

**Center for Global &  
Strategic Studies,  
Islamabad**



**University of  
the Punjab,  
Lahore**

# **Conference Report**

**Kashmiri Freedom Struggle - A Full Spectrum Review  
after Illegal Indian Annexation on 5th August**

**[www.cgss.com.pk](http://www.cgss.com.pk)**



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Printed in Pakistan

Published in September, 2019

ISBN 978 969 7733 27 9

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## ***Conference Report***

# **“Kashmiri Freedom Struggle - A Full Spectrum Review after Illegal Indian Annexation on 5th Aug”**



**Organized by  
Center for Global & Strategic Studies (CGSS), Islamabad in collaboration  
with University of the Punjab, Lahore on  
8th October 2019**

## **PARTICIPANTS**

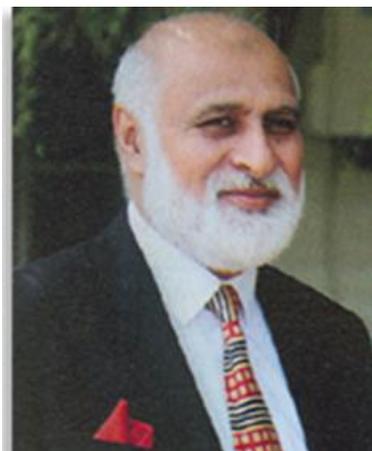
The Conference was attended by almost 730 participants including eminent politicians, scholars, policymakers, and practitioners. Moreover, students from various universities, government representatives, and retired senior armed forces officers, diplomats, law enforcement officials across the country and individuals from the public and private entities also participated in this conference.

## **GUEST SPEAKERS**

- Syed Fakhar Imam – Member National Assembly, Chairman of the Special Committee on Kashmir
- Lieutenant General Khalid Maqbool HI(M), (Retd), Former Governor of the Punjab
- Ambassador Abdul Basit- Former High Commissioner of Pakistan to India
- Professor. Dr. Niaz Ahmad Akhtar – Vice-Chancellor, University of the Punjab, Lahore
- Captain (R) Zafar Iqbal Awan – Additional Inspector General of Police, Punjab
- Brigadier Akhtar Nawaz Janjua SI(M), (Retd) – Senior Member Advisory Board CGSS
- Mr. Aamir Ghauri – Editor, The News
- Barrister Saad Rasool – Advocate High Court
- Major General Syed Khalid Amir Jaffery, HI (M),(Retd) – President, Center for Global & Strategic Studies

## INTRODUCTION OF SPEAKERS

### Professor. Dr. Niaz Ahmad Akhtar – Vice-Chancellor, University of Punjab, Lahore



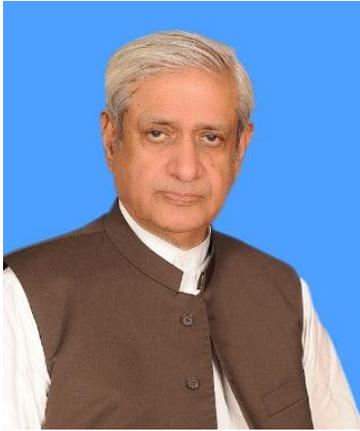
Professor Dr. Niaz Ahmad Akhtar (SI) holds a Ph.D in Chemical Engineering from the University of Leeds, UK. He has done his undergraduate in Chemical Engineering from University of the Punjab. Previously, Dr. Niaz has served as the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Engineering and Technology (UET) Taxila, and as the rector of the National Textile University, Faisalabad. He was also the Director of the Institute of Quality and Technology Management at the Punjab University and is currently working as the Vice Chancellor of the University of Punjab. Dr. Niaz also serves on different boards and committees at the University of Punjab. Dr. Niaz received Sitara e Imtiaz on March 23, 2015.

### Major General Syed Khalid Amir Jaffery HI (M), (Retd) – President CGSS



Major General Syed Khalid Amir Jaffery HI (M), (Retd) is the former Director-General Anti-Narcotics Force. Currently, he is the President of the Center for Global & Strategic Studies (CGSS), Islamabad. He has also remained Pakistan's Ambassador to Bosnia-Herzegovina and served on various commands in Military staff and instructional assignments.

**Syed Fakhar Imam – Member National Assembly, Chairman of the Special Committee on Kashmir**



Syed Fakhar Imam is the chairman of special committee on Kashmir. He was the 11<sup>th</sup> Speaker of the National Assembly of Pakistan. He was educated at Clifton College, England. He remained Member of National Assembly from 1985–1993. He was elected as the Leader of the Opposition in National Assembly and served from 1986–88. He remained Speaker National Assembly from 1985–86, Federal Minister for Local Government & Rural Development from 1981–83 and Federal Minister for Education from 1990–93.

**Lieutenant General Khalid Maqbool HI (M), (Retd), Former Governor of Punjab**



Lieutenant General Khalid Maqbool HI (M), (Retd), remained the Governor of Punjab, from October 2001 till May 2008. General Khalid Maqbool was commissioned in the Pakistan Army in May 1966 in the 1st War Course and posted to Baloch Regiment. He is a graduate of the Command and Staff College Quetta, the National Defence College, Rawalpindi, and the Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California, where he attended the Senior International Defense Management Course. He holds MSc. in Defense and Strategic Studies. He also remained the

Chairman of the National Accountability Bureau.

**Ambassador Abdul Basit– Former High Commissioner of Pakistan to India**



Ambassador Abdul Basit is the Former High Commissioner of Pakistan to India and former President of the Islamabad Policy Research Institute. He joined the Foreign Service of Pakistan in 1982. In the recent past, he served as the High Commissioner for Pakistan to India from 2014 to 2017 and Pakistan’s Ambassador to Germany from 2012 to 2014. He has also served in various diplomatic capacities while being posted at Moscow,

New York, Sana'a, Geneva and London at Pakistan Missions. Ambassador Basit has also served as the Foreign Office Spokesman from 2009 to 2012. Ambassador Basit holds a Master's degree in International Relations from Quaid-e-Azam University Islamabad.

#### **Captain (R) Zafar Iqbal Awan – Additional Inspector General of Police, Punjab**



Captain (R) Zafar Iqbal Awan is a grade 21 Police officer and is currently the Additional Inspector General of Police, Punjab. He has served on various command and staff appointments in Pakistan Police Service (PPS). He is also the recipient of the highest police medal.

#### **Mr. Aamir Ghauri – Editor, The News**



Mr. Aamir Ghauri is a renowned Pakistani journalist who is currently working as the Editor of "The News". From April to August 2008, he was the Director News, Dunya TV, an embryonic news channel in Pakistan. Previously, he was the European Head of The News and Current Affairs for Geo TV. Before joining Geo in March 2005, he worked for both Pakistani and international news media including the BBC, CNN and Aljazeera English. Mr. Ghauri has an MSc in International Politics near & Middle East and Modern South Asia from the London University's School of Oriental and African Studies. Mr.

Ghauri is also the author of "The Divine Destruction", a pictorial commentary of the devastating 2005 south Asian earthquake.

### Barrister Saad Rasool – Advocate High Court



Barrister Saad Rasool is a lawyer based in Lahore. He has an LLM in Constitutional Law from Harvard Law School. He is also a writer for The Nation, and regularly appears in media as a legal expert. Previously, he served as Vice President at Merrill Lynch & Co, New York and currently he is working as Partner at SR – Law Sep 2011, Lahore, Pakistan. He is also a specialist in legal affairs about Kashmir.

### Brigadier Akhtar Nawaz Janjua SI (M), (Retd) – Senior Member Advisory Board CGSS



Brigadier Akhtar N. Janjua, SI(M), (Retd) carries a vast experience of serving in different capacities of Instructional, Staff, and Command/Executive positions during his more than four decades-long and meritorious military service in Pakistan and abroad and now in Corporate Sector. His assignments in Military Service and now in Business Enterprise have afforded him opportunities to be a part of Analytical, Research, Evaluation, Appreciation, Decision Making and Supervision Processes at the highest levels where Excellence of Execution is the norm. He contributes his influential expertise to regional connectivity in public forums around the globe; engaged in different activities, seminars, conferences in the region. He is currently a member of the Evacuee Trust Board (appointed by the Federal Government of Pakistan).

The conference commenced with recitation from the Holy Quran. The host and moderator of the event was Ms. Labbaba Jahangir – Research Assistant CGSS, who welcomed the guest speakers and participants and formally began the proceedings.



**OPENING REMARKS BY PROFESSOR. DR. NIAZ AHMAD AKHTAR**  
**– VICE-CHANCELLOR, UNIVERSITY OF THE PUNJAB, LAHORE**

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Professor Dr. Niaz Ahmad Akhtar expressed his gratitude to the worthy speakers, guests, and students to participate in such a significant conference initiated by the Center for Global and strategic studies (CGSS) with the collaboration of University of The Punjab. He mentioned the incident of 5th August when India revoked the article 35A and 371 of

the Indian Constitution for Indian Occupied Kashmir and imposed the curfew. The people of Kashmir have no access to the information, there are a violation of the human rights and the defilement of the judgments of the Indian Supreme Court and its direction for the Indian political representatives. The United Nations has failed to implement its resolutions over the case of Kashmir.

All the nation of Pakistan stood with Pakistan's armed forces and with the people of Kashmir that they should be given the right of self-determination. The government of Pakistan remained successful in highlighting this issue and the nation is fully activated, the electronic and print media played a vital role in charging the society and the world. The speech of the Prime Minister of Pakistan in the United Nations General Assembly on 27th September is proved as one of the meaningful speech so far as per the international media.

In his speech, Prime Minister Imran Khan has presented the case of Kashmir vigorously. He stated that further actions need to be done at the national as well as at the international platforms. In the global sphere, aggressive diplomacy is required to engage the world to respond to the human rights desecration which is occurring in the IOK. The political and economic interests should be lower to moral values and human rights.

The two dates of 27th February and 27th of September will be rested alive in the history of Islamic countries and in the global domain. The Forces of Pakistan have the motivation of Islam which makes them stronger than the adversaries. It is the requirement of time that the government should send their delegations in numerous states and to the international podiums to present the truth of Kashmir to resolve this dispute with the support of regional and global powers.

The United Nations should come forward and all the resolutions of the UN over the Kashmir conflict should be implemented. Pakistan has an abundance of resources and the utilization of these assets require skilled workers and intellectual abilities to run the country proficiently. Approximately, 63% of our population is below the age of 23, with this human capital we can achieve the desired outcomes.

The national conference which was held in Pakistan in which all the political leadership and imminent media personnel were present, reflects the unity of our nation over the Kashmir issue and the Prime Minister also gave same the message while speaking in the UNGA that all the segments of Pakistan's society are stood united for the Kashmiris, with such determination we will be able to attain the preferred objective.



## Speaker 1

Topic: Overview on Kashmir Issue; Post 5<sup>th</sup> August Scenario

### MAJOR GENERAL SYED KHALID AMIR JAFFERY HI (M), (RETD) – PRESIDENT CGSS



Gen. Khalid Amir Jaffery stated that the Jammu and Kashmir curfew has entered in 63rd day, this is the longest curfew and possibly this may be the world's longest curfew as well. Contrary to Indian claims, the reports which are coming out secretly are highlighting the possibility of genocide, the whole valley is being invigilated. This is the

agenda of the BJP government profoundly.

The history of Kashmir is more or less a tragic one, in 1846 when it was sold to Gulab Singh Dogra by the British for 7.5 million “Nanakshahi Rupees”, which was the currency in those days due to the Sikh government unprecedented in history. In that period the people were sold like cattle, from there the tragedy initiated. Till 1947, there were Britishers and the Maharaja was ruling in Kashmir.

When Pakistan was established, the whole valley erupted because they wanted to join Pakistan but Hari Singh supposedly signed the treaty of accession on 26th October. Indian claims about that treaty have remained doubtful according to the well-known scholar “Alastair Lamb” because that treaty of accession has never been shown to the world.

The Indian policy has always been based on expansion, from 1947 onwards, the expansionist policy of India activated with Occupying Kashmir then spread to Assam, Tripura, and Manipur they were all at stakes and absorbed into India. In 1961 they immersed Goa, and in 1971 an indirect attempt exploded to dis-integrate East Pakistan. Whether it is the Congress government or BJP the particular policy has remained the same. Only the difference is that the BJP government has come out openly and the anti-Muslim rhetoric over which Modi was elected, this is implementing currently in IOK.

He further mentioned that the Indian policy towards Muslims is evident. We must be clear in our perspective that Pakistan was not created from India, there was no sovereign country by the name of India on the 14th of August but it was the British Empire. India came into being on the 15th of August, 1947. Hence, Pakistan was created out of the territory which was then the British Empire. After the 5th of August 2019, Pakistan's government has been fighting the case of Kashmir very impressively. Modi himself internationalize the issue of IOK.

In General Assembly on 27 September, the speech of the Prime minister of Pakistan was historic, and after the speech, the whole western media is looking towards Kashmir. Prime minister Imran Khan covered four basic agendas in his speech and Kashmir was the most important among them. His speech was replete with sincere sentiments and concrete facts. He covered the true fascist face of the Modi ideology of Hitler and RSS.

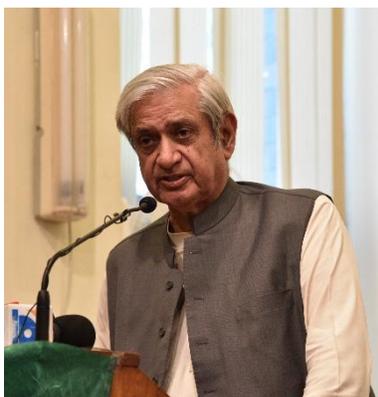
His speech had a positive impact as after that many people rallied their support for the oppressed Kashmiris. Even the Kashmiri people appreciated his stance on this matter and felt that he had fought for them on the forum of UN in the best manner. The Modi being the lifelong member of Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS), is following their agenda. Killing of Gandhi and stealing his ashes on his birth anniversary by RSS shows its true face. The nuclear weapons of India are in the hands of the extremist government. The youth of Kashmir is giving their life for Pakistan. The international community has been criminally apathetic as usual. The only solution for Kashmir is that we have to move according to the UN resolutions, a plebiscite must be held.



## Speaker 2

Topic of Speech. India's Ruthless Grab of Power and the adverse economic impact on the people of Occupied Kashmir

### SYED FAKHAR IMAM – MEMBER NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, CHAIRMAN OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON KASHMIR



Syed Fakhar Imam stated in his speech that to make our narrative more strong we need to strengthen our economy which determines the status of any state. The British Empire was the superpower from 1760 till World War II in 1939, and America emerged after the end of WWII in 1945. This historic background has a direct impact on the Kashmir issue.

The unilateral illegal occupation of Kashmir by India is giving us the opportunity to tell the world the truth of Modi and its aggressive policy that this is not the accession but an occupation because Kashmir is the disputed territory declared by the United Nations Security Council Resolutions of 1948, 1949 and subsequently nine other Security Council resolutions.

He argued that Narendra Modi was the first Prime minister of India who stood in Bangladesh and said loudly in front of the world that India assisted and aided the people to take over East Pakistan. Our Defence forces are fully prepared for all eventualities. As we saw on the 27th of February, the Pulwama incident when Pakistan downed two of the Indian air crafts and we even send back to their pilot within 24 hours but Modi did not learn a lesson from this incident.

After the disintegration of the Soviet Union in 1991, India diversified its policy and strengthen its relations with the USA. In Kashmir, 430 individual violence cases were reported. Narendra Modi is dubbed as the butcher of Gujrat where around 2500 Muslims were killed in his era as Chief Minister of Gujrat.

Tyrannically, India has installed nine hundred thousand troops in Kashmir to pledge the innocent citizens and to overcome the territory. The Kashmiris have become Fearless, Burhan Vani's martyrdom brought a new zeal in Indian Occupied Kashmir. Pakistan's stance is evident

that Kashmir is the disputed territory which was proved when Simla agreement came and the P5 countries have also accepted the disputed status of Kashmir.

The lexicon of Pakistan has proved through the resolution of 48 and 49 of the United Nations Security Council that Kashmir is the undecided area. The Kashmiris are authorized to make up their own minds in determining their own future through plebiscite that is decided in the Security Council resolution on Kashmir.

While US foreign policy is transitional, from many years the US didn't show much concern for Pakistan except the war in Afghanistan. Pakistan's stance over Kashmir is solely based on the UN resolution of initiating plebiscite. The issue of Kashmir should be resolved according to the will of the people of Kashmir. The peace and security of the region depend on the concord of IOK. The UN secretary-general also raised his voice and said that there should be no curfew. The P5 states override the 193 states due to their veto power in UNSC and create the imbalance of power in the inclusive global sphere.

The New York Times has written an editorial for the first time that the future of Kashmir should be determined in accordance with the aspiration of the people of Kashmir, this is the demand which is coming forward and the world will have to take notice in this regard. The powerful elements of American politics have touched the issue of Kashmir for the first time. The 48 MPs of the parliament of the United Kingdom, as well as the Parliament of France, raised their voices that Kashmir conflict should be taken seriously.

China has fully backed Pakistan in the case of Kashmir. Today China possesses an economy of \$14 trillion, while the US is at the rate of \$22 trillion. Moreover, we have to become stronger if we want to win the war of ideology and truth. In this context, the youth of Pakistan can play a decisive role in shaping the destiny of our country.

Time has come for Pakistan to perform in a transparent way to convince the permanent five members, China has totally on board and another four are partially convinced. So far our diplomacy has been reasonably successful, but we need to tread carefully craft or diplomatic strategic places in a manner where we can convince the people because we have a just cause as was the creation of Pakistan but to maintain that nation-state of Pakistan we Pakistanis have to act with dignity, honor, and Justice.

Speaker 3

Topic of Speech: India's Conspiracy of Revoking Kashmir's Special Status – Hidden Agenda and Possibility of Armed Conflict with Pakistan

LIEUTENANT GENERAL KHALID MAQBOOL HI (M), (RETD),  
FORMER GOVERNOR OF PUNJAB



Gen. Khalid Maqbool started his speech by stating that after 5th August 2019, Pakistan has discouraged the narrative of India more strongly at the regional and international platforms. Pakistan has supported the movement of Kashmir. The whole world is appreciating the efforts of Pakistan. Pakistan is defending its own

security because we perceive Kashmir as an integral part of it.

