



NEWSLETTER

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One-Day Workshop

Human Rights Violations in Indian Occupied Kashmir (IOK): Kashmiri Aspirations and Responsibility of International Community



Participants of Workshop with IPRI Staff Members

Welcoming the distinguished speakers and discussants, Ambassador (R) Abdul Basit, President IPRI, elaborated on the theme of the workshop. He said the deliberations should not just enhance our understanding of the issue, but also help us reach a set of implementable policy recommendations for a peaceful and amicable resolution of the dispute. While the international community by and large remains indifferent to the human rights violations in Indian Occupied Kashmir (IOK), the mainland India is also largely nonchalant. The Indian establishment has been trying to portray the legitimate struggle of Kashmiris for their right to self-determination as terrorism.

Ambassador Basit suggested that the Government of Pakistan (GoP) needs to come up with a counter-narrative to put pressure on India to revisit its policy in IOK in view of violations of human rights and find a fair solution to the dispute. He recommended that:

- At the international level, Pakistan needs to develop a

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Thematic Areas:

- Indian Occupied Kashmir: A Human Tragedy
- Indian Occupied Kashmir: A Legal Anomaly and,
- Situation in Indian Occupied Kashmir: Responsibility of International Community

Chair: Professor Dr. Pervaiz Iqbal Cheema, Dean, Faculty of Contemporary Studies (FCS), National Defence University (NDU), Islamabad

Speakers & Discussants:

- Dr. Amna Mahmood
- Mr. Ahmad Nazir Warraich
- Maj. Gen. (R) Hafiz Masroor Ahmed
- Dr. Syed Rifaat Hussain
- Dr. Mujeeb Afzal
- Dr. Ahmed Ijaz Malik
- Mr. Jamal Aziz
- Mr. Masood-ur-Rehman Khattak

Ambassador (R) Abdul Basit Appointed as IPRI's President

Ambassador (R) Abdul Basit joined Islamabad Policy Research Institute (IPRI), Islamabad on August 07, 2017 as its President. Upon reception, Ambassador Basit met the entire staff including the administration, research and publication branch. While talking to IPRI staff, Ambassador Basit said that IPRI was one of the leading think-tanks with tremendous contributions in research and creation of a knowledge base. He remarked that more would be added to the credentials of IPRI through team work in years to come.



Ambassador Basit joined the Foreign Service of Pakistan in 1982. Previously, he has served as the High Commissioner of Pakistan to India and Ambassador of Pakistan to Germany. During his career, he has been posted at Moscow, New York, Sana'a, Geneva and London on various diplomatic assignments at Pakistan Missions abroad. Previously, Ambassador (R) Sohail Amin (late) was the President of the Institute (May 2013-June 2017).



Human Rights Violations in Indian Occupied Kashmir (IOK):

Continued from p. 1

consistent diplomatic strategy and bring Indian's human rights violations to the fore-front.

- Create internal pressure for the Indian government by reaching out to common Indians.
- Part ways with the old approaches and adopt innovative ones to resolve this dispute as per aspirations of the people of Jammu and Kashmir (J&K).

Workshop Summary

While discussing the human tragedy in IOK, it was highlighted that the people of J&K are facing unprecedented suppression by the Indian Government. In view of such wide scale human rights violations, the United Nations resolutions have become less relevant today, especially since the dispute has been declared a "bilateral issue" between Pakistan and India under the Simla Accord. The Indian Government has successfully garnered the West's support that the dispute is not about the right to self-determination, rather an issue of terrorism, sponsored by Pakistan. It was opined that since the West does not have any political, strategic or even religious affiliations with the region, highlighting the human tragedy of Kashmiris is the only way that can

change international opinion and create awareness in Western societies.

India's Legal Obligations to Kashmir and Kashmiris

While discussing India's legal obligations in the Occupied Valley, it was shared that Pakistan has a principled stance on the dispute not only because of its political or legal linkages with the area, but also an emotional linkage between the people of the Valley and Pakistanis. India has violated various international obligations to which it is a signatory. For instance, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), despite its non-binding character, has a special status and is considered part of customary international law, which is binding on India as well. The right of self-determination has the status of *jus cogens* - a peremptory norm in international law, and hence, considered a cardinal right that all states are expected to respect and abide by. This norm is, therefore, also applicable to the issue of IOK. The special powers accorded to the Indian Security Forces (ISF) violate most of the basic freedoms of Kashmiris which are part of the declared UN Human Rights Charter.

If one studies the history of the J&K dispute, India has always shifted its legal position according to its own interests at that particular time. It was India that approached the UN Security Council (UNSC) for the resolution of the dispute in 1947 and when the resolutions went against India, it decided to add the instrument of accession through the Constituent Assembly. It took a similar U-turn in the 1950s, followed



Ambassador Abdul Basit, President IPRI while presenting Memento to Session Chair, Professor Dr. Pervaiz Iqbal Cheema

SESSION SPEAKERS



Dr. Amna Mahmood

Mr. Ahmad Nazir Warraich

Maj. Gen. (R) Hafiz Masroor Ahmed

by an amendment of its Constitution with the inclusion of Article 370 and Article 35 (A). Similar course was followed in the Simla Accord, when India made a shift from multilateralism to bilateralism.

Legal Recourse for Jammu and Kashmir

- From a legal perspective, Pakistan's policy and entire case hinges on the implementation of UNSC resolutions and the right to self-determination which took a major shift post-9/11; hence, it is imperative that Pakistan should study modern contours of this concept and find ways to de-link the Kashmir struggle from the terrorism narrative.
- The mass atrocities committed by the Indian Army need to be studied through the prism of International Humanitarian Law (IHL), but not just International Human Rights Law (IHRL). For instance, Article 35(A) of the Indian Constitution itself recognizes India as an occupying power in Jammu and Kashmir.
- Examine India's obligations under the fourth Geneva Convention, as well as study whether the UNSC resolutions fall under Article 6 or Article 7 of the IHL. For this, there are many International Court of Justice (ICJ) judgments, which could make a strong case.
- Examine whether Article 1172 of the IHL strengthens or weakens Kashmir's case for a plebiscite.
- Pakistan needs to consider if it should give legal cover to Kashmiris in its own Constitution, i.e. expunge Article 1 and Article 257 from the Constitution or not.

The International Community: Where Is It and Is It likely to Show Up?

The Jammu and Kashmir dispute is widely seen as a combination of culture and power in the international community and over the past 50 years, it has only been seen as an issue of the Third World and Muslims, therefore the international community has never had any incentive for resolving it. The issue only became relevant to the West in the 1950s when it needed Pakistan in its initial phase of developing an alliance with the Muslim states.

Unfortunately for Kashmiris, international discourse is in flux. The West is reverting to looking inwards instead of focusing on the imperatives of their own creation - globalization. New power centres are emerging with their own issues of accession, ethnicity, and integration, which diminishes hope placed in their role as potential mediators and supporters of this cause.

India's Success in Sidelining the Kashmir Issue

Speakers at the workshop discussed that there are several reasons behind India's success in getting away with suppression of human

Kashmiri Aspirations and Responsibility of International Community

rights in IOK while blowing its 'Amazing India' trumpet at the same time:

1. India is one of the world's largest financial economies. Hence, the corporate world in the United States, European Union, and to some extent, China does not want to intrude in this actor's playground.
2. India has created an image of itself as a responsible state at the international level through effective diplomacy and brand marketing.
3. The prevailing global insecurity concerning extremism has allowed New Delhi under Prime Minister Modi to link the freedom struggle of Kashmiris with terrorism. Therefore, the more forces it deploys in J&K, the more the international community tends to support them.
4. There has been a rapid geo-political shift in America's policy which now sees and is supporting India as the net provider of security to the Indo-Pacific region in order to counter China's rising power.

Major Recommendations

- Jammu and Kashmir has become the most neglected dispute in the contemporary world, especially post-9/11 where international politics only revolves around the terrorism quagmire, damaging the image of just freedom movements around the globe. Consequently, India's malicious conspiracies to portray the freedom struggle of Kashmiris as terrorism have overshadowed the term 'right to self-determination.' Although, the term is still relevant in the context of international law and treaties, for example, it yielded positive results in the case of South Sudan and East Timor, Pakistan needs to carry out in-depth study of issues like 'terrorism' and 'right to self-determination' to determine better ways of justifying its support to the struggle.
- Pakistan should develop a strong counter-narrative to awaken the

Daily Violence Endured by Kashmiris

Various forms of human rights violations in IOK include:

- murder in fake police encounters
- extra-judicial killings
- forced disappearances
- torture during confinement

Under the Armed Forces Special Powers Act (AFSPA), security forces can:

- open fire at will
- destroy training camps
- arrest without warrant
- stop and search places and vehicles without permission
- use torture and other kinds of force which might cause death
- army officers have legal immunity for their actions which guarantees no prosecution and lawsuits, or any other legal proceeding against anyone acting under this law.

DISCUSSANTS



moral conscience of the international community since there cannot be durable peace in the subcontinent unless the Kashmiris right to basic human rights are sanctified and protected.

- India is signatory to the International Bill of Human Rights which consists of three declarations such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) 1948, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) 1966, and the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ICESR) 1966. Pakistan should not only continue its efforts of demanding India to fulfill its legal obligations to the Kashmiri people, but also press the UNSC to fulfill its obligations towards them.
- The Right to Self-Determination is protected in the UN Charter and the ICCPR as a right of "all peoples" to which India is a signatory. It can be used to project the Jammu and Kashmir issue to put pressure on India to meet its legal obligations through Public and Legal Diplomacy.
- According to the J&K High Court, the status of Article 370 of the Indian Constitution cannot be changed unilaterally. Since the Modi government wants to repeal the said Article, the verdict of the High Court needs to be propagated at the international fora to demonstrate that India cannot unilaterally change the status of the state of Jammu and Kashmir, because, the temporary status of Article 370 has acquired permanence in pending a final resolution between Pakistan and India.
- Pakistan needs to be consistent in its support of Kashmiris and their struggle. Just celebrating the once-a-year Solidarity Day is not enough for internationalizing the dispute. For this purpose, synergies need to be created between public policy officials and academia to bring forth this issue collectively through a well-organised institutional approach, reflecting consistency in Pakistan's Kashmir policy. In this context, seminars, workshops, rallies, series of exhibitions, and other gatherings should be organized in various cities of Pakistan and the world.
- Media and civil society should play a vital role in highlighting the blatant human rights violations being committed in IOK by Indian security forces. It is essential that Pakistan's media houses allocate their resources for adequate coverage of the Indian reign of terror unleashed in J&K.

Demographic Dynamics of Pakistan and



Mr. Umar Farooq Khan, Assistant Research Officer, delivered a presentation on the topic of, "Demographic Dynamics of Pakistan and their Impact on National Development."

Following are the salient points of the discussion:

The pattern of population growth is asymmetric across the globe. For instance, regions such as Africa and Asia are expanding demographically due to high fertility rates. However, countries in developed regions like Japan, Russia and Europe are contracting due to controlled birth rates, thereby setting in the phenomena of ageing. Globally, major demographic trends that have evolved over the years include ageing, urbanization, youth bulge, migration and health issues.

In the particular case of Pakistan, its demographic outlook is essentially characterized by a ballooning population. According to the UN World Population Prospects Report 2017, Pakistan is the 6th most populous country in the world with a population of 197 million people. Pakistan's population is projected to reach 307 million by the year 2050 and 352 million by the year 2100.

Relative to major global demographic trends globally, a component of Pakistan's demographic outlook of immense importance is its youth population or bulge. According to a report by Population Council-Pakistan, young people aged between 10-24 years comprise 32 per cent of the population. Of these 61 million young people, 32 million are male and 29 million are female. Half of Pakistan's citizens are under the age of 20 years and over 65 per cent are under 30 simultaneously. Given these statistics, reports suggest that Pakistan will have one of the youngest workforces in the world by 2025. It is expected that Pakistan can reap benefits from this demographic transition, given a larger proportion of young people in its population.

With a declining fertility rate in Pakistan, an increase in dependents has also been reported, while the workforce remains large. Yet, the resulting temporary drop in the dependency ratio offers Pakistan a time-bound opportunity to accelerate its economic growth and development through efficient employment of young people. If Pakistan remains unable to utilize this opportunity, this demographic dividend could become a source of social, economic and political unrest. According to German Sociologist and Economist Gunnar Heinsohn, an excess of young adult population leads to unrest, war and terrorism as they are unable to find prestigious positions in their societies (while referring to the examples of social unrest such as European colonialism, 20th Century Fascism and Palestinian Uprisings triggered by youth bulge).

Challenges for Pakistani Youth

Despite constituting a major chunk of the population, Pakistan's youth is lagging behind in every field. They have a major role to play in the country's socio-economic progress, but due to lack of support they are facing many new challenges such as identity crisis, lack of self-confidence, a sense of hopelessness and confusion, and ambiguity concerning moral issues and the future. Among the 54 Commonwealth countries, Pakistan stands 22nd in the Commonwealth Youth

Development Index (YDI), with a disappointing score of 0.63. The YDI is a composite index based on 15 indicators under five key domains of education, health and well-being, employment, civic participation, and political participation. Unfortunately, not much has been done in these areas to encourage young people.

On the education front, there are 26 million children out of schools. Furthermore, the quality of education is redundant and devoid of market requirements. The young people who are able to get formal education do not have the required skillset to secure jobs, and remain unable to contribute productively to the country's development. As far as employment of young people is concerned, over 60 per cent are currently employed in unstable or low-paid jobs and 35 per cent are working in unpaid positions. Apart from economic repercussions, this situation is likely to cause a tremendous aspirational crisis amongst the youth.

On the social empowerment front, one can observe a gradual shrinkage of public spaces for the young generation, for instance, 60 per cent have never been to another province, 90 per cent have never had access to sports facilities and 75 per cent do not approve of non-muslims' right to preach their religion. Lack of public spaces which could productively engage them, is leading to intolerance, disenfranchisement and divisiveness at large. A survey conducted by the British Council in 2013 reported that 94 per cent of young adults think that the country is heading in the "wrong" direction, while 80 per cent have assumed that their economic position will not improve in the years to come. This shows that there is growing pessimism amongst the youth.

“Globally, major demographic trends that have evolved over the years include ageing, urbanization, youth bulge, migration and health issues.”

The Silver Lining

Despite the above worrying trends, the silver lining is that there is a realization amongst the policymakers and relevant stakeholders about the importance of this demographic in the population. This realization is reflected in Vision 2025 which represents a unified, nationally owned perspective of priorities and approaches for development. It sets the ambitious target of making Pakistan the top 25 economies of the world and an upper middle country by 2025, which implies a heavy focus on positioning its young people to fulfill the objectives of this Vision.

Since matters of youth development were devolved to provincial governments after the 18th Constitutional Amendment, all four provinces have developed their youth policies. The youth policies of Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa were approved (in 2012 and 2016, respectively) while Sindh and Balochistan have draft policies. All four provinces have Economic Development Strategies in place such as Punjab's Growth Strategy (2018), KP's Integrated Development Policy (2014-18), Sindh's Strategy for Sustainable Development (2007-17); and Balochistan's draft Development Vision and Strategy (2014). However, these policies are limited in their inclusion of the special

their Impact on National Development

needs of youth in the context of general and reproductive health, gender issues, life skills, civil and political participation, and social security.

Conclusion

Policies are only as good as their implementation and unfortunately, policies in Pakistan are neither well-crafted nor implemented properly. For instance, there is a gap between education and the industries in Pakistan. The numbers of professionals produced annually do not meet the market requirement of various particular fields.

In order to deal with the massive youth bulge, Pakistan requires a well-integrated strategy. The current scenario of stand-alone policies with little integration and poor linkages across provinces needs to be addressed. To this end, a national policy on youth is required. These policies need to be formulated on the basis of differentiation of gender, social and economic class - a monolithic programme for "all" young people is misplaced. Young people belonging to poor rural areas are worse off by any measure of vulnerability, hence maximum attention and resources should be directed to them. Community centres must be created where communities can gather, learn, engage with government representatives and participate in positive recreational activities. A successful example is of Dera Ismail Khan where United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in collaboration with Telenor Pakistan and the Norwegian Embassy established community centres for the people. Young entrepreneurs should be encouraged and supported so that they can lead the process of job creation. Lastly, current education policies place great emphasis on quantity i.e. building more schools, hiring more teachers but equal emphasis should be accorded to the quality of education.

Pakistan's Demographic Indicators

	2015	2016	2017
Total Population (Million)	191.71	195.4	199.1
Urban Population (Million)	75.19	77.93	80.72
Rural Population (Million)	116.52	117.48	118.38
Total Fertility Rate	3.2	3.1	3.0
Crude Birth Rate (Per Thousand)	26.1	25.6	25.2
Crude Death Rate (Per Thousand)	6.80	6.70	6.60
Population Growth Rate (Percent)	1.92	1.89	1.86
Life Expectancy (Year)			
> Male	65.2	65.5	65.8
> Female	67.3	67.7	68.2

Source: Pakistan Economic Survey 2016-17

[Disclaimer: This in-house discussion was held before the declaration of Census 2017 result.]

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- Pakistan should undertake intellectual investment in Kashmiri youth by offering more scholarships and hosting greater number of students from the Valley at local schools and universities.
- The performance of the Parliamentary Special Committee on Kashmir has not been satisfactory in releasing assertive and coherent policy statements on the issue. To make the Committee more vibrant and effective, instead of being headed by a religious leader, it should be headed by a former diplomat or political leadership, having versatile experience in dealing with the UN or other international bodies.
- The Jammu and Kashmir dispute is an unsolved question of 3rd



June Partition Plan of 1947 and a legacy of the British Raj, which enhances responsibility of the British government for facilitating its resolution. Pakistan should mobilize the British diaspora to persuade their government to constrain India from committing human rights violations in IOK and to mediate its peaceful resolution.

India's Defence Budget and Armed Forces Modernisation: An Analysis

New IDRI Publication

Theoretically, military allocations are aimed at meeting security challenges and maintaining forces and capabilities to cater to envisaged threats. However, they are also aimed at establishing a strong military force to influence regional and extra-regional countries and pursue national interests abroad. After China, which is not strictly a South Asian state, India is the biggest nation in its neighbourhood in terms of economic growth and military capabilities. It is the seventh largest defence spender in the world, with the geographic advantage of having physical boundaries with all South Asian countries (except Afghanistan), while none of them share boundaries with each other. It has border disputes with almost all its neighbours.

Both Pakistan and China are identified as the primary source of concern by India's defence establishment. It has fought four wars with Pakistan since the Partition in 1947 and one border war with China. Today, India's defence budget is three times bigger than that of Pakistan. The doctrinal

