One-Day Conference: Pakistan-India Dialogue: Imperatives and Prospects

‘Space for negotiations with India shrinking’
Rasheed Khalid
April 26, 2018
Islamabad:

Prof Mujeeb Afzal, School of Politics and International Relations, Quaid-i-Azam University, has said that the space for negotiations with India is shrinking with the spread of Hindutva thereby increasing animosity vis-à-vis Pakistan and the Muslim world. Dr Mujeeb was addressing one-day conference on ‘Pakistan-India dialogue: imperatives and prospects’ organised by the Islamabad Policy Research Institute, here Wednesday. Prof Mujeeb said that because of extremist ideology adopted by BJP government, it is so easy for New Delhi to equate terrorism with the freedom struggle in Kashmir. He said that the hawkish elements in Modi’s administration want to restore India’s pride and hegemony which means giving no concessions. Rather, India wants to isolate, encircle and weaken Pakistan, besides tempering its linkages with traditional allies, neighbours and potential friends, he concluded.

Dr Farhan Siddiqi from the same school said that relations between India and Pakistan can be characterised as one of “frenemies,” alternating between periods of peace and conflict. He observed that of late, conflict has become an overarching feature of their bilateral relationship. He said that both countries need to look towards absolute gains with economic overtures and regional connectivity mechanisms such as CPEC.
Lieutenant General (r) Asif Yasin Malik, former Defence Secretary, lamented that no meaningful bilateral discussions was taking place. Earlier, Abdul Basit, President, IPRI, in his welcome address said that Jammu and Kashmir is not a territorial dispute between Pakistan and India, but a political and humanitarian issue.

In the question hour, a lawyer from Jammu and Kashmir stressed that the Pakistan government needs to move cases of Indian brutalities to the International Criminal Tribunal since time for talks had passed.

‘India Loses Space for Negotiations Due To Spread of Hindutva Ideology’

ISLAMABAD, Apr 25 (APP): India is losing space for negotiations due to the spread of the Hindutva ideology that causes greater animosity, especially towards Pakistan and Muslims, Dr Muhammad Mujeeb Afzal, Associate Professor at Quaid-i-Azam University said at a day long seminar here Wednesday.

Speaking on ‘Making Pakistan-India Dialogue Possible and Sustainable: A Way Forward for Shared Future’, Dr Mujeeb Afzal said the Indian extremist ideology was equating terrorism with the freedom struggle in Kashmir. He said the hawkish elements in Modi’s administration wanted to restore India’s hegemony, and that did not involve giving any concessions, rather they wanted to isolate, encircle and weaken Pakistan, besides tempering its linkages with traditional allies, neighbours and potential friends. The seminar on “Pakistan-India Dialogue: Imperatives and Prospects” was organized by Islamabad Policy Research Institute (IPRI).

Associate Professor of Quaid-i-Azam University Dr Farhan Hanif Siddiqi, in his presentation, said relations between India and Pakistan could be characterized as one of “frenemies” – alternating between periods of peace and conflict. He said the conflict had become an overarching feature of Pakistan-India bilateral relationship. Siddiqi said in order to move forward with peace, both countries needed to look towards absolute gains with economic overtures and regional connectivity mechanisms such as CPEC and OBOR. He, however, said “unfortunately, the shadow of the future was still cast in strategic terms making it impossible for larger peace initiatives to be implemented and reciprocated. “If both India and Pakistan do not do so, the opportunity of increased economic development promised by the ruling elites of these countries to their masses will be easily challenged and forfeited,” he added.

Former Defence Secretary Lt General (Retd) Asif Yasin Malik gave a historical overview of the Kashmir issue starting with the 1948 local armed uprisings that flared in various parts when the princely state was asked to join either India or Pakistan. He said that despite peace pledges and confidence building measures to settle differences bilaterally through peaceful means, hardly any progress had been made. No meaningful bilateral discussions had taken place and the Kashmir dispute continued to fester, he added. Asif Yasin Malik said, “The problem has been that having a good Pak-India relationship has been the corollary for the resolution of Kashmir, whereas it should be the resolution of Kashmir which should lead from the front.” He stressed that it had never been the military which had impeded the peace process; rather the most out-of-box solutions to the conflict came from a military government. Malik said the sad irony was that the people of Kashmir had become secondary in the conflict,
even though they were the ones who were paying the price with their lives, and the lives of their women and children. He said hopes for peace remained grim because in the global environment there was utter apathy towards Kashmir, which was not seen as a problem as there was only concern about a nuclear war between India and Pakistan. He said,” “Unless there is national consensus and an aggressive media campaign to support the Kashmiris, there can be no way forward. A ten-year clear and robust strategy is needed, which includes an institutional mechanism within Pakistan to resolve this issue, not just a parliamentary committee which has unlimited resources.” “Membership of the Parliamentary Committee on Kashmir needs to either be re-vamped altogether or reformed so that it can actually have greater impact. Giving its chairmanship to a competent person is of utmost importance,” he said.

Earlier, IPRI President former ambassador Abdul Basit highlighted that Jammu and Kashmir was not a territorial dispute between Pakistan and India as it was a political and humanitarian issue. It was primarily about the Kashmiri peoples’ right of self-determination as granted to them under several United Nations Security Council resolutions, which had been accepted by previous Indian governments. He called for greater will on the part of the government and the people of Pakistan to find a way towards Kashmir’s peaceful resolution.

‘India loses space for talks due to narrow ideology’

Islamabad
Staff Report Pakistan Times

Basit says Kashmir not a territorial dispute between Pakistan, India

ISLAMABAD: India is losing space for negotiations due to the spread of a narrow ideology that causes greater animosity, especially towards Pakistan and Muslims, Dr Muhammad Mujeeb Afzal, associate professor at the Quaid-i-Azam University said at a day-long seminar here on Wednesday.

Speaking on ‘Making Pakistan-India Dialogue Possible and Sustainable: A Way Forward for Shared Future,’ he said the Indian extremist ideology was equating terrorism with the freedom struggle in Kashmir. He said the hawkish elements in Modi’s administration wanted to restore India’s hegemony, and that did not involve giving any concessions, rather they wanted to isolate, encircle and weaken Pakistan, besides tempering its linkages with traditional allies, neighbours and potential friends.

IPRI President Abdul Basit highlighted that Jammu Kashmir was not a territorial dispute between Pakistan and India as it was a political and humanitarian issue. It was primarily about the Kashmiri peoples’ right to self-determination as granted to them under several United Nations Security Council resolutions, which had been accepted by previous Indian governments.

He called for greater will on the part of the government and the people of Pakistan to find a way towards Kashmir’s peaceful resolution. The seminar was organized by the Islamabad Policy Research Institute (IPRI). Associate Professor Dr Farhan Hanif Siddiqi, in his presentation, said
that relations between Pakistan and India could be characterized as one of ‘frenemies’ – alternating between periods of peace and conflict.

He said the conflict had become an overarching feature of Pakistan-India bilateral relationship. He said in order to move forward with peace, both countries needed to look towards absolute gains with economic overtures and regional connectivity mechanisms such as CPEC and OBOR. However, he said the shadow of the future was still cast in strategic terms making it impossible for larger peace initiatives to be implemented and reciprocated.

“If both Pakistan and India do not do so, the opportunity of increased economic development promised by the ruling elites of these countries to their masses will be easily challenged and forfeited,” he added. Former Defence Secretary Asif Yasin Malik gave a historical overview of the Kashmir issue starting with the 1948 local armed uprisings that flared in various parts when the princely state was asked to join either India or Pakistan. He said that despite peace pledges and confidence-building measures to settle differences bilaterally through peaceful means, hardly any progress had been made.

No meaningful bilateral discussions had taken place and the Kashmir dispute continued to fester, he added. “The problem has been that having a good Pak-India relationship has been the corollary for the resolution of Kashmir, whereas it should be the resolution of Kashmir which should lead from the front.” He stressed that it had never been the military which had impeded the peace process; rather the most out-of-box solutions to the conflict came from a military government.

Malik said that the sad irony was that the people of Kashmir had become secondary in the conflict, even though they were the ones who were paying the price with their lives, and the lives of their women and children. He said hopes for peace remained grim because in the global environment there was utter apathy towards Kashmir, which was not seen as a problem as there was only concern about a nuclear war between India and Pakistan.

Resolving Kashmir issue will be a new dawn of peace in South Asia
Staff Report
APRIL 26, 2018

ISLAMABAD: Jammu and Kashmir remains the most dangerous place on earth because torture, injury through deadly pellet guns, rape and extrajudicial executions of innocent Kashmiris by the Indian Armed Forces has increased exponentially. What is needed is an all-of-Pakistan approach for this issue. Unless, there is national consensus and an aggressive media campaign to support the Kashmiris, there can be no way forward. The Government of Pakistan should use all means necessary including negotiations, arbitration, legal recourse, diaspora, and diplomacy to highlight Indian Occupied Kashmir’s nonviolent struggle. While maintaining détente with India, the country’s policy-makers and thought leaders should also approach the international community at all forums to highlight its human right violations and uncompromising and hostile attitude in Jammu and Kashmir. Pakistan also needs to set its own house in order because only then it can impress upon the global community, and India, that it is in the mutual interest of both countries that their disputes, especially Kashmir, are resolved to herald an era of goodwill, peace and progress in South Asia.

These were some of the issues discussed at the One-Day Conference on ‘Pakistan-India Dialogue: Imperatives and Prospects’ organized by the Islamabad Policy Research Institute, here in Islamabad today.

Dr Farhan Hanif Siddiqi, Associate Professor from the Quaid-i-Azam University argued that relations between India and Pakistan can be characterized as one of ‘ferneries’ – alternating between periods of peace and conflict. Dr Siddiqi pointed out that now, however, conflict has become an overarching feature of their bilateral relationship with New Delhi claiming 860
ceasefire violations in 2017, and Pakistan blaming India for 1,970 ceasefire violations in the same year. ‘The situation has not abated even in 2018, with India blaming Pakistan for 633 violations, while Pakistan blaming India for more than 400 ceasefire violations in the first two months alone,’ he shared. The speaker was of the view that in order to move forward with peace, both countries need to look towards absolute gains with economic overtures and regional connectivity mechanisms such as CPEC and OBOR. ‘Unfortunately, the shadow of the future is still cast in strategic terms making it impossible for larger peace initiatives to be implemented and reciprocated by either side. If both India and Pakistan do not do so, and continue to engage in strategic games and relative gains, the opportunity of increased economic development promised by the ruling elites of these countries to their masses will be easily challenged and forfeited’, he concluded.

Dr Muhammad Mujeeb Afzal from the Quaid-i-Azam University presented his paper on ‘Making Pakistan-India Dialogue Possible and Sustainable: A Way Forward for Shared Future’ and highlighted that the space for negotiations in India is shrinking with the spread of the Hindutva ideology due to which there is greater animosity towards Pakistan, and Muslims in particular. This extremist ideology is why it is so easy to equate terrorism with the freedom struggle in Kashmir, he remarked. The hawkish elements in Modi’s administration want to restore India’s pride and hegemony, and this does not involve giving any concessions, rather it wants to isolate, encircle and weaken Pakistan, besides tempering its linkages with traditional allies, neighbors and potential friends.

