



Report

Summer School 2019

(22nd July – 22nd August 2019)





About Us

Established in March 2017, 'The Policy and Research Forum' (PRF) is a premium Think Tank in Azad State of Jammu and Kashmir. It is an independent, nonpartisan and non-profitable policy and Research Forum. PRF is dedicated to; conduct research, provide comprehensive understanding and evolve policies about the State of Jammu and Kashmir and other related regional and global issues.

Mission

To highlight various aspects of the Kashmir Conflict in order to reach over an amicable solution as per the wishes for Kashmiri masses in the light of UN resolutions for promotion of regional peace.

Vision

For a broader regional peace and stability of South Asia, the Policy and Research Forum (PRF) envision the resolution of Kashmir Conflict as per contemporary conflict resolution models in the light of UN Charter and UNSC resolutions.

Do you know a young person capable of changing the world? Join us in fostering the young generation of peace promoters

Now more than ever, mission of Policy and Research Forum is dedicated to evolve policies, provide in-depth understanding and conduct research on various aspects of history, contemporary politics and conflict of Jammu and Kashmir as well as relevant regional and international issues. it's up to us to engage the next generation for peace promotion and make them aware about human rights violation in Indian Occupied Kashmir and the Kashmir Conflict which is bone of contention between India and Pakistan. In this regard Policy and Research Forum offered internship opportunities for students from various disciplines (Law, Political Science, Kashmir Studies, Pakistan Studies, International Relation, Governance and Public Policy, Mass Communication) and from all provinces of Pakistan. Students were welcomed to apply and, if qualified, will be selected for the internship. Through the Internship Programme, the successfully selected applicants had an opportunity to work in a multi-cultural and standard working environment either relating to the organization's key priorities or operations.

Areas of summer school

- Policy and Advocacy (support to policy research)
- Media Communications
- Management
- Programme and Result

Duties and Responsibilities: The main duties that the intern will be expected to carry out are:

- Conducting research;
- Assisting in the preparation of various documentation and reports;
- Assisting in the cataloging of information;
- Assisting in the organization of conferences, forums or other collaborative events;
- Contributing in the development of communication and knowledge product and visibility promotion.

Duration

July 22, 2019- August 17, 2019

Location: Muzaffarabad,

Benefits

- Internships allowed the successful candidates to have the opportunity to work in government institutions.
- Understanding of Kashmir Conflict
- Research Techniques
- Experiential Learning Experience

Day One: July 22, 2019

Inauguration Ceremony

Brig ® Dr. Muhammad Khan
Chairman, Policy and Research Forum,
Head of Department, International Relation,
IIU Islamabad.



Policy and Research Forum (PRF) Azad Kashmir hosted inaugural ceremony of its freshly launched Summer School programme for the students of Social Sciences at Khurshid National Library Jalalabad, Muzaffarabad on 22 July 2019, bringing together experts, academic scholars, media representatives and a large number of students.

Secretary PRF- Raja Sajjad Khan in opening remarks expressed his gratitude to the worthy participants while Dr. Sania Muneer graced the occasion as moderator.

In the keynote address, Chairman PRF- Brig ® Dr. Muhammad Khan presented PRF portfolio and also provided an insight of its core objectives and agendas by sharing historic perspectives of Kashmir, in particular its protracted conflict. Adding further, he urged the research essentiality and academic interests of youth on Kashmir by emphasizing that “Kashmir conflict must be highlighted like other conflicts of Middle East, such as Syria, Iraq, Palestine and Yemen. He also explicated that Kashmir conflict is one of the worst failure of International Relations discourse. Today, Indian flagrant violence is intensifying drastically in the valley and efforts of global community merely bracketed for “fragile peace” Moreover, Mr. Chairman appreciated the efforts and interest of student’s participation from different region of Pakistan.



The event was concluded with question and answers session. Participants acknowledged the efforts of core team for instrumenting one of the significant indicators of policy perusal of Kashmir conflict and vowed cooperation for seeking the goals of Policy and Research Forum.

Day 2: July 23,2019

Moderator: Raja Muhammad Sajjad Khan

Guest Speaker: Dr. Sania Muneer

*Assistant Professor,
School of Integrated Social Sciences,
University of Lahore.
Member Policy and Research Forum.*



Workshop- Digital Humanities

Dr. Sania Muneer former Digital Humanities fellow of exchange partnership between the American Institute of Pakistan Studies, North Carolina Central University, and the University of North Carolina – Chapel Hill conducted first workshop during summer school on her return. She demystify the concept of digital humanities to participants. She explained that Digital Humanities is a broad field of research and scholarly activity covering not only the use of digital methods by arts and humanities researchers and collaboration by Digital Humanities specialists with computing and scientific disciplines, but also the way in which the arts and humanities offer distinctive insights into the major social and cultural issues raised by the development of digital technologies.

She listed the tools (Canva, Timeline, Wordpress, My Map etc.) of data analysis that can be applied to text in any language, space, networks, images, and statistical analysis. Canva is an effective way to project one's ideas. Various techniques provide different and effective means of communication. 'Canva' this tool is easiest to use design program and effective to create posters, which project a meaningful message with the help of images and texts. This visual work can then be used at social media as well.

She also make familiar participants with Word Press which is an online, open source website creation tool written in PHP. But in non-geek speak, it's probably the easiest and most powerful blogging and website content management system (or CMS) in existence today. She urge students for blogging on contemporary politics and they can also share their opinion, raise their voice, spread message of Kashmiries right to self-determination and highlight the Kashmir Conflict in world through Word Press.



Participants presenting their project on Canva after successful training

Later on, she talked about TimelineJS which is an open-source tool that enables anyone to build visually rich, interactive timelines. Timeline is a display of a list of events in chronological order. It is a graphic design showing a long bar labelled with dates paralleling it, and usually contemporaneous events. She said it can use any suitable scale representing time, suiting the subject and data; many use a linear scale,

in which a unit of distance is equal to a set amount of time. Through Timeline JS participants created series of historic events timelines, which was interesting task for students to present the old ideas in a new way.



Session was ended with practice of all these tools and vote of thanks and group photo.

Day 3: July 23,2019

Moderator: Raja Muhammad Sajjad Khan

Guest Speaker: Dr. Sania Muneer

Workshop - Research Methodology

On third day of summer school Dr. Sania Muneer conducted a workshop on research methodology. During her workshop she engaged participant in discussion about what is research? And cleared the concepts through different examples. During her workshop she said research methods are generalised and established ways of approaching research questions. Research methods are divided into qualitative and quantitative approaches and involve the specific study activities of collecting and analyzing research data in order to answer the particular research question. Not all methods can be applied to all research questions:



Dr. Sania Muneer
Assistant Professor, School of Integrated
Social Sciences, University of Lahore. Member
at Policy and research Forum.

