



National Appraisal  
On  
KASHMIR CONUNDRUM

11<sup>th</sup> August 2021  
**ISLAMABAD**



**POST EVENT  
REPORT**

**National Appraisal  
on  
Kashmir Conundrum**

**August 11<sup>th</sup>, 2021**

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### INTRODUCTION

In 21st century, the discourse on security has evolved where along with the traditional concept of national security, the discourse on Human security has gained equal relevance in which life, liberty, and dignity of individual are to be respected and ensured. While taking this into consideration. The challenges facing Pakistan in terms of human security are multifaceted.

Pakistan is grappled with an immense challenge of water scarcity which ultimately threatens human security. Besides water issues, resultant food security challenges cannot be ignored either as it is the bedrock of human life, liberty, and well-being. Moreover, the state of basic education in the country craves attention as well. These indicators emphasize on reconsideration of the discourse on human security. Therefore, it is need of the hour to invest in the avenue of human security in Pakistan. In this regard, in line with the Government of Pakistan's vision of a secure, progressive, and prosperous Pakistani society, it is believed that the time has come to talk about devising more comprehensive and holistic approaches and policies for our people's well-being. Henceforth, **The Human Security Institute Islamabad** is the first dedicated research-oriented organization of its kind that has been established to highlight the significance and relevance of the concept and practice of Human Security in Pakistan by honestly investing in research on the subject.

## **PROFILE OF THE GUEST SPEAKERS**

### **Dr. Zafar Nawaz Jaspal**



### **Professor Quaid I Azam University**

Dr. Zafar Nawaz Jaspal is Professor at the School of Politics and International Relations, Quaid-I-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan. Dr. Jaspal, as a Guest Speaker/Visiting Lecturer, had delivered and still continues to deliver lectures at many professional and training institutions including distinguished NATO School, Oberammergau, Germany; NATO Defense College Rome, Italy, Center of Excellence: Defence against Terrorism, Ankara, Turkey; National Security & War Courses of Pakistan's National Defence University; Intelligence Bureau Academy, Command and Staff College Quetta; Air War College, Karachi, and Foreign Service Academy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Pakistan. He holds PhD and M. Phil in International Relations and M.A. in Political Science. He did advance Post Graduate Certificate courses in Peace and Conflict Studies, from European Peace University Stadtschlaining, Austria; Peace Research, International Relations and Foreign Policy Analysis from Oslo University, Norway. He also did CMC Training Course/ Cooperative Monitoring from Sandia National Laboratories, Albuquerque, New Mexico, United States.

Dr Jaspal is a widely published scholar. He recently authored India's Surgical Strike Stratagem: Brinkmanship and Responses (April 2019)

**Dr. Rubina Waseem**



**Professor, National Defense University**

Dr. Rubina Waseem is a Ph.D. Scholar at the Department of Strategic and Nuclear Studies, National Defence University, Islamabad. Research Fellow – The George Washington University. Researcher – Strategic Plans Division. Former Lecturer – Preston University - IR Department and Former Visiting Lecturer – NUML University.

**Dr. Saeed Ahmed Rid**



**Assistant Professor, National Institute of Pakistan Studies, Quaid-i-Azam University**

Mr. Saeed Ahmed Rid is an academician from National Institute of Pakistan Studies (NIPS) in Quaid-i-Azam University Islamabad where he works as an Assistant Professor of Politics, International Relations and Peace Studies. Dr. Rid did his postdoctoral research working as a Commonwealth Academic Scholar and Visiting Fellow at South Asian Studies, School of Interdisciplinary Area Studies, University of Oxford, UK. He has a PhD in Peace Studies department from the University of Bradford, UK. Saeed has been recipient of the prestigious Commonwealth Scholarship award for his PhD in University of Bradford and Rotary World Peace Fellowship (2004-06) for his double masters in Political Science and International and Area Studies (IAS) at the University of California Berkeley, USA. Mr. Rid has read research papers in various international and national conferences and has published five books/monographs and more than fifteen research articles in reputed national and international journals on peace and conflict related issues of Pakistan.

**Dr. Waleed Rasool**



**Director Institute of Multi- Track Dialogue, Development and Diplomatic Studies**

Dr. Rasool follows the Kashmir dispute, multi-dimensionally & multi-disciplinary for thirty-years. The researcher authored 15 double-bind Peer-reviewed policy publications. He is the English section author of “Kashmir: Regional and International dimensions”, an ISSN publication of Istanbul University in Turkish and English. Research fellow RIPHAH international University Islamabad. He received a prestigious Peace Award from the Universal Peace Federation (UPF)-



Italy Ambassador for Peace vis-à-vis An Exemplary leadership Award by the International Human rights Commission - accredited at UNHCR.

**Dr. Mujahid Gillani**



**Critical Care Medical Physician**

Dr Syed Mujahid Gilani, belongs to the Indian occupied Kashmir. Dr. Gilani is one of prominent voice on Kashmir in the IIOJK diaspora medical circles. His paper on "Health toll on Kashmiris due to Kashmir conflict" was recently articulated. He is the special advisor to CPC on Kashmir. He chairs different organizations and is a part of several think tanks working on Kashmir cause. His family has been an active part of Kashmir struggle. He is the nephew of Syeda Aasiya Andrabi, who is lodged in Tihar jail currently and Dr Qassim facto (longest serving political prisoner) and is from the family of the veteran Hurriyat leader, Syed Ali Geelani. He is an advocate on Kashmir by word, pen, diplomacy and by blood (Brother of a martyr).

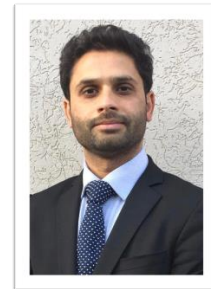
**Mr. Ameer Abdullah**



**Lecturer National Defense University**

He has been working as Lecturer at NDU for more than 3 years, he is also continuing his Doctorate at NDU. His interest area includes Politics and Diplomacy of Climate Change with a special focus on the Indus Basin and Kashmir. Has a research publication on Kashmir titled, "Burhanisation of Social Media and The Resistance Movement in Kashmir.

**Mr. Ishtiaq Malik**

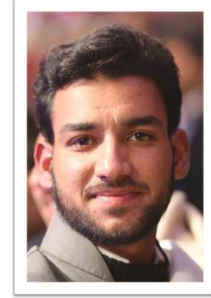


**MPhil-IR, School of Politics and International Relations, QAU**

He has worked at BBC World News, Speaks for PTV World News, and works with Institute for Strategic Studies Islamabad. He has covered South Asia as News Producer and Research Analyst.

From Srinagar, Jammu, and Kashmir

**Mr. Hamid Minhas**



**MPhil, Quaid-i-Azam University**

He is Ex-General Secretary United Jammu Kashmir Student Union. He has recently spoken in a seminar organized by the history and cultural research Centre, QAU.

**Mr. Rafique Ahmed Qureshi**



**Director-General The Institute of Human Security (THSI)**

Mr. Rafique Ahmed Qureshi is one of the founding members of The Human Security Institute (THSI) and is currently serving as the Director-General of THSI. He has earned his Graduate and Master's degree from Azerbaijan and Russia. Mr. Qureshi has also been a member of the National Security Workshop at National Defence University, Islamabad. He looks forward to promoting the endeavors of human security in Pakistan through this think-tank.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE EVENT

### **Key note Speech by Chair**

By Dr. Zafar Nawaz Jaspal

Three questions were raised during the presentation is what is happening in an Indian illegal occupied Kashmir? what is the response of Pakistan? and lastly what will be the future of the Kashmir conflict?

While answering this question is the present explain that there is a deeply rooted role of Hindutva in Kashmir which has led to many issues in Kashmir like the issue of domicile for the non-Kashmiri and many other. Kashmiris are struggling for the past hundred years and the only obstacle that India faces in a way is Pakistan. The Kashmiris in IIOJ&K tolerated Violence and blood Sacrifice due to the abrogation of article 35a and article 370 this brutality increased. Later on, the violation of United Nations resolutions like 122 123 and 126 by Indians is something that can be expected from Modi who is continuing with the regime that is internationally called democratic but it is unacceptable for Pakistan as these are facing extrajudicial killings custodian killing genocide system and Justice.

While computing the presented said that despite terrorism Modi government has failed to break the spirit of Kashmir. There is huge retaliation and uprising still happening in Kashmir under the unlawful activity act 1967 which has continued to affect Kashmir. R. Simone gave the idea of reality prevails with the thought that Pakistan is moving away from its conventional stance but Pakistan staying on its stance would be a ramification for Indian politics and the international setting. It was explained that several reasons compelled the Modi government to take the step of abrogation of an article concerning its domestic politics. There were continuous casualties, the Indian Muslims were agitated, Prime Minister Modi failed to deliver economically so that Kashmir

was considered as a potential equalizer in terms of 'Chowkidar' which was sold throughout in his agenda of election 2014. The racism in the policies of Modi is a threat to the South Asian politics as there are nuclear powers in the region and it can be seen that the international community failed to respond to the Air Force strike of 26th of February, similarly, it failed to respond properly on the border conflict between China and India on 15 June 2020. It is very dangerous to use weapons for the nuclear States but the surgical strike probability of India has increased. However, the Pakistan army has disproved the myth of Indian superiority at the regional and international levels.

The presenter showed his gratitude to the human security Institute for organizing in highlighting the issue by saying that norms have got no value in the real politic but there is the importance of a rational and lawful solution that is needed to be encouraged. The rights of self-determination of Kashmiris are legitimate and Pakistan rejects the Indian claims as Pakistan and India both are the legitimate stakeholders of the Kashmir issue does there is a need to have a counterproductive measure to gain the stability of the region.

## **Topic: 1**

### **Narrative Building in IJoJK**

By Dr. Rubina Waseem

The narrative building is a particular way to explore the explanation of all the events in a particular way. Centre explained that how what who and why the narrative building is important and considered by the Indian community. It was explained that the strategic narrative or tools for a state like in 1990s media started the narrative building in India by using music videos and short films which were not just against Pakistan but also against the Indian occupied Jammu and Kashmir. Similarly, in the 21st century ICT, social media tools are a medium to more powerfully influence especially during COVID time. It was explained that how the narrative was built by the people of India commenting on different posts about stories but not the facts.

According to the talk the rational world paradigm, which explains that people are logical in decision making and look into the arguments based on evidence, was taken into the account to build new stories to make an argument that is more pro Indian. Thanks for the narrative building different slogans and competing narratives were used to justify the human rights violations, post-partition chaos, post 9/11 scenario, and the contemporary phase of abrogation of articles 35A and 370. The real picture that depicts the cruelty of Indians occupied Jammu and Kashmir is the counter-narrative.

The talk was concluded on the point that India is an emerging economy in Asia-Pacific politics that has stakes throughout the region. Therefore, human rights organizations must step forward to look at the issue of human security like the disappearances of citizens, etc. The loopholes of the Indian narrative must be scattered through a counter-narrative process at the National and international levels.

## **Topic: 2**

### **Kashmir After 5<sup>th</sup> August; Options for Pakistan**

By Dr. Saeed Ahmed Rid

Indian-held Kashmir has been reorganized into two Union territories -- Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh. The Governor of Jammu and Kashmir will now become a Lieutenant Governor. The United Nation Resolution 122 on 24<sup>th</sup> January 1957 affirms that the final disposition of the State of Jammu and Kashmir will be made following the will of the people expressed through the democratic method of a free and impartial plebiscite conducted under the auspices of the United Nations. The abrogation of articles 370 and 35A have directly affected Pro-India Muslim Political Parties, the National Conference of Omar Abdullah, and the Jammu and Kashmir Peoples Democratic Party (PDP) of Mehbuba Mufti. Now the opportunity for Pakistan is that it could help to unite all Muslim political parties of Kashmir against India. Joint Resistance Leadership (JRL) was formed by three separatist leaders –Pro Pakistan Hurriyat leader, Syed Ali Shah Geelani, Mirwaiz Umar Farooq, and pro-Independence JKLF leader Mohammad Yasin Malik in 2016 after the assassination of Burhan Wani.

In the current situation, Pakistan can take the following steps; take a clear position on the third option and help to unify all political parties in Kashmir against the Indian occupation, send positive vibes to the pro-India Muslim parties National Conference of Omar Abdullah and Jammu and Kashmir Peoples Democratic Party (PDP) of Mehbuba Mufti, reach out the Indian peace lobby and human rights groups and project their reports globally, become the voice of the people of Kashmir and sensitize the international community about the human rights violation in Kashmir and lastly, Peaceful indigenous joint struggle for the right of self-determination is the only hope for Kashmir.

### **Topic: 3**

#### **Resistance, Resilience and Fear Factor: The Cause-and-Effect Relationship of IIOK**

By Dr. Waleed Rasool

This presentation revealed new findings of IIOJK and established while analyzing primary data of present actors of resistance struggling against Indian occupation are entirely replaced by current one which is 5th generation of Kashmir, born in post- 1989 and are currently in play in 2019. The main characteristic of the current generation as compared to successors is that they are above the conventional rhetoric to face an Indian military machine with stones is the ultimate degree of fearlessness. (4) All other factors also changed as compared with 1947 and 1989 one but the faith factor is augmented by Indian repression, a mega fuel to drive Kashmiris to the right to self-determination.

The talk explored that excessive use of Indian military power on Kashmiris is currently the dominant variable to augment the degree of hatred. The current actor of the Kashmir dispute has three distinguishing characteristics. The ultimate quantum of fearlessness in young Kashmiri has a linear relationship with the timing and circumstances of his birth, and ultimate faith is his lone catalyst that augments his degree of belief in the struggle. Unabated use of the military machine by Indian forces keeps him on toes, which has a linear relationship with the ultimate degree of hatred which prompts his urge to toss with the powerful military machine of India.



## **Topic: 4**

### **Politics of Human Rights**

By Dr. Syed Mujahid Gillani

The first question that arises is what Kashmiris in IIOJK feel when they see the silence of Intl Community on the humanitarian crisis. The role of the United Nations, though has a long history, but has been unimpactful. Kashmir Conflict should be taken as a book having many chapters and every Chapter needs to be explained separately with focus. There are cases of rape victims, chemical weapons, pellet guns, extrajudicial killings etc. 26th October 1947 marks the black day when the tyranny in IIOJK started The Hurriyat Leaders who represent the true aspirations of the People of Kashmir were arrested post 5th Aug 2019. More than 8000 youth have been kidnapped and jailed different prison centers of India. Massive Curfews, Unmarked Graves, Health rights violations, Hospitals turning into graveyards is becoming the norm in IIOJK. The Indian army is targeting the household structures in IIOJK, demolishing several houses using IEDs during its CASOs. Recently in 2018, they have tried braid choking which resulted in a 40% increase in psychological problems like post-traumatic stress. Conflict Zones have their own terminologies which stem out of the grave human rights situation. Half widows and Half orphans are such terms. In Kashmir we have Asifa Bano, an 8 years old kid who abducted, raped and murdered inside a temple. There is the usage of chemical weapons n IIOJK following the path of Israel occupation. The New York Times referred to the use of pellet guns as the epidemic of dead eyes wherein we have the pellet victims aged 10 years, 14 years and 8 months of age. These brutalities must end and the Kashmiris must be heard

## **Topic: 5**

### **An Appraisal of Pakistan's Kashmir Diplomacy**

By Mr. Ameer Abdullah

Diplomacy itself is an act that can help generate and international public opinion regarding the issue of Indian occupied Jammu and Kashmir. It was explained that nuclear deterrence has reduced the military options on both sides for Pakistan and India. For that matter, there is a need to adopt optimism and commitment to justice but that optimism along with realism is important by looking at the ups and downs of optimism. It has been observed by the presenter there is a lack of enthusiasm especially after the abbreviation of articles 35A and 370 which creates a wrong sense of Realism.