Lt General (Retd) Asif Yasin Malik, HI (M), Former Defense Secretary, Government of Pakistan, gave a historical overview of the Kashmir issue starting with the 1948 local armed uprisings that flared in various parts when the princely state was asked to join either India or Pakistan. He lamented that despite peace pledges and confidence building measures to settle differences bilaterally through peaceful means, hardly any progress has been made. No meaningful bilateral discussions have taken place and the Kashmir dispute continues to fester. ‘The problem has been that having a good Pak-India relationship has been the corollary for the resolution of Kashmir, whereas it should be the resolution of Kashmir which should lead from the front.’ He stressed that it has never been the military which has impeded the peace process; rather the most out-of-box solutions to this conflict came from a military government. ‘It is the lack of political will and wisdom on both sides that has been the problem. Under Modi’s Mahabharat, there is no space for liberation of Kashmir. Apart from strategic reasons, Modi has made Kashmir a question of India’s survival as a state. Due to such an egoistic attitude, India cannot accept a group of people separating from it; nor a small country like Pakistan getting away with its campaign,’ he explained. The sad irony is that the people of Kashmir have become secondary in this conflict, even though they are ones who are paying its price with their lives, and the lives of their women and children. Lt General (R) Malik outlined that hopes for peace remain grim because in the global environment, there is utter apathy towards Kashmir as they do not see it as a problem, and are only concerned about nuclear war between India and Pakistan. ‘There is also negativity in the regional environment with SAARC sitting almost next to its grave thanks to being scuttled by Modi,’ he remarked. ‘What is needed is an all-of-Pakistan approach for this issue. Unless, there is national consensus and an aggressive media campaign to support the Kashmiris, there can be no way forward. A ten-year clear and robust strategy is needed which includes an institutional mechanism within Pakistan to resolve this issue, not just a Parliamentary
Committee which has unlimited resources and no capacity and teeth. ‘Membership of the Parliamentary Committee on Kashmir needs to either be re-vamped altogether or reformed so that it can actually have greater impact. Giving its chairmanship to a competent person is of utmost importance,’ he said.

Earlier, Ambassador (R) Abdul Basit, President of IPRI, welcomed the participants and highlighted that Jammu and Kashmir is not a territorial dispute between Pakistan and India, it is a political and humanitarian one. It is primarily about the Kashmiri peoples’ right of self-determination as granted to them under several United Nations Security Council resolutions, which have been accepted by previous Indian governments. He called for greater will on the part of the government and the people of Pakistan to find a way towards Kashmir’s peaceful resolution. A special envoy to coordinate all matters related to the Kashmir dispute should be considered, he recommended.

In the interactive and packed question, answer session, a lawyer from Jammu and Kashmir urged that the Pakistani government needs to move cases of Indian brutalities to the International Criminal Tribunal since time for talks have now passed and failed, with India changing the very demographics of the region. With Kashmir now having one of the world’s largest population of blind people due to Indian pellet gun attacks and the increasingly draconian laws being implemented by the Indian Armed Forces, urgent action needs to be taken, participants stressed.

Published in Daily Times, April 26th 2018.

Kashmir not a territorial dispute between Pakistan & India, it is political & humanitarian one: Abdul Basit

Sabah News
April 25, 2018
In: National

ISLAMABAD, April 25 (SABA): Ambassador (retd) Abdul Basit, President of Islamabad Policy Research Institute (IPRL) on Wednesday welcomed the participants and highlighted that Jammu and Kashmir is not a territorial dispute between Pakistan and India, it is a political and humanitarian one. It is primarily about the Kashmiri peoples’ right of self-determination as granted to them under several United Nations Security Council resolutions, which have been accepted by previous Indian governments, he said.

The issues discussed at the One-Day Conference on ‘Pakistan-India Dialogue: Imperatives and Prospects’ organized by the Islamabad Policy Research Institute in Islamabad on Wednesday.

It was said that Jammu and Kashmir remains the most dangerous place on earth because torture, injury through deadly pellet guns, rape and extrajudicial executions of innocent Kashmiris by the Indian Armed Forces have increased exponentially.

What is needed is an all-of-Pakistan approach for this issue. Unless, there is national consensus and an aggressive media campaign to support the Kashmiris, there can be no way forward.

The Government of Pakistan should use all means necessary including negotiations, arbitration, legal recourse, diaspora, and diplomacy to highlight Indian Occupied Kashmir’s nonviolent struggle. While maintaining détente with India, the country’s policy-makers and thought leaders should also approach the international community at all forums to highlight its human right violations and uncompromising and hostile attitude in Jammu and Kashmir. Pakistan also needs to set its own house in order because only then it can impress upon the global community, and India, that it is in the mutual interest of both countries that their disputes, especially Kashmir, are resolved to herald an era of goodwill, peace and progress in South Asia.

Dr Farhan Hanif Siddiqi, Associate Professor from the Quaid-i-Azam University argued that relations between India and Pakistan can be characterized as one of ‘frenemies’ – alternating between periods of peace and conflict. Dr Siddiqi pointed out that now, however, conflict has become an overarching feature of their bilateral relationship with New Delhi claiming 860 ceasefire violations in 2017, and Pakistan blaming India for 1,970 ceasefire violations in the same year. ‘The situation has not abated even in 2018, with India blaming Pakistan for 633
violations, while Pakistan blaming India for more than 400 ceasefire violations in the first two months alone,’ he shared. The speaker was of the view that in order to move forward with peace, both countries need to look towards absolute gains with economic overtures and regional connectivity mechanisms such as CPEC and OBOR. ‘Unfortunately, the shadow of the future is still cast in strategic terms making it impossible for larger peace initiatives to be implemented and reciprocated by either side. If both India and Pakistan do not do so, and continue to engage in strategic games and relative gains, the opportunity of increased economic development promised by the ruling elites of these countries to their masses will be easily challenged and forfeited’, he concluded.

Dr Muhammad Mujeeb Afzal from the Quaid-i-Azam University presented his paper on ‘Making Pakistan-India Dialogue Possible and Sustainable: A Way Forward for Shared Future’ and highlighted that the space for negotiations in India is shrinking with the spread of the Hindutva ideology due to which there is greater animosity towards Pakistan, and Muslims in particular. This extremist ideology is why it is so easy to equate terrorism with the freedom struggle in Kashmir, he remarked. The hawkish elements in Modi’s administration want to restore India’s pride and hegemony, and this does not involve giving any concessions, rather it wants to isolate, encircle and weaken Pakistan, besides tempering its linkages with traditional allies, neighbours and potential friends.