Qualitative methods should be deployed when the research aim is an in-depth, contextual analysis of a phenomenon. These methods are very good for answering the what and who questions, but not well suited to answering why and where research questions.

Quantitative methods should be deployed when the research aim is to produce generalizable results that show prevalence, incidence, statistical relationships between variables and causation. These methods are well suited to answering why and where questions, but may lack a deep understanding of a phenomenon, particularly if the research area is of a sensitive nature.

She said Data collection methods could be used in various study types, including:

Empirical studies – These are field based studies during which the research collects primary data.

Desk Reviews – These are non-field based studies during which the researcher analyses and synthesises secondary data to articulate new findings.

Research Analysis and Evaluation – These can be either field studies or desk reviews during which the researcher aims to recommend the best policy or program option before implementation or aims to articulate the impact of a policy or program after implementation.

After brief discussion on research methods, literature review, hypothesis, research questions, research objectives, limitation and delimitation of research and others essential parts of research task were given to participants of summer school to do it practically. (See Annexure II)



A group photo with participants and guest speaker after successful session

Day 4 July 24,2019

Moderator: Raja Muhammad Sajjad Khan

Guest Speaker: Dr. Mujahid Hussain
*Assistant Professor,
 Bahria University, Islamabad*

Topic: Kashmir Conflict, Pak- India CBMs



This was the fourth day of our summer school at Policy Research Forum in Muzaffarabad. The session was led by Dr. Mujahid Hussain who is a well known figure in his research work and publications. His presentation was on Kashmir Conflict India-Pakistan Confidence Building Measures (CBMs).

Dr. Mujahid started his presentation with the historical background of Kashmir Conflict- the end of British rule in 1947. He gave a detailed insight of the root causes of disintegration of the state of Jammu and Kashmir that consists of the unjust distribution of princely states. He also identified the nature of conflict and how the tug

of war started between India and Pakistan. This whole scenario led to three wars between the neighboring countries; 1948,1965,1999. In 1997, after the fall of Dhaka, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto brought back 90,000 soldiers from India and also declared Kashmir a bilateral issue of India and Pakistan. In 1990's Pakistan and India started the CBMs after the militarization IOK.

The CBMs were used to wave of the heat on the borders of these neighboring countries and maintain truce. There were consecutive efforts to make CBMs fruitful but became irrelevant after the ceasefire on LOC. The political officials failed to create a strong impact of CBMs towards the existing conflict. Moreover, the speaker discussed the events that intensified the CBM mechanism. He highlighted the role of General Musharraf on Kashmir issue and how he got irrelevant. Furthermore, he discussed the role of current government and he also expressed his disappointment on the failure of international community for not being able to resolve the Kashmir issue yet. He also added the details of lack of performance of Indian political and military institutions. Lastly, he also discussed the impact of CPEC on Kashmir issue.



A group photo at the end of session with participants and guest speaker

To conclude, we need to put several things in perspective. For instance, finding out national interest so we can be able to practice diplomacy on that ground. It may include the platform of economic interest. In addition, people to people contact is necessary to change the narrative.

Day 5: July 26,2019

Moderator: Raja Muhammad Sajjad Khan

Guest Speaker: Dr. Rahat Zubair

Workshop- Techniques of Report writing and Interview

This workshop has two sessions. In first session Dr. Rahat Zubair discussed about Techniques of report writing and second half she enlightened participants about techniques of Interview.

In the start of the session on ‘Techniques of Report Writing’ she said report writing is the creation of a structured document that precisely describes, and examines an event or occurrence. A report is a document that is brief but comprehensive and specially written for a particular audience and purpose.



***Dr. Rahat Zubair
Research Fellow, National Institute of
History and Cultural Studies, Quaid-i-
Azam University Islamabad, Member
Policy and Research Forum***

Reports are important source particularly for a recent or contemporary occurrence. At times, a report brief is given before writing a report which provides instructions and guidelines. The report brief may outline the purpose, audience and problem or issue that the report must address. Report brief can also guide about any specific requirements for format or structure of the report. This guide offers a general introduction to report writing, these guidelines must be followed to produce a report.

She aware participants about types of reports such as; internal or external, routine or special and formal or informal.

She also focused on the major features of report writing, which includes;

- Abstract or summary that provides a brief synopsis of the contents.
- It should be written keeping the target audience in mind
- Report should not be vague.
- Primary idea should be clearly explained in the introduction
- Each paragraph should be started with the body sentence.
- The evidence should be supported with finding its relevance with the contemporary examples.
- It should be decided according to the topic to present a report in bullet points, lists or is written in plain text
- It should be written concisely and to the point.
- It should be written formally and objectively and be summarized in the concluding paragraph.

She also pointed out major errors in report writing;

- Weak or confusing structure
- Use of inappropriate /informal writing style.
- Poor grammar and punctuation.
- Incorrect or inadequate referencing.
- Extra/irrelevant information; lack of focus.
- Unnecessary use of jargon

In Second half she led session on ‘Techniques of Interview’. She said interview, basically hints about Conversation. It can be one-on-one or with a panel. It may be professionally conducted with a dignitary or some public figure, or to derive some particular information from selected person or members of a specific social group. She said, generally, when we talk about interviews, we think about a selection board for a job or for some assignment, but its just one of the uses of the interview. Broadly, the interview method is used to get first hand knowledge about an issue or an event of importance from directly relevant people.

She summed up interview techniques in eights steps.

Step 1: Research

The only way to come up with good questions is to know everything there is to know about your subject.

Step 2: Time Adjustment with the Interviewee

The interviewer should adjust time with the interviewee according to ease of the interviewee. If in person interview is not possible a phone interview can be settled.

Step 3: A Well-Prepared Questionnaire

Specific questions are primary requirement for an interview for desired information. Questions should be capable of making the interviewee talk. Questions should be written. Internalize the information required/questions

Step 4: Interview tools should not take much time to adjust

Step 5: Reach well on time and should not be in hurry to conclude the interview.

Step 6: During the interview:

Be courteous to your subject. Always take time to ask for an explanation about things you do not understand. Do not try to create urgency during silences and pauses or to get desired information. Let the interview take its natural course. Look the person in the eye when asking questions.

Always listen carefully to the answers. Each answer could lead to more questions or include an answer to a question you haven't asked yet. Don't ask a question that has already been answered. Conduct your interview like a conversation. One question should lead naturally into another. If you are LISTENING to the answers this will come naturally.

Also, take notes on what the person looked like, what the person was wearing, where he or she sat. If the interview is in an office, make notes of what is on the walls and on

the desk. The objects people surround themselves with hold important clues to their personalities. Ask about any object that interests you. You'll find some good stories.

Step 7: Even If You Are Recording an Interview, Take Notes

Do not try to write every word said. It will slow down the interview. Just take down the highlights.

After the interview, while the details are still fresh in your mind, write everything down you can remember about the person you interviewed. At home, expand your notes by following up on things you learned in your interview with more research.

Step 8: Review the Interview Notes before reaching to conclusions



A group photo at the end of session with participants and guest speaker

At the end Q&A session was followed in which the participants asked questions to clarify their concepts about the concerned topics. Students conducted one to one and group interviews and writes report under the supervision of Dr. Rahat Zubair.

Day 06: July 29,2019

Moderator: Dr. Sania Muneer

Guest Speaker: Umair Pervez Khan

Topic: Role of Youth in Exposing Human Rights Violations in Occupied Kashmir

Umair Pervez Khan is an associate member of Policy and Research and visiting Faculty member of International Islamic University. He started his session from Universal Declaration of Human Rights-1948 and discussed its articles;



Umair Pervez Khan member of Policy and Research, visiting Faculty member of International Islamic University, PhD. Scholar at Selcuk University, Konya, Turkey.

- All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights- Article 01
- Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person- Article 03
- Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control-Article 25(1)
- Everyone has the right to education-Article 26(1)

He provide and overview of human rights situation in IOK to participants through image and discussed OHCHR – 2018 and 2019 reports with participants and highlighted basic human human rights deprivation to the people of Indian Occupied Kashmir such as;

Health situation

- Anxiety and Depression- Statistics of psychiatric center of Srinagar more than one million Kashmiris visited them in 2017 compared to 1700 in 1989.

- Suicide increase- 62% females- more than poorest regions i.e. Uttar Pradesh etc.
- According to JKCCS, around 200 ambulances were damaged by security forces in 2016 unrest.
- None of the attacks or obstructions on medical staff which occurred in 2016 have been investigated.

Education situation

- A media investigation claimed that schools and colleges were closed for nearly 60 per cent of the working days between July 2016 and May 2017.
- Schools used by occupational forces- India's National Commission for the Protection of Child Rights.
- Arson attacks on schools- 31 damaged- Central government to parliament.

He highlighted the Indian atrocities in IOK, communication blockade and Assassinations of PHD scholars (Dr Muhammad Rafi Butt Shaheed, Mannan Wani Shaheed, Sabzar Ahmed Sufi Shaheed and the list Continues.....!)



Children are subjected to torture In IOK

He engaged participant in discussion and said ask yourself, “why is Kashmir Important?” and suggested a way forward being academic that research is the core!

One must be knowledgeable about the conflict and people working on it.

- Conflict Identification
- Conflict Management
- Conflict Transformation

- Conflict Resolution.

He urged for the establishment of think tanks and involvement in Policy Making, and active role of Media because its digital weapon of digital age. Print and electronic media (short films, theatre performances, articles/ opinions in print media, blogs-Word Press, blogspot etc, picture galleries/ Art) is useful to raise voice of oppressed nation by Indian occupational forces. He gave a message to participants 'Be Knowledgeable-Be skilful-Be Presentable and Be Responsible'. Session ended with an activity on social media with trend #KashmirNeedsMedia.



Group photo with participants and guest speakers at the end of session.

Day 7: July 30,2019

Moderator: Raja Muhammad Sajjad Khan

Guest Speaker: Syed Mudasser Gardezi

Topic: International Human Rights & Humanitarian law



In the start of the session Syed Mudasser Gaardezi engaged participants in disuccion about rights & claims and said human rights belong to all humans, regardless of race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status (Art. 2, UDHR). He ponder upon the source of human rights he said academic literature reveals four concepts of human rights.

- Natural scholars” conceive human rights as given *or provided*;
- Deliberative scholars” as *agreed upon*;
- Protest scholars” as fought *for*; and
- Discourse scholars” as talked *about*

He enlightened participants about *Generations of Rights*, which are

- 1st (*liberte*); Civil and Political Rights
- 2nd (*egalite*); Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
- 3rd (*fraternite*); Solidarity or Group Rights

He discussed in detail International Bill of Human Rights and Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), Civil and Political Covenant (ICCPR), Optional Protocol to the Civil and Political Covenant and ESC Covenant (ICESCR). In detail he discuss about Universal Declaration of Human Rights and its articles which are 30 Articles

- Article 1: Origin of Rights
- Articles 2-21: Civil and political rights
- Articles 22-27: Economic, social and cultural rights
- Article 28: Communitarian/solidarity
- Article 29-30: Duties to the Community

Along with he discussed other Human Rights Instruments which all are applicable against the Indian occupational forces and atrocities in Indian Occupied Kashmir.

- Genocide Convention (1948)
- Race Convention (1969)
- Women’s Convention (1981)
- Convention against Torture (1987)
- Children’s Rights Convention (1990)
- Migrant Workers Convention (2003)
- Convention for Protection from Enforced Disappearance (2006)
- Convention on the Rights and Dignity of Persons with Disabilities (2008)

At the end explained about human rights enforcement and said National and local laws, U.N. treaty/charter bodies, International Criminal Court, regional commissions/Courts and public pressure are major source of enforcement.



Few clicks of his session while he was interacting with participants

Day 7: July 30,2019

Moderator: Dr. Sania Muneer

Speaker: Raja Muhammad Sajjad Khan

***Director,
Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Cell***

Topic: UN OHCHR Report and Human Rights Violation in Kashmir



In the start of session sajjad speak about the basic demographic facts of Kashmir that its area is 2,22,236 Sq. Km, which is more than three time size of Belgium, Netherlands & Luxemburg combined

- Area larger than 103 sovereign countries
- Lies in heart of Asia with historical links to both South and Central Asia
- Surrounded by Pakistan, Afghanistan, China and India

He highlighted the area and population of administrated regions and Indian attempts to change religious demography of Kashmir. He said Dogra Ruler and Indian Govt. since partition of Sub continent started unjustified distribution of Kashmir. As per British daily newspaper, “The London Times” Maharaja, under his own supervision, got assassinated 2,37,000 Muslims, using military forces in the Jammu area . In

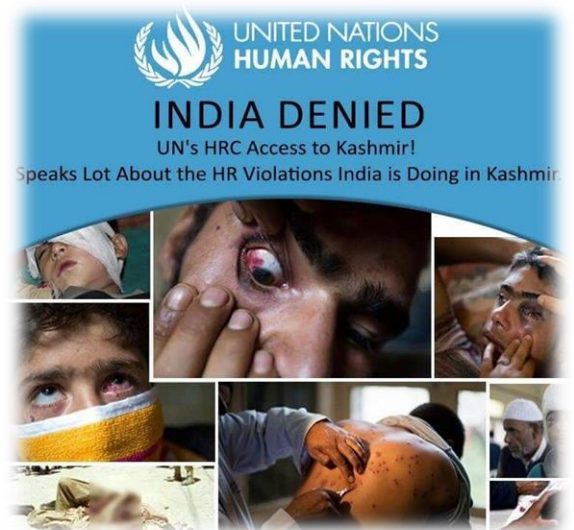
1947,1965,1971 and 1989 Indian government is killing Muslims, Attempts to abrogate Article 35-A, Establishment of sainik colonies, Separate township for Kashmiri Pandits, Settlement of west Pakistan refugees, Issuance of Land to Non Kashmiri Hindu Industrialists.

Sajjad pounder upon human rights situation in Indian Occupied Kashmir. He said it's a heavily militarized zone, the ratio of civilian to security personnel is about 7:1 in this highly militarized zone. Around 8,000 to 10,000 cases of enforced disappearances have been reported since 1989. According to latest reports 6228 mass graves identified. From 1989 to date 49 massacres/ethnic cleansing attempts were reported. Indian security forces are using rape as a weapon of war. There are many cases of individual and mass rapes / molestation. Impunity under draconian laws ,PSA,JKDA,TADA, NSA,AFSPA etc. Use of pellet guns, Militarized justice system, Divided families, Half widows and 1.8 million (45%) adults in Kashmir valley have significant symptoms of mental distress. He presented human rights violation from January 1989 till July 2019. He also highlighted the atrocities from July 08, 2016 to date

Office of High Commissioner on Human Rights (OHCHR) published its *first report* on 14-06-2018 about J&K. This report was of from 8th July 2016 to June 2018. Report provide case studies of serious HR violations in IOK and stressed India to stop HR violations; and repeal laws providing impunity to Indian forces, end restrictions on press & media, allow access to Commission of Inquiry (COI) for investigation, respect Right to Self Determination of Kashmiris. This was first ever report by United Nations.



Minor rape victim Asifa Bano 8 years old Source: Washington Post 19th April 2018)



Second report was published on July 08, 2019 which again fully respect the right of self-determination of the people of Kashmir as protected under international law. Its fully respect India's international human rights law obligations in Indian-Administered Kashmir and urgently repeal the Armed Forces (Jammu and Kashmir) Special Powers Act, 1990. its emphasized to establish independent, impartial and credible investigations to probe all civilian killings which have occurred since July 2016. Its emphasis to investigate and prosecute all cases of sexual violence allegedly perpetrated by state and non-state actors, and provide reparations to victims, amend the Jammu and Kashmir Public Safety Act, 1978, end restrictions on the movement of journalists and arbitrary bans of the publication of newspapers in Jammu and Kashmir. Its ensure independent, impartial and credible investigations into all unmarked graves in the state of Jammu and Kashmir as directed by the State Human Rights Commission; ensure people from Kashmir are not targeted or legally harassed in other parts of India on the basis of their actual or presumed identity. Its introduce enabling domestic laws as recommended during India's UPR in 2008, 2012 and 2017 and respect the right of self-determination of the people of Kashmir as protected under international law.

Sajjad suggested Way forward that Kashmir Conflict must be taken in international law perspective as case for Right to Self-determination and human Rights violations in IOK must be exposed. We need to establish "Kashmir Awareness Groups" and need to highlight the Indian atrocities by Indian occupational forces in Indian Occupied Kashmir.



People of Divided Families Anxiously Watching their Relatives at Challiana / Titwal Point

Day 08: August 01,2019

Dr. Rabia Akhtar

Member of Prime Minister's Advisory Committee on Foreign Affairs

Director Centre for Security, Strategy and Policy Research

University of Lahore, Pakistan



Topic: Kashmir is a Nuclear Flashpoint

Dr. Rabia Akhtar gave a talk on 'Kashmir: A Nuclear Flashpoint' at the Summer School in Muzfarabad organized by Policy and Research Forum. Dr. Akhtar revisited the successful UNGA visit by Prime Minister Imran Khan in September. She highlighted the fact that in 72 years, this is the first time that India has managed to internationalize the Kashmir issue like never before. Every leading editorial and newspaper has carried headlines on atrocities in Kashmir and the human rights tragedy that it has become. On Kashmir being the nuclear flashpoint, Dr. Akhtar stated that in order to hold the attention of the world community, it is important that they be reminded about the Indo-Pak conflict and past crises over Kashmir. The nuclear scare, escalation and confrontation is the only thing that will hold the attention of the international community. That is why the Prime Minister has been saying it every forum that if India and Pakistan go to war over Kashmir, consequences will not remain limited. She concluded by saying that India is high on Hindutva ideology and Pakistan does not have a playbook to deal with this ideologically motivated BJP led India. Pakistan needs to devise strategy to effectively deal with the militarized Hindu nationalism.

Day 09:August 02,2019

Eye witnesses of State Terrorism in IOJ&K

Usman Ali

Usman Ali belongs to Kunan Poshpura IOK,

migrated in 1992 at the age of 16 years.



He shared his story of migration as:

“It was 3am, when suddenly we heard some Army disturbance outside. We thought some people must have been moving past. But then we heard some women screaming. We thought it must be the army officers kicked the door down, beat him and his roommate and then dragged them both outside, he said. He was ordered to join the rest of the villagers, being questioned as they lined up in a clearing.

There was a woman there who had just given birth, hours earlier, at home... It was cold, but the soldiers didn't care at all... This went on for about three hours, and in that time they questioned or beat almost everyone. In this process, the child died in its mothers arms. It was her first child. The woman started screaming, pleading for help, Ali says, and she soon got the attention of a soldier, who asked her why she was making such noise.”

He told that after few weeks he heard about the rape of 22 women in his village by Indian occupational forces.

"That was the turning point for me. I thought that forget life, forget parents - I decided that I must go to Pakistan, get training there, and fight against this. Whether I do it with stones or guns? This was oppression, this was cruelty. And who will stop the oppressor?"

"I didn't enroll in school here because when I came, I didn't come for school. I came to take part in the struggle for independence. I felt that if my life here was difficult, I was doing it for my family who was suffering over there. There should be some reason I came here. But after staying here so long, I have lost out."

Uzair Ahmed Ghazali,

Uzair Ahmed Ghazli was 15 years old , wenhe migrated from IOK he shared his story as:,

“In 1989 Indian forces began carrying out more raids, arresting young and old alike, imposing curfews, curtailing people's movements. Shooting people wherever they found them. So in that situation, I received reports that I was also going to be captured. The elders in the village told me that intelligence agency and security forces personnel were roaming in my village. So out of fear, like others, we ran away here to Azad Kashmir, from the village of *Kandi*”. He has a brother, two sisters and his 75 years old mother in IOK.



Day 09: August 02, 2019

Interaction with Hon'ble Prime Minister

Summer School 2019 Participants Meeting with Prime Minister

Prime Minister Azad Jammu and Kashmir Raja Muhammad Farooq Haider Khan said that people of Kashmir are struggling for right to self-determination and India is trying to suppress this movement by use of lethal force. Youth should play its role in exposing human rights violation in Indian occupied Kashmir. Addressing the participants of 2019 Summer School of Policy and Research Forum on Friday in Muzaffarabad, He said people of Kashmir are struggling against forceful occupation of India since seven decades, and this movement is indigenous. India is using every tactics to suppress this movement but she cannot defeat the commitment of people of Kashmir for freedom, he added.



***Prime Minister Azad Jammu and Kashmir
Raja Muhammad Farooq Haider Khan***



Raja Farooq said that Indian forces had been using pellet guns against the peaceful protesters and innocent Kashmiris. Hundreds of youth had lost their eye due to use of pellet guns by India army. These pellet victims are demanding justice from international community.

The Prime Minister said that report of OHCHR testify the claims of Pakistan and people of Kashmir that Indian occupational forces are involved in killings of civilians, rapes, half widows, forced disappearance, continuous use of pellet shot guns, arbitrary detentions, restrictions on media, torture targeting Kashmiri Muslims outside Jammu and Kashmir and impunity for human rights violations.

He talked about the genesis of Kashmir dispute and relations of Kashmir with Pakistan. Pakistan is the destination of Kashmiris and Kashmiris decided to accede with Pakistan in 1947 and they are struggling for that. Politically and economically stable Pakistan can aggressively plead Kashmir issue, he added.

The Prime Minister said Indian troops are targeting civilian population, school busses, ambulances and even not sparing children, women and elderly people. He paid tribute to the people living on ceasefire line areas facing Indian blitz. Pak Army is rendering matchless sacrifices to safeguard our motherland and its people, he added.

He said Pakistan is the gift of Almighty Allah, our identity is Pakistan and we should not divide ourselves on the basis of province, region, ethnicity, sect or language. Youth is our future and should voice against Indian state terrorism and human rights abuses in Indian occupied Kashmir, he added.

Day 10:August 05,2019

Moderator: Raja Muhammad Sajjad Khan

Speaker: Mansoor Qadir Dar Sb

Vice Chairman PRF/ Secretary J&KLC

Topic: Experiences with Kashmiri diaspora in Europe and their expectations



Mr. Mansoor Qadir Dar, welcomed and appreciated all the participants for their interest in Kashmir. He said that the people of Pakistan had always supported the people of Jammu and Kashmir. The Kashmir movement is not only for freedom from India, but it is also for completion of Pakistan, as word “K” in Pakistan denotes Kashmir. Founder of Pakistan Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah had rightly said that Kashmir is a jugular vein of Pakistan. He briefed the participants about his latest visit of Europe and interaction with Kashmiri diaspora. Kashmiri and Pakistani diaspora is very active in Europe, they have representation in parliaments as well as local bodies, but they had attached themselves with Pakistan. They are playing an active role to expose human rights violations in Indian Occupied Kashmir. They have established civil society organizations and some are also working individually. They organize protests, conferences, walks and seminars on Indian state terrorism in IOJ&K. They expect that youth of Azad Jammu and Kashmir will focus on research and social media to highlight Kashmir case. He assured the participants that Govt. of Azad Jammu and Kashmir will provide every facility to students working on Kashmir Cause.

Day 10: August 05, 2019

Moderator: Dr. Sania Muneer

Guest Speaker: Miss Madeeha Shakil Khan

Member Policy and Research Forum

Topic: How to do Social Media Activism?

Madiha shakil khan, while interacting with the interneers of Policy and Research Forum Azad Kashmir, in a thought provoking lecture highlighted the use of social media for highlighting kashmir issue. She started with brief background of conflict and then the present situation. After that she highlighted the importance of soial media. She said that social media is the new and alternative one. We have seen



its power and how great it can be when it comes to use for a cause like the famous Arab Spring. Palestinians and their allies have made their issue reach every corner of the globe by its effective use but we're yet to make a mark in case of Kashmir.

She addressed the students and said that they have got social media as an absolutely free tool in their hands to tell people their own version of truth and about things manipulated by Indian media or not covered by mainstream media, which is, unfortunately, the case with most of the media houses in Azad Kashmir and Pakistan. She motivated them to use Social media to the fullest.

She further said that people in Occupied Kashmir look up to Azad Kashmir as their base camp for voicing their cause of Azadi. They've been always telling this and expressing high hopes in us. While our government is duty bound to do its part in its own way, social media activists have their own important role to play. Our own people in occupied Kashmir and their local media face censorship by their government. Self-censorship too exists due to fear. We've got ample examples to prove that. We people who are free to express things should do this job for them. We must be their voice. Our freedom must be of some use to them. That is the least we can do. They are caged, maimed and pelleted, but we are free here and do not face any censorship. So we should use our freedom to promote their's.



A group photo with participants after session

She told them that the use of social media should be planned, disciplined and without embarrassing lies. It's our responsibility to verify the facts before making them public. At times, we do err. We produce false photos in UN. We ascribe statements to respectable resistance leaders, which they never give. This should end. We should get our facts from ground zero. There are multiple ways to do that.

When asked a question about the revocation of Article 370 she said that it was an act of further aggression and assault on the Rights of the people of the State. Such attempts are in open contravention of UN resolution 122 adopted on January 24, 1957; 123 adopted on February 21, 1957 and 126 adopted on December 2, 1957. Which prohibit any unilateral action to change the disputed nature of the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

Day 11: August 06, 2019

Altaf Hussain Wani

Chairman KIIR

Report of OHCHR and Personal experiences in UN



Mr. Altaf Hussain Wani had a great experience in working with UNCHR and its different bodies. He said that there are some procedures for complaints registration in UN bodies and Un- lucky we did not follow that. We use political slogans instead of legal course. International community is not silent on human rights violations in IOK. The reports of UN commissioner for Human Rights, Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, Doctors without Borders and many international human rights organization should be studied by the students and projected through social media. Students should use modern tools and techniques to expose human rights violations in

IOK, but information should be authentic and verifiable. He said that our focus should be right to self-determination and human rights situation in IOK. He asked the students that the India had abrogated Article 35-A and 370 in IOK and the students should research on the implications of this abrogation.

Day 11: August 06, 2019

Moderator: Dr. Sania Muneer

Guest Speaker: Mir Adnan Rehman

*Associate Professor
Department of Law UAJ&K
Member Policy and Research Forum.*



**Topic: An overview of complaint mechanism
Under IHL & IHRL**

Mir Adnan Rehman in his first session enlightened Participants about “Complaints’ Mechanisms For Violations Of Human Rights And War Crimes Under International Law”

In the start of his session he said by the end of this session, the participants will be able to:

- Recognize the overall differences and similarities between the three main UN Human Rights Mechanisms,
- Know and describe the Treaty Body system (Nine core international human rights treaties and ten treaty bodies),
- Understand the complaints mechanisms for violations of Human Rights and War Crimes under International Law.

While focusing on International Law he enlightened students about International Human Rights Law, International bill of rights and Human Rights Instrument.

He mainly discussed the complaint's mechanism and said primarily, it is the responsibility of the state to enforce the human rights. In case of violations of human rights by the state, directly or indirectly, following are the complaints mechanisms:

- Charter Based Mechanism
- Treaties Based Mechanism



A group photo with participants

Charter Based Mechanism: its includes; a) United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC)¹, (Human Rights Council Complaint Procedure)

b) Universal Periodic Review. (1235 Mechanism)²

¹ United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) is the UN body dealing with Human Rights. It has 47 members and its headquarters is in Geneva, Switzerland. UNHRC was established by UNGA in 2006 to replace UN Commission on Human Rights. UNHRC works closely with OHCHR (Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights).

² An important component of the Council consists in a periodic review of all 193 UN member states, called the Universal Periodic Review (UPR). The new

c) Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council. (1503 Mechanism)³

UNHRC Complaint's Procedure (I)⁴

The UNHRC complaint procedure was established on June 18, 2007 (by UNHRC Resolution 5/1) for reporting of consistent patterns of gross and reliably attested violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in any part of the world and under any circumstances.

The UNHRC has set up two working groups for its Complaint Procedure:

1. Working Group on Communications (WGC)
2. Working Group on Situations (WGS)

UNHRC Complaint's Procedure (II)⁵

Working Group on Communications (WGC):

mechanism is based on reports coming from different sources, one of them being contributions from NGOs. Each country's situation will be examined during a three-and-a-half-hour debate.

³ "Special procedures" is the general name given to the mechanisms established by the Human Rights Council to gather expert observations and advice on human rights issues in all parts of the world. Special procedures can be either: a) Individuals (called "Special Rapporteurs" or "Independent Experts"), who are intended to be independent experts in a particular area of human rights, or b) Working Groups, usually composed of five members.

⁴ **Criteria \for Complaint (I):** Chairman WGC screens complaints for admissibility on the following criteria: 1) Complaint must be in writing. 2) Complaint must not be anonymous. 3) Complaint has to be submitted in one of the six UN official languages (Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian & Spanish). 4) Complaint must contain a description of the relevant facts (including names of alleged victims, dates, location and other evidence), with as much detail as possible, and shall not exceed 15 pages. 5) Complaint must not be manifestly politically motivated.

⁵ 1) Complaint must not be exclusively based on reports disseminated by mass media. 2) Complaint must not be already dealt with by a special procedure, a treaty body or other United Nations or similar regional complaints procedure in the field of human rights. 3) Complaint must be after domestic remedies have been exhausted, unless it appears that such remedies would be ineffective or unreasonably prolonged. 4) Complaint must not use a language that is abusive or insulting. www.ohchr.org

It consists of five experts designated by the Advisory Committee from among its members and experts determine whether a complaint deserves investigation, in which case it is passed to the WGS.

Working Group on Situations (WGS):

The WGS, on the basis of the information and recommendations provided by the WGC, presents the UNHRC with a report on consistent patterns of gross and reliably attested violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms and makes recommendations to the UNHRC on the course of actions to take.

UNHRC Complaint's Procedure (III)

- Individuals, Groups or Non-governmental Organizations can claim to be victims of human rights violations or that have direct, reliable knowledge of such violations.
- Complaints by a single victim of a single incident that alleges violation of their human rights will not be accepted.
- Complaints are confidential and the UNHRC will only communicate with the complainant, unless it decides that the complaint will be addressed publicly.

Treaty Based Mechanism

There are Human Rights Treaties bodies (Committees) dealing with promotion of Human Rights. Human Rights Treaty bodies are committees of Independent Experts that monitor implementation of the core international Human Rights Treaties. Currently, there are Nine (09) Human Rights international Treaties, and one (01) Optional Protocol, from which 10 Treaty Bodies have been established. Human rights committees are; Human Rights Committee (CCPR),⁶ Committee on Economic, Social

⁶ The Human Rights Committee is the body of independent experts that monitors implementation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights by its State parties. The committee receives and examine the Individual communications and considers these communications at private meetings and all

and Cultural Rights (CESCR),⁷ Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD)⁸ Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW),⁹ Committee Against Torture (CAT),¹⁰ Committee on the Rights of Child (CRC),¹¹ Committee on Migrant Workers (CMW),¹² Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD),¹³ Committee on Enforced Disappearances (CED)¹⁴ and The Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (SPT).¹⁵

documents related to the communications remain confidential. (18 members) (www.ohchr.org)

⁷ The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) is the body of 18 independent experts that monitors implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights by its States parties. The committee receives and examine the Individual communications and considers these communications at private meetings and all documents related to the communications remain confidential. (18 members) www.ohchr.org

⁸ The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) is the body of independent experts that monitors implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination by its State parties. The committee may consider individual petitions alleging violations of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination by States parties who have made the necessary declaration under article 14 of the Convention. (18 members) www.ohchr.org

⁹ The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) is the body of independent experts that monitors implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. The committee may consider individual communications alleging violations of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women by States parties to the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. (23 members) www.ohchr.org

¹⁰ The committee may consider individual complaints alleging violations of the rights set out in the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment by States parties who have made the necessary declaration under article 22 of the Convention. (10 members)

¹¹ The committee may consider individual communications alleging violations of the Convention on the Rights of the Child or its two first Optional Protocols on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (OPSC), and on the involvement of children in armed conflict (OPAC) by State Parties to the Third Optional Protocol on a communications procedure (OPIC). (18 members)

¹² For the Committee on Migrant Workers (CMW), the individual complaint mechanism has not yet entered into force. (14 members)

¹³ The committee may consider individual communications alleging violations of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities by States parties to the Optional Protocol to the Convention. (18 members)

¹⁴ The Committee on Enforced Disappearances (CED) may consider individual communications alleging violations of the International Convention for the

Complaints Procedures in Treaty based Mechanism

There are three main procedures for bringing complaints of violations of the provisions of the human rights treaties before the human rights treaty bodies:

a. Individual Communications,

b. State-to-State Complaints,

c. Inquiries¹⁶

Currently, eight of the human rights treaty bodies may, under certain conditions, receive and consider individual complaints or communications from individuals.

Mir Adnan Rehman also enlightened participants that **who can complain?** He said, anyone can lodge a complaint with a Committee against a State:

- If state is party to the treaty in question (through ratification or accession) providing for the rights which have allegedly been violated;
- If state has accepted the Committee's competence to examine individual complaints, either through ratification or accession.

Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance by States parties who have made the necessary declaration under Article 31 of the Convention. (10 members)

¹⁵ The Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment ("SPT") is a new kind of treaty body in the United Nations human rights system. It has a preventive mandate focused on an innovative, sustained and proactive approach to the prevention of torture and ill treatment. The SPT started its work in February 2007. For this, the individual complaint mechanism has not yet entered into force. (25 members)

¹⁶ **Inquiries by the Committees:** Upon receipt of reliable information on serious, grave or systematic violations by a State party of the conventions they monitor, the concerned committee may, on their own initiative, initiate inquiries if they have received reliable information containing well-founded indications of serious or systematic violations of the conventions in a State party. Inquiries may only be conducted with respect to States parties that have recognized the competence of the relevant Committee in this regard.

Party, or in a State that has accepted the jurisdiction of the Court; or the crimes were referred to the ICC Prosecutor by the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) pursuant to a resolution adopted under chapter VII of the UN charter. As of 17 July 2018, a situation in which an act of aggression would appear to have occurred could be referred to the Court by the Security Council, acting under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, irrespective as to whether it involves States Parties or non-States Parties.

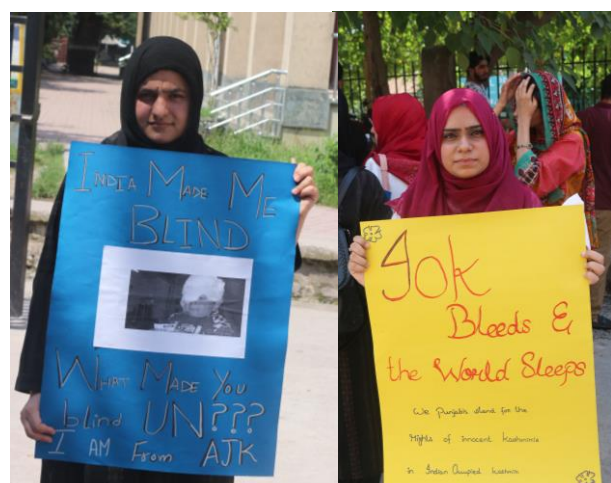
Summer School 2019 Participants Day Out - Pir Chinasi

Pir Chinasi is a famous place and most highest place in Muzaffarabad, Azad Kashmir, Pakistan. Muzaffarabad is 2200 ft. from the sea level, while Pir Chinasi is situated around 10,250 ft. Pir Chinasi is actually the Shrine of the saint of Grater Kashmir Hazrat Shah Hussain, famed as the Kind of mountains, lord of lions. The sight and surrounding areas draped in the forest of pine, and oak trees presents pleasant summers and cold, snowy winters. Participants had fun there.





Different Activities by Participants





INTERNSHIP, SUMMER SCHOOL 2019

July 22, to August 22, 2019

Week 1					Names of Resource Persons
Day 1	July 22, 2019	Monday	Opening Session	1000-1300Hrs	Brig® Dr. Muhmmad Khan, Chairman PRF, HOD IR Dept. IIU
Day 2	July 23, 2019	Tuesday	Digital Humanities	1000-1300Hrs	Dr. Sania Muneer Assistant Professor School of integrated Social Sciences University of Lahore
Day 3	July 24, 2019	Wednesday	Workshop on Research methodology	1000-1300Hrs	Dr. Sania Muneer Assistant Professor School of integrated Social Sciences University of Lahore
Day 4	July 25, 2019	Thursday	Kashmir Conflict, Pak-	1000-	Dr. Mujahid Hussain

			India CBMs	1300Hrs	Assistant Professor Department H&SS Bahria University
Day 5	July 26, 2019	Friday	Techniques of Interviews, surveys and report writing	1000-1300Hrs	Dr. Rahat Zubair Research fellow NICHR QAU, Islamabad
Week 02					
Day 1	July 29, 2019	Monday	Role of youth in exposing HR violations in IOK	1000-1300Hrs	Sardar Umair Pervaiz Member PRF
Day 2	July 30, 2019	Tuesday	An introduction of human rights & IHL	1000-1130Hrs	Syed Mudasir Gardezi Assitant Professor AJK Uni, Member PRF
			Human rights situation in IOK	1130-1300Hrs	Raja Muhammad Sajjad Khan Ph.D (Law) Scholar Secretary PRF
Day 3	July 31, 2019	Wednesday	Visit of Peer Chinasi		
Day 4	August 1, 2019	Thursday	Kashmir is a Nuclear flashpoint?	1000- 1300 Hrs	Dr. Rabia Akhtar Head of the Department in the School of Integrated Social Sciences at University of Lahore, Pakistan
Day 5	August 2, 2019	Friday	Plight of Divided Families	1000- 1300 Hrs	Eye witnesses of state terrorism in IOK
				1530- 1800 Hrs	Interaction with Hon'ble Prime Minister AJK
Week 03					
Day 1	July 05, 2019	Monday	Experiences with Kashmiri diaspora in Europe and their expectations	1000-1130Hrs	Mansoor Qadir Dar Vice Chairman PRF/ Secretary JKLC
			How to do social media activism	1130-1300Hrs	Miss Madhia Shakil Member PRF
Day 2	August 06, 2019	Tuesday	Report of OHCHR and personal experiences in UN	1000-1130Hrs	Altaf Hussain Wani Chairman KIIR
			An overview of	1130-	Mir Adnan Ur Rehman

			complaint mechanism under IHL & IHRL	1300Hrs	Member PRF
August 07- August 22			Research Work		

List of Selected internees for internship in 2019

#	Reg. No	Name	Class	Subject	Uni
1	PRF - 19/001	Gulshan Bibi	M.Sc	Kashmir Studies	AJK
2	PRF - 19/003	Khizar Ahmad	LL.B	Law	BZU
3	PRF - 19/004	Aqsa Hajra	BS	IR	NDU
4	PRF - 19/005	Arva Mushtaq Abbasi	BS	IR	NUML
5	PRF - 19/006	Fakhar Muneer	MA	Mass Communication	G.C,Faisalaba d
6	PRF - 19/007	Fatima Saif Khan	BS	Pak.Studies	UOL
7	PRF - 19/008	Zaira Tahir	BS	IR	BZU
8	PRF - 19/009	Haidar Ali Khan	BS	IR	IIU Islamabad
9	PRF - 19/010	Hamza Ashfaq	BS	IR	NDU
10	PRF - 19/011	Ahad Ahmed Khan	BS	Pak. Studies	UOL
11	PRF - 19/012	Hasnain Bin Sajjad Raja	BS	IR	NDU
12	PRF - 19/013	Jawad Shafique Kiani	MS	IR	IIUI
13	PRF - 19/014	Youserfa Fatima	BS	IR	BZU
14	PRF - 19/015	Maryum Waheed	BS	IR	UOL
15	PRF - 19/016	Momna Sohail	BS	IR	IIUI
16	PRF - 19/017	Affeera Saleem	M.Sc	K.Studies	UAJK
17	PRF - 19/018	M.Ahsan Javeed	BS	Social Sciences	UOL

18	PRF - 19/019	Muhammad Umar	BS	IR	IIUI
19	PRF - 19/021	Noor-ul-huda Sheikh	BS		Bahria
20	PRF - 19/022	Salman Abbasi	BS	IR	University of Pecs Hungary
21	PRF - 19/024	Shakir Binte Shakir	BS	Pak Studies	BZU
22	PRF - 19/025	Sidra Munawar	BS	History & Pak Study	Women University Bagh
23	PRF - 19/027	Syeda Mashee Fatima	BS	IR	BZU
24	PRF - 19/028	Syeda Noor – us-Sahar	BS	IR	NUML
25	PRF - 19/029	Munazzah Shaikh		Lecturer	Uni of Jazan KSA
26	PRF - 19/030	Nimra Javed	BS	IR	Preston University
27	PRF - 19/031	Aqsa Javiad Abbasi	BS	English	IIU
28	PRF - 19/032	Haris Abbasi	M.Sc	IR	NUML

Projects of interns for internship in 2019

#	Reg. No	Name	Topic
1	PRF - 19/001	Gulshan Bibi	Role of Pakistani media in projecting Kashmir Conflict
2	PRF - 19/003	Khizar Ahmad	Draconian laws in IOK
3	PRF - 19/004	Aqsa Hajra	Freedom of Media and struggle of freedom : A case study of Kashmir Conflict
4	PRF - 19/005	Arva Mushtaq Abbasi	Life near Ceasefire Line
5	PRF - 19/006	Fakhar Muneer	Role of Media to expose human rights violations in IoK
6	PRF - 19/007	Fatima Saif Khan	BJP's Policy towards Kashmir
7	PRF - 19/008	Zaira Tahir	Kashmir Conflict and regional stability in South Asia
8	PRF - 19/009	Haidar Ali Khan	Militarization in South Asia and Kashmir Conflict
9	PRF - 19/010	Hamza Ashfaq	Kashmir Conflict : Way forward

10	PRF - 19/011	Ahad Ahmed Khan	Kashmir: A nuclear flashpoint
11	PRF - 19/012	Hasnain Bin Sajjad Raja	Plight of divided families
12	PRF - 19/013	Jawad Shafique Kiani	Modi's doctrine and Kashmir
13	PRF - 19/014	Yousera Fatima	Kashmir Conflict : Strategic and Political dimension
14	PRF - 19/015	Maryum Waheed	Kashmir Balance of Power between India and Pakistan
15	PRF - 19/016	Momna Sohail	Victimization of women in IoK
16	PRF - 19/017	Affeera Saleem	Escalating Kashmir Conflict and Plight of Civilians living across Ceasefire line
17	PRF - 19/018	M.Ahsan Javeed	Effect of trade between India and Pakistan on Kashmir Conflict
18	PRF - 19/019	Muhammad Umar	Kashmir Conflict: Role of Media
19	PRF - 19/021	Noor-ul-huda Sheikh	Development in South Asia depends on resolution of Kashmir Conflict
20	PRF - 19/022	Salman Abbasi	Indus water treaty and Kashmir Conflict
21	PRF - 19/024	Shakira n Binte Shakir	What Future holds for Kashmir?
22	PRF - 19/025	Sidra Munawar	Role of Pakistan in Kashmir Conflict
23	PRF - 19/026	M. Usman	Violation of Humanitarian Law in IoK
24	PRF - 19/027	Syeda Mashee Fatima	Possible solutions of Kashmir Conflict
25	PRF - 19/028	Syeda Noor – us- Sahar	Political women empowerment in IoK
26	PRF - 19/029	Munazzah Shaikh	Kashmiri language: across boarder analysis
27	PRF - 19/030	Nimra Javed	Regional power politics in South Asia
28	PRF - 19/031	Aqsa Javiad Abbasi	Role of CBMs in Kashmir Conflict
29	PRF - 19/032	Haris Abbasi	Cross LoC trade and its impact on Kashmir Conflict