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UFA MEETS LEADING A FAILURE OF TALKS



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ABSTRACT

There is a mention in all Indian dailies that while India agreed to Islamabad demand to discuss all outstanding issues a euphemism for jammu and Kashmir sharif assured modi that it would expedite the Mumbai attack case.

There is also mention that the statement read out jointly by the foreign secretaries did not specifically mention Kashmir. But the new Indian express story also expressed through the new story there was kicker which mentioned outstanding issues.

The whole research paper examines the inaptness of joint statement and any modus operandi which could lead to peaceful parleys.



KEYWORDS : *Back channel of diplomacy, pre-condition for talks, third party intervention, terrorism, bilateralism.*

INTRODUCTION :

There were signs of thaw in indo-pak relations after meeting between prime minister narendra modi and nawaz sharif saw them agreeing to resume dialogue in the form of exchange between their national security advisers over “all outstanding issues connected to terrorism’

The joint statement

The Prime Ministers of Pakistan and India met today on the sidelines of the SCO Summit in Ufa. The meeting was held in a cordial atmosphere. The two leaders exchanged views on issues of bilateral and regional interest.

They agreed that India and Pakistan have a collective responsibility to ensure peace and promote development. To do so, they are prepared to discuss all outstanding issues.

Both leaders condemned terrorism in all its forms and agreed to cooperate with each other to eliminate this menace from South Asia.

They also agreed on the following steps to be taken by the two sides:

1. A meeting in New Delhi between the two NSAs to discuss all issues connected to terrorism.
2. Early meetings of DG BSF and DG Pakistan Rangers followed by that of DGMOs.

3. Decision for release of fishermen in each other's custody, along with their boats, within a period of 15 days.
 4. Mechanism for facilitating religious tourism.
 5. Both sides agreed to discuss ways and means to expedite the Mumbai case trial, including additional information like providing voice samples.
- Ufa meet leading to failure of talks- indo-pak relations

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Jauhari, Alka (2013) India's independence in 1947 from the British colonial rule and its subsequent division into two nations - India and Pakistan - has sowed the seeds of continuing conflict between the two countries since their independence. The partition of India was primarily based on the religious divide between the two communities - the Hindus and the Muslims. After India's partition, the major issue of conflict between the two countries has been the Muslim dominated northern state of Jammu and Kashmir, currently a part of India. This bilateral conflict has had international implications over the years. Decades of conflict, which includes three major wars, has contributed to a nuclear race between the two countries and growth of terrorism in the region. These two regional outcomes of the conflict have assumed global significance with the growing international threat of nuclear proliferation and terrorism. The paper analyzes the bilateral conflict between India and Pakistan and the subsequent emergence of the global threats. The paper also emphasizes normalization of the bilateral relations as the key prerequisite to ensure peace and security for the region and also for relieving the global society from the perils of a growing nuclear threat and expanding forces of terrorism.

Bano, Shagufta; Sohail(2014), Muhammad The Central Asian States which have realized their sovereignty in recent past have very profound cultural, religious and economic ties with South Asian Countries, particularly with Pakistan, India and Afghanistan. Although these Central Asian States are very affluent in natural as well as human resources yet, currently, they are not prosperous economically. The core reason of their unsatisfactory economic conditions is their physical location. All the Central Asian States are land-locked and they do not have any prospect and access to outer world to develop their economy by utilizing resources. South Asia on other hand enjoys the best geographical position having thousands of miles coastal area and so many well developed coasts. If both the regions join hands and enlarge their economic relations they can surmount their economic crisis with the help of each other.

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Hafeez, Mahwish(2011) The composite dialogue process between Pakistan and India was initiated by Prime Minister of India, Atal Bihari Vajpayee and General Pervez Musharraf, President of Pakistan, in January 2004. They identified eight areas including Peace and Security and confidence-building measures (CBM)s, Jammu and Kashmir, Siachin, Sir Creek, water security, terrorism, economic and commercial cooperation; and drug trafficking to be discussed bilaterally between the two countries.

Narayanan, Raviprasad (2010) No narrative on India and Pakistan relations, as post-colonial states, is complete without taking into account the ineptitude with which the colonial power (Britain) scuttled its responsibilities almost overnight and left in its wake two countries united only by their hatred for each other and divided by every other known variable. They continue to conduct their relations with each other through the narrow prisms of suspicion, hostility, hatred, and "otherness." It could be argued that since their very coming into being was a violent event, their existence as independent entities would involve continued violence within "manageable" levels that does not succeed in breaking up the "other." Apart from three and a half wars with each other, the India-Pakistan dyad is notorious for generating "near-war" scenarios repeatedly and for a vituperative relationship characterized by a perennial streak of crisis management. Adding a new dimension is the respective internal security problems faced by the dyad that threaten to undermine the legitimacