



GUEST LECTURE

Pakistan-Russia Relations



Dr. Azmat Hayat Khan, Member, Board of Governors, IPRI gave a lecture on “Pakistan-Russia Relations: Opportunities and Challenges” on February 26, 2015 at IPRI. Salient points are:

- Pakistan has cordial relations with Russia. It serves as an outlet for CARs and Afghanistan. If Pakistan is connected with Zahedan (Iran) through rail it will get connected to the Russian railway system.
- Similarly through Pakistan, Russia can have access to South Asia, and via Gwadar to the Persian Gulf and beyond.
- During Cold War Pakistan-Russia relations had seen ups and downs.
- Russia has offered cooperation and business in various fields such as water filtration plant for Gwadar, development of Reko Diq copper mine and investment in textile sector of Pakistan.

Highlights

Guest Lecture

- Pakistan-Russia Relations

Review Meeting

- Issues of Radicalization and Extreme Behaviours in Pakistan
- Post-Election Scenario in Indian Held Kashmir

- Pakistan and Russia can cooperate in trade, education and military technology. Russia can invest in Pakistan in technology, drip irrigation, desert farming and agriculture. At present Russian exports to Pakistan are only 1% of its total exports while Pakistan’s exports to Russia are 0.06% of Pakistani’s total exports. There are prospects of raising the bilateral trade to 3 to 4 billion USD between Pakistan and Russia.
 - Russia has been offering
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FOREIGN DELEGATION

Chinese Delegation Visits IPRI



Chinese Delegation of Gansu Association of International Friendly Contact (GAIFC) visited IPRI on February 2, 2015. The Chinese delegates included Mr. Wang Sheming, Executive Vice President for Gansu Association of International Friendly Contact (GAIFC), Mr. Liu Guangjun, Vice President of GAIFC, Mr. Li Mingbao, Associate President of GAIFC, Mr. Gao Ganming, Vice President of Xinjiang Association for International Friendly Contact (XJAIFC) and Mr. Shi Boyin, Research Fellow, XJAIFC. The delegation and the IPRI scholars discussed security situation in Pakistan and Pakistan-China economic cooperation. The main points of the discussion are:

- Pakistan has suffered a lot in the 'War on Terror'. It has lost more than fifty thousand civilians and five thousand security personnel. Pakistan is sincerely making efforts to eliminate militancy from its soil.
- Operations Rah-e-Nijat in South Waziristan and Rah-e-Rast in Swat were launched against terrorists which gave the desired results.
- Pakistan Army has successfully launched Zarb-e-Azb operation against terrorists in North Waziristan and approximately twenty-one hundred terrorists have been killed so far.
- The operation Zarb-e-Azb would also help to control drug trafficking in the region.
- After terrorist attacks on Karachi Airport (June 2014) and Peshawar Army Public School (December 2014), a line has been drawn between the terrorists and the nation.
- The National Action Plan has been designed and implemented by the government of Pakistan to root out extremism and militancy from Pakistan.
- For a thorough extermination of extremism and terrorism, cooperation between Islamabad and Kabul is a requirement.

