is talk of the slogan, Kashmir will become Pakistan, this discussion needs to be immediately closed as concern should be about the Indian subjugation of Kashmir should be finished

Question 3:

The President of Azad Kashmir was K.H Kurshid who used to be Quaid-e-Azam's private secretary and he used to say that the government of Kahsmir need to be given the observer status in UN so they go there and fight for their own case. Is such an idea possible?

Answer GEN (R) LODHI: 2 rules need to be in our mind and applied which will make things better; ha 1) Kashmiri is the first part 2) in whatever situation, Indian subjugation needs to be ended

Key Findings

In a nutshell, the participants were of the opinion that a plebiscite is the need of time in Kashmir. The future of Kashmir should be decided according to the will of its people. They also highlighted the silence of international community on the Kashmir issue and how there existed a lack of support from them. Additionally, it was also stated that there existed a lack of effective diplomatic prelim to formulate multiple options to pressurize international community. The conference also pin-pointed the urgency of legal strategies to plead the case of Kashmir in International Court of Justice and International Criminal Court.



Recommendations

Keeping in view the discussion, following recommendations were made:

1. The Kashmiris living in Pakistan should be allowed to take relief goods to IOK with the help of humanitarian NGOs. The same can be done by the members of divided Kashmiri families.

2. We must become offensive in putting psychological pressure on the Indian troops in IOK. In order to do that Protest rallies can be organized asking for lifting of India's economic siege of Kashmiris. In order to subdue them by inflicting psychological pain apart from diplomatic moves, Pakistan should withdraw the facility of transit route to India for trade to Afghanistan. It would hurt their economy. Not only this Pakistan should also consider full closure of aerospace for any Indian traffic. Hurt Indian economic interests by banning export of Pakistan to India and Indian Imports to Pakistan.

Our think tanks must continue to hold seminars and conferences on Kashmir on a regular basis in which Maximum no of foreign Ambassadors based in Islamabad, may be invited. Apart from diplomatic maneuvering military preparedness is imperative to put further complicate their thought processes . In any case, the UNSC can pass a Resolution directing India and Pakistan to resolve the issue within a given timeframe, failing which the implementation of its pending Resolutions could be triggered. In case of failure in securing some resolution against India for what it has done in Kashmir by revoking 370 and making whole Kashmiri population hostage, the escalation of arms forces may be only option.

3. Pak should invoke principles of international humanitarian law. According to the Article 3 Common to the 1949 Geneva Convention, it states that : *“In the case of armed conflict not of an international character occurring in the territory of one of the High Contracting Parties, each Party to the conflict shall be bound to apply, as a minimum, the following provisions:*

A. Persons taking no active part in the hostilities, including members of armed forces who have laid down their arms and those

placed hors de combat by sickness, wounds, detention, or any other cause, shall in all circumstances be treated humanely, without any adverse distinction founded on race, colour, religion or faith, sex, birth or wealth, or any other similar criteria. To this end the following acts are and shall remain prohibited at any time and in any place whatsoever with respect to the above-mentioned persons:

- (a) violence to life and person, in particular murder of all kinds, mutilation, cruel treatment and torture;
- (b) taking of hostages;
- (c) outrages upon personal dignity, in particular, humiliating and degrading treatment;
- (d) the passing of sentences and the carrying out of executions without previous judgment pronounced by a regularly constituted court affording all the judicial guarantees which are recognized as indispensable by civilized peoples.

B. The wounded and sick shall be collected and cared for.

Hague Regulations, Art. 23(e); AP I, Art. 35(2); CIHL, Rule 70 which is made part of International Humanitarian law prohibits weapons, projectiles and material and methods of warfare of a nature to cause superfluous injury or unnecessary suffering. In application of this principle, IHL restricts or prohibits certain types of weapon, the effects of which are considered to be excessively cruel regardless of the circumstances, such as blinding laser weapons, expanding bullets and weapons that injure by means of non-detectable fragments.

Keeping these in mind as supporting elements. Pakistan should approach ICC in Hague against Indian war crimes. We must do this with full preparation coupled with hard facts also it would be more impactful that Pakistan should facilitate filling of such cases by Kashmiris. Moreover ICRC and other aid agencies should be mobilized.

4. We should create a special operations headquarters to fight (defensive and offensive) Hybrid War. It should be under NSA with Secys from

FO, Def Min, Finance Div, Interior Min. They should be directly responsible to PM.

As hybrid Warfare is a multi-facets in nature the SOH should further be divided to more sub-divisions. Where extensive research should be conducted which should lead to recommendations.

5. In addition to formal channels of diplomacy, Pakistan should also concentrate on informal diplomatic ways to address the world conscious like sending Parliamentarians to world capitals to seek support for Pakistani standpoint. Moreover Pakistan should also contact the civil society and academia of western world through our own academia and intellectual community to convince them to support Kashmir cause. Since universities in western societies act as think tanks in on one hand and as breeding grounds for future policy makers, on the other. Therefore, their support will be of immense value. AJK assembly could constitute a body to document HR Violations/atrocities being committed in IOK which could be shared with International Community, media and international academia and civil and intellectual community. Furthermore our Missions must continue to work hard in this direction and also chairman, Kashmir Committee should visit important countries to enlighten them with the situation
6. Pakistan should work on expanding its diplomatic, economic and commercial relations to Latin America, Africa and other regions, in addition to its conventional allies, to expand its vote bank in UNGA and other international forums on Kashmir issues. Use law of Occupation and UN Charter provisions to support Kashmiri Resistance against Occupation Forces. United Nations Declaration of Human Rights can be used as a supporting document. Moreover Chapter 6, Article 61 of additional protocol to Geneva Convention 1949 also emphasizes on civil defense. Also Article 63, chapter 6 of additional protocol to Geneva conventions particularly highlights regulations for civil defense in occupied territories. It states:
 - a. In occupied territories, civilian civil Defense organizations shall receive from the authorities the facilities necessary for the performance of their tasks. In no circumstances shall their personnel be compelled to perform activities which would interfere with the proper performance of

these tasks. The Occupying Power shall not change the structure or personnel of such organizations in any way which might jeopardize the efficient performance of their mission. These organizations shall not be required to give priority to the nationals or interests of that Power.

- b. The Occupying Power shall not compel, coerce or induce civilian civil Defense organizations to perform their tasks in any manner prejudicial to the interests of the civilian population.
- c. The Occupying Power may disarm civil Defense personnel for reasons of security.
- d. The Occupying Power shall neither divert from their proper use nor requisition buildings or matériel belonging to or used by civil Defense organizations if such diversion or requisition would be harmful to the civilian population.
- e. Provided that the general rule in paragraph 4 continues to be observed, the Occupying Power may requisition or divert these resources, subject to the following particular conditions:
 - *that the buildings or matériel are necessary for other needs of the civilian population; and*
 - *that the requisition or diversion continues only while such necessity exists.*
- f. The Occupying Power shall neither divert nor requisition shelters provided for the use of the civilian population or needed by such population

There is plenty of Humanitarian and United Nation Resolutions which India is violating. Pakistan should also focus to fight it legally.

Our diplomatic figures should press United Nations to authorize United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) to undertake an exercise to supervise and prevent any human rights violation. Using facts and comprehensive literature Pakistan should also remind all five permanent members of the UNSC of their written pledge to mediate on the Kashmir issue that they had made in 1998. The said pledge is part of the record of the United Nations. Moreover the Secretary General of the United Nations can also appoint a special envoy to supervise bilateral mediation between India and Pakistan.

7. In no case, ceasefire line be accepted as border between Pakistan and India, which may come-up as an option during any third party

mediation, in the days to come. Pakistan cannot compromise over its future; which lays in entire Jammu and Kashmir, rather in AJK and GB only. The people of AJK and GB must be taken into confidence to shed away the misperceptions, created by various political parties for point scoring. Let's not allow any political group to play its politics over the blood of over 123,000 Kashmiris who lost their lives ever since the start of this movement for right of self-determination of Kashmiris. Rather Pakistan should openly hold plebiscite in Azad Kashmir in collaboration with United Nations and other organizations to further strengthen its case and can show international community the will and desire of the Kashmiri people.

8. Kashmir Government in Exile – a legitimate act (India hosts Tibet /Dali Lama Government in exile since 1952). Pakistan can do something like this as well where it can hosts the leadership in Kashmir and regulate Kashmir in indian oppression as well.
9. Authentic articles on Kashmir need to be regularly written and publicized. A comprehensive book needs to be written on the issue of Jammu & Kashmir dispute by eminent intellectuals key areas should be focusing the brutality India is enforcing in Kashmir. All this material on Kashmir may be translated into important world languages and distributed internationally. Traditional support to Kashmiris (moral, diplomatic and political) has kept the issue alive but it has primarily been sustained through sacrifices of Kashmiris. In the face of massive brute force, they need support beyond the traditional to make India realize to come to terms. Traditional support to Kashmiris (moral, diplomatic and political) has kept the issue alive but it has primarily been sustained through sacrifices of Kashmiris. In the face of massive brute force, they need support beyond the traditional to make India realize to come to terms.
10. Outside the UN system, Pakistan can formally or informally accept the invitation of President Donald Trump to act as a mediator for the resolution of this issue. Which in current scenario seems not possible. Pakistan can push some pressure on Washington to intervene diplomatically or militarily. This can be done through using Kashmiri, Sikh, and Pakistani diaspora in the United States.

If not Washington Pakistan can also put some pressure the same way on any other neutral country to undertake the task and be designated as mediator between India and Pakistan.

Recommendations By IICR:

In context to the remarks shared by Gen ® Siddique IICR has also recommended few

“Our response to 5th August – establishment of Kashmir cell in MOFA, setting up of committee to study various options legal, diplomatic and political etc; indicate that we were surprised; despite the fact that the issue had been publicly mentioned by BJP in its election campaign. Why did this happen, hope someone in authority looks into so that we are better prepared when next situation develops.” ~Gen (R) Siddique.

Internal and Youth Mobilizing:

In order to further enhance internal mobilizing, universities offering courses in social Sciences particularly International relations and Peace studies should be equipped with Kashmir cell. It would be responsible for conducting deep and insightful research on contemporary Kashmir issue juicing recommendations as well.

Government bodies including MOFA, ISPR and universities should hold essay contests, Painting Contests, drama and arts competitions theming Kashmir. These competitions should also be promoted on national scale to voice the issue further.

Other than February 5th other dates should also be observed as key days to commemorate the struggle and plight of Kashmir. E.g August 5th should be considered as “Black Day”. As historians continue to debate the precise timing when the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir signed the instrument of accession and the Indian army moved into the state. Any date after 20 October can be flagged as the another black day or something else.

Kashmiris in arms:

To further deepen the impact in international sphere. Few prominent Kashmiri youth accompany our diplomatic missions in United Nations. They should also be promoted to speak for themselves there to make international community realize of the atrocities. Government should make them speak for themselves which will have more impact.

Kashmiri diaspora is widely spread across the world. Government should also mobilize them and channel aid through them as they can put peer pressure on their respective governments and humanitarian agencies.



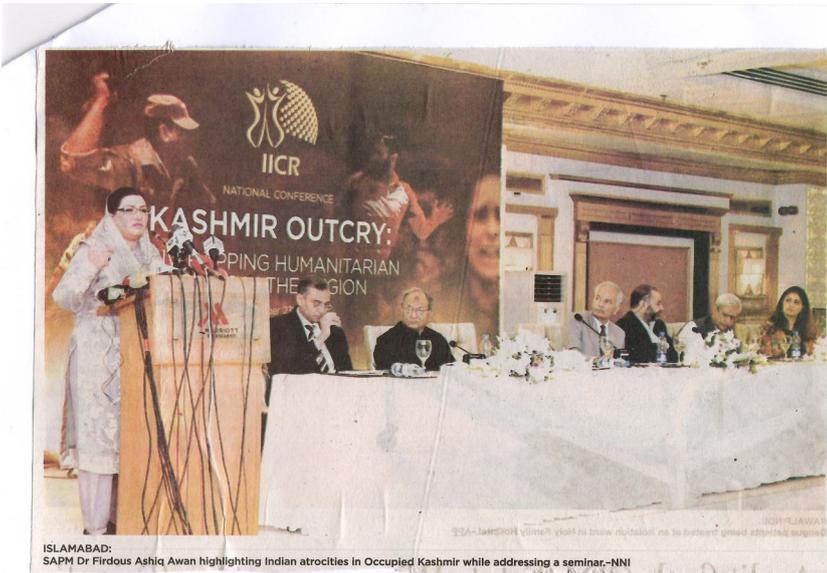
Glimpses







Press Coverage



ISLAMABAD: SAPM Dr Firdous Ashiq Awan highlighting Indian atrocities in Occupied Kashmir while addressing a seminar-NNI

INTERNATIONAL THE NEWS

September 23, 2019

PM Imran sensitising world leadership on Indian repression in IOK: Firdous



ISLAMABAD: Special Assistant to Prime Minister on Information and Broadcasting Dr Firdous Ashiq Awan on Monday said that Prime Minister Imran Khan was sensitising the leadership of international community about the Indian atrocities in Occupied Kashmir as fascist Indian Prime Minister Modi was thrust not only to regional but entire world peace.

Addressing a national conference on "Kashmir outcry: unwrapping humanitarian crisis in the region", she said that during his engagements in the United Nations and his additional meetings with world leaders, Prime Minister Imran Khan was exposing the real black face of Indian government.

She said time has come that United Nations would have to force India to follow its Charter and its resolutions on Kashmir.

She said that Imran Khan has informed the world leadership that Kashmir was a flashpoint and due to Modi's jingoism, peace of not only South Asia, but entire world could be at stake.

She said that hearts of Pakistanis and Kashmiris beat in unison and every Pakistani feels the pain of Kashmiri people facing worst human rights abuses at the hands of over 800,000 Indian troops in the valley.

She said Pakistan would stand by the besieged Kashmiri people of all cast and would continue its moral, diplomatic and political support for Kashmir cause. She said that unfortunately in the past Indian narrative of terrorism in Occupied Kashmir could not be countered by previous governments and international community had disconnected with real situation of Kashmir.

She said that the present government of Prime Minister Imran Khan has successfully portrayed the true narrative to the world community.

She said that there was need of complete unity and harmony among the nation to defeat evil designs of hard line Indian government, which has unleashed unprecedented reign of terror in occupied Kashmir since August 5. She said it was time to set aside all political and personal interests for the sake of national interest.



PAKISTAN TODAY

Firdous urges JUI-F to dedicate Islamabad march to Kashmir cause

BY STAFF REPORTER (LAST UPDATED SEPTEMBER 23, 2019)

ISLAMABAD: Special Assistant to the PM on Information and Broadcasting Firdous Ashiq Awan urged opposition leaders to shun political point-scoring and work towards the Kashmir cause. She was addressing a conference titled "Kashmir Outcry: Unwrapping Humanitarian Crisis in Region" in Islamabad.

In an apparent reference to the Jamiat Ulama-e-Fazl's planned long-march, Ms Awan said those considering a march on Islamabad should rather dedicate it to the independence of occupied Jammu and Kashmir.

She said this march should be used to condemn the Indian atrocities in occupied Kashmir and shake the world conscience.

She called for feeling unity among the country's political parties to effectively raise the voice of the oppressed Kashmiri people.

She said the government is ready to take along the opposition to meet challenges the country faces on the external front.

The special assistant said the Modi government is threatening regional peace and stability by perpetrating atrocities in Occupied Kashmir.

She urged the international community to come forward and play its role for the implementation of the UN Security Council's resolutions on freezing Kashmir dispute.

She said the fascist, neo-fascist Indian leadership should be made subservient to the UN Charter and international laws.

The special assistant said the Kashmiri people are also looking towards the UN General Assembly session whether it acts as a silent spectator on their plight or succeeds in jolting the world conscience.

She said Prime Minister Imran Khan is exposing the evil and black face of Modi government during his interactions with the world leaders in the United States. She said the Kashmir cause is on a priority list of the PM.

The special assistant said "Pakistanis people will always stand by their Kashmiri brethren and forcefully present their stance at international level. She added the relationship between Pakistan and Kashmir is that of a body and a soul.

PM sensitising world leadership on Indian repression in IOK: Firdous

Staff Reporter



ISLAMABAD: Special Assistant to Prime Minister on Information and Broadcasting Dr Firdous Ashiq Awan on Monday said that Prime Minister Imran Khan was sensitising the leadership of international community about the Indian atrocities in occupied Kashmir, as Indian Prime Minister Modi was thrust not only to regional but entire world peace. Addressing a national conference on "Kashmir outcry: unwrapping humanitarian crisis in the region", she said that during his engagements in the United Nations and his additional meetings with world leaders, Prime Minister Imran Khan was exposing the real, "black face" of Indian government. She said that time has come that United Nations would have to force India to follow its charter and resolutions on Kashmir. She said that PM Imran Khan has informed the world leadership that Kashmir was a flashpoint and due to Modi's jingoism, peace of not only South Asia but the entire world could be at stake. She said that hearts of Pakistanis and Kashmiris beat in unison and every Pakistani feels the pain of Kashmiri people facing worst human rights abuses at the hands of over 800,000 Indian troops in the valley. She said that Pakistan would stand by the besieged Kashmiri people of all cast and would continue its moral, diplomatic and political support for Kashmir cause. She said that unfortunately in the past Indian narrative of terrorism in occupied Kashmir could not be countered by the previous governments and international community had disconnected with the real situation of Kashmir. She said that the present government of Prime Minister Imran Khan has successfully portrayed the true narrative to the world community. She said that there was need of complete unity and harmony to defeat evil designs of the hardline Indian government, which has unleashed unprecedented reign of terror in occupied Kashmir on August 5. She said it was time to set aside all political and personal interests for the sake of national interest.

Pakistan OBSERVER

Eyes & Ears of Pakistan Founded by ZAHID MALIK (Sitar-e-Imtiaz) Widely read and trusted Daily



Special Assistant to Prime Minister on Information and Broadcasting Dr Firdous Ashiq Awan addressing the National Conference on Kashmir Outcry: unwrapping humanitarian crisis in the region.

Indian market is cause of world silence on Kashmir: Gillani

Radcliff Award responsible for Kashmir issue: Fakhar

ISLAMABAD: Special Assistant to the Prime Minister on Information and Broadcasting Dr Firdous Ashiq Awan has said that the Kashmiri cause was at the top of Prime Minister Imran Khan's agenda during his US trip. She also said that the prime minister was exposing Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi's neo-fascist agenda as a threat to South Asian peace and stability, as well as the entire world. She said that the present government of Prime Minister Imran Khan has successfully portrayed the true narrative to the world community. She said that there was need of complete unity and harmony among the nation to defeat evil designs of the hardline Indian government, which has unleashed unprecedented reign of terror in occupied Kashmir since August 5. She said it was time to set aside all political and personal interests for the sake of national interest.

Daily COUNTRY NEWS

Vol IX No 261 Muharram 24, 1441 Tuesday September 24, 2019, Rs 15. ISLAMABAD

THE EXPRESS TRIBUNE

THE EXPRESS TRIBUNE PAKISTAN

Kashmir issue leads PM's agenda on US visit: Awan

By Shabbir Hussain Published: September 24, 2019

ISLAMABAD: Special Assistant to the Prime Minister on Information and Broadcasting Dr Firdous Ashiq Awan has said that the Kashmiri cause was at the top of Prime Minister Imran Khan's agenda during his US trip. She also said that the prime minister was exposing Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi's neo-fascist agenda as a threat to South Asian peace and stability, as well as the entire world. She said that the present government of Prime Minister Imran Khan has successfully portrayed the true narrative to the world community. She said that there was need of complete unity and harmony among the nation to defeat evil designs of the hardline Indian government, which has unleashed unprecedented reign of terror in occupied Kashmir since August 5. She said it was time to set aside all political and personal interests for the sake of national interest.

She said that the present government of Prime Minister Imran Khan has successfully portrayed the true narrative to the world community. She said that there was need of complete unity and harmony among the nation to defeat evil designs of the hardline Indian government, which has unleashed unprecedented reign of terror in occupied Kashmir since August 5. She said it was time to set aside all political and personal interests for the sake of national interest.

She said that the present government of Prime Minister Imran Khan has successfully portrayed the true narrative to the world community. She said that there was need of complete unity and harmony among the nation to defeat evil designs of the hardline Indian government, which has unleashed unprecedented reign of terror in occupied Kashmir since August 5. She said it was time to set aside all political and personal interests for the sake of national interest.

She said that the present government of Prime Minister Imran Khan has successfully portrayed the true narrative to the world community. She said that there was need of complete unity and harmony among the nation to defeat evil designs of the hardline Indian government, which has unleashed unprecedented reign of terror in occupied Kashmir since August 5. She said it was time to set aside all political and personal interests for the sake of national interest.

She said that the present government of Prime Minister Imran Khan has successfully portrayed the true narrative to the world community. She said that there was need of complete unity and harmony among the nation to defeat evil designs of the hardline Indian government, which has unleashed unprecedented reign of terror in occupied Kashmir since August 5. She said it was time to set aside all political and personal interests for the sake of national interest.

She said that the present government of Prime Minister Imran Khan has successfully portrayed the true narrative to the world community. She said that there was need of complete unity and harmony among the nation to defeat evil designs of the hardline Indian government, which has unleashed unprecedented reign of terror in occupied Kashmir since August 5. She said it was time to set aside all political and personal interests for the sake of national interest.

She said that the present government of Prime Minister Imran Khan has successfully portrayed the true narrative to the world community. She said that there was need of complete unity and harmony among the nation to defeat evil designs of the hardline Indian government, which has unleashed unprecedented reign of terror in occupied Kashmir since August 5. She said it was time to set aside all political and personal interests for the sake of national interest.

She said that the present government of Prime Minister Imran Khan has successfully portrayed the true narrative to the world community. She said that there was need of complete unity and harmony among the nation to defeat evil designs of the hardline Indian government, which has unleashed unprecedented reign of terror in occupied Kashmir since August 5. She said it was time to set aside all political and personal interests for the sake of national interest.



پاکستان کے 11 مسلمانوں سے ایک وقت شائع ہونے والے اہم ترین اخبار

پاکستان کے 11 مسلمانوں سے ایک وقت شائع ہونے والے اہم ترین اخبار

پاکستان کے 11 مسلمانوں سے ایک وقت شائع ہونے والے اہم ترین اخبار



پاکستان کے 11 مسلمانوں سے ایک وقت شائع ہونے والے اہم ترین اخبار

پاکستان کے 11 مسلمانوں سے ایک وقت شائع ہونے والے اہم ترین اخبار

پاکستان کے 11 مسلمانوں سے ایک وقت شائع ہونے والے اہم ترین اخبار

پاکستان کے 11 مسلمانوں سے ایک وقت شائع ہونے والے اہم ترین اخبار



پاکستان کے 11 مسلمانوں سے ایک وقت شائع ہونے والے اہم ترین اخبار



پاکستان کے 11 مسلمانوں سے ایک وقت شائع ہونے والے اہم ترین اخبار

Advertisement for 'Muslim' magazine, featuring Urdu text and contact information for Ahlul Feroosh Publication.



پاکستان کے 11 مسلمانوں سے ایک وقت شائع ہونے والے اہم ترین اخبار



پاکستان کے 11 مسلمانوں سے ایک وقت شائع ہونے والے اہم ترین اخبار

پاکستان کے 11 مسلمانوں سے ایک وقت شائع ہونے والے اہم ترین اخبار



پاکستان کے 11 مسلمانوں سے ایک وقت شائع ہونے والے اہم ترین اخبار

پاکستان کے 11 مسلمانوں سے ایک وقت شائع ہونے والے اہم ترین اخبار



پاکستان کے 11 مسلمانوں سے ایک وقت شائع ہونے والے اہم ترین اخبار

پاکستان کے 11 مسلمانوں سے ایک وقت شائع ہونے والے اہم ترین اخبار



پاکستان کے 11 مسلمانوں سے ایک وقت شائع ہونے والے اہم ترین اخبار

A CREDIBLE NATIONAL NEWSPAPER

Daily ASIAN NEWS Islamabad

روزنامہ ایشین نیوز اسلام آباد

www.dailiasiannews.com.pk

262

9 جولائی 2019ء، 24 جولائی 1441ھ، 2019ء، 9 جولائی 2019ء، 12 جولائی 2019ء، 262

اسلام آباد روپوشی لاہور گوجرانولہ اسلام آباد اور کراچی سے بیک وقت اشاعت

www.jehanpakistan.pk

روزنامہ جہان پاکستان

7 جولائی 2019ء، 24 جولائی 1441ھ، 2019ء، 10 جولائی 2019ء، 226، 12 جولائی 2019ء



اسلام آباد میں ایشین نیوز کے افتتاحی تقریب کے دوران خطاب کرنے والے ایشین نیوز کے بانی اور مدیر ایف ایچ ایم ایف