Lt General (Retd) Asif Yasin Malik, HI (M), Former Defence Secretary, Government of Pakistan, gave a historical overview of the Kashmir issue starting with the 1948 local armed uprisings that flared in various parts when the princely state was asked to join either India or Pakistan.

He lamented that despite peace pledges and confidence building measures to settle differences bilaterally through peaceful means, hardly any progress has been made. No meaningful bilateral discussions have taken place and the Kashmir dispute continues to fester. ‘The problem has been that having a good Pak-India relationship has been the corollary for the resolution of Kashmir, whereas it should be the resolution of Kashmir which should lead from the front.’

He stressed that it has never been the military which has impeded the peace process, rather the most out-of-box solutions to this conflict came from a military government.’ It is the lack of political will and wisdom on both sides that has been the problem. Under Modi’s Mahabharat, there is no space for liberation of Kashmir. Apart from strategic reasons, Modi has made Kashmir a question of India’s survival as a state. Due to such an egoistic attitude, India cannot accept a group of people separating from it; nor a small country like Pakistan getting away with its campaign,’ he explained.

The sad irony is that the people of Kashmir have become secondary in this conflict, even though they are ones who are paying its price with their lives, and the lives of their women and children. Lt General (Retd) Malik outlined that hopes for peace remain grim because in the global environment, there is utter apathy towards Kashmir as they do not see it as a problem, and are only concerned about nuclear war between India and Pakistan. ‘There is also negativity in the regional environment with SAARC sitting almost next to its grave thanks to being scuttled by Modi,’ he remarked.
'What is needed is an all-of-Pakistan approach for this issue. Unless, there is national consensus and an aggressive media campaign to support the Kashmiris, there can be no way forward. A ten-year clear and robust strategy is needed which includes an institutional mechanism within Pakistan to resolve this issue, not just a Parliamentary Committee which has unlimited resources and no capacity and teeth. ‘Membership of the Parliamentary Committee on Kashmir needs to either be re-vamped altogether or reformed so that it can actually have greater impact. Giving its chairmanship to a competent person is of utmost importance,’ he said.

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In the interactive and packed Q/A session, a lawyer from Jammu and Kashmir urged that the Pakistani government needs to move cases of Indian brutalities to the International Criminal Tribunal since time for talks have now passed and failed, with India changing the very demographics of the region. With Kashmir now having one of the world’s largest population of blind people due to Indian pellet gun attacks and the increasingly draconian laws being implemented by the Indian Armed Forces, urgent action needs to be taken, participants stressed. Ends-SABAH-PR-AK

< www.sabahnews.net/127115>
IOK remains dangerous place because of Indian atrocities: Speakers

April 25, 2018

The Speakers at a conference have said that occupied Jammu and Kashmir remains the most dangerous place on earth because torture, injury through deadly pellet guns, rape and extrajudicial executions of innocent Kashmiris by the Indian Armed Forces have increased exponentially. They made these remarks at the One-Day Conference on Pakistan-India Dialogue: Imperatives and Prospects, in Islamabad on Wednesday.

Expressing his views, President of Islamabad Policy Research Institute and retired Ambassador Abdul Basit highlighted that Jammu and Kashmir is not a territorial dispute between Pakistan and India, it is a political and humanitarian one. He called for greater will on the part of the government and the people of Pakistan to find a way towards Kashmir's peaceful resolution. He recommended a special envoy to coordinate all matters related to the Kashmir dispute should be considered.

Other speakers were of the view that in order to move forward with peace, both countries need to look towards absolute gains with economic overtures and regional connectivity mechanisms such as CPEC and OBOR.

ISLAMABAD, APR 25 (DNA) – Jammu and Kashmir remains the most dangerous place on earth because torture, injury through deadly pellet guns, rape and extrajudicial executions of innocent Kashmiris by the Indian Armed Forces have increased exponentially. What is needed is an all-of-Pakistan approach for this issue. Unless, there is national consensus and an aggressive media campaign to support the Kashmiris, there can be no way forward. The Government of Pakistan should use all means necessary including negotiations, arbitration, legal recourse, diaspora, and diplomacy to highlight Indian Occupied Kashmir’s nonviolent struggle. While maintaining détente with India, the country’s policy-makers and thought leaders should also approach the international community at all forums to highlight its human right violations and uncompromising and hostile attitude in Jammu and Kashmir. Pakistan also needs to set its own house in order because only then it can impress upon the global community, and India, that it is in the mutual interest of both countries that their disputes, especially Kashmir, are resolved to herald an era of goodwill, peace and progress in South Asia.
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cannot accept a group of people separating from it; nor a small country like Pakistan getting away with its campaign,’ he explained. The sad irony is that the people of Kashmir have become secondary in this conflict, even though they are ones who are paying its price with their lives, and the lives of their women and children. Lt General (R) Malik outlined that hopes for peace remain grim because in the global environment, there is utter apathy towards Kashmir as they do not see it as a problem, and are only concerned about nuclear war between India and Pakistan.

‘There is also negativity in the regional environment with SAARC sitting almost next to its grave thanks to being scuttled by Modi,’ he remarked. ‘What is needed is an all-of-Pakistan approach for this issue. Unless, there is national consensus and an aggressive media campaign to support the Kashmiris, there can be no way forward. A ten-year clear and robust strategy is needed which includes an institutional mechanism within Pakistan to resolve this issue, not just a Parliamentary Committee which has unlimited resources and no capacity and teeth. ‘Membership of the Parliamentary Committee on Kashmir needs to either be re-vamped altogether or reformed so that it can actually have greater impact. Giving its chairmanship to a competent person is of utmost importance,’ he said.