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English Newspaper Articles

- “Kashmir Solidarity Day: Added Significance” by Air Cdr (R) Khalid Iqbal, Non Resident Consultant IPRI was published in *The Nation*, February 2, 2015, <http://nation.com.pk/E-Paper/lahore/2015-02-02/page-7>
- “Pakistan’s Strategic Partnership: China vs. US” by Aymen Ijaz, Assistant Documentation Officer IPRI was published in *The London Post*, February 3, 2015, <http://thelondonpost.net/pakistans-strategic-partnership-china-vs-us/>
- “Economic Sanctions against Iran” by Khurram Abbas, Assistant Research Officer IPRI was published in *Pakistan Observer*, February 8, 2015, <http://epaper.pakobserver.net/201502/08/comments-2.php>
- “Modi- Strategist or Tactician” by Air Cdr (R) Khalid Iqbal, Non Resident Consultant IPRI was published in *The Nation*, February 9, 2015, <http://epaper.pakobserver.net/201502/08/comments-2.php>
- “Is Bangladesh Heading for Anarchy?” by Khurram Abbas, Assistant Research Officer IPRI was published in *Pakistan Observer*, February 11, 2015, <http://epaper.pakobserver.net/201502/11/comments-2.php>
- “Pak-India Talks” by Air Cdr (R) Khalid Iqbal, Non Resident Consultant IPRI was published in *The Nation*, February 16, 2015, <http://nation.com.pk/E-Paper/lahore/2015-02-16/page-7>
- “Terrorism & its Roots” by Amna Ejaz Rafi, Assistant Research Officer IPRI was published in *Pakistan Observer*, February 16, 2015, <http://epaper.pakobserver.net/201502/16/comments-2.php>
- “Turbulence in Yemen Continues” by Khurram Abbas, Assistant Research Officer IPRI was published in *Daily Times*, February 16, 2015, <http://www.dailytimes.com.pk/E-Paper/lahore/2015-02-16/page-7>
- “Time to Reform SAARC” by Khurram Abbas, Assistant Research Officer IPRI was published in *Pakistan Observer*, February 18, 2015, <http://epaper.pakobserver.net/201502/18/comments-2.php>
- “Swamy’s Reasoning & Reality Check” by Gulshan Bibi, Assistant Research Officer IPRI was published in *Pakistan Observer*, February 20, 2015, <http://epaper.pakobserver.net/201502/20/comments-2.php>
- “Transport Strategy to Help Afghanistan” by Khurram Abbas, Assistant Research Officer IPRI was published in *Pakistan Observer*, February 21, 2015, <http://epaper.pakobserver.net/201502/21/comments-2.php>
- “Natural Allies” by Air Cdr (R) Khalid Iqbal, Non Resident Consultant IPRI was published in *The Nation*, February 22, 2015, <http://nation.com.pk/E-Paper/lahore/2015-02-22/page-7>
- “Evolving South Asian Security Architecture” by Khalid Chandio, Research Officer IPRI was published in *Pakistan Observer*, February 24, 2015, <http://epaper.pakobserver.net/201502/24/comments-2.php>
- “Turkey - Pakistan - Afghanistan” by Air Cdr (R) Khalid Iqbal, Non Resident Consultant IPRI was published in *The Frontier Post*, February 24, 2015, <http://www.thefrontierpost.com/articleprint/245159//>
- “India’s Hegemony & Peace in S Asia” by Col (R) Muhammad Hanif, Research Fellow IPRI was published in *Pakistan Observer*, February 26, 2015, <http://epaper.pakobserver.net/201502/26/comments-1.php>
- “Nagorno-Karabakh and the Role of Int’l Organizations” by Asiya Mahar, Assistant Research Officer IPRI was published in *Azer News*, February 26, 2015, <http://www.azernews.az/analysis/78308.html>
- “Comprehending Revolution” by Asiya Mahar, Assistant Research Officer IPRI was published in *Pakistan Observer*, February 28, 2015, <http://epaper.pakobserver.net/201502/28/comments-1.php>

IPRI Scholars' Urdu Newspaper Articles (February 2015)

- “Bharat Ka Naya Secretary Kharja Aur.....!” by Asghar Ali Shad, Research Fellow IPRI was published in *Nawa -i-Waqt*, February 1, 2015, <http://www.nawaiwaqt.com.pk/E-Paper/islamabad/2015-02-02/page-14>
- “Khwateen Ki Halat-e-Zaar Par Tanbhi” by Asghar Ali Shad, Research Fellow IPRI was published in *Daily Pakistan*, February 2, 2015, <http://dailypakistan.pk/newsarchive.php?search=02/02/2015>
- “Guru Ki Barsi, Kashmir Aur Almi Zamir” by Asghar Ali Shad, Research Fellow IPRI was published in *Nawa -i-Waqt*, February 6, 2015, <http://www.nawaiwaqt.com.pk/E-Paper/islamabad/2015-02-09/page-14>
- “Saneha Samjota Express, Modi ka Phone Aur” by Asghar Ali Shad, Research Fellow IPRI was published in *Nawa -i-Waqt*, February 8, 2015, <http://www.nawaiwaqt.com.pk/E-Paper/islamabad/2015-02-15/page-14>
- “India ‘Over Smart Power’ Ya....?” by Asghar Ali Shad, Research Fellow IPRI was published in *Nawa -i-Waqt*, February 19, 2015, <http://www.nawaiwaqt.com.pk/E-Paper/islamabad/2015-02-22/page-14>

