

Post-Conference Report

One Day International Conference on Kashmir: An Unfinished Agenda of Partition

Organized by

Pakistan House
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Introduction

On 7th May 2018, **Pakistan House** organised a one day international conference in Islamabad on the subject of "*Kashmir: An Unfinished Agenda of Partition*". Ms Sana Maqbool, News Anchor at PTV World, was the Master of the Ceremony.




The event witnessed the participation of ambassadors, eminent speakers, academics and policy practitioners from Pakistan and abroad, as well as healthy attendance by an audience from all walks of life including diplomats, military personnel, policy analysts, government officials, university students, and other dignitaries.



Sardar Masood Khan, President of Azad Jammu and Kashmir was the Chief Guest on the occasion. **General Ehsan ul Haq (Retd.), HI (M), NI (M)**, former Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee, **Mohammed Afzal Khan**, MP, Shadow Minister for Immigration, British Parliament, **Dr. Nazir Gillani**, President, Jammu and Kashmir Human Rights Commission (JKHRC) graced the occasion as Keynote Speakers. **Mr. Chris Leslie**, MP & Chair All-Party Parliamentary Groups (APPGs) on Kashmir, **Ms Julie Ward**, MEP, Vice President Kashmir Group in the European Parliament, **Mr. Tony Lloyd**, Shadow Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, **Ms. Anthea McInyre**, MEP, Chairperson Friends of Kashmir in the European Parliament and **Sardar Tanmanjeet Singh Dhesi**, MP, British Parliament addressed the conference via video from London.

Rana Athar Javed, Director General Pakistan House while highlighting the aims of the conference, emphasised that we need to assess the failure of International organizations and community to protect Kashmiris from continuous brutalities at the hands of more than 7, 00, 000 heavily armed security forces in Indian Occupied Kashmir (IOK). He deliberated that the main objective of the conference is to explore "new channels of communications" between Pakistan, India and Kashmiri people so that a dialogue on peaceful resolution on Kashmir can be initiated. He provided details of Pakistan House's initiatives to promote awareness of key world affairs through organising international conferences, providing policy assessments, and publishing internationally-accredited journals on strategic studies.

The esteemed Chief Guest, keynote speakers, and other dignitaries and audience members praised the event for providing eminent speakers with a platform to deliver their views in an enlightening and candid manner. This report presents statements of the chief guest, keynote speakers, and provides with a comprehensive summary of key remarks delivered during the conference as well as an analysis and policy recommendations for the state institutions.

PROGRAMME LAYOUT

Opening Session	
<p>Keynote Speaker-1: Gen Ehsan ul Haq (Retd.) NI (M), HI (M) Former Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee & Chairman Board of Governors, Pakistan House</p>	
<p>Keynote Speaker-2: Mr. Chris Leslie MP & Chair All-Party Parliamentary Groups (APPGs) on Kashmir</p>	
<p>Keynote Speaker-3: Ms Julie Ward MEP, Vice President Kashmir Group in the European Parliament</p>	
<p>Keynote Speaker-4: Mohammed Afzal Khan MP, Shadow Minister for Immigration, British Parliament</p>	
<p>Keynote Speaker-5: Dr Nazir Gillani President, Jammu and Kashmir Human Rights Commission (JKHRC)</p>	
<p>Remarks by Chief Guest, Sardar Masood Khan President of Azad Jammu and Kashmir</p>	

Session-I Kashmir Dispute: Security & Human Rights Challenges Chair: Rana Athar Javed	
<p>Kashmiri Youth & Right to Self- Determination</p>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">  <div style="padding-left: 10px;"> <p>Raja Najabat Hussain Chairman, Jammu Kashmir Self- Determination Movement International</p> </div> </div>
<p>Social and Psychological Impact of Violence on Kashmiri Women in IOK</p>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;">  <div style="padding-left: 10px;"> <p>Ms Yasmine Dar Member of the Labour Party's National Executive Committee and Manchester Cr</p> </div> </div>
<p>The UN, International Community Kashmir Settlement</p>	<p>Ghulam Muhammad Safi Convener of All Parties Hurriyat Conference (APHC) Azad Jammu and Kashmir Chapter</p>

Video Conferencing Session	
Messages on Human Rights Violation in Indian Occupied Kashmir	
Mr. Tony Lloyd Shadow Secretary of State for Northern Ireland	
Ms. Anthea McInyre MEP, Chairperson Friends of Kashmir in the European Parliament	
Sardar Tanmanjeet Singh Dhesi MP, British Parliament	

Session-II	
Kashmir Solution-Working Towards a Viable Policy Framework	
Chair: Lt Gen Khalid Rabbani (Retd.) HI (M)	
Indian Atrocities in IOK: A Critical Appraisal of Women Rights Violations	Ms Mushaal Hussein Mullik Chairperson Peace & Culture Organization
Kashmir: An Unfinished Agenda of British Raj	Dr. Ishtiaq Ahmad Vice Chancellor, University of Sargodha

Speaker Profiles

General Ehsan ul Haq (Retd.), HI (M), NI (M), former Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee



General (Retired) Ehsan Ul Haq was commissioned in Pakistan Army in October 1969. He is a graduate of Pakistan Army Command and Staff College Quetta, and got his masters in War Studies from the National Defence University, Islamabad. He has also attended an Executive Management course with US Army.

General Ehsan Ul Haq has held various command, instructional and staff appointments. On promotion to the rank of Lieutenant General, he was appointed as Commander of an elite Corps, responsible for defence of the Pakistan – Afghanistan border and security in the Tribal areas (FATA). After 9/11, he was appointed as the Director General Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI). He was elevated to the rank of 4 stars General in October 2004, appointed as Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee Pakistan and retired in October 2007.

He is a frequent speaker in international forums, reputed think tanks and Universities on geopolitical, defence and security issues. In recognition of his estimable services, he has been conferred the award of Hilal-i-Imtiaz (Military), Nishan-i-Imtiaz (Military), Chevalier de la Legion d' Honneur from the French Government as well as is the recipient of the King Abdul Aziz Medal of Excellence from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Mr. Chris Leslie, MP & Chair All-Party Parliamentary Groups (APPGs) on Kashmir

Mr. Chris Leslie is a British Labour Co-operative politician. He was elected as the Member of Parliament (MP) for Nottingham East since 2010. In 2015, between May and September, he served as Shadow Chancellor of the Exchequer in the shadow cabinet of Acting Labour leader Harriet Harman.

Earlier in his political career, Leslie was the MP for Shipley from 1997 to 2005 and a minister in the Department for Constitutional Affairs from 2001 to 2005. Between 2005 and his 2010 re-election, he worked as the director of the New Local Government Network think-tank.



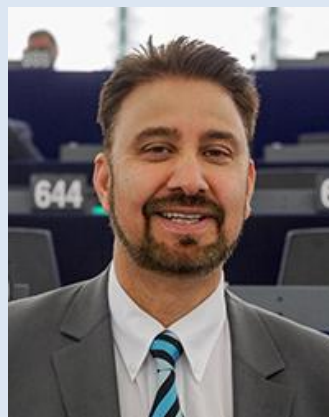
Ms Julie Ward, MEP, Vice President Kashmir Group in the European Parliament



Ms. Julie Ward is a British Member of the European Parliament for the North-West England region for the Labour Party. She was elected in 2014. Ms Ward campaigns against violence against women, organizing events for One Billion Rising. Before being elected as an MEP, Ward was part of an international delegation to Belfast to discuss the role of the arts in peace processes and ran a social enterprise. She was third on the Labour Party list for the European Parliament in the 2014 elections to the European Parliament and was elected with Labour taking a third seat from the Lib Dems in the North-West England region.

Mohammed Afzal Khan, MP, Shadow Minister for Immigration, British Parliament

Mohammed Afzal Khan is a British Labour politician who serves as a Member of Parliament for the Manchester Gorton constituency, after his election on 8 June 2017. He was formerly Lord Mayor of Manchester for 2005–2006, and a Member of the European Parliament representing North West England from 2014–2017.



Dr Nazir Gillani, President, Jammu and Kashmir Human Rights Commission (JKHRC)



Dr Syed Nazir Gilani is the President of Jammu and Kashmir Council for Human Rights (JKCHR) in Special Consultative Status with the United Nations. He is on UN Register as an Expert in Peace Keeping, Humanitarian Operations and Election Monitoring Missions. He is a senior advocate of the Supreme Court.

Sardar Masood Khan, President of Azad Jammu and Kashmir

Sardar Masood Khan is a diplomat who serves as the 27th President of Azad Jammu and Kashmir. Masood Khan joined the Foreign Service of Pakistan in 1980 and went on to serve in various diplomatic positions. From August 2003 to March 2005, he served as the Spokesperson of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Pakistan's Ambassador to China between September 2008 and September 2012 and as Pakistan's Permanent Representative to the United Nations between October 11, 2012 and February 7,



2015. He served as the Director General of Institute of Strategic Studies Islamabad between February 2015 and August 4, 2016.

Masood Khan was appointed as Pakistan's permanent representative to United Nations Office at Geneva in February 2005. During this time, he stayed as chairman for many forums including International Organization for Migration Council, Group of 77 and China at Geneva, Government Group of International Labour Organization (ILO), Conference on Disarmament and Organization of the Islamic Conference at Geneva.

In September 2008, Masood Khan was appointed as Pakistan's Ambassador to People's Republic of China replacing Salman Bashir who proceeded as Foreign Secretary at Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In October 2012, he was appointed as Pakistan's Permanent Representative to the United Nations, New York.

Raja Najabat Hussain, Chairman, Jammu Kashmir Self-Determination Movement International



Raja Najabat Hussain is the Chairman of Jammu Kashmir Self-Determination Movement International. Jammu Kashmir Self Determination Movement International team has started its campaign for fourth parliamentary debate in the House of Commons London to raise the voice of British Kashmiris in the British and European parliament as well as in the Community in different cities.