The world is shifting its power system. China is predominantly influencing the unipolar western-oriented world with its economic rise, while west assumes to counter the progress of the Republic of China. In this context, western entities want to sabotage the CPEC and BRI initiative. Pakistan resides a significant position in the new world order. Russia and China both are recognizing the vitality of Pakistan. We must thank our new and old leaders for shaping our foreign policy in the right direction.

But the threatening point is that powers like the US, India, and Israel desire to counter Pakistan to deteriorate the emerging powers like China and Russia. The world is, unfortunately, moving towards the right-wing ideology of ethnicity. Islam-o-phobia is now evolving in states like the US, Poland, etc. The international community remains silent over the drastic issue like the genocide of the Muslims in Myanmar, the conflict in Palestine, and the issue of Kashmir.

The history of Pak-India relations during the previous 70 years has been remained confrontational. India has openly threatened that they would harm us at every level. India is providing funding to terrorist organizations to disrupt our country. The motive behind all these acts is to weaken Pakistan internally that it could not defend itself and even fight for the right of

Kashmir. RSS has evolved under a unique Hindutva ideology. Modi has run his election campaign over the Pulwama issue and hate statements against Pakistan.

Prime Minister Imran Khan has delivered the message of peace in his speech at UNGA. He further argues that the war is not in favor of anyone. Pakistan has enormous opportunities to raise its economy with the help of China. Only Pakistan is standing against the brutalities of the BJP government other states such as Arab countries, Russia and the US are silent over the brutalities of Modi administration. The youth should raise their voices on various social media networking sites. We must integrate our nation internally to fight against the external problems and to achieve victory for the people of Kashmir.



## Speaker 4

Topic of Speech: Ineffective Role of International Organizations in Kashmir Conflict

### AMBASSADOR ABDUL BASIT- FORMER HIGH COMMISSIONER OF PAKISTAN TO INDIA



Ambassador Abdul Basit elaborated that the issue of Kashmir is the major concern of the state of Pakistan. The struggle of Kashmir has its long history and the people of Kashmir are enduring their scuffle by sacrificing their lives. We all know the strengths and weaknesses of Pakistan and we have to increase our diplomatic efforts regarding the Kashmir dispute. Sun Tzu the military strategist of China, had once said that strategy without tactics is the slowest road to victory and tactics without strategy is the noise before defeat.

We have to make a concrete policy in our bilateral relations with other countries. The Indian clout has increased during previous days. The closed-door meeting of the United Nations on the Kashmir issue held on 27th September was based on informal consultations without any documentation and such meeting have no consequences. Our diplomatic efforts need more concentration. The matter of Kashmir should not be used as a political or domestic subject. Our youth is with the people of Kashmir.

Everyone is familiar with the situation, which is predominant in IOK right now, there are a month-long siege and lockdown and more than 10,000 people have been detained, including all segments of society such as lawmakers in the local government, businessmen, academics, women activists, children, etc. People are talking about the possibilities, as we are in a state of War which is different in its kind. The Indian occupied Kashmir has been attacked. There is hostile fire across the line of control, resulting in casualties, injuries, and destruction of property. There is a declared war against Pakistan in the form of proxies that are operating by India.

He further identified that the President of Pakistan showed his concern about the international community and expressed that the international world must stand with the cause of Pakistan. We have to make such kind of strategy which should be constructed while considering the power

and flaws of Pakistan's previous policies. After the Burhan Vani martyrdom, the Kashmir struggle touched another level and the people of Kashmir faced intense violence by the Indian forces.

After the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) session Indian has sped up its efforts to engage the international community and grab the support of the Global world. Pakistan has to make its strategy more cohesive and review its policies more realistically.



## Speaker 5

Topic of Speech. Support of Police in Kashmir Freedom Movement

### CAPTAIN (R) ZAFAR IQBAL AWAN – ADDITIONAL INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE, PUNJAB



He started his speech by highlighting the day of 5th August 2019, when Amit Shah, the Home Minister of India announced that the central government was removing the autonomous status of Indian occupied Jammu and Kashmir. For years, India's Hindu nationalists wanted to curtail the special freedom attained by the Kashmiris. While international human rights groups promptly condemned this action. Hindu radicals celebrated this revocation by projecting it as a peace gesture and opening ways for investment for the Indians in this war-ridden region.

The voice of Kashmiris was curbed as the Indian government cut off all forms of communication. The majority of the political leadership of Kashmir was arrested. Mehboba mufti managed to send out a message just before she was arrested on that particular day, declaring 5th August as the darkest day in the history of Jammu and Kashmir when the Indian parliament snatched away everything from the Kashmiris. Later on, her daughter Iltija Mufti also sent a note to the New York Times, in which she stated that "there is an atmosphere of death looming over us. We are not allowed to go out of our houses. For the first time in 30 years, they have cut the landlines as well. There is no way for Kashmiris to communicate with each other or to know the actual situation. Everybody is in a state of shock and panic".

Capt. (Retd) Zafar Iqbal Awan said that Mehboba Mufti was placed under house arrest for hours before the Indian government made a dramatic announcement of 5th August that it would withdraw Kashmir's special status. She is understood to have been taken to a makeshift jail. About 500 people have reportedly been detained, ostensibly to prevent unrest.

Pakistan launched its forceful diplomatic maneuver and took the issue to the United Nations Security Council. Once again, the Security Council took notice of the volatile situation

surrounding the valley in its special meeting on Kashmir. The Prime Minister of Pakistan convincingly took up the matter of the innocent Kashmiris in the session of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA). He made it clear that Pakistan retains all the options at its disposal for the resolution of the Kashmir issue as per the aspirations of the Kashmiri people.

Furthermore, Capt. Zafar shared his views that the entire nation stands united with Kashmiris. Ironically, the world response was quite passive. Due to the efforts of Pakistan and various international independent agencies, the world is finally realizing the complexity of issues like human rights violations by the Indian forces in IOK and the possible consequences of a war between two nuclear states.

In the concluding part of his speech Capt. Zafar said that we all are in a state of war with India. The young generation can fight this war on the platform of social media and raise their voices for the people of Kashmir. The youngsters of Pakistan are not just our asset but they are the custodians of our country. We being Muslims have a firm belief that life and death are in the hands of Allah and this belief gives us unprecedented strength. The police force of Pakistan is equally ready to support the army in any kind of aggression by the aggressive Indian Forces.



## Speaker 6

### Topic of Speech: Indian Hostility in Kashmir and International Media

#### MR. AAMIR GHAURI – EDITOR, THE NEWS



Mr. Amir Ghauri started his speech by mentioning that the youth bulge of Pakistan is a vital source for the progress of our state and its institutions. The war is the hurdle for economic prosperity and state progression. He argued that if war imposes on Pakistan then it would harm the whole region. The world is witnessing the atrocities of Kashmir for many decades. Pakistan has consolidated the international powers to resolve the Kashmir issue.

He elaborated that the situation of the Muslim countries is worse, people are confronting worst atrocities as the entire world has been observing the wretched syndrome in the Indian Occupied Kashmir. The management of India is now in the hands of Narendra Modi who is considered to be brutal and violent in the case of minorities. His ambition is just to grab the territory of Kashmir and convert the majority of the Muslim population of Kashmir into a minority. Kashmir is burning and the whole world is watching this massacre silently.

While expressing his views, Mr. Amir Ghauri said that Kashmir belongs to the Kashmiri people, it never belonged to India. In this context, India has no right to consider the Kashmiris as Indians. For the First time, the international media is showing concern for the innocent people of Kashmir and raise their voice for the abolition of killings in IOK.

Furthermore, he said that the modification of our narratives is essential and we need to come up with realistic and practical solutions. It is the era of globalization, we require the demonstration of the true image of Modi and the Indian forces to the international community through using the power of social, print and electronic media. Our youth needs to make use of modern technology in a way that it can benefit our cause and our stance while sharing exclusively verifiable facts and figures. Youth have the power to connect with the world. The case of Kashmir is humanitarian in its sense which demands the attention of the people from all over the globe rather than the administrative governments.

While concluding his speech he said that the democratic world and the Pakistani diaspora can be influential in the case of Kashmir. Each and every person can be very helpful in presenting our stance and narrative to the world. So, considering and realizing our responsibility towards the Indian Occupied Kashmir and imprisoned people of Kashmir, we have to raise our voice at every stage and forum till Kashmir's freedom.



## Speaker 7

Topic of Speech: Kashmir Question and Human Rights Framework

### BARRISTER SAAD RASOOL – ADVOCATE HIGH COURT



Barrister Saad Rasul discussed the legal aspects of the Kashmir conflict and shared his views that the political leadership of Pakistan should strengthen their efforts in regional and international domains through solidifying its diplomatic exertions and sending its diplomatic envoys to

various Republics to acquire the support of the world's powers.

He quoted Sun Tzu that “every battle is won and lost before it is ever fought”. We should strategically decide our moves within and outside the region. We need innovative thinking, fresh blood, young politicians, and skilled bureaucrats in our country to get vital results.

In 1949 the people of Kashmir were given the right to decide their fate through their constituent assembly whether they want to stay with India or Pakistan. The article 370 gave the autonomous status to the Indian Occupied Kashmir.

The proper way of making amendments in the article is through the constituent assembly of Kashmir while writing a letter to the Indian President for revisions. The supreme court of India declared that these articles have developed a permeate position. But the Parliament of India dissolved Article 370 without taking the consent of the people of Kashmir. The Indian Occupied Kashmir is in the state of curfew from several weeks.

Pakistan requires the support of the P5 states and needs to realize them that the Kashmir issue is not going to be limited inside the premises of Occupied Kashmir but going to led fire in each and every area of the globe. So this is the responsibility of the international community and the big powers to try to find an implementable framework for the prevalence of global peace and security.

He concluded his speech by stating that Pakistan has a strong case in the legal sphere of action. The Supreme Court of India has already given a verdict of not abrogating article 370 of the constitution of India. One of the verdicts of the Indian Supreme Court is that “the Jammu and

Kashmir state retains the portion of sovereignty” which expresses that Kashmir has the element of independence. Pakistan must also reach out to the venues of the international community to play a critical role in the future for the freedom of Kashmir.

Speaker 8

Topic of Speech. Role of Pakistani Youth in Highlighting the Kashmiri Freedom Movement

BRIGADIER AKHTAR NAWAZ JANJUA SI (M), (RETD) – SENIOR MEMBER ADVISORY BOARD CGSS



Brig Akhter Nawaz Janjua commenced his speech by mentioning that it is the need of the time to understand the core of the Kashmir issue. According to the original plan of partition the princely states had the option to join either India or Pakistan, referendums were conducted for this purpose. The faith of all the states was decided except Kashmir, Junagarh, and Hyderabad. Pakistan needs to make the world aware of the facts of the history of Kashmir by increasing our diplomatic efforts.

He said that Muslims across the world have been suffering for decades. The Muslim states around the world have large reserves of wealth and a great amount of manpower. Addressing the youth present at the conference he said that the youth is the future leaders of Pakistan. Youth needs to follow the Islam teachings and study our religion to act accordingly. The young generation instead of following the West should understand the philosophy of Ghazwa-e-Hind. We need to adhere to our Muslim identity and promote our values.

He stressed upon the notion that we must re-think Pakistan as a strong nation, capable of defending not only geographical territory but its value system anchored in Islam. He asked the students to open their minds to develop critical thinking. Pakistan must endure going to the United Nations Security Council and the human rights council. Pakistan has a legitimate claim in IOK and should not surrender it.

In the concluding part of his speech, he said the youth needs to understand that Kashmir belongs to the Kashmiri people. Pakistan's stance on this issue is simple as the people of Kashmir should be given the right to decide their future according to their own will. Our purpose is not the reimplementa-tion of the article 370 and 35A but the complete implementation of the United Nations Resolutions over the Kashmir conflict.



## QUESTION AND ANSWER SESSION

**Q.1 What legal options government of Pakistan has to counter the Indian government's atrocities in Kashmir?**

**Ans.** We have the option of taking this issue/conflict to the International Court of Justice, by highlighting the human rights violations in Indian Occupied Kashmir. We also have the option of increasing the pressure on United Nations to implement its resolutions. Pakistani diaspora all around the world has the option to file a petition against Modi Administration in the local courts. International law gives the right to other states to help the people fighting for their right of self-determination by providing them with medical aid and other basic commodities. Pakistan can urge the organizations like Red Cross and Amnesty international to come forward and help the Kashmiri people.

**Q.2 What role the international organizations are playing in the current scenario of Kashmir?**

**Ans.** Genocide watch published a report in which it warned about a possibility of a genocide in Indian Occupied Kashmir. United Nations Human Rights Council has highlighted the grave human rights violations in Indian Occupied Kashmir. Amnesty international also condemned Indian atrocities in the valley. Similarly, UN Secretary General twice gave a statement, urging India to lift the curfew.

**Q.3 As youth is the future of any nation, how Pakistani youth can play its role to support the Kashmiri freedom struggle?**

**Ans.** Pakistani youth can play its role at various platforms like social media to highlight the issue of Kashmir. Students who are studying abroad can raise their voice to engage the international community for the resolution of the conflict and to spread awareness about the ongoing situation in Jammu and Kashmir. The need of the time is to bring the real facts in front of the world about the Kashmir Conflict and the youth can play a vital role in this regard.



## **SUGGESTED POLICY PAPER**

*Based on the Recommendations of this Conference*

## **Introduction**

Kashmir after 5<sup>th</sup> August 2019, is facing a brutal form of Indian State terrorism. The people of Kashmir are under curfew and a communication blackout for the last more than two months. After the abrogation of Articles 370 and 35A of the constitution of India by the the Modi regime, which gave Kashmir a special status, the situation in Kashmir is worsening with each passing day. The people of Indian Occupied Jammu and Kashmir are isolated by the Indian regime from the rest of the world. This curfew, whose end nobody knows, is the second-longest curfew in the history of Indian occupied Kashmir; the first lasted for fifty-three days after the death of Kashmiri freedom fighter Burhan Wani. With the curfew, the communication blockade has forced the Kashmiris to live without the basic amenities of life. These acts of the Narendra Modi regime has transformed Kashmir into a place worse than a prison and a concentration camp, where at least the prisoners have access to food, water, and movement.

The prevailing situation in Kashmir has exposed the duplicity and hypocrisy of not only the defenders of human rights across the globe, but it also has unearthed the underlying indifference of the brotherly Muslim countries for the people of Indian occupied Jammu Kashmir. In this emerging scenario, only Pakistan came forward as the only nation that is making every possible effort to end the miseries of the people of Kashmir. With so many economic and social problems at home and persistent security problems at two of its borders, Pakistan is brilliantly fighting for the Kashmir cause in its own capacity. Although, there are some shortcomings after the Indian unconstitutional actions of August 5<sup>th</sup>, but Pakistan exponentially increased its diplomatic offensive against the illegal abrogation of articles of 370 and 35A and intense human rights violations. The paper intends to highlight the

response of the international community particularly the international media organization, the loopholes in the immediate response of the government of Pakistan. Similarly, the new face of India which the world is now observing is also discussed. Likewise, the responsibility of the youth of Pakistan being the future custodian of this country will also be underlined.

The rising trend of hopelessness among the young generation and their predilection of putting the blame of all the ills on the state of Pakistan will also be highlighted. Towards the end, this paper will also suggest and recommend steps that must be taken for not only the successful pursuit of Kashmir's cause but also for preparing our youth for the future battles that they will face.

### **Kashmir in International Headlines**

Immediately after 5<sup>th</sup> August 2019 when the special status of Indian occupied Jammu and Kashmir was removed by the BJP government of India, the international media; print and electronic both did not react promptly to it. After the successful efforts of the state of Pakistan and the prevailing Human Rights situation in Indian occupied Jammu and Kashmir have impelled the attention of the international media and the world community to the grave situation. So far, after many decades the New York Times has not only published an editorial on Kashmir, but it also has published photos of Indian oppression on its front page. The Washington Post and the Wall street journal are also highlighting the unfolding brutalities of Indian occupying forces on the innocent Kashmiris. Similarly, the Turkish media, the press, and electronic media in many Western countries are covering the news related to Kashmir. Now, the issue of Kashmir is discussed in World parliaments, for instance many senior US congressmen including next presidential candidates have raised their voice for the oppressed people of

Kashmir. Forty-Eight members of the House of Common have asked their Prime Minister to take notice of the situation in Kashmir. The French Parliament for the first time has discussed the Kashmir dispute.

With this underlining of the Kashmir issue around the global press and electronic media, although the moral pressure is building on India to lift up all the restrictions and stop the violations of Human Rights. But, apart from the coverage of the international media giants the world governments are not taking any practical steps to pressurize India to end the siege of Kashmir. These states are only observing India with the economic lens because of its huge consumer market. It is a dire need of the hour to further increase the international pressure on the Indian regime to not only lift up the curfew in Kashmir but also agrees to the permanent solution of the Kashmir dispute.

### **Pakistan's Response**

Pakistan responded with a diplomatic offensive in response to the Indian unconstitutional aggression on its jugular vein. In the beginning, the diplomatic efforts were just limited to the telephone diplomacy, but the two visits of the prime minister to the United States brought the Kashmir issue to the international front. In the United Nations General Assembly speech the Pakistani premier spoken eloquently on the Kashmir dispute. Along with that, his engagements with the world representatives on the sidelines of the General assembly session contributed positively to the Kashmir cause. The prime minister of Malaysia, president of Turkey and the foreign minister of China condemned the Indian atrocities and called for the peaceful resolution of the issue.

These condemnations from a couple of world leaders, the United Nations, the United Nations commission for human rights and its council though

contribute to the general debate of solution of Kashmir dispute, but they have not given any concrete roadmap for the peaceful resolution of Kashmir dispute. The gravity of the situation demands the state of Pakistan to move beyond extracting verbal statements from the world community, it is the high time for improving bilateral relations with all possible partners in the international community.

### **Shortcomings in Pakistan's Government strategy after 5<sup>th</sup> August**

The famous Chinese writer Sun Tzu once said strategy without tactics is the slowest route to victory and tactics without the strategy is the noise before defeat. Although, Pakistan has been somehow successful in putting forward the case of Kashmir and highlighting the current plight of the Kashmiri people; in Pakistan's response there is the also visible absence of clarity and strategy. The tactics applied after the August 5<sup>th</sup> also possess some serious drawbacks. The first being that the issue of Kashmir like the previous governments is being used for local political consumptions. The informal and undocumented meeting of the Security Council of the United Nations, which will not have any legal presence in its proceeding is not a diplomatic victory for Pakistan. Similarly, the statements about the meeting of the council of the UNHRC and subsequent passing of the resolution did not make any international or national impact.

Efforts like these for internal political consumption are non-productive for the cause of Kashmir. The international community in general and the Indian state, in particular, take notice of these false diplomatic victories and then used it for their own objectives. It is the duty and responsibility of the state of Pakistan to ensure that diplomatic humiliations like these only for the sake of local political gains should be avoided at any cost. Kashmir being the Juglar vein of Pakistan needs a serious, unambiguous, apolitical, practical

and astute national strategy for its resolution. This window of opportunity provided to Pakistan by the extremist ideologues in New Delhi needed to be capitalized for Kashmir and for the larger national interests of the state of Pakistan.

### **Reasons of Indifference of the international community to our Diplomatic efforts.**

In the realms of international relations, importance and attention to the efforts of an individual nation-state are given on the basis of its bilateral relations with other nation-states of the global community. Pakistan's diplomatic overtures after the illegal annexation of Kashmir by India on August 5<sup>th</sup> has not made any considerable progress either in the organizations under the control of the United Nations neither in those that are outside UN control. One of the main reasons for this inaction is the lack of substance in Pakistan relations with countries other than known world players. There is an urgent need for improvement and reinvigoration of Pakistan's bilateral relations with the members of the world community, particularly those countries which give immense importance to human rights and trade.

India being the adversary and the aggressor of Pakistan is extremely active in pursuing its bilateral relations before and after its unilateral actions in occupied Kashmir. The foreign minister of India Mr. Jay Shankar not only visited several countries after their annexation of Kashmir, but he also stayed back at the United States after the General Assembly session and engaged many think tanks and media organizations. The Indian foreign minister is leaving no stone unturned in setting a narrative against Pakistan. There has

to be some mechanisms and efforts in place to counter the Indian mantra of connecting Pakistan to terrorism and stabilization of its position in Occupied Jammu and Kashmir.

The foreign office of Pakistan and the diplomatic core around the world need necessary stimulation and reformation for this purpose. The future possibility of passing a resolution on Kashmir in the United Nations and other world bodies will hugely depend on this pre-requisite of improved relations with the world

### **The New Face of “Shining” India**

India through its cunning diplomatic strategy and tactics is trying to divert the attention of the international community, but the world community is observing a new face of the Indian regime, the side of India which the world never saw. The global community no longer knows India because of international personalities like Gandhi and Nehru. India is now in the news as it is taken over by religious and racial extremists. Narendra Modi, the man who as a Chief Minister oversight the Pogrom in Gujrat, was barred from entering the United States and United Kingdom for almost 10 years.

This Indian regime obsessed with racial superiority looks beyond its own borders due to the doctrines and ideologies enshrined in their so-called religious texts and it is trying to expand its territory accordingly. The Indian state has annexed states like Assam, Tripura, and Manipur after 1947. In 1961, it also captured Goa. Similarly, in 1971, it also tried to absorb the then East Pakistan into its own territory. The latest example is that of Jammu and Kashmir.

It must be noted that no matter whether the Congress is ruling in India or the Bharatiya Janata Party, their state policy does not change. So, there must

clarity among the masses and the state of Pakistan about the Indian designs regarding Muslims and Kashmir. This BJP regime has openly admitted its involvement in the breaking of Pakistan, Pakistan though pursuing its interests through diplomatic means should also be prepared for any confrontation after the post-curfew situation in Indian Occupied Jammu and Kashmir. Prior to that these expansionist designs with extremist doctrinal grounds should be exposed and identified to the international community with all available means. Nothing productive should be expected from the current Modi regime and appropriate diplomatic, kinetic and political response should be given to any miscalculations.

### **Pakistan's Precarious Internal Situation**

India is being taken over by the far-right and its intentions, actions and statements depict its seriousness in harming Pakistan and its interests, the internal situation and dynamics in Pakistan also seem volatile. In this precarious situation, the people who were once responsible for defending and fighting for the Kashmir Cause are diverting the attention from Kashmir to their pity politics.

Blames and allegations are being made to implicate the Government of Pakistan for compromising on the Kashmir Cause. The ethnic and sub-national movements owing to their threatening and maligning language are also supported by the mainstream political players. Apart from that, the fragile economy is also diverting attention from the Kashmir dispute.

This emerging internal situation will not only seriously impede the state's progress but will also create considerable problems for effective pursual of the Kashmir cause. The state must act to create a national consensus on major political differences along with providing space and careful attention to the

expanding narratives of the so-called human rights movements. Internal impediments like these undermine the national interests and provide favorable ambiance to the enemy of the state to carry out its subversive activities, so along with other efforts, it is indeed an urgent matter for the Government of Pakistan to stabilize its precarious internal political and economic situation.

### **The Responsibility of the Youth of Pakistan.**

The youth of Pakistan will not only carry the affairs of the state in the future, but they also have to fight the case of Kashmir. They would have to strengthen the organs of the state of Pakistan. It is, therefore, very important that they should be aware of the unfolding regional and international environment.

The youth must be aware that the world order is changing and the dimensions of power from a single global power are now diverting to this region. China is a leading player in this global power shift. Pakistan through CPEC will be a decisive factor in this new power structure of the world. Also, Pakistan with its unique strategic location and human resources would also play a major role in the future power dynamics of the world. This context is also important to be realized by the youth of Pakistan in the current internal and external crises. The Kashmir dispute has been deliberately activated to not only roll back the gains of Pakistan in efforts against terrorism but prior to it, efforts were made to destabilize Pakistan through a fifth-generation war. There have been deliberately orchestrated narratives and efforts from within and outside to inject pessimism among the youth of Pakistan.

The youth must be aware of the fact that many nations, for instance, Syria, Iraq, Libya, and Afghanistan have been turned into rubbles by various

internal and external hostile forces. Pakistan also faced the same situation, but have successfully averted every threat to its existence. Those who were involved in these nefarious designs are the same actors who have now unleashed havoc in Occupied Jammu and Kashmir. It is, therefore, the prime responsibility of the young generation to confront these forces in whatever capacity they could.