Post-Election Scenario in Indian Held Kashmir

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- Under Modi’s leadership, BJP had given so much importance to religion that it could not secure even a single seat from the areas of Kashmir Valley and Ladakh. The Indian Occupied Kashmir comprises three areas, i.e. Jammu, Ladakh and Kashmir. As Jammu is a Hindu majority area, the BJP secured 25 out of 37 seats from there and out of these 25 seats only one was a Muslim candidate, who was successful from the constituency of Kaal Kotay a Muslim majority area. The Peoples’ Democratic Party secured 25 seats out of 28 from the Valley of Kashmir and the remaining three seats from Muslim majority areas of Rajori, Poonch and Darhaal of Jammu.
- The Indian government just after 17 days of the so-called elections imposed Governor’s rule in Occupied Jammu and Kashmir on 9th of January this year as per the directive of the Indian President, Pranab Mukharji.
- Hurriyat Conference did not participate in the recent elections in the Indian Occupied Jammu and Kashmir as it demanded plebiscite under UNSC resolutions.

Issues of Radicalization and Extreme Behaviours in Pakistan



Ms. Amna Ejaz Rafi, Assistant Research Officer, IPRI in her presentation on “Issues of Radicalization and Extreme Behaviours in Pakistan” on February 16, 2015 discussed global, regional and national factors responsible for radicalism.

The salient points of the presentation are:

- Radicalism is considered a less negative term than extremism and defining radicalism as ‘political extremism’ is not correct.
- Marc Sageman, Counter Terrorism Practitioner’s four stage model of radicalization was discussed. The four stages are pre-radicalization, self-identification, indoctrination, and extremism.
- The phenomena of radicalization existed world over, but it is more pronounced in South Asia, Central Asia and the Arab Peninsula.

Ms. Amna also highlighted historical narrative of the rise of radicalization in some sectors in Pakistan. She discussed the role of politics, class divide and social injustice as the main causes responsible for the

spread of radicalization. She also proposed counter radicalization measures such as:

- The rehabilitation centres are important. The Sabaoun Centre is one such facility operating in Swat. The centre focuses on underage militants, and their goal is to rehabilitate and de-programme the affected and youngsters through basic psychological therapies. However, to completely eliminate radicalism, a holistic approach with focus on human security is required.
- The development work and social reforms in FATA should be undertaken. The young generation of FATA be integrated in the Pakistani society through education and employment.
- The sectarian issue is one of the problems which has a political angle. Sect-based demonstrations should be disallowed.
- The government and other stakeholders need to control the misuse of proscribed printed material

spreading militancy.

- The sources of funding that support extremist outfits need to be dried up.
- Education can play a significant role in de-radicalization. The government should give priority to education sector.



- Non-state actors use radicalism as a tool to further their agenda; in addition, radicalism is also promoted through regional and ethnic conflicts. Therefore, to counter the radical segments, the state needs to formulate an effective policy to address the causes of conflicts.