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April 25, 2018  Pakistan

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While maintaining détente with India, the country’s policy-makers and thought leaders should also approach the international community at all forums to highlight its human right violations and uncompromising and hostile attitude in Jammu and Kashmir. Pakistan also needs to set its own house in order because only then it can impress upon the global community, and India, that it is in the mutual interest of both countries that their disputes, especially Kashmir, are resolved to herald an era of goodwill, peace and progress in South Asia.

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‘There is also negativity in the regional environment with SAARC sitting almost next to its grave thanks to being scuttled by Modi,’ he remarked. ‘What is needed is an all-of-Pakistan approach for this issue. Unless, there is national consensus and an aggressive media campaign to support the Kashmiris, there can be no way forward. A ten-year clear and robust strategy is needed which includes an institutional mechanism within Pakistan to resolve this issue, not just a Parliamentary Committee which has unlimited resources and no capacity and teeth. ‘Membership of the Parliamentary Committee on Kashmir needs to either be re-vamped altogether or reformed so that it can actually have greater impact. Giving its chairmanship to a competent person is of utmost importance,’ he said.

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Pakistan-India Dialogue: Imperatives And Prospects

Umer Jamshaid
Wed 25th April 2018 | 03:49 PM

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Pakistan also needs to set its own house in order because only then it can impress upon the global community, and India, that it is in the mutual interest of both countries that their disputes, especially Kashmir, are resolved to herald an era of goodwill, peace and progress in South Asia. These were some of the issues discussed at the One-Day Conference on ‘Pakistan-India Dialogue: Imperatives and Prospects’ organized by the Islamabad Policy Research Institute, here in Islamabad today.

Dr Farhan Hanif Siddiqi, Associate Professor from the Quaid-i-Azam University argued that relations between India and Pakistan can be characterised as one of ‘frenemies’ – alternating between periods of peace and conflict. Dr Siddiqi pointed out that now, however, conflict has become an overarching feature of their bilateral relationship with New Delhi claiming 860 ceasefire violations in 2017, and Pakistan blaming India for 1,970 ceasefire violations in the same year. ‘The situation has not abated even in 2018, with India blaming Pakistan for 633 violations, while Pakistan blaming India for more than 400 ceasefire violations in the first two months alone,’ he shared. The speaker was of the view that in order to move forward with peace, both countries need to look towards absolute gains with economic overtures and regional connectivity mechanisms such as CPEC and OBOR. ‘Unfortunately, the shadow of the future is still cast in strategic terms making it impossible for larger peace initiatives to be implemented and reciprocated by either side. If both India and Pakistan do not do so, and continue to engage in strategic games and relative gains, the opportunity of increased economic development promised by the ruling elites of these countries to their masses will be easily challenged and forfeited’, he concluded.

Dr Muhammad Mujeeb Afzal from the Quaid-i-Azam University presented his paper on ‘Making Pakistan-India Dialogue Possible and Sustainable: A Way Forward for Shared Future’ and highlighted that the space for negotiations in India is shrinking with the spread of the Hindutva ideology due to which there is greater animosity towards Pakistan, and Muslims in particular. This extremist ideology is why it is so easy to equate terrorism with the freedom struggle in Kashmir, he remarked. The hawkish elements in Modi’s administration want to restore India’s pride and hegemony, and this does not involve giving any concessions, rather it wants to isolate, encircle and weaken Pakistan, besides tempering its linkages with traditional allies, neighbours and potential friends.
Lt General (Retd) Asif Yasin Malik, HI (M), Former Defence Secretary, Government of Pakistan, gave a historical overview of the Kashmir issue starting with the 1948 local armed uprisings that flared in various parts when the princely state was asked to join either India or Pakistan. He lamented that despite peace pledges and confidence building measures to settle differences bilaterally through peaceful means, hardly any progress has been made. No meaningful bilateral discussions have taken place and the Kashmir dispute continues to fester. ‘The problem has been that having a good Pak-India relationship has been the corollary for the resolution of Kashmir, whereas it should be the resolution of Kashmir which should lead from the front.’ He stressed that it has never been the military which has impeded the peace process, rather the most out-of-box solutions to this conflict came from a military government. ‘It is the lack of political will and wisdom on both sides that has been the problem. Under Modi’s Mahabharat, there is no space for liberation of Kashmir. Apart from strategic reasons, Modi has made Kashmir a question of India’s survival as a state. Due to such an egoistic attitude, India cannot accept a group of people separating from it; nor a small country like Pakistan getting away with its campaign,’ he explained. The sad irony is that the people of Kashmir have become secondary in this conflict, even though they are ones who are paying its price with their lives, and the lives of their women and children. Lt General (R) Malik outlined that hopes for peace remain grim because in the global environment, there is utter apathy towards Kashmir as they do not see it as a problem, and are only concerned about nuclear war between India and Pakistan. ‘There is also negativity in the regional environment with SAARC sitting almost next to its grave thanks to being scuttled by Modi,’ he remarked. ‘What is needed is an all-of-Pakistan approach for this issue. Unless, there is national consensus and an aggressive media campaign to support the Kashmiris, there can be no way forward. A ten-year clear and robust strategy is needed which includes an institutional mechanism within Pakistan to resolve this issue, not just a Parliamentary Committee which has unlimited resources and no capacity and teeth. ‘Membership of the Parliamentary Committee on Kashmir needs to either be re-vamped altogether or reformed so that it can actually have greater impact. Giving its chairmanship to a competent person is of utmost importance,’ he said.

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In the interactive and packed Q/A session, a lawyer from Jammu and Kashmir urged that the Pakistani government needs to move cases of Indian brutalities to the International Criminal Tribunal since time for talks have now passed and failed, with India changing the very demographics of the region. With Kashmir now having one of the world’s largest population of blind people due to Indian pellet gun attacks and the increasingly draconian laws being implemented by the Indian Armed Forces, urgent action needs to be taken, participants stressed.