The youth should also understand the current resistance and struggle in Indian Occupied Jammu and Kashmir is completely different from those of the past ones. This resistance is now put up by the youth, whose parents saw the inhumane behavior of the Indian regime in the form of torture, rape, and illegal detention in the early 90s. This indigenous armed struggle against the occupied forces of India is in no way comparable to terrorism or extremism. It is, therefore, the duty of the current generation to stick fast to the principles of Unity, Faith, and Discipline.

The state has to carefully identify and teach these sensitivities to the young generation of Pakistan so that they could individually counter the competing narratives in their own capacities. Some segments of the youth have also been brainwashed by some subversive elements with Anti-Forces narratives in the past few years. It is the responsibility of all the stakeholders within the state of Pakistan to make practical and viable efforts in bringing back that portion of the youth into the national mainstream.

### **Suggestions and recommendations**

1. The Kashmir Cell formed by the Government in the Foreign Office of Pakistan has so far held only one meeting. It was decided in its first meeting that a road map for one year will be made in the coming engagements. If the

Government of Pakistan intends to obtain tangible results regarding Indian occupied Jammu and Kashmir, it is suggested to consider the following steps:

- a. The Government of Pakistan must appoint a competent serving or a retired career diplomat, who possess knowledge and experience over Kashmir to head the Kashmir cell.
  - b. This cell should clearly define its roadmap on an immediate basis and start engaging the international community.
  - c. The Kashmir Cell should invite international media and other members of Parliaments of various countries to the Azad Jammu and Kashmir and gave them detail briefings on the situation in Indian occupied Jammu and Kashmir.
  - d. The Kashmir Cell should be made responsible to collect instances of violence in Indian Occupied Jammu & Kashmir after August 5<sup>th</sup> and send to the legal divisions of various responsible states.
2. Owing to the evolving internal political situation of the country, the government engagement in local political strife will visibly damage the current debate about Indian occupied Jammu and Kashmir. The ambience thus created will also provide ample opportunity to the hostile forces for destabilization. For this purpose
- a. The Government of Pakistan should ensure the accountability of all those who used the legal offices of the state of Pakistan related to Kashmir dispute for their personal benefits. The progress they made during their tenures and the cost it took should be presented to the nation on earliest basis.

- b. The Government of Pakistan must also convey the expected agitating forces to avoid the politicization of the Kashmir issue for local political consumption.
  - c. Similarly, the Government must also ensure that the political disturbance should not lead to chaos across the country. For these purposes, the electronic and print media should be advised to not give continuous courage to all subversive elements.
  - d. The state should support and initiate steps for creating a national consensus over the Kashmir issue. For this purpose, a national dialogue conference for all the political forces, the executive and the judiciary should be arranged to obtain valuable inputs.
  - e. Any use of force and subsequent damage will divert the debate from Kashmir to local politics.
3. As there were visible shortcomings and a sense of ambiguity in the Government's initial response to the Indian abrogation of articles 370 and 35A, therefore, learned diplomats suggest that:
- a. The Government of Pakistan should carve a clear strategy for Kashmir and avoid using the issue of Kashmir for local political consumption.
  - b. The people of Pakistan should not be pampered by presenting minute diplomatic achievements as huge victories.
  - c. The Government of Pakistan must also move beyond the telephone diplomacy and just like the Indian Foreign Office, initiate practical steps to put forward the perspective of Pakistan to the World.
  - d. For successful foreign diplomacy and bilateral relations with emerging and developing powers, the reformation and reshuffle of the foreign office of Pakistan is the need of the hour.

- e. The gravity of the situation requires the presence of best diplomatic minds in the Foreign Office of Pakistan. For this purpose, competent officers from the diplomatic core should be transferred to important nations with the objective of improving Pakistan's bilateral relations with the target nations.
4. Due to the emerging norm among masses of putting the blame of all foreign policy failures on state institutions, the Government of Pakistan while taking future policy decisions on Indian occupied Jammu Kashmir, neighboring and Islamic countries, should :
    - a. Include all the relevant stakeholders in the policymaking process. For this purpose, the inputs from academic experts and students of International relations and Political sciences should be taken.
    - b. Similarly, foreign policy decisions regarding Iran, India, and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia must be taken in consultation with the parliament and all the necessary stakeholders.
    - c. As a growing number of educated youth target the institutions of the states, particularly the Pakistan Army for its involvement in the Policymaking process, there is a dire need that a national level debate is generated about the circumstances in which the forces had to save the country from outside intervention and aggression.
    - d. For this purpose, it is suggested to organize seminars, conferences, and national debates to apprise the upcoming generations of the facts of history. Through these conferences and seminars, the youth must also be informed about the difficulties that the state of Pakistan faced in the realms of its security and how the state successfully averted these threats.

5. The momentum that the Kashmir dispute got in the international arena after the Prime Minister visit to the annual session of the United Nations General Assembly should be maintained by taking the following steps
  - a. The foreign office on a priority basis should plan more visits for the prime minister of Pakistan to important world capitals specifically for Kashmir. The suggested capitals should include Moscow, London, Paris, Berlin, Ottawa, Ankara, Kuala Lumpur, Cairo, and other important European States.
  - b. The foreign minister of Pakistan should make the necessary arrangements for these important visits as soon as possible. He should approach the foreign ministries of these countries and make arrangements for the visit of Prime Minister of Pakistan.
  - c. Similarly, some high-level delegations from the parliament, the senate, and former ambassadors of Pakistan should visit important states and play their role in opinion making for the right to self-determination of the people of Indian occupied Jammu and Kashmir.
  - d. Likewise, these high-level delegations should visit parliamentary and senate's foreign relations committees of the United Kingdom, United States, France, and Germany. These foreign affairs committees play an important role in the foreign policy of these big powers. Only Through aggressive diplomacy could India be compelled to meaningful dialogue over Kashmir.
  
6. To further maintain and mobilize the world opinion against the Indian atrocities in Indian occupied Jammu and Kashmir, the Government of Pakistan should :

- a. Ask the Pakistani diaspora abroad, especially those who are living in the West, to write letters to their local Member of Parliament or senators, and highlight the Human Rights violations in Indian Occupied Jammu and Kashmir.
- b. All Dual national Pakistanis who are members of parliaments in the Western countries should be contacted to raise the issue of Kashmir in their respective parliaments and ask their Government to speak for the people of Kashmir.
- c. Encourage the youth to make their accounts on social media sites like Twitter and use it frequently for supporting their Kashmiri Brothers and sisters.



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