It was explained by the presenter that how this diplomacy can be corrected by the art of changing the perception of the audience and there is a 4-point model that can be utilized given by Marc Grossman that is; Optimism, Commitment to Justice, Truths in dealing, Realism tempered by Idealism. It was explained that optimism prevails at a higher level in the domestic politics of Pakistan but for the quality of justice, there is a need to depend on the quality of power also. The security and sovereignty of Pakistan are directly related to the Kashmir issue. Pakistan at its national level and the internal audience are more interested in the Kashmir resolution. Therefore, there is a silver lining between realism (which is pluralism) and pessimism (which must not be developed). According to the presenter the Shimla agreement was breached when the August 5th actions were taken. India has moved away from its narrative and promises through the wrong diplomacy which is needed to be corrected. Israeli actions in Gaza are as similar as the Kashmir atrocities. The United Nations still calls IIOJK, disputed territory, and hence, a diplomatic model can help shape the international opinion for the issue and resolution of Kashmir.

## **Topic: 6**

### **The Changing Narrative of Human Security in Jammu and Kashmir**

By Mr. Ishtiaq Malik

The prominence of human security in terms of national security was explained by the presenter by saying that human security is the foremost part of national security. The situation in India is a challenge for security agencies and also for the legal Framework due to the presence of several acts like the prevention of terrorism Act 2002, the public safety act, etc. These acts reflect an image that shows India as a Democratic state having rights and responsibilities being secured for the people. But the abrogation of articles 370 and 35a is a violation of human rights and these violations are skyrocketing but the Indian media is controlling or handling them in sharp ways under the formed Kashmir Media Policy. There are cases like rapes in Kashmir, use of weapons, Torture, enforced disappearances, suppression of freedom of speech, political repression, and much more. These activities are engraved and have made the Kashmiri people suffered each day more than before and that is giving birth to a lot of other problems like social and psychological problems. The Kashmiris are not trusting any state as Pakistan has also never been able to address the Kashmir issue properly and lagged to securitize and sensitize the issue at the international level. On the part of the Human Security Institute, a great initiative is taken to ponder upon the issue of Kashmir, and policymakers and concerned authorities must take a pause and reformulate the resolution policy for the issue of Indian illegally occupied Jammu and Kashmir.

**Topic: 7**

**Perspective from the Indigenous Jammu and Kashmir on National Appraisal**

By Mr. Hamid Minhas

The presenter explained the policy and image that Pakistan has for Kashmir and the opportunities that it provides to Azad Jammu and Kashmir. It was explained that the state of Kashmir with Pakistan is much stronger and the Kashmiris have adopted the language and culture of Pakistan like there are several Kashmiris who use the Pahari language more frequently at homes to converse than the Kashmiri language. It was also explained that Kashmiris in Pakistan have always shown their loyalty to the state and have never stood against the Pakistani Government and are welcome with all heart. By mentioning the issues in the illegally occupied Jammu and Kashmir, the stress was put upon firings on the line of control and the issues regarding cross-border movements. By that, some areas were highlighted by the presenter when it comes to a comparison drawn between Azad Jammu and Kashmir with Indian illegally occupied Jammu and Kashmir. For that matter economy, military security, development, budget allocation, human security, international organizations, etc. were under consideration. The presenter paid deep gratitude to the human security Institute not only giving the opportunity to speak your present as our Jammu and Kashmir but also to have a talk on the endeavor of Indian illegal occupied Jammu and Kashmir.

## Glimpses from the Event