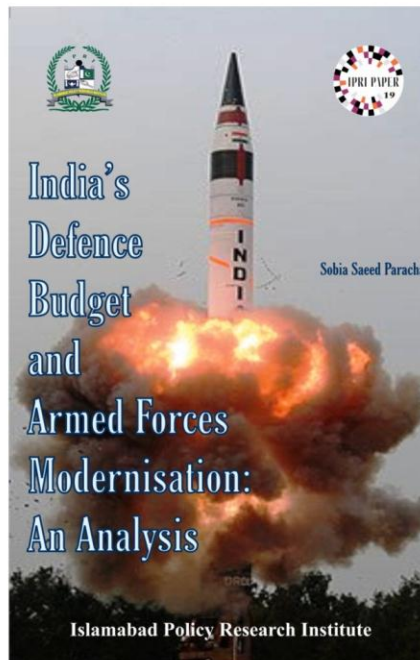
and equipment modernization of its forces are identified by Pakistan as a source of regional strategic instability, and the latter's nuclear capability aims to deter both nuclear and conventional threats from India. The rapidly growing military capability of India is likely to weaken the conventional deterrent of Pakistan, leading the latter to lower its nuclear threshold.

Arguably, India maintains conventional superiority over Pakistan in military terms and also vis-à-vis its immediate neighbourhood and its huge defence budget is aimed at offsetting

China's military advantage. China is developing military infrastructure in the border regions with India and is also becoming increasingly assertive in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR). However, 2/3rd of India's military strength is deployed against Pakistan. The analysis conducted in this monograph supports the argument that India has not shifted its major budgetary allocations and its military posture towards catering its threat perception from China.

The author discusses emerging trends in India's military budget, its various facets and comparison with global military spenders. The

remarkable growth in India's defence budget can be attributed to economic growth, obsolete military inventory, demand for structural reforms in procurement and policy as well as glorified aims of regional power projection and becoming an important global actor. Resource allocation, as an important metric of India's political will for militarization, has also been analyzed. The analysis of military budgets and emerging trends is difficult due to many structural and methodological reasons. First, there is the problem of having a universal definition of what constitutes military expenditure. Lack of transparency is a close second. Both transparency and absence of methodology make the data on military expenditures less reliable. However, different reputable data collectors on military budgets have devised ways to compensate or downplay the problems associated with lack of transparency. This study highlights the difference between definitions of defence budget employed by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), United Nations (UN), North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) and that of the



About the Author



Ms Sobia Saeed Paracha has been a Resident Consultant at IPRI since July 2015. Before joining IPRI, she was a Visiting Carnegie Fellow at New America Foundation, USA. She has also been a Visiting Fellow at the Center for International Trade and Security, University of Georgia and Sandia National Labs, New Mexico. She has attended a number of international trainings related to nuclear weapons and non-proliferation, including nuclear

weapons disarmament simulation at the Norwegian Institute for Energy Technology and IAEA non-proliferation safeguards at Brookhaven National Labs, New York. Her major research assignments have included analysis of the role of strategic technologies in South Asian politics with an emphasis on nuclear and space programmes of India and Pakistan. She is a graduate of Quaid-i-Azam University, Pakistan and King's College, UK.

Indian government. Most of the data in this study has been taken from official Indian Government sources like the Ministry of Defence (MoD), Ministry of Finance (MoF), and Union budget documents etc.

The monograph also looks at the structure of India's budget and definitions of various budget heads as they have been used in government sources. India's defence budget is mainly divided into two categories: Capital Budget (for force modernization and longtime investments), and Revenue Expenditure (mainly for day-to-day expenses and for operational readiness). The trajectories and emerging trends in these two heads have also been analyzed.

Ms Paracha discusses modernization programmes of the tri-services and highlights the doctrinal shifts that have taken place in the Indian Army, Navy and Air Force during the 1990s to-date. These shifts have been influenced by the nuclearization of South Asia and transformations in international military affairs. The phasing out of obsolete technologies and equipment, and modernizing arsenal is helping operationalize these tri-services' doctrinal shifts. The author warns that India of today is much more assertive than of the 1990s and this change is being backed by increasing military capability in a relatively peaceful neighbourhood.

Upcoming Two-Day National Conference

Changing Security Situation in South Asia and Development of CPEC

Concept Note

The South Asian region has remained marred by traditional and non-traditional security threats (NTSTs) of almost all types and forms. To name a few out of many, the notable NTSTs include poverty, environmental degradation, water and food security, a low level of literacy, poor health facilities, and lack of infrastructure in general. Furthermore, poor economic integration and unresolved inter-state political issues among members of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) have often hindered progress and development of the region, making it one of the most vulnerable in the world even in the present era of geo-economics.

The increasing aspirations of economic giant China are likely to have lasting impact on the regional security and economic development of South Asia. Coupled with the Chinese approach of “non-intervention in internal matters”, the idea of inclusive development under the Chinese Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) has laid the foundation for infrastructural and human development in the region. The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is one of the flagship projects of BRI, under which China is making large overseas investments in Pakistan. China and Pakistan have often repeated their stances that CPEC is an economic corridor and a major stabilizing factor in the volatile and uncertain regional security paradigm of South Asia. With both China and Pakistan aspire to have friendly relations with their neighbours, CPEC, once operational, might well provide long-term economic benefits to the whole region and beyond.

Such developments are seconded by recent political developments in the region. Russia-Pakistan relations are rejuvenating with frequent high-level bilateral visits and improved defence cooperation as well as support for CPEC. Central Asian Republics (CARs) have welcomed this bilateral project whereas, Iran has officially requested to join and Afghanistan too has expressed its desire to become a part of the same. Two major European countries, i.e., the United Kingdom (UK) and France have consented to be part of CPEC. Turkey has supported the initiative and expressed her desire to invest in CPEC-related projects. This international acceptance might convert into an economic association of trade and development not only for the region, but also for the international community.

The security situation in South Asia has been in a constant flux due to the simmering and volatile situation in Afghanistan coupled with the presence of terrorism and extremism. The region also remains inundated with unresolved territorial disputes, particularly the Kashmir issue with the potential to disturb regional peace. Recent Indian aspirations to revise an already settled Indus Water Treaty (IWT)

has further complicated relations between the two major countries of South Asia, i.e. Pakistan and India. In spite of these challenges, the fact is that after consistent efforts and immense sacrifices, Pakistan has been able to improve its security situation, which would not only guarantee dividends from CPEC for Pakistan but also for the entire region.

Though CPEC has provided an avenue of cooperation for many regional and extra-regional countries to further their economic interests, the role of some state and non-state actors may limit its full regional benefits. In this context, the worsening security situation in Afghanistan, opposition to CPEC by India, issues of maritime security, and the lack of support to the project by some extra-regional powers act as constraints for the entire South Asian region. All countries of the region, including India, will greatly benefit from greater regional and economic integration through CPEC.

In this prevailing security scenario and to find answers to how the current regional and international security situation is likely to impact the security of Pakistan and what CPEC could offer in terms of stabilising regional security, the Islamabad Policy Research Institute (IPRI), together with the Hanns Seidel Foundation (HSF), Germany (Pakistan Office), is organising a Two-Day National Conference on “*Changing Security Situation in South Asia and Development of CPEC*” at the Islamabad Hotel, Islamabad from September 19-20, 2017. Eminent subject experts, from all over

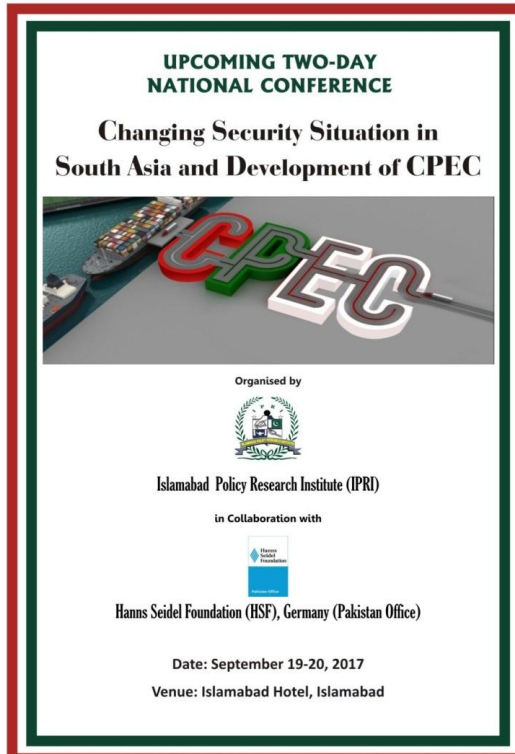
Pakistan, are being invited to speak at the conference and share their knowledge and experience to devise meaningful policy recommendations. The major themes of the conference are:

- Geo-Politics of the Region and Development of CPEC
- Impact of CPEC on the National Security of Pakistan
- Regional Security and CPEC
- CPEC: A Win-Win Corridor for the Region

Participants interested in attending the conference may contact:

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Col (R) Muhammad Hanif, Research Fellow
 "CPEC - Major Strategic and Economic Advantages" (*Pakistan Observer*)



Asghar Ali Shad, Research Fellow (Urdu Articles)

"Ye Mujrimana Aalmi Bayhisi Aur...!" (*Nawa-i-Waqt*)

"Baharat-America Karistaniyaan Aur Eid-e-Azad!" (*Nawa-i-Waqt*)

"15 August... Black Day!" (*Daily Pakistan*)

"Modi... Nayi Chaal...!" (*Daily Pakistan*)

"Khyber Four... Ahdaaf Mukammal...!" (*Daily Pakistan*)



Muhammad Munir, Research Fellow

"Energy of the Future" (*Pakistan Observer*)

"CPEC as a Means to Regional Connectivity" (*Pakistan Observer*)



Khalid Chandio, Research Fellow

"US-China Rupture and North Korea" (*Regional Rapport*)



Muhammad Nawaz Khan, Research Officer

"Violations of Rights of Religious Minorities in India" (*Pakistan Observer*)



Saman Zulfqar, Research Officer

"Gaza: A Forgotten Reality" (*Pakistan Observer*)

"Reviewing the Policy Review" (*Pakistan Observer*)



Gulshan Bibi, Assistant Research Officer

"Afghanistan in Limbo" (*Pakistan Observer*)



Khurram Abbas, Assistant Research Officer

"Defence Budget: Myths vs. Reality" (*Pakistan Observer*)

"Forever Rivals" (*The Express Tribune*)



Aymen Ijaz, Assistant Research Officer

"Climate Change and Migration in Pakistan" (*The Diplomat*)



Maryam Nazir, Assistant Research Officer

"The US South Asia Policy" (*Pakistan Observer*)



Umar Farooq Khan, Assistant Research Officer

"How Social Media is Reshaping Pakistan" (*International Policy Digest*)



Adeel Mukhtar Mirza, Assistant Research Officer

"Change with Climate Change" (*Pakistan Observer*)

"Politics of Dams" (*The Express Tribune*)



Call for Papers IPRI Journal Winter 2018

The *IPRI Journal* is a biannual peer reviewed publication of the Institute. It is an HEC recognised 'X' category Journal, which is Pakistan's second highest category for Social Science and Humanities Journals. The Journal builds interdisciplinary understanding of today's global complexities and interconnectedness by strengthening the knowledge-base primarily from Pakistan and the Global South and North on areas related to international affairs, geopolitics, diplomacy, security, political economy, conflict and governance.

Interested researchers are invited to submit scholarly manuscripts and current book reviews for consideration for the *IPRI Journal*, Winter 2018 Issue. Submissions should not be previously published nor currently under consideration for publication elsewhere.

Manuscripts undergo two double-blind reviews. If they are found suitable for the Journal, reviewers may recommend either major or minor changes in the manuscript. The revision process might comprise multiple rounds. Contributor Guidelines, Checklist as well as a Certification Letter are available at:

<http://www.ipripak.org/category/journals/>

Last Date for Submission:

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Islamabad Policy Research Institute

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