Chinese Delegation Visits IPRI

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- Chinese businessmen should invest in Pakistan. Pakistan’s security forces are capable of providing security to private Chinese businessmen.
- China has established Special Economic Zone (SEZ) in Kashghar. China has established a joint committee and working group for China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC).
- Pakistan has improved visa facilities for Chinese businessmen which have been welcomed in China by the private sector.
- Pakistan-China economic and cultural cooperation has improved over the years. In 2003, China got contract of the Gwadar Port which indicates an improvement in Pak-China relations.
- For China, there is no financial issue for the establishment of CPEC. China has also the necessary technology in railway and highway sectors.
- China is following non-alignment policy in international affairs.
- Pakistan is an ally of China in peace and progress.



Pakistan-Russia Relations



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scholarship to Pakistani students. Their institutes are as good as any institute in the West. Exchange of scholars and sending Pakistani scientists to Russia will promote bilateral cooperation.

- Russia like Pakistan is looking forward to stability in Afghanistan.
- There is a lot of scope for improvement in Pakistan-Russia relations and Pakistan should avail this opportunity.

Indonesian Scholar Visits IPRI



Ms. Laura Schuurmans, Indonesian researcher and expert on Jammu and Kashmir visited IPRI on February 11, 2015 for an in house discussion on Kashmir Issue. Salient points of the discussion are:

- India's forcible occupation of the State of Jammu and Kashmir in 1947 is the main cause of the dispute. The Maharaja had signed a controversial document the Instrument of Accession.
- Jammu and Kashmir had majority Muslim population and enjoyed geographical proximity and economic linkages with Pakistan.

- Pakistan's Kashmir policy requires that people of Kashmir should be given their right to self-determination in accordance with the relevant UNSC Resolutions.
- Multilateral and bilateral attempts have been made to resolve the Kashmir dispute. India took the case to the UN under Article 35 of its Charter on January 1, 1948. The UNSC recognized Kashmir as a disputed territory and resolved to hold a plebiscite under its auspices. The UNSC Resolution of 1957 gave a ruling that elections in Kashmir were not a substitute for plebiscite.
- There have been several attempts by Pakistan for a mutually agreed solution of the issue and dialogues with India have not been successful.
- The BJP is not ready to negotiate on the Kashmir Issue.
- President Musharraf had put forward a four-point formula to resolve the Kashmir dispute. The formula implied soft borders, demilitarization, self-governance and a joint mechanism. India discontinued the dialogue process on the pretext of the Mumbai incident in 2008. In fact, India wants status quo in Kashmir.

- India had given local autonomy to Kashmir under Article 370 of the Indian Constitution. The election manifesto of BJP required scrapping of Article 370. But in the last elections in Kashmir, BJP could secure only 25 seats in a house of 87 members. All other parties are opposed to repealing the Article.
- Owing to Indian repression, Kashmir is a human rights issue and Pakistan would continue to provide moral and diplomatic support to the people of Kashmir for their right of self-determination as per UNSC resolutions.



REVIEW MEETING

Post-Election Scenario in Indian Held Kashmir



Mr. Asghar Ali Shad, Research Fellow, IPRI gave a presentation on "Post-Election Scenario in Indian Held Kashmir". After discussing historical background, he analysed 2014 elections held in Indian occupied Jammu and Kashmir. The salient points are:

- Narendra Modi's leadership in India has deepened the religious gulf in the Occupied Kashmir. BJP's dream of forming a government there on its own

could not be realized, since they secured only three per cent votes in the Kashmir Valley in the elections.

- In spite of spending huge amount of money on its election campaign, BJP could secure no seat in the Valley. Narendra Modi tried his best to get a Hindu appointed as first ever Chief



Minister, which could not be realised.

- The results of the so-called elections announced on December 23, 2014 showed that no party was in a position to form government independently. In the 87-seat house, the Peoples' Democratic Party secured 28 seats followed by BJP 25, National Conference of Omar Abdullah 15 and the Congress 12. Independent candidates captured seven seats.
- Since BJP could not secure a simple majority of 44 to form government independently, its much trumpeted election campaign slogan 'Mission 44' came to naught.
- The election results indicate that there would be instability in the Indian Occupied Kashmir, as the elections were not based on any real political or social issues but were contested on the basis of religion.

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