Jammu and Kashmir remains the most dangerous place on earth because torture, injury through deadly pellet guns, rape and extrajudicial executions of innocent Kashmiris by the Indian Armed Forces have increased exponentially. What is needed is an all-of-Pakistan approach for this issue. Unless, there is national consensus and an aggressive media campaign to support the Kashmiris, there can be no way forward. The Government of Pakistan should use all means necessary including negotiations, arbitration, legal recourse, diaspora, and diplomacy to highlight Indian Occupied Kashmir’s nonviolent struggle. While maintaining détente with India, the country’s policymakers and thought leaders should also approach the international community at all forums to highlight its human right violations and uncompromising and hostile attitude in Jammu and Kashmir. Pakistan also needs to set its own house in order because only then it can impress upon the global community, and India, that it is in the mutual interest of both countries that their
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Lt General (Retd) Asif Yasin Malik, HI (M), Former Defence Secretary, Government of Pakistan, gave a historical overview of the Kashmir issue starting with the 1948 local armed uprisings that flared in various parts when the princely state was asked to join either India or Pakistan. He lamented that despite peace pledges and confidence building measures to settle differences bilaterally through peaceful means, hardly any progress has been made. No meaningful bilateral discussions have taken place and the Kashmir dispute continues to fester. ‘The problem has been that having a good Pak-India relationship has been the corollary for the resolution of Kashmir, whereas it should be the resolution of Kashmir which should lead from the front.’ He stressed that it has never been the military which has impeded the peace process, rather the most out-of-box solutions to this conflict came from a military government. ‘It is the lack of political will and wisdom on both sides that has been the problem. Under Modi’s Mahabharat, there is no space for liberation of Kashmir. Apart from strategic reasons, Modi has made Kashmir a question of India’s survival as a state. Due to such an egoistic attitude, India cannot accept a group of people separating from it; nor a small country like Pakistan getting away with its campaign,’ he explained. The sad irony is that
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ISLAMABAD: The Speakers at a conference has said that occupied Jammu and Kashmir remains the most dangerous place on earth because torture, injury through deadly pellet guns, rape and extrajudicial executions of innocent Kashmiris by the Indian Armed Forces have increased exponentially.

They made these remarks at the One-Day Conference on Pakistan-India Dialogue: Imperatives and Prospects, in Islamabad on Wednesday.

Expressing his views, President of Islamabad Policy Research Institute and retired Ambassador Abdul Basit highlighted that Jammu and Kashmir is not a territorial dispute between Pakistan and India, it is a political and humanitarian one.

He called for greater will on the part of the government and the people of Pakistan to find a way towards Kashmir's peaceful resolution.

He recommended a special envoy to coordinate all matters related to the Kashmir dispute should be considered.

Other speakers were of the view that in order to move forward with peace, both countries need to look towards absolute gains with economic overtures and regional connectivity mechanisms such as CPEC and OBOR.

APP/AFP
ISLAMABAD: India is losing space for negotiations due to the spread of a narrow ideology that causes greater animosity, especially towards Pakistan and Muslims, Dr Muhammad Mujeeb Afzal, associate professor at the Quaid-i-Azam University said at a day-long seminar here on Wednesday.

Speaking on ‘Making Pakistan-India Dialogue Possible and Sustainable: A Way Forward for Shared Future,’ he said the Indian extremist ideology was equating terrorism with the freedom struggle in Kashmir. He said the hawkish elements in Modi’s administration wanted to restore India’s hegemony, and that did not involve giving any concessions, rather they wanted to isolate, encircle and weaken Pakistan, besides tempering its linkages with traditional allies, neighbours and potential friends.

IPRI President Abdul Basit highlighted that Jammu Kashmir was not a territorial dispute between Pakistan and India as it was a political and humanitarian issue. It was primarily about
the Kashmiri peoples’ right to self-determination as granted to them under several United Nations Security Council resolutions, which had been accepted by previous Indian governments.

He called for greater will on the part of the government and the people of Pakistan to find a way towards Kashmir’s peaceful resolution. The seminar was organized by the Islamabad Policy Research Institute (IPRI). Associate Professor Dr Farhan Hanif Siddiqi, in his presentation, said that relations between Pakistan and India could be characterized as one of ‘frenemies’ – alternating between periods of peace and conflict.

He said the conflict had become an overarching feature of Pakistan-India bilateral relationship. He said in order to move forward with peace, both countries needed to look towards absolute gains with economic overtures and regional connectivity mechanisms such as CPEC and OBOR. However, he said the shadow of the future was still cast in strategic terms making it impossible for larger peace initiatives to be implemented and reciprocated.

“If both Pakistan and India do not do so, the opportunity of increased economic development promised by the ruling elites of these countries to their masses will be easily challenged and forfeited,” he added. Former Defence Secretary Asif Yasin Malik gave a historical overview of the Kashmir issue starting with the 1948 local armed uprisings that flared in various parts when the princely state was asked to join either India or Pakistan. He said that despite peace pledges and confidence-building measures to settle differences bilaterally through peaceful means, hardly any progress had been made.

No meaningful bilateral discussions had taken place and the Kashmir dispute continued to fester, he added. “The problem has been that having a good Pak-India relationship has been the corollary for the resolution of Kashmir, whereas it should be the resolution of Kashmir which should lead from the front.” He stressed that it had never been the military which had impeded the peace process; rather the most out-of-box solutions to the conflict came from a military government.

Malik said that the sad irony was that the people of Kashmir had become secondary in the conflict, even though they were the ones who were paying the price with their lives, and the lives of their women and children. He said hopes for peace remained grim because in the global environment there was utter apathy towards Kashmir, which was not seen as a problem as there was only concern about a nuclear war between India and Pakistan.