Ms Yasmine Dar, Member of the Labour Party's National Executive Committee and Manchester Cr



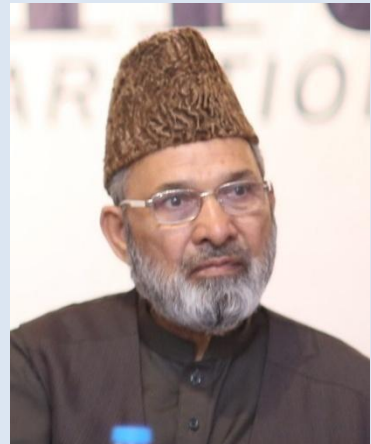
Dr. Yasmine Dar is a member of the Labour Party's National Executive Committee (NEC). In January, she received the highest vote 68,388 to be elected onto the NEC. Yasmine is a Labour Councillor and Assistant Executive Member in the local council in Manchester.

Yasmine is the Chairperson of the Jammu Kashmir Self Determination Movement United Kingdom. She is a registered Social Worker and the founder of an award-winning youth service and is also employed as a chaplain in her Majesty's Prison Service.

Ghulam Muhammad Safi, Convener of All Parties Hurriyat Conference (APHC) Azad Jammu and Kashmir Chapter

Ghulam Muhammad Safi is the Convener Tehreek-e-Hurriyat Jammu Kashmir. All Parties Hurriyat Conference (APHC) is an alliance of 26 political, social and religious organizations formed on March 9, 1993, as a united political front to raise the cause of Kashmiri separatism.

This alliance has historically been viewed positively by Pakistan as it contests the claim of the Indian government over the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Mirwaiz Umar Farooq is its chairman and Ghulam Muhammad Safi was elected as its convener in Pakistan on January 2010.



Mr. Tony Lloyd, Shadow Secretary of State for Northern Ireland



Mr. Anthony Joseph Lloyd is a British Labour Party politician serving as Shadow Secretary of State for Northern Ireland since 2018. He has been the Member of Parliament (MP) for Rochdale since 2017. He previously served as Greater Manchester Police and Crime Commissioner between 2012 and 2017, and the interim Mayor of Greater Manchester between 2015 and 2017.

Ms. Anthea McIntyre, MEP, Chairperson Friends of Kashmir in the European Parliament

Ms Anthea Elizabeth Joy McIntyre is a British Conservative Party Member of the European Parliament for the West Midlands, serving since 2011.

She serves on the European Parliament's Committee on Employment and Social Affairs and as a member of the Delegation for Relations with South Africa.



Sardar Tanmanjeet Singh Dhesi, MP, British Parliament



Sardar Tanmanjeet Singh MP is a British Labour Party politician. He was elected as the Member of Parliament (MP) for Slough in 2017. He has a bachelor's degree in mathematics with management studies from University College London, studied applied statistics at Keble College, Oxford, and has a Master of Philosophy in the history and politics of South Asia from Fitzwilliam College, Cambridge.

Lt Gen Khalid Rabbani (Retd.) HI (M)

Lt Gen Rabbani (Retd) HI (M) is the former 11 Corps Commander (Peshawar) and former Managing Director of Army Welfare Trust (AWT) headquartered in Rawalpindi. He is a graduate of Command and Staff College (Quetta), Higher Military Academy (Syria) and National Defence University (Islamabad). He also holds a Master's degree from the Quaid-e-Azam University Islamabad.



The retired General officer has served at various prestigious positions including Defence Attaché to Libya with concurrent accreditations to Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia and also Commandant of his alma mater, Command & Staff College (Quetta). He has personally led numerous infantry divisions for successful counter-terrorism operations in North and South Waziristan.

Ms Mushaal Hussein Mullik, Chairperson, Peace & Culture Organization



Mushaal Hussein Mullik is wife of Kashmiri freedom fighter Yasin Malik. She is the peace activist and Chairperson of Peace & Culture Organization. She has extensively contributed to the Kashmir issue nationally and internationally.

Dr. Ishtiaq Ahmad, Vice Chancellor, University of Sargodha

Dr. Ishtiaq Ahmad is the Vice Chancellor of the University of Sargodha. He previously served as the Director of the School of Politics and International Relations at Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad (2016); Quaid-i-Azam Fellow at St. Antony's College, University of Oxford (2010-15); Associate Professor of International Relations, Quaid-i-Azam University (2005-10); Assistant Professor/Vice Chair of International Relations at Eastern Mediterranean University, North Cyprus (1998-2005); and Senior Research Fellow at Area Study Centre, Quaid-i-Azam University (1996-98), from where he did his PhD in Area Studies in 1996. He has published widely on politics and foreign policy of Pakistan, and regional peace and security issues in South Asia.



Keynote Addresses

Keynote Speaker-1: Gen Ehsan-ul-Haq (Retd.) NI (M), HI (M) Former Chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee & Chairman Board of Governors, Pakistan House



Kashmir dispute is the oldest unresolved dispute on the UN Agenda and a core issue between Pakistan and India. Focus on the dispute has acquired a sense of urgency in recent times on two counts. First, the continuing grim situation in Indian Occupied Kashmir over the last two years, vast segments of the Kashmir valley have been under extended curfew and a media blackout. Massive violations of the human rights of the Kashmiri people are being perpetrated by the Indian armed forces with impunity. Over 500 Kashmiris have been killed to date in the unrelenting uprising since the martyrdom of Burhan Vani. Over 20,000 people have been

injured due to the indiscriminate use of fire arms and palette guns. The most gruesome of this all has been the mass bindings with 428 youth totally blinded, 207 losing sight in one eye and a 1000 plus on the verge of losing their total eyesight. Second, the unfolding geopolitical and geostrategic paradigm in the global and regional matrix triggering unmistakable signs of policy rethink in important capitals, injecting some positivity in an intensely polarized zone. So, we should ask the question that would this create a rethink in Delhi and an opportunity for peace or otherwise.

Deep alienation and despondency among the people, particularly amongst the Kashmiri youth was clearly discernable for quite some time, which was exacerbated by the climate of political uncertainty and apathy. However, we have all been taken aback by the magnitude of the crisis. Some important conclusions that have been highlighted by the unfolding events and the current situation are

as follows. First, Kashmir dispute cannot be wished away, if left unresolved, it will keep recurring as a crisis, as happened in 2010, 2012 and 2016, with unprecedented intensity. Second, Status quo offers no solution as it is suffocating Kashmiris, compelling them to resolve to desperate measures. There is indeed a dangerous trend of growing societal support for violence. Third, the Kashmiri struggle has shifted to a new generation, with the youth and even children as young as 10 years in the forefront of the protests. The spontaneous nature of the flare up and the indigenous character of the struggle are firmly established and attempts to unfairly malign Pakistan have failed. The institution of dialogue with the Indian government or with the state government in Jammu and Kashmir stands delegitimized and its proponents discredited. After many years, Kashmir has regained centrality in Pakistan's policy focus also with a pressure to adopt a more proactive policy. It is quite obvious that Indian claims and attempts about pacifying the region have not been successful despite employment of coercive political and overwhelming military means as is evident from the statement of the Indian Chief of Army Staff.



Beside a politico-security problem, it is also a daunting humanitarian challenge with people's right to life, liberty and security continuously at risk. The situation is projected to not only continue but there is a serious danger of its intensification. It warrants urgent and sincere efforts to deescalate, review and transition from a security centric to a politico-humanitarian policy. The onus for this is entirely on

New Delhi. This is essential to create space for multi-track dialogue, address the problems and more importantly address the aspirations of the Kashmiris about their status and future. A critical component of a multi-track dialogue has to be the resumption of Indo–Pakistan dialogue. There are three parties to the Kashmir dispute that are India, Pakistan and the People of Kashmir.

We have experience in the past that multi track engagement is essential to address the varying levels of the dispute that is between Delhi-Islamabad, Delhi-Kashmir and Islamabad-Kashmir. Engagement on these tracks must be linked and must be mutually reinforcing. Engagement and resumption of dialogue is neither a concession nor a favor to any party, nor an end in itself. Pakistan and India having established deterrence between them, war is no more an option. We must now restructure a *détente* that can reduce tensions and move meaningfully towards dispute resolution. India's policy of setting preconditions for resumption of dialogue, we feel has also become untenable, particularly when viewed in the current violence in Kashmir. Simultaneously, as a part of the process, a structured mechanism for engaging and consulting the Kashmiris in a sustained, inclusive and meaningful way would need to be evolved. Given the intractable nature of the dispute, one can be under no illusion that agreements will take a long time.

Therefore, while the process is underway, we must focus on the plight of the Kashmiris. The existing CBMs should be strengthened and new CBMs supported to focus the process of immediate needs of the Kashmiris and ensure their willing participation and support to any dialogue of the peace process. However, in view of the gravity of the current situation in the Kashmir valley, the immediate priority must be to provide relief to the Kashmiri Population. To conclude, he remarked that neither Kashmir dispute can be wished away nor it can be put on the back burner; it yearns for a just and equitable solution. The leadership in India, Pakistan as well as in the international community need to move forward in an enlightened and statesmen like manner seize opportunity and move towards a meaningful engagement. A settlement of the dispute would not only end the perpetual misery of the Kashmiris and fulfill their cherished aspirations but it would remove the prime cause of a possible conflict between two nuclear weapon neighbors with incalculable consequences. The peace dividend could be a win-win for all, enabling the more than one and half billion people in South Asia to catch up with other regions in improving their quality of life.

Keynote Speaker-2: Mr. Chris Leslie, MP & Chair All-Party Parliamentary Groups (APPGs) on Kashmir



The world really need to pay more attention on the situation in Kashmir. One of the biggest challenge that we have to make sure is that International media should give this issue the attention it deserves. Unfortunately, this situation is going on for seventy years plus and the stalemate situation in Kashmir has caused real harm to many thousands of people. This is not only bad for the individuals concern and the question about human rights also is something of great concern but it is also bad for the region as a whole because nuclear powers are involved in this dispute and we have some real geopolitical problems that are

not being addressed.

So, the priority for this year, for all party group of Kashmir, is that to conduct our own inquiry into human rights in the region and to gather evidence as much as we can from all parties on both sides of the LoC for finding out that what exactly the facts on the ground are. And once we have evidence, what we need to do is to talk about that with other opinion formers, not just within the UK government but also European Union and the UN as well, in order to make sure that we find a new pathway that can begin to build confidence measures between different sides to find a way to gradually start negotiation dialogue to move towards demilitarization an addressing some of those emergency powers which are really repressive for many of the residents living in the region.

We need to have a plan and it must be something where all sides take part in this. In UK parliament there is a real resolve now to take these questions to make sure that we in UK fulfill our historical responsibilities that we have. We should see this as a challenge that can be dealt with properly and if this problem is solved, it could unlock so many ways economically, and also in terms of diplomacy for the rest of the wider region.

Keynote Speaker-3: Ms Julie Ward MEP, Vice President Kashmir Group in the European Parliament



Julie Ward while talking about Human Rights violation in Indian Occupied Kashmir (IOK), said that she is very much concerned about women rights in Kashmir. She stated that violation of women rights are rising in IOK and they are being sexually assaulted by police and by the paramilitary and the medical employees have reported an increase in the number of miscarriages due to physical violence. She further said that widely reported incidents of braid chopping is appalling, a practice that denies women their dignity. The Kashmir movement have perceived this practice as

intimidation and as an attempt to silence them because of the armies' complicity with the attackers. In some of the cases reported, braid chopping has led to clashes between the military and the civilians causing serious injuries to the civilians.

The specific attacks on women in IOK need to be addressed as such. Repeated sexual abuse calls for a particular response in terms of mental health as well as physical health. This response need to include a political empowerment aspect. Women must be listened to and their involvement in political processes and, first and foremost the peace process is crucial to achieve this. In the European parliament, the British MEPs have stood as a solidarity for the Kashmiri people for decades. If BREXIT happens, Kashmiri cause will lose this amazing platform. It is crucial to keep on speaking out and it is important that Kashmiri civil society builds a lasting relationship with people who are going to stay in Brussels. For the last year of our mandate, I think the friend of Kashmir in this house should concentrate on this objective making sure that after we leave our friends still find supportive interlocutors in the EU institutions.

Keynote Speaker-4: Mohammed Afzal Khan MP, Shadow Minister for Immigration, British Parliament



It is an honour to be here, and I want to thank Pakistan house for organizing this important conference on 'Kashmir: an unfinished Agenda of Partition'. Kashmir remains a hotly contested paradise land that India and Pakistan have fought over since 1947.

It is considered to be one of the most militarized areas and a nuclear flash point in the world. Occupied Kashmir is also an area where human rights abuses have taken place, which are well documented by international organizations such as Amnesty International.

The over bearing military presence has exerted its strength by violating the rights of women and children in particular, where the most vulnerable have no protection as the male

members of the family lie in mass graves and /or are have disappeared. Kashmiris live in fear and hostility, and more recently are the victims of pellet guns. Even children as young as 7 years have been hit, maimed and blinded. There is no development in the region, no industry prevails and no so called normal life, even schools and hospitals remain interrupted. Let's also not forget that while Berlin Wall Has come down but wall between Occupied and Azad Kashmir continues to separate families.

Despite 700,000 security personnel and 70 years of oppression, India has not broken the will of Kashmiri people. Despite being at the receiving end of cruelty, oppression and injustice, we are seeing the third generation of Kashmiris taking up the baton of resistance and demanding justice and freedom. Despite the actions of the Indian government leading to widespread criticism, India continues to look hard in the same direction of occupied control and violence.

Looking hard in the same direction does not give you a Different direction!!!

The truth is, the stubbornness of the Indian government is resulting in the South Asia continent paying the price with growing instability. In India alone 180 million people are living under the poverty line. The billions needed to spend on education and health care is being wasted on Arms. Furthermore, with both India and Pakistan equipped with nuclear weapons and with delivery systems. This is putting the world peace in danger.

I have been a member of the European Parliament and served as the Vice President of security and defence. I can say this: if you look at the history of Europe you will see every 30/40 years wars have erupted. Yet when Europe has decided to work for peace, we have had the longest period of peace in the European Union and this has opened the doors of prosperity for them all. South Asia too can make this progress if we work on the resolution for this conflict. The development of CPEC is a good opportunity for the region to work together for the benefit of all, yet again India appears to be quite happy to play a negative role for the geo political benefit of outside players.

What has been disappointing is the silence of the international community against this long and sustained human rights abuses. Whilst we have country boundaries but humanity does not have boundaries. All the international organisations whose role is to defend human rights and promote peace, have failed the people of Kashmir. UN- was created after the Second World War for maintaining international peace and security. Its job is to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of people. Yet the Kashmir dispute is the oldest dispute on their agenda, after 70 Years we can say that the UN has failed the Kashmiri people. Even when the UN human rights chair requested both India and Pakistan to allow excess. We saw Indian refusal. The UN is not speaking out to say who is violating the LOC, so that the world knows who the aggressor is. It would not be an unfair statement to say that UN does not have any legs nor any teeth!

If we look at the many conflicts around the world including the recent Syrian situation, it is clear that the Veto power is undermining the creditability of UN itself. Surely, the UN needs to look at reforming itself so that it is fit for purpose. The international community cannot carry on treating the Kashmir conflict as a frozen conflict. The risks simply are too great for the world. We have seen the

dangerous situation with regards to the Iranian Nuclear programme being resolved by Iran and Six world powers.

Similarly we have seen how with the help of the US and EU, both UK and Ireland were able to move forward in the Northern Ireland peace agreement. I believe world powers need to get involved and assist both Pakistan and India to move forward. Last month in Parliament I had posed this question to the Prime Minister May, to use the opportunity during the meeting of common wealth heads to push for peace. It was disappointing to hear the Prime Minister say that the issue is for India and Pakistan to resolve...

In this long period since the 1972 Simla agreement both countries agreed to put an end to the conflict yet there has been no progress on Kashmir dispute. The UK has more responsibility than any other country in the world to assist both countries to reach peaceful resolution. This conflict stems from the partition after the ending of the British Raj. And we also have some three million Indian, Pakistani and Kashmiris living in the UK whose lives are being impacted on because of this dispute.



On top of this, the UK is the chair of the common Wealth Association and a permanent member of the UN. As a result, both these organisations oblige us to assist to find peace.

I also believe, the UK should go a step further and say there cannot be any resolution to the dispute without the Kashmiris having their say and being a part of this process.

Now turning to Pakistan.

There is no question that Pakistan has been standing shoulder to shoulder with the Kashmiri people and has been with them through thick and thin. They also need to look at what more Pakistan can do. Mulana Fazal ur Rehman; can this be restructured with a new generation of scholars media persons and experts that can engage an international opinion in London, Brussels, New York, Washington and other places. Pakistani embassies world-wide can not only promote this cause but also assist Kashmiri diaspora, perhaps Kashmir section in the embassies.

Why is it that in occupied Kashmir young people are at the forefront of this struggle yet in Britain our young people are engaged with Palestinian causes and not as much with Kashmir cause! In this age of Social media, what more can be done. How can we amplify and spread the awareness of what is happening in occupied Kashmir. Why is it that on google search Indian website come to the top, how can we use optimisation of the web for the betterment of the Kashmir cause? Much has changed in Kashmir, whenever a human struggle takes place at such a humungous level, it changes the people, it makes them different; we need to understand that, we need to write about that and we need to educate the people in Pakistan and the world over of what the new generation of Kashmiris are feeling in the beginning of 21st century; this makes writing about it, making films and documentaries.

How can we send more visiting professors around the world in the academic field as well as better links with other international human rights organisations? How can we give more hope to the people inside the occupied Kashmir? Help strengthen their civil society, push for excess of Human rights organisation and media.

What more can we do to help the families of martyrs and those injured and their families. We owe it to ourselves, the Kashmiri people, and the world that they do not have to suffer for another 70 years.

They must achieve their freedom and soon!

Keynote Speaker-4: Dr. Nazir Gillani, President, Jammu and Kashmir Human Rights Commission (JKHRC)



Honourable President of Azad Kashmir, HE Sardar Masood Khan, Chairman Board of Governors, Pakistan House, General Ehsan ul Haq, Director General Pakistan House, Rana Athar Javed, Honourable, Chairman All Party Parliamentary Group (APPG) on Kashmir Chris Leslie MP, Hon'ble Members from British and European Parliament, Convenor All Parties Hurriyat Conference Ghulam Mohammad Safi, Chairman Jammu and Kashmir Self Determination Movement Raja Najabat Hussain, Chairperson Peace and Culture Organization Mushaal Hussain Malik, honourable speakers from military and civil disciplines and distinguished members in the assembly, I bring greetings and good wishes to you all from the United Kingdom.

“Kashmir: An Unfinished Agenda of Partition” is discussed day in and day out in Parliaments of the world and on the streets of important capitals of the world. British and European Parliaments remain in the lead. Pakistan House Conference on Kashmir is another lead effort in broadening the constituency of reliable understanding of the subject. At the outset let me ask you to very kindly imagine five things:

Imagine

(1) Imagine if we had been able to keep the time table for a plebiscite proposed by United Kingdom at the 284th Meeting of UN SC on 17 April 1948, there would have been a Plebiscite between May 1948 and October 1948.

(2) If we had accepted the advice of Colombia as member in the Commission and appointed President of the International Red Cross as Plebiscite Administrator, and not gone for American citizen Admiral Nimitz, the process of a Plebiscite

would have been through 1949-1953. India had proposed the appointment of President of the International Red Cross as Plebiscite Administrator.

(3) If we had agreed to allow India 21,000 troops and Pakistan 6,000 troops on their sides of cease fire line in 1952 Kashmiris would have decided their destiny in 1952.

(4) Imagine if Prime Minister of Kashmir had not rescinded the travel restrictions on 31 March 1959, Indian citizens would have continued to enter the State on a visa or entry permit even today.

(5) Imagine if Pakistan had accepted British proposal to go to ICJ in November 1947 and United States had kept its course and gone to ICJ in August 1951.

The habitat and people in Jammu and Kashmir would have been living in peace today and people in India and Pakistan would have contributed to regional and world peace and progress quite differently.

The two errors have been pointed out in paras 72 and 73 of the statement made by the Colombian representative at the 768th meeting of UN Security Council held on 15 February 1957.

Great Britain at the 284th Meeting of UN SC on 17 April 1948 proposed that plebiscite in Kashmir should be held from May 1948 to October 1948. United Kingdom pointed out "In October the snow begins to fall. If the plebiscite which both sides desire is to be held this year, the Commission and the administrator must be at work within a month. The alternative is a summer, perhaps another winter, of uncertainty, maybe of fighting, with all that that would mean."

Free, Secure, and Impartial Plebiscite

We are 70 years late in getting the people a self-determination through a **free, secure, and impartial plebiscite**. It has given time to Government of India to use its military, secret services and recruit mercenaries, to wage a violent war on the people of Kashmir. Non knowledge or unreliable understanding of the jurisprudence of Kashmir case, on our part has been used by India to profile the Kashmiri youth and kill them or get them killed against huge payments. India has used all weapons of war including rape to humble the people of Kashmir.

Indian army has continued to act as a private military. Kashmiri youth suspected of fighting Indian rule in the state has been profiled into 5 categories, namely, A++, followed by A+, A, B and C categories. Reward money for killing a youth in each category has been enhanced since February 2016. The amount of money is fixed

according to the category of the militant. “The highest paid category is A++, followed by A+, A, B and C categories.

Indian army has been conducting demographic and psychographic profiling of Kashmiris. It is to identify those who oppose the Indian rule and have them killed. Why does India need to go with its killing instinct in Kashmir? The answer is provided by Quebec referendum:

(1) Quebec referendum for independence failed for a shortfall of 54,288 votes. Indian Government wants to continue with its unprovoked killing of Kashmiri youth and create and exploit the number deficit during any future referendum in Kashmir.

To be of any help and save the people of Kashmir from abuse, death, indignity and repression, we need to understand, The People, The Case, The Disagreement and The Victims (Sufferings). People of Kashmir have been defined by Dr. P Graham in his report submitted at the 570th meeting of UN Security Council on 17 January 1952. He defines them, “They are a people of legend, song and story, associated with snow-capped mountains, beautiful valleys and life-giving waters. These people, Moslems, Hindus, Sikhs and Christians.” It is a multi-faith society.

He holds that the people of Jammu and Kashmir, are worthy of the right of their own self-determination through a **free, secure, and impartial plebiscite.**

Missed 3 important elements

Unfortunately we have failed to interpret the Kashmir case, as it stands at the UN. **Graham has presented 4 elements of Kashmir case namely, the rights and dignity, the security and the self-determination** of these historic people. We have misdirected ourselves and have latched on to self-determination only. The failure to uphold **the three important elements of rights, dignity and the security, has remained a historic error of judgement.**

People identified by Graham to “have been, through the centuries, the victims of exploitation and conflict”, fell on hard times under Indian occupation.

The question is would India defeat an unwilling people? The answer is no. No army on earth has ever defeated a people. Would India defeat the five elements namely, Pakistan, insurgents, tribesmen, other inhabitants of Jammu and Kashmir and the outside world out of the 6 elements identified by Great Britain at the 241st meeting of the Security Council held on 5 February 1948. The answer is no. United

Kingdom has rejected the Indian claim that two parties interested in the Kashmir question are Pakistan and the insurgents in Kashmir.

United Kingdom has said that “This plebiscite must inspire confidence in everybody, including those who are now fighting.” UN Resolutions have frozen these interest groups into a non-action. It has taken away the self-defence of the people of Kashmir. These groups retain their right to re-group and unite against the Indian occupation in Kashmir.

Can India defeat Pakistan? The answer is no. Pakistan is a nuclear country and its nuclear capability has cancelled out any threat of Indian size and military might. We don't want war and wish that the two countries use the instrument of dialogue and the principles of UN Charter.

Would raids end and could India go non-stop in killing the people of Kashmir? The answer is no. As early as on 5 February 1948 at the 241st meeting of Security Council United Kingdom has warned that “raids and incidents will continue to occur until the question of Kashmir has been disposed of by the Security Council...And, so long as fear dominates the minds of the peoples in that area of the Punjab and of Kashmir, incidents will continue and the situation will remain extremely grave.” United Kingdom has expressed a serious concern on the killing of insurgents and has said, “We want a real total stoppage now, without further bloodshed, without more killing of the insurgents, whose votes, after all, we want in the plebiscite when it comes, our aim being to secure a responsible government, as the representative of India has stated. We must get such a scheme. The question is how to do it.” The insurgent so labelled by India for the purposes of killing, are in fact the citizens of the Kashmir and duly recognised by the UN.

United Nations has recognised the **rights** and **dignity**, the **security** and the **self-determination** of these historic people. People have to determine **own destiny and way of life**.

Bilateral dispute

Kashmir is not a bilateral dispute between India and Pakistan. Pakistan Government in its joint statement with India, after June 19-23, 1997 talks at Islamabad made an error of judgement in accepting Kashmir and included it with 8 other pending issues with India. The correct interpretation has been made by

Great Britain at the 284th meeting of the UN Security Council on 17 April 1948. United Kingdom has said that “**Kashmir dispute is the greatest and gravest single issue in international affairs**”. The latter interpretation prevails.

UN provides for bilateral engagement on Kashmir. However, United States has sealed the argument that any conclusions arrived at in bilateral discussions should be ‘just and consistent with the principles of UN Charter.

Fair and impartial plebiscite

What is the status of a fair and impartial plebiscite? **United Kingdom at the 606** meeting of the UN Security Council on 6 November 1952 has concluded that “The ultimate objective of a fair and impartial plebiscite under the auspices of the United Nations has, after all, been written into solemn agreements by the two Governments and endorsed by this Security Council. These agreements have been affirmed and reaffirmed by the two governments many times during the last three and a half years... the will of the people of Kashmir and Jammu in this question of accession could be ascertained without any insuperable difficulty.”

Disagreement

What is the status of disagreement? The disagreement on referendum in Kashmir has not been correctly understood and it is being interpreted to prejudice the merits of Kashmir case. Netherlands at the 566th meeting of UN Security Council held on 10 November 1951 has made an important statement on the question of disagreement.

Netherlands representative in the Security Council has stated, “The lack of agreement therefore, does not concern this right of self-determination. It concerns **the ways** and **means** and **procedures** to establish the conditions for a fair expression of the will of the people of the State of Jammu and Kashmir who want to make their choice free from any kind of fear or intimidation.”

Accession

What is the status of access today? India has surrendered the State’s conditional accession at the UN SC on 15 January 1948 for a UN supervised vote. There is no accession with India at this point. The “Grave Emergency” pleaded by Maharaja of Kashmir on 26th October 1947 and the “Grave Situation” pleaded by Pandit Nehru in his telegram of 26th October addressed to PM of Britain and in the telegram of

28 October 1947 addressed to Prime Minister of Pakistan or later to the United Nations, the UN brokered cease fire of 01 January 1949, has reversed the situation pleaded from 26 October 1947 to 1st January 1948.

Indian Army – Role (7 restraints)

Should Indian army be in Kashmir? Indian army has been granted a temporary admission by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir to perform 4 duties in 1947 as provided in the acceptance letter as,

“Meanwhile in response to your Highness’ appeal for military aid action has been taken today to send troops of the Indian army to Kashmir to help your own forces to **defend your territory** and to **protect the lives, property and honour of your people.**”

It is clear that the Indian army has entered as a supplement and a subordinate force to do four jobs in Kashmir. This army has been given a ‘**good behaviour certificate**’ by Sheikh Abdullah at the UN Security Council and **UN has placed 3 restraints** on its **number, behaviour and location** in its resolution of 21 April 1948.

***Indian Government has justified** the landing of its troops in Srinagar, on the basis that there “exists a grave emergency” in Jammu and Kashmir. Today we do not have the Jammu and Kashmir that India wanted to defend on 27 October 1947. Jammu and Kashmir was recognised sovereign only for the purposes of arranging a plebiscite in collaboration and under the supervision of UN. Jammu and Kashmir was required to set up a provisional government under the supervision of United Nations and it had to be fully representative, including a representation from Azad Kashmir and Gilgit and Baltistan. A UN envisaged Government at Srinagar, had to reflect the presence of Muzaffarabad, Gilgit and the trust of Government of Pakistan as a party to the dispute.

The sufferings

People “have been, through the centuries, the victims of exploitation and conflict,” as reported by Dr. Graham to the UN. First concern on these sufferings was expressed by Sir Henry Hardinge, Secretary to the Government of India on 7 January 1848. The sufferings in the last 25 years, in particular during popular

uprising of 1990, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017 and now in 2018 have no parallel in human history.

Although Indian Government claims to have a temporary accession with the State made on 27 October 1947, yet up until 31 March 1959 Indian citizens were required an entry permit (a visa) to enter the State. It is unfortunate and equally unlawful that PM of Kashmir elected from only a part of the territory, rescinded the restriction of Entry Permit. Indian Government since then has played the Arab camel with the people of Kashmir.

Indian military is using lethal weapons to kill and blind, uses rape as an instrument of war to humble, disappear and kill and bury in unmarked graves. Its crimes are protected by Special Powers. It has no regard for the 7 restraints placed on its entry and presence in Kashmir.

Pakistan's withdrawal – no merit

The argument that Pakistan did not withdraw its forces first and therefore Indians would not withdraw theirs to carry forward the administration of a Plebiscite has no merit. Withdrawal of Indian forces have been assured by the Government of India in October 1947, much before it went to UN Security Council on 1st January 1948. It has made these commitments to the people of Kashmir, Great Britain and Pakistan.

United Kingdom has rejected the Indian claim and has defended equitable demilitarization. UK representative at the 606 meeting of the UN Security Council on 6 November 1952 has found the Indian argument, as a condition not compatible with the idea of a 'free plebiscite'. Sir Gladwyn Jebb said, "I have mentioned earlier that at no stage should demilitarization involve a threat to the cease-fire agreement. This would mean that the forces of each side of the cease-fire line should be, broadly speaking of the same kind. I should make it dear that the United Kingdom Government has never thought that the proposal to limit the forces on the Pakistan side of the cease-fire line to an armed civil force while leaving a military force on the other side of the cease-fire line was consistent with a really free plebiscite. I hope that representatives will join me in urging that the parties should resolve any differences they may still have on this point in the way which I have suggested.

ICJ - International Court of Justice UK & US

What should we do? We need to correct our narrative and flag **the rights and dignity, security and self-determination** of these historic people, as accepted at the UN.

British Prime Minister as early as on 22 November 1947 proposed the involvement of **ICJ** - International Court of Justice on the question of Kashmir to the Prime Minister of Pakistan.

In para 4 of the telegram Prime Minister of United Kingdom proposed, “Would you like me to take private soundings from the President of the International Court of Justice to find out whether he is of the opinion that it would be practicable and he would be willing to try to get together a small team of international experts, not connected with India, Pakistan or the United Kingdom, in the event of a joint request being preferred by the Governments of India and Pakistan for this to be done”.

Pakistan was only 3 months old and did not have the reliable generation or a team of experts as it has today, to take up the offer.

Exactly after 3 years and 9 months on 27 August 1951 Office of South Asian Affairs and Office of United Nations Political and Security Affairs of **United States** prepared a document on Kashmir titled, “Kashmir Dispute: Future Action” . The document stated, “At some time in the course of our efforts, we might consider asking the Security Council to request the International Court of Justice to render an advisory opinion regarding the legality of the act of the Maharaja of Kashmir in signing an instrument of accession to India. If the ICJ finds the accession was invalid, this would knock out one of the principal Indian arguments supporting their occupation of Kashmir.”

US had taken United Kingdom Foreign Office on board but put the desire of going to ICJ on hold, fearing it might take considerable time. The law in regard to a reference to ICJ in 1951 was just developing and its tools of interpretation were nowhere near to what we find them today.

It would also be argued at the ICJ that assuring the world community that “the Indian forces were there on a provisional basis and need not be feared because they would be supervised by the Commission of the UN Security Council.

A strong case could be made out at the ICJ for

- i. The accession has been surrendered before the UN Security Council for a UN supervised vote.
- ii. The noncompliance of UN Security Council Resolutions by India and on the
- iii. Status of Indian Forces in Jammu and Kashmir. India at this point
- iv. Provisional and 7 Restraints
- v. Sheikh Abdullah mislead the UN Security Council by his speech on 5 February 1948,
- vi. The supervision of the Commission is missing.
- vii. Cannot plead the case of any emergency in Kashmir and she has
- viii. No case to defend the territory, protect life, property and honour or maintain law and order.
- ix. It would have to vacate the last soldier from Kashmir.
- x. Pakistan has already committed itself in its constitutional arrangement with Azad Kashmir that it is there to discharge duties under UNCIP resolutions
- xi. Pakistan has proposed demilitarization at the 70th session of UN General Assembly

UN HR Council 11 Members

It is encouraging to see Australia, Belgium, Brazil, China, Egypt, Germany, Pakistan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America as members of the current session. These countries in particular have served on the UN Security Council and have finalised a mechanism for a free, secure and impartial plebiscite in Kashmir. People of Kashmir have a reliable and enduring support base.

Sardar Masood Khan
President of Azad Jammu and Kashmir
(Chief Guest)



The Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK) President strongly condemned human rights violations and crimes against humanity tantamount to genocide being perpetrated by brutal Indian forces in IOK. India is frustrated because after the killings tens of thousands of Kashmiris, they still choose to come to the streets and squares against Indian brutality. And now the struggle has become intergenerational, it is not confined to one generation. Today the youth of Kashmir is bearing the brunt of Indian brutalities but Kashmiris of all ages are giving sacrifices.

The Kashmir issue is the unfinished agenda of Mughal partition but for all the actors and parties to the dispute, Pakistan has maintained its stance over Kashmir for the past 70 years and India too has maintained its position that it is an integral part of its territory. But in reality, the truth is that after 70 years and after use of huge force and coercion and extending so many economic blandishments to the Kashmiris. After recruiting their own allies and projecting the Kashmiris as terrorists and militants and trying to make an attempt to isolate Pakistan – diplomatically, India has not succeeded in integrating the IOK with the Indian Federation. It has miserably failed in its own stated objectives so it is an unfinished agenda for India evidently. It is also an unfinished agenda for the Kashmiris because since 1947, Kashmiris have been laying down their lives for freedom, for liberty, for the realization of their right to self-determination. And it is an unfinished agenda for the UN. Although the UN is quiet, it is taking a very

distant stance, hands off approach towards Kashmir but I would like to highlight that it is an unfinished agenda for the UN as well.

There are some myths that are being muddled from time to time by India and I want to quash them one by one. He highlighted that Kashmir issue is not a bilateral issue, it is not an issue between India and Pakistan because there are three parties to the dispute; Pakistan, India and the people of Jammu & Kashmir. Another dimension, which is projected by India, is that this issue will be resolved by Pakistan and India and there will be no involvement of UN or any other third party. This is also not true, UN Security Council and international community directly or indirectly is involved in the resolution of the Jammu & Kashmir dispute. These are the myths that are needed to be challenged and quashed.

Indians usually start campaigns and try to enlist Kashmiris and Pakistanis to give them a guilt trip that it was Pakistan basically back in 1947, which did not implement the first ever resolution on the control of troops by Pakistan from Azad Kashmir and that's why the UN Security Council Resolutions could not be implemented and this is not true. But because in 1952 resolution, 1998 resolution, Delhi said that there would be proportionate withdrawal of the troops and the minimum limit for Pakistan was three to six thousand troops and for India it was twelve to eighteen thousand troops on both sides of Kashmir and India wanted a sequential withdrawal. They say Pakistan should withdraw first and then India would withdraw but Pakistan was wise as it said no we would do it simultaneously and that whole proposition founded on India's antagonism and opposition.

India also said this and this misleads some youth over here and abroad that the Pakistani troops or tribals invaded Kashmir on 22nd October 1947 and that's why India had to bring its own troops to the IOK. This is not true, because this freedom struggle that was waged in 1947 started in July 1947 and had reached its peak and most of Kashmiris from Poonch, Mirpur and Muzaffarabad had liberated that territory before the tribals arrived. Tribals arrived on the 22nd of October and India landed its occupation troops in Siri Nagar on the 27th of October. In five days they could not have invaded Kashmir.

There is no terrorism in Kashmir. There is state terrorism in India but the Kashmiris themselves are not terrorists and they are the most unarmed and undefended people on earth. India also tries to give the impression that it's a

complex issue India is too big that Pakistan doesn't have the capacity to confront India. This is again not true, we would not capitulate because of India's perceived might, because our cause is just and will continue to persevere until we get our right of self-determination.



There is absolutely no infiltration across the LoC from the Azad Kashmir or from the Pakistani side. This is also a myth. India uses these myths in the media abroad in the European Parliament, in the United Kingdom, in North America, to propagate its narrative and it presents itself as a victim and projects Kashmiris as the victimizers. Therefore, it is important for all of us to know these facts.

He complained to the west that International community has switched on Kashmir. They hear it out politely but their responses are cosmetic and non-substantive and this is a tragedy of our times and this is because of these countries, strategic and economic interests tied up with the so called emerging India. So my appeal to the international community is that don't try to treat Kashmiris as pariahs, they are the victims of the most horrendous crimes on this earth, so your sympathies should lie with Kashmiris, not with the perpetrator of the crimes against humanity.

There is a grave human rights and humanitarian crisis unfolding in IOK every day. It is the responsibility of international community to stop them, because last

century, the international community instead of stopping the rise of violent extremism, it appeased autocrats who had their way and there was a holocaust. Today in IOK, a holocaust is unfolding every day. Systematic elimination of Kashmiris and this is supported and supplemented by the violent extremists of the Rashtriyas all over Kashmir.

As a way forward, we the Pakistanis and Kashmiris, whether in IOK or Azad Kashmir should forge unity in our ranks, unity is not unanimity but we must have a straight path towards realization of the right of the self-determination of Kashmiris. Instead of chasing the hocks and illusion of bilateral talks for so the called composite dialogue but now we should go back to the UN Security Council for justice for Kashmiris. We should invoke the convening power of the UN General Assembly. We should go to the Human Rights Council with vigor and conviction and we should go to the sovereign Parliaments of the world whether it is the US Congress or European Parliament or House of Commons to present our case. It's a just case; don't be trapped into an unproductive process of bilateral negotiations with India.



We should also invoke the authority and mandates of the International Federation of the Red Crescent and Red Cross as well as of the ICRC for these massive violations of International humanitarian law that are taking place in Jammu & Kashmir. We should leverage the strengths of diaspora community. We will use our diaspora community as our window to our interlocutors in the powerful parliaments around the world. We should invest in the media, particularly the social media, we should reach out to civil society of the world and that includes the civil society of India. We should invest in strong Pakistan, if Pakistan is secure, we have an assurance that one day we will get freedom and liberty for the people of Jammu & Kashmir.

Finally, he remarked that United Kingdom is the permanent member of the UN Security Council and therefore, it has responsibilities in regard to peace and security. He appealed to British MPs that during the prime Minister's questions hour, they should frequently raise questions about the horrendous human rights situation in Jammu & Kashmir.

He declared that Azad Kashmir has the least rate of crime. Kashmir movement is a peaceful movement India cannot resolve the issue of Jammu & Kashmir by the use of state terrorism. We will continue to persevere in our efforts to resolve this issue through dialogue and diplomacy. Kashmiris will not capitulate surrender or abandon their stance on the right of self-determination under any circumstances. Kashmiris do not want Kashmir to become a nuclear flash point between India and Pakistan. We want Kashmir to be a symbol of connectivity and harmony between India and Pakistan and throughout South Asia.

Noteworthy Snippets



“A settlement of the Kashmir dispute would not only end the perpetual misery of the Kashmiris and fulfill their cherished aspirations but it would remove the prime cause of a possible conflict between two nuclear weapon neighbors with incalculable consequences”.

General Ehsan ul Haq (Retd.), HI (M), NI (M)



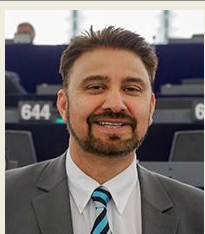
“It is not only the Kashmiris are hostage to Indians but Indians are also hostage to Kashmir. And they will also not be able to flourish and they will also not be able to attain what all they have. They have tried and they have a vision to attain till the time they also solve this issue in a manner in which it is acceptable to all sides”.

Lt Gen Khalid Rabbani (Retd.) HI (M)



“Kashmir movement is a peaceful movement India cannot resolve the issue of Jammu & Kashmir by the use of state terrorism. Kashmiris will not capitulate surrender or abandon their stance on the right of self-determination under any circumstances”.

Sardar Masood Khan, President AJ&K



“All the international organizations, whose role is to defend human rights and promote peace, have failed the people of Kashmir. The UN is not speaking out to say who is violating the LOC, so that the world knows who the aggressor is”.

Mohammed Afzal Khan



“We are 70 years late in getting the people a self-determination through a free, secure, and impartial plebiscite. It has given time to Government of India to use its military, secret services and recruit mercenaries, to wage a violent war on the people of Kashmir”.

Dr Nazir Gillani



“We need to find a new pathway that can begin to build confidence measures between different sides to find a way to gradually start negotiation dialogue to move towards demilitarization and addressing some of those emergency powers which are really repressive for many of the residents living in the region”.

Mr. Chris Leslie



“Violation of women rights are rising in IOK and they are being sexually assaulted by police and by the paramilitary. The Kashmir movement have perceived this practice as intimidation and as an attempt to silence them because of the armies’ complicity with the attackers”.

Ms Julie Ward



“India at the moment is a very confused state, in terms of rights of people of Jammu & Kashmir and also the rights of Indian People. The dehumanization of Kashmiri people has severely challenged the international standard of human rights”.

Rana Athar Javed



“First time in history, Labor Party in UK has issued Kashmir statement and it was also included in their election manifesto in recent elections and their leaders always comes out with support to Kashmir cause”.

Raja Najabat Hussain



“When it comes to Kashmir, we are united and we need to be united regardless of which political party we belong. We need to recognize the atrocities that are happening on the daily basis through torture, persecution, hanging and murder. Wake up and realize that we all have a role to play to support the Kashmir cause”.

Ms Yasmine Dar



“We need to concentrate on the basic fundamental issue, and not the peripheral ones. We should make self-determination our priority, not development and use tripartite talks as means to implement the UN resolutions”.

Ghulam Muhammad Safi



“The major countries need to pay attention to resolve the Kashmir issue because it is the oldest conflict and there is a need to resolve the Kashmir issue peacefully so that people of the region can enjoy the benefit of peace”.

Mr. Tony Lloyd



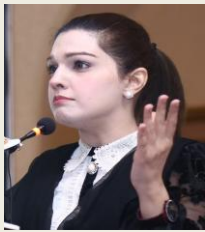
“We should find ways to promote peace in the region and towards a proper stabilization and means to have self-determination for all the people of Kashmir. Let’s hope that in coming time we will see peace in the region and we will see democracy prevail”.

Ms. Anthea McInyre



“People in UK should support the dialogue and negotiation between India and Pakistan in order to resolve the Kashmir conflict. We should try to ensure that human rights are safeguarded and that we work towards the prosperity”.

Sardar Tanmanjeet Singh Dhesi



“We must put crown on the Kashmiri people that they are so peaceful and they believe in principles of democracy, liberty and the right of self-determination through unarmed peaceful manner. But the world has so conveniently ignored us”.

Ms Mushaal Hussein Mullik



“If we are able to win the battle of ideas in an age of globalization and digital media, we will be able to rescue the Kashmiri population from the daily torture and persecution that occurs at the hands of Indian security forces”.

Dr. Ishtiaq Ahmad

Conference Report

Session-I

The conference formally commenced with the recitation of The Holy Qur'an.



In his introductory remarks, DG Pakistan House, **Mr Rana Athar Javed** welcomed the audience and explained the broad motives of the conference. He reiterated that India at the moment is a very confused state, in terms of rights of people of Jammu & Kashmir and also the rights of Indian People. The countless reports of United Nations, Human Rights Commission in Geneva, Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch have categorically documented the gross violation of human rights by heavily armed Indian army. The dehumanization of Kashmiri people has severely challenged the international standard of human rights. He remarked that the international community must take the responsibility to address the massive human

rights violations in IOK. There is a need for the UN, US, EU, Britain and other countries to convince India to initiate a peaceful dialogue to resolve the core issue of Jammu & Kashmir.

The UN Security Council has failed to resolve the long standing and the oldest conflict on the UNSC. Furthermore, he added that the legality of Indian actions in Indian Occupied Kashmir will also be questioned by the experts.

Raja Najabat Hussain reiterated that if we request both governments of Pakistan and Azad Kashmir to take some initiatives from their end, we do not blame but what is happening in Indian Occupied Kashmir, there are some issues, negligence and both governments have not done enough. Therefore, if both governments work together along with the Kashmiri community overseas, Azad Kashmir, people from occupied Kashmir, All Parties Hurriyat Conference (APHC), and if we

work united outside we can project Kashmir issue better than Pakistan foreign office. He stressed that the Kashmiris should be given this position outside world to raise their voice. We have got lot of our councilors, mayors, politicians in British and European Parliament and lot of our youngsters especially females are capable to raise the voice of Kashmiri nation all over the world. First time in history Labor Party in UK has issued Kashmir statement and it was also included in their election manifesto in recent elections and their leaders always comes out with our support.



He lamented that People in occupied Kashmir are sacrificing their lives and our government's needs to take some initiatives. The government of Azad Kashmir should be recognized as the right government to represent the Kashmiri nation outside the world. Secondly, the people from both sides of Kashmir should be united, not only from Kashmir valley or Azad Kashmir but also from Gilgit-Baltistan and Jammu side as well. The people of occupied Kashmir are fighting there, people of overseas community from the Kashmiri nation are fighting overseas, and we need to get proper support from government of Pakistan and Azad Kashmir elected bodies. He concluded that our parliamentarians, whether Pakistani or

Kashmiri, and elected representatives should be going in overseas to represent both nations, Pakistan and Kashmir.

Ms Yasmine Dar remarked that one of the most courageous things that we can do is to identify ourselves; who you are and what you believe in and where you want to be. As Kashmiris, we will not be the victims anymore, we are definitely not perpetrators and we cannot be the bystanders. The bystanders that watch and see what is happening are the worst of all. I won't even condemn the perpetrators as much as individuals that watch this happen and are not doing anything about

it. She stressed that it is everybody's responsibility; this is not just for the Kashmiri people, this is not just about the Pakistani people, it is about our young people, our men, our women to get involved at every level and that is where we can make the difference. Simply, don't push the responsibility on your neighbor or the person sitting next to you.



She claimed that when it comes to Kashmir, we are united and we need to be united regardless of which political party you belong. Seventy long years have been passed, we need to wake up and I will make sure that Kashmir comes on to that agenda and Kashmir is mentioned on every international policy forum. The power is in the hands of the people, it is not in the hands of the politicians and people can make all the difference by questioning the politicians that what they are doing about Kashmir. We need to awaken the politicians in order to make a difference and don't be complacent. We need to recognize the atrocities that are happening and many more

lives are being taken on the daily basis through torture, persecution, hanging and murder. We can be that listening ear to be humane and listen to those stories. Wake up and realize that we all have a role to play to support the Kashmir cause.

She requested that we need to talk about what is important and we need to talk about things that are very uncomfortable. We need to use our institutional power to change structures and systems, we may not all become politicians but our politicians are custodians and they have to play a part. We are asking for the basic human right that every one of us has, we are asking for the right to live. We need to use our freedom to fight for the freedom of the oppressed. We need to challenge what is happening and we need to make sure to realize that Kashmiri lives matter.



Ghulam Muhammad Safi stated that the issue of Jammu and Kashmir on the UN agenda from the day India look it to the UN Security Council. Indian case rested on Rulers accession while Pakistan contested validity of accession. UN Security Council passed Resolution 39(1948) and established the UN Commission for India and Pakistan and the international community agreed to the UN resolutions for plebiscite in the whole region of Jammu and Kashmir, but India then insisted on the prior total withdrawal of Pakistan forces and rejected arbitration for balanced withdrawal. UNMOGIP was established in 1949 to monitor the Cease Fire Line.

From 1950 to 1957 various UN mediators failed to break deadlock. From 1958 to 1988, the Soviet veto in the UNSC on behalf of India prevented any progress towards solution to the conflict. In 2003 the UN general assembly adopted a resolution for the People's right to self-determination ignoring India's strong objection. The resolution was passed by an 88/3 (India Mauritius and Bhutan) vote.

In November 2017 UNGA body passed a Pakistan sponsored resolution reaffirming the universal realization of the right to self-determination for the people. The spokesperson of the UN Secretary General said "Antonio Guterres is indeed very concerned about the situation that we have seen in Jammu and Kashmir." In April 2018, The UN secretary general Antonio Guterres said that a thorough investigation needs to be conducted pertaining to the recent killing of Kashmiri youth by the Indian troops.

The UN High Commissioner for Human Rights Mr. Zeid Ra'ad broke the UN's half century of silent on Kashmir when he added Jammu and Kashmir to a formal list of urgent humanitarian crises along with conflict with Syria and Myanmar in his

policy statement in 2016, remarking that the UN will be launching a major report on the situation in Kashmir IN June 2018.

The argument that after the Simla agreement the Kashmir issue assumed bilateral dimension rather than international one, needs to be counted vehemently. Can bilateral agreement between the two parties override an international agreement between more than two parties? Article 103 of UN charter states “In the event of a conflict between the obligations of the members of the UN under the present charter and their obligations under any international agreement, their obligations under present charter shall prevail”.

Jammu and Kashmir is a UN recognized disputed territory and not a part of India. The UN secretary General under article 99 work in conflict prevention and averting tensions into the war by the use of his good offices with the help of preventive diplomacy as was done by Dag Hammarskjold in 1960 (case of Congo), by Kurt Waldheim in 1979 (Iranian-American Embassy Crisis) and by Javier DR Cuellar in 1989 (Lebanon’s 15 and Half years of civil war).

Article 99 of the UN charter states “The Secretary General may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion threaten the maintenance of international peace and security.”

The OIC time and again reaffirmed its principled position in fully supporting the people of Jammu and Kashmir in their struggle to achieve their legitimate rights, in particular the right to self-determination and human rights.

Designation of Hizbul Mujahideen chief Salahud D in as a global terrorist does not change into the US policy on Kashmir, said the US State Department. In an earlier statement, a State Department Spokesperson had said that the Washington saw Kashmir as a dispute that needed to be resolved peacefully.

In 2009 China issued stapled visas to Kashmiris which signalled that China did not accept the Indian nationality of travellers from the Indian occupied Jammu and Kashmir. In 2010 China refused to grant a visa to General R.S Jaswal, the chief of Indian Army’s Northern command covering Kashmir. China’s full involvement in CPEC is clear demonstration of its rejection of spurious Indian claims to this territory.

Settlement of Kashmir

Elections in presence of occupation troops, status quo and internal autonomy within Indian rule have been rejected by those who strive to achieve the pledged right to self-determination.

A just solution of the issue of Jammu and Kashmir lies in negotiations based on the UN resolutions of 1948-9. In fact, the negotiators target should not be to find a new solution, since one already exists. The negotiations must persuade the government of India to:

1. Stop the violence and violation of Human Rights thereby restoring peace, and
2. Implement procedure of Plebiscite.

To conclude, let me stress that our focus should always remain on a comprehensive solution and not a piece meal approach.

- We need to concentrate on the basic fundamental issue, and not the peripheral ones.
- We should make self-determination our priority, not development.
- We must use tripartite talks as means to implement the UN resolutions.
- And opt for mediation of only those who are not strategic partners of the occupying power.

Video Conferencing Session

Messages on Human Rights Violation in Indian Occupied Kashmir by British Parliamentarians



Tony Lloyd stated that thousands of lives lost due to unresolved issue of Kashmir since partition. He said that at least 10,000 people have disappeared, and people are victim of rape and torture. The use of pallet guns is ruining the lives of many people. The major countries need to pay attention to resolve the Kashmir issue because it is the oldest conflict. Comparing current situation in Northern Ireland, he stressed that peace can bring economic prosperity and job to people and there is a need to resolve the

Kashmir issue peacefully so that people of the region can enjoy the benefit of peace.

Ms. Anthea McInyre validated Kashmiri's right for self-determination and emphasized the need to continuously raise the issue of Kashmir in the European Parliament so that we don't have another seventy years of terrible state that we are facing in IOK Kashmir.

Talking about Kashmiri atrocities she stated "My heart bleeds when I see the terrible stories of children being blinded by pallet guns and the heart wrenching incident of little girl who was repeatedly raped and then murdered". We cannot allow these things to go on without adding our voice. In the

name of humanity, I hope that this conference will be able to find ways to promote peace in the region and towards a proper stabilization and means to have self-determination for all the people of Kashmir. Let's hope that in coming time we will see peace in the region and we will see democracy prevail.





Sardar Tanmanjeet Singh Dhesi said that the people in UK should support the dialogue and negotiation between India and Pakistan in order to resolve the Kashmir conflict. The Kashmir which was known to be such a beautiful, peaceful and paradise on earth is now in terrible condition. To conclude, he said that that we should try to ensure that human rights are safeguarded and that we work towards the prosperity.

Session-II



Ms Mushaal Hussein Mullik lamented that it is so sad to experience brutal incidents and tragedies that are taking place in Indian Occupied Kashmir in 21st century. We are in so-called developed world where there are so many universal rights, human rights charter, so many conventions and organizations like the UN and Amnesty international. However, when it comes to reality, it is not a human right issue, it is a humanitarian tragedy and entire nation has been held hostage by the Indian occupation forces. She raised critical questions about Kashmir that are: what is the price of hostage and kidnapping an entire nation? What is the ransom that we people have to pay? She claimed that we are writing history with

our blood so what higher price do we have to pay that the world conscious will wake up and we finally be able to see their eyes open because it is like that their eyes are wide shut. It is a criminal silence, deaf, and dumbness that there are so

many other global issues around the world like Syria and Yemen and so that concentration won't get on Kashmir. However, one thing for sure has happened, especially after 9/11, when the whole world order has changed, they (whole world order) has started using peaceful means for resolving conflicts around the world.

The world is challenging that may be Kashmir movement would move towards the terrorist movement. Since the whole world is combating war on terror, conflict resolution and peace building, the crown of conflict resolution should be given to people of Jammu and Kashmir. Because they are all freedom fighters and it is the oldest pending conflict on the UN agenda. There are just a handful of youngsters who are forced, urged, humiliated being tortured and their families are being killed because they have picked up the guns. But it is otherwise compared to the highest occupation in the world. Our nation is fighting in defenseless manner and on the other hand, Indian army is fully armed.

She asked that do the world ever look at the state sponsor terrorism that is taking place at such a massive scale by the Indian State, which is being propagated, supported, financed and being credited for it. The majority of Kashmiris are struggling unarmed and the world is quite conveniently blinded its eyes from that. They are just concentrating on Indian narratives. In our struggle, we are freedom fighters because it is our nation and our land, and the alien force or occupation force are Indians. Therefore, in any spectrum, any angle, and any aspect we are not terrorists and that should be clear-cut.

Women of the Kashmir have been the worst victims of this conflict. If you have high number of occupation, then the kind of sexual harassment, rape cases, abuses, the economic problems, the half widows, there are so many titles for the women. These women have nothing in their hands; they just have a passion and commitment to fight but they are also the breadwinners. They are economically taking the movement forward. Women of Kashmir are practically the single parent. Either our men are in the movement or they are unemployed or they have been killed, martyred or missing. They have been crippled and tortured. Kashmiri women are going through an unimaginable condition on daily basis.

I salute all the bravest women of Kashmir and all the unsung heroines of freedom struggle as Indians can blind their vision but they cannot blind their will. We have

sacrificed even more than Gandhi as Gandhi is considered as champion of non-violence around the world but what have we gotten in return for this majority peaceful struggle, nothing only more bloodshed. We have suffered even more. There are no international headlines for Kashmiri victims and peaceful democratic unarmed struggle. To deal with this war on terror, we must put crown on the Kashmiri people that they are so peaceful and they believe in principles of democracy, liberty and the right of self-determination through unarmed peaceful manner. But the world has so conveniently ignored us. We must give a voice to the Kashmiri people for the sake of global peace, economy and security.

For the long-term economic stability in the world, we need long term peaceful stability as well as political stability and for that, wait-wait goes to Kashmir because if South Asia is unsafe the entire world would be singled unsafe.



Dr. Ishtiaq Ahmad questioned that what do we mean by Kashmir? Is it a territorial dispute? Is it an ethnic issue? Is it a religious matter? Or is it about the humanity? Commenting on the concept of freedom, he said that freedom is the goal. He stated that Kashmir dispute like many other disputes is the relic of the British Raj. Any nation, which creates a problem, should perform the duty to resolve it. The British failed to persuade the Americans, which replaced them after the Second World War, to do something about this unfinished agenda of partition. We can be pretty sure that despite our close association with the United States to the extent of becoming a front line ally in the two greatest wars of the late twenty and early twenty first century, we are quite clear about

the role that United States has played, so far in resolving the seventy years old dispute.

With regards to India, he argued that India's human rights violations are not only endemic but also they are also systemic. They revolve around the practice of a number of notorious laws, armed forces special powers act, national security act, public safety act, prevention of terrorism act, etc. He remarked that when you have over seventy hundred thousand security forces, designating one soldier for three Kashmiris, the consequences can be well imagined. Their consequences are visible in the mass graves, in the half widows, in tens of thousands of people who have disappeared and these tales are well described and documented not only by Kashmiris or pro-Kashmiris but also by prominent institutions of India itself. He reiterated that there is no morality on the part of this country that has not forgotten the creation of Pakistan as a separate Muslim homeland. India is the one, which collaborated with the British in creating this seventy-year-old problem called Kashmir. In addition, this is the power which enjoys tremendous clout in the western world and has been involved in killing and maiming the Kashmiri people with total impunity.



As far as peace in Kashmir is concerned on the basis of reconciliation process, it is clearly understood that India will never budge. West has done nothing in this regard, India will never budge. However, through international public opinion, which has a massive influence at the global level, can resolve this issue. It is motivated by national liberation movements, by people and organizations who rest their case on human rights issues and try to articulate their voices on the basis

of pure freedom and humanity rather than on the basis of any ethnicity, religion, race, cast or region. He opined that our media has failed to create a public opinion that is conducive for our sacred causes like Kashmir.

There is a gap between the security establishments' perspective and commitment to Kashmir dispute and the civilian establishment commitment and contribution and perspective on Kashmir dispute. This gap needs to be filled by revisiting domestic discourses and engaging in extensive outreach campaign. There are enormous opportunities for Pakistan, for our diplomats, for our civil society, and for civilian establishment for a rational cum motive, domestic cum global outreach campaign on Kashmir. If we are able to win the battle of ideas in an age of globalization and digital media, we will be able to rescue the Kashmiri population from the daily torture and persecution that occurs at the hands of Indian security forces. He concluded that in the name of Kashmir, we need to understand and try to build a truly national support finding its fullest expression at the global level.



Lt Gen Khalid Rabbani (Retd.) HI (M) while concluding the last session stated that it is time that our leaders, whom we elect and bring them into power, we should be expecting from them that they would go along with the sentiments of the nation. When they can galvanize for themselves hundreds of thousands of people in various rallies, they can galvanize more than hundreds of thousands of people, if they do it for the cause of Kashmir.

He stated that we need to sort out our own issues in such a manner that we bring out a stronger Pakistan. It's only a stronger Pakistan which will help address issues which are around us like the basic issue of Kashmir. I must also comment here and say that it is not only the Kashmiris are hostage to Indians as somebody said that Indians should also realize that they are also hostage to Kashmir. And they will also not be able to flourish and they will also not be able to attain what all they have. They have

tried and they have vision to attain till the time they also solve this issue in a manner in which it is acceptable to all sides.

Talking about diplomatic efforts related to Kashmir he said that diplomatic efforts should be done, are being done. The way the Russia is being taken along in various issues, I am very sure that in times to come and do bare me out that it's not a computer touch response, it takes years and may be even more to make the diplomatic community and to make the international world realize or to change their course. Yes, if we have such big powers towards our side, yes the course will change. But it is we Pakistanis who have to play their role. It's not that we have not done it, we have done it but it is now the time that we should now stand up and be counted for. Kashmir should be above politics. Whatever instruments we want to use, let it be the parliamentary committee on Kashmir or anything else there should be the people who should work with that vigor so that they do approach all the capitals and they do let the world know through their own eyes.

Question/Answer Session

Question: Is there a database exist that documents brutalities and Indian state sponsored activities in IOK?

Yes there is a database, and it may not be the comprehensive one, but still it carries an ample information and evidence of gross human rights violations committed by Indian security forces. The nature of Indian brutalities is such that there is a need to develop a comprehensive database which must archive all incidents of state terrorism committed by Indian forces in IOK since 1947.

Comment by Cynthia

The West would appreciate a qualitative data analysis. It is very important that all material including films, articles and documentaries demonstrate reality of human rights violations in IOK and should be presented in collaboration with international companies. Partnering with professionals and expert Western film makers will not only enhance the quality but also help disseminate the contents at international film festivals. Despite all the restrictions, the Human Rights Watch, Amnesty International and representative of Western embassies in New Delhi also compile analysis of Human Rights Violation in Indian occupied Kashmir.

Question: What is stopping both the countries from resolving conflict peacefully? If South Korea and North Korea can join hands, if Iran and U.S. can sit together, why can't India and Pakistan resolve Kashmir issues peacefully?

Rana Athar Javed: Pakistan does want a peaceful relationship with India but the issue here is that India is not interested in a dialogue. Pakistan is ready for initiating a dialogue but the dialogue cannot be initiated by just one party.

AJK President: It is a big aspiration to have peace in South Asia and between India and Pakistan and it takes two parties. We are sitting on this side of the table and we are demanding negotiations structured and substantive and exemplary in nature with India on Kashmir but India has always blocked the negotiation efforts. India also wants to exclude the Kashmiris from the Kashmir issue. They say that it is only an issue between India and Pakistan and they say it's a unilateral issue. As far as Pakistan is concerned, it has always been proactive on bilateral talks, multilateral processes. We have never said no to talks. The Indian strategy is to kill Kashmiris, don't recognize the join resistance leadership of Hurriyat

Leadership as legitimate representatives of Kashmiris and close all the doors for talks with Pakistan on Kashmir.

Question: Why can't we keep up the momentum of the Kashmir Movement? And if it keeps on going like this what will be effect on overall struggle movement?

Mushal Mullik: Sadly lot of researchers and scholars have the opinion that when the killing wave is very high, the world thinks that the temper of the freedom movement is high. But our right to self-determination and struggle of freedom is going on until we achieve our final goal or final settlement. So people around the world who are empowered should speak up for Kashmir. Don't just wait for more body bags to come out on the roads because we are not big population. Sooner or later the killing spree is going on, we might become extinct and there is just handicrafts around the world on display that there was a civilization and people living somewhere who used to do all this lovely craft but where are they now. So you have to support the voices of the freedom of the Kashmiri people regardless of how many deaths we received. Because our struggle is not based on death tolls only. It is based on our conviction, our blind faith that we reject Indian occupation and we demand UN resolutions.

Gen Rabbani

The Kashmiris have done sufficient. They from the last seventy years are doing nothing but sacrificing. Slaughtered and mass murders have been taken place. But what have we done? Where are we? The world has not done anything because we Pakistani's have not stood up. If we feel that the political movement is going down then where are we. Why we are not standing up. Why we are not telling each and every capital of the world that what is happening in the Kashmir. Because they are not seeing what is happening. They are not seeing through our eyes and through the eyes of Kashmir.

Question: As far as the Kashmir issue is concerned United Nation has initiated a final solution and if we see that United Nation is actually manipulating by United Nation Security Council and UNSC's big powers are very effective and geostrategic and geo-economics interest of big powers are converging with India. Do you think in near future United Nation will play effective role in resolving Kashmir issue through plebiscite?

Dr. Ishtiaq: The United Nation has created an institution to represent all the nations in the world. The problem is that the Security Council of the United Nations is politically motivated that was perhaps never created as an equal institution. It depicts the inequality within the United Nations. There is a lot of debate on its structural issue from the last fifteen years. The settlement of Kashmir dispute through United Nation resolutions is another issue that has come to the surface since the 1990s. There were people talking about third option because the plebiscite option gives only that either India or Pakistan. So the settlement of Kashmir also comes with the Independent Kashmir option. But the resolution of this conflict through amicable ways is a big issue. We can bring in third option if they want but this issue needs to be solved through some mediatory efforts and these efforts can be international with the inclusion of great powers. India is always cleverly trying to shift the freedom movement into terrorist movement. There is an international public opinion and we are left with this option in order to publicize and try to go for global public opinion then there is possibility that even unequal institutions like Security Council can be forced.

Analysis & Recommendations

The ensuing analysis of speeches reflect that the conduct of Indian army in IOK has tremendously harmed the human dignity and security of Kashmiris. Unprecedented and continued armed attacks on children, women, youth and elderly has convinced large majority of international community and intelligentsia that Indian policies in IOK are leading toward dehumanization of Kashmiri people. The intertextual analysis of views expressed in the conference also demonstrate that the UNSC, the US and EU has failed censor India, and thus rendering a very quiet, distant stance and hands off approach towards the plight of Kashmiri people.

The analysis also concludes that Instead of diluting in the illusion of bilateral talks for the so called composite dialogue, Pakistan should go back to the UN Security Council for justice for Kashmiris, by invoking the convening power of the UN General Assembly. It is further analyzed that India's ploy of fifth generation warfare should not deter Pakistan and Kashmiri people to remain trapped into an unproductive process of bilateral negotiations with India.

The assessment of the current state of Kashmiri youth indicates that despite the extreme violence on unarmed civilians, Kashmir movement has largely been peaceful, only party that has continued to impose curfew, and fire upon funerals, hospitals, schools and trespassing is the so-called professional Indian Army. The Kashmiri youth on the other hand has utilized the social media, and been able to highlight their opinion and cause. India cannot resolve the issue of Jammu & Kashmir by the use of state terrorism.

The way forward to settle the oldest conflict on the UNSC agenda, it is assessed, needs to be realistic that should encompass the right of self-determination of Kashmiris as enshrined in the UN resolution. The contextual analysis describes a graphic and bleak picture of blinded, disabled, orphans, widows and unemployed Kashmiri youth.

All eminent speakers unanimously stressed the need to address the humanitarian aspect of Kashmir dispute and protect the youth from dying at the hands of Indian

security forces. Finally, the formidable challenge for international community is to maintain the universal standards of human rights because to continue to support aggression against unarmed civilians will ultimately discredit the international policy mechanism, and hence loss of moral authority of UNSC members.

Recommendations:

Following recommendations for the policy practitioners and concerned quarters are proposed:

- **Demilitarization of Kashmir and Protection of People**

The unquestionable actions of Indian Forces in IOK have worsened the humanitarian situation. Demilitarization of IOK should be the prerequisite to establish peace and grant the Kashmiri people the right to self-determination. In order to mitigate the long term risks to humanity, it is imperative that international community should fulfil their responsibility to emancipate the Kashmiri population from sufferings imposed by illegitimate Indian occupation.

- **Human Rights Monitoring**

Due to wide spread of gross human rights violation in IOK, an independent, impartial and international mission is now needed crucially to assess the ground reality. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) should take the lead to implement universal human rights.

- **Internationalizing Kashmir Issue**

India's projection of Kashmir as a domestic issue violates the UN Resolutions on Kashmir. Internationalizing the plight of Kashmiri people will require a comprehensive engagement mechanism to debunk India's false claims over the disputed territory of Jammu & Kashmir.

- **Tri-party Dialogue and Engagement**

To address the importance of tri-party dialogue (Srinagar-Delhi-Islamabad), there is a need to convince India to seriously consider the immediate and unconditional resumption of dialogue.

- **Campaign against use of Pallet Guns and Artillery**

Indian army's extensive use of pallet guns and artillery against unarmed Kashmiris is a direct violation of the Geneva Convention. The international Kashmiri diaspora and people with a conscience should launch a campaign against this to prevent India from further deteriorating the state of peace and stability in IOK.

Photo Gallery