اسلام آباد میں ایشین نیوز کے افتتاحی تقریب کے دوران خطاب کرنے والے ایشین نیوز کے بانی اور مدیر ایف ایچ ایم ایف

7 جولائی

اسلام آباد روپوشی لاہور گوجرانولہ اسلام آباد اور کراچی سے بیک وقت اشاعت

روزنامہ ایشین نیوز اسلام آباد

www.dailiasiannews.com.pk

262

9 جولائی 2019ء، 24 جولائی 1441ھ، 2019ء، 9 جولائی 2019ء، 12 جولائی 2019ء، 262

www.dailyausaf.com

روزنامہ اوصاف اسلام آباد

DAILY AUSAF ISLAMABAD

21 جولائی 2019ء، 24 جولائی 1441ھ، 2019ء، 9 جولائی 2019ء، 12 جولائی 2019ء، 275

www.dailysama.com

روزنامہ سما اسلام آباد

DAILY SAMA ISLAMABAD

7 جولائی 2019ء، 24 جولائی 1441ھ، 2019ء، 9 جولائی 2019ء، 12 جولائی 2019ء، 262



اسلام آباد میں ایشین نیوز کے افتتاحی تقریب کے دوران خطاب کرنے والے ایشین نیوز کے بانی اور مدیر ایف ایچ ایم ایف



اسلام آباد میں ایشین نیوز کے افتتاحی تقریب کے دوران خطاب کرنے والے ایشین نیوز کے بانی اور مدیر ایف ایچ ایم ایف



اسلام آباد میں ایشین نیوز کے افتتاحی تقریب کے دوران خطاب کرنے والے ایشین نیوز کے بانی اور مدیر ایف ایچ ایم ایف

7 جولائی

اسلام آباد روپوشی لاہور گوجرانولہ اسلام آباد اور کراچی سے بیک وقت اشاعت

روزنامہ ایشین نیوز اسلام آباد

www.dailiasiannews.com.pk

262

9 جولائی 2019ء، 24 جولائی 1441ھ، 2019ء، 9 جولائی 2019ء، 12 جولائی 2019ء، 262

6 جولائی

اسلام آباد روپوشی لاہور گوجرانولہ اسلام آباد اور کراچی سے بیک وقت اشاعت

روزنامہ ایشین نیوز اسلام آباد

www.dailiasiannews.com.pk

262

9 جولائی 2019ء، 24 جولائی 1441ھ، 2019ء، 9 جولائی 2019ء، 12 جولائی 2019ء، 262

www.dailyausaf.com

روزنامہ اوصاف اسلام آباد

DAILY AUSAF ISLAMABAD

21 جولائی 2019ء، 24 جولائی 1441ھ، 2019ء، 9 جولائی 2019ء، 12 جولائی 2019ء، 275

7 جولائی

اسلام آباد روپوشی لاہور گوجرانولہ اسلام آباد اور کراچی سے بیک وقت اشاعت

روزنامہ ایشین نیوز اسلام آباد

www.dailiasiannews.com.pk

262

9 جولائی 2019ء، 24 جولائی 1441ھ، 2019ء، 9 جولائی 2019ء، 12 جولائی 2019ء، 262

12 جولائی

اسلام آباد روپوشی لاہور گوجرانولہ اسلام آباد اور کراچی سے بیک وقت اشاعت

روزنامہ ایشین نیوز اسلام آباد

www.dailiasiannews.com.pk

262

9 جولائی 2019ء، 24 جولائی 1441ھ، 2019ء، 9 جولائی 2019ء، 12 جولائی 2019ء، 262

22 جولائی

اسلام آباد روپوشی لاہور گوجرانولہ اسلام آباد اور کراچی سے بیک وقت اشاعت

روزنامہ ایشین نیوز اسلام آباد

www.dailiasiannews.com.pk

262

9 جولائی 2019ء، 24 جولائی 1441ھ، 2019ء، 9 جولائی 2019ء، 12 جولائی 2019ء، 262

روزنامہ میٹرو ایچ اسلام آباد

www.dailymetroach.com

8 جولائی 2019ء، 24 جولائی 1441ھ، 2019ء، 9 جولائی 2019ء، 12 جولائی 2019ء، 46

Islamabad Institute of Conflict Resolution (IICR)

Office # 28, First Floor, Executive Complex,
G-8 Markaz, Islamabad