<https://theworldnews.net/pk-news/india-loses-space-for-talks-due-to-narrow-ideology>
India loses space for talks due to narrow ideology

BASIT SAYS KASHMIR NOT A TERRITORIAL DISPUTE Between PAKISTAN, INDIA

India is losing space for negotiations due to the spread of a narrow ideology that causes greater animosity, especially towards Pakistan and Muslims, Dr. Muhammad Musa Farooq, associate professor at the Quaid-i-Azam University, said at a day-long seminar here on Wednesday.

Speaking on "Making Pakistan-India Dialogue Possible and Sustainable: A Way Forward for Shared Future," he said the Indian extremist ideology was equipping terrorists with the freedom struggle in Kashmir. He said the hardliner elements in Modi's administration wanted to restore India's hegemony, and that did not involve giving any concessions, rather they wanted to isolate, entice and weaken Pakistan, besides tempering its linkages with traditional allies, neighbours and potential friends.

IPRI President Abdul Basit highlighted that Jamait Kashmir was not a territorial dispute between Pakistan and India as it was a political and humanitarian issue. It was primarily about the Kashmiri people's right to self-determination as granted to them by several United Nations Security Council resolutions, which had been accepted by previous Indian governments.

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He said the conflict had become an overarching feature of Pakistan-India bilateral relationship. He said in order to move forward with peace, both countries needed to look towards absolute gains with economic overtures and regional connectivity mechanisms such as CPEC and OBOR. However, he said the shadow of the future was still cast in strategic terms making it impossible for larger peace initiatives to be implemented and reciprocated.

"If both Pakistan and India do not do so, the opportunity of increased economic development promised by the rising affluence of these countries to their masses will be easily challenged and forfeited," he added. Former Defense Secretary Asif Yiyaan Malik gave a historical overview of the Kashmir issue starting with the 1948 local armed uprisings that flared in various parts where the princely state was asked to join either India or Pakistan. He said that despite peace pledges and confidence building measures to settle differences bilaterally, through peaceful means, hardly any progress had been made.

No meaningful bilateral discussions had taken place and the Kashmir dispute continued to fester, he added. "The problem has been that having a good Pakistan-India relationship has been the corollary for the resolution of Kashmir, whereas it should be the resolution of Kashmir which should lead from the front." He stressed that it had never been the military which had impeded the peace process, rather the most out-of-box solutions to the conflict came from a military government.

Malik said that the end game was that the people of Kashmir had become secondary in the conflict, even though they were the ones who were paying the price with their lives, and the lives of their women and children. He said hopes for peace remained grim because in the global environment there was utter opacity towards Kashmir, which was not seen as a problem as there was only concern about a nuclear war between India and Pakistan.
IPRI organises One-Day Conference on ‘Pakistan-India Dialogue: Imperatives, Prospects’

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The Government of Pakistan should use all means necessary including negotiations, arbitration, legal recourse, diaspora, and diplomacy to highlight Indian Occupied Kashmir’s nonviolent struggle.

While maintaining a dialogue with India, the country’s policy-makers and thought leaders should also approach the international community at all forums to highlight its human rights violations and uncompromising and hostile attitude in Jammu and Kashmir.

Pakistan also needs to set its own house in order because only then it can impress upon the global community, and India, that it is in the mutual interest of both countries that their disputes, especially Kashmir, are resolved to herald an era of goodwill, peace and progress in South Asia.

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Dr Siddiqui pointed out that now, however, conflict has become an overarching feature of their bilateral relationship with New Delhi claiming 860 ceasefire violations in 2017, and Pakistan blaming India for 1,970 ceasefire violations in the same year.

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This extremist ideology is why it is so easy to equate terrorism with the freedom struggle in Kashmir, he remarked.

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مقموض محلی میں مسلمان آبادی کا آبادی 61 ویں سے کم گروہ 31 ویں رکھے گئے، میتشالا۔

اسلام آر (سماح نام) ہزاروں مسلمان کے سالہ بانی کی کی رہائش ہمارے دنیا کے کئی قیمت گذار خصوصی ہیں کہ کسی کو سراہ کیا گیا ہو گیا ہے۔ 61 ویں سالہ مسلمان آبادی کا آبادی 61 ویں سے کم گروہ 31 ویں رکھے گئے تھے۔ اس کے نتیجے میں کراچی کا مسلمان آبادی کا آبادی 61 ویں سے کم گروہ 31 ویں رکھے گئے تھے۔

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القلم: طهية غادة

الاسم: طهية غادة

العنوان: صحفي ومقدم برامج تلفزيونية

الوصف: طهية غادة هي صحفي ومقدم برامج تلفزيونية معروفة في مصر. وهي سيدة أعمال ناجحة في مجال الصحافة والإعلام. تشتهر ببر炎症玛丽وماتها الجريئة والمثيرة للجدل.

التعليم: حاصلة على بكالوريوس في الصحافة من جامعة القاهرة. начала مسيرتها المهنية كصحافية في تلفزيون القاهرة عام 1990.

العمل: شغل منصب مدير شؤون الإعلام واستشاري للرئيس في وزارة الإعلام. كانت أول سيدة تعمل في هذا الدون في مصر.

الحياة الشخصية: وهي زوجة الممثل المصري أحمد تامر و/pgرة أباها. لديها ولدها تامر وريم.

النشاطات: هي مشاركة في العديد من برامج الإذاعة والโทรفيزيون، كما أنها رائدة في مجال الصحافة والتغطية الإعلامية للعديد من الأحداث السياسية والاجتماعية.

اللغات: إنجليزية، العربية، الفرنسية.
مخصوص کشیدہ نوشتی بہت کم روہ دکھی ہے۔ قرینہ میں سب سے ناکامی کا نقصان جن ہجری سے سونے سے اگر کہ کسی کا کوئی بھی انتظام یا اعضا میں نہ ہو سکاتی ہے تاکہ ان کو کوئی آگے بڑھنا یا کوئی پیمانے سے کام زیادہ کرنا ہو۔ بس ایک چیز کا کام ہے۔ کہ کسی کو کسی کو تجربہ کی طرح سمجھنا یا کسی کو کسی کو اپنا کام بڑھانے کو کوئی اہم کام ہے۔ بس ایک چیز کا کام ہے۔ کہ کسی کو کسی کو تجربہ کی طرح سمجھنا یا کسی کو کسی کو اپنا کام بڑھانے کو کوئی اہم کام ہے۔ بس ایک چیز کا کام ہے۔ کہ کسی کو کسی کو تجربہ کی طرح سمجھنا یا کسی کو کسی کو اپنا کام بڑھانے کو کوئی اہم کام ہے۔ بس ایک چیز کا کام ہے۔ کہ کسی کو کسی کو تجربہ کی طرح سمجھنا یا کسی کو کسی کو اپنا کام بڑھانے کو کوئی اہم کام ہے۔ بس ایک چیز کا کام ہے۔ کہ کسی کو کسی کو تجربہ کی طرح سمجھنا یا کسی کو کسی کو اپنا کام بڑھانے کو کوئی اہم کام ہے۔ بس ایک چیز کا کام ہے۔ کہ کسی کو کسی کو تجربہ کی طرح سمجھنا یا کسی کو کسی کو اپنا کام بڑھانے کو کوئی اہم کام ہے۔ بس ایک چیز کا کام ہے۔ کہ کسی کو کسی کو تجربہ کی طرح سمجھنا یا کسی کو کسی کو اپنا کام بڑھانے کو کوئی اہم کام ہے۔ بس ایک چیز کا کام ہے۔ کہ کسی کو کسی کو تجربہ کی طرح سمجھنا یا کسی کو کسی کو اپنا کام بڑھانے کو کوئی اہم کام ہے۔ بس ایک چیز کا کام ہے۔ کہ کسی کو کسی کو تجربہ کی طرح سمجھنا یا کسی کو کسی کو اپنا کام بڑھانے کو کوئی اہم کام ہے۔ بس ایک چیز کا کام ہے۔ کہ کسی کو کسی کو تجربہ کی طرح سمجھنا یا کسی کو کسی کو اپنا کام بڑھانے کو کوئی اہم کام ہے۔ بس ایک چیز کا کام ہے۔ کہ کسی کو کسی کو تجربہ کی طرح سمجھنا یا کسی کو کسی کو اپنا کام بڑھانے کو کوئی اہم کام ہے۔ بس ایک چیز کا کام ہے۔ کہ کسی کو کسی کو تجربہ کی طرح سمجھنا یا کسی کو کسی کو اپنا کام بڑھانے کو کوئی اہم کام ہے۔ بس ایک چیز کا کام ہے۔ کہ کسی کو کسی کو تجربہ کی طرح سمجھنا یا کسی کو کسی کو اپنا کام بڑھانے کو کوئی اہم کام ہے۔ بس ایک چیز کا کام ہے۔ کہ کسی کو کسی کو تجربہ کی طرح سمجھنا یا کسی کو کسی کو اپنا کام بڑھانے کو کوئی اہم کام ہے۔ بس ایک چیز کا کام ہے۔ کہ کسی کو کسی کو تجربہ کی طرح سمجھنا یا کسی کو کسی کو اپنا کام بڑھانے کو کوئی اہم کام ہے۔ بس ایک چیز کا کام ہے۔ کہ کسی کو کسی کو تجربہ کی طرح سمجھنا یا کسی کو کسی کو اپنا کام بڑھانے کو کوئی اہم کام ہے۔ بس ایک چیز کا کام ہے۔ کہ کسی کو کسی کو تجربہ کی طرح سمجھنا یا کسی کو کسی کو اپنا کام بڑھانے کو کوئی اہم کام ہے۔ بس ایک چیز کا کام ہے۔ کہ کسی کو کسی کو تجربہ کی طرح سمجھنا یا کسی کو کسی کو اپنا کام بڑھانے کو کوئی اہم کام ہے۔ بس ایک چیز کا کام ہے۔ کہ کسی کو کسی کو تجربہ کی طرح سمجھنا یا کسی کو کسی کو اپنا کام بڑھانے کو کوئی اہم کام ہے۔ بس ایک چیز کا کام ہے۔ کہ کسی کو کسی کو تجربہ کی طرح سمجھنا یا کسی کو کسی کو اپنا کام بڑھانے کو کوئی اہم کام ہے۔ بس ایک چیز کا کام ہے۔ کہ کسی کو کسی کو تجربہ کی طرح سمجھنا یا کسی کو کسی کو اپنا کام بڑھانے کو کوئی اہم کام ہے۔ بس ایک چیز کا کام ہے۔ کہ کسی کو کسی کو تجربہ کی طرح سمجھنا یا کسی کو کسی کو اپنا کام بڑھانے کو کوئی اہم کام ہے۔ بس ایک چیز کا کام ہے۔ کہ کسی کو کسی کو تجربہ کی طرح سمجھنا یا کسی کو کسی کو اپنا کام بڑھانے کو کوئی اہم کام ہے۔ بس ایک چیز کا کام ہے۔ کہ کسی کو کسی کو تجربہ کی طرح سمجھنا یا کسی کو کسی کو اپنا کام بڑھانے کو کوئی اہم کام ہے۔ بس ایک چیز کا کام ہے۔ کہ کسی کو کسی کو تجربہ کی طرح سمجھنا یا کسی کو کسی کو اپنا کام بڑھانے کو کوئی اہم کام ہے۔ بس ایک چیز کا کام ہے۔ کہ کسی کو کسی کو تجربہ کی طرح سمجھنا یا کسی کو کسی کو اپنا کام بڑھانے کو کوئی اہم کام ہے۔ بس ایک چیز کا کام ہے۔ کہ کسی کو کسی کو تجربہ کی طرح سمجھنا یا کسی کو کسی کو اپنا کام بڑھانے کو کوئی اہم کام ہے।
Thursday, April 26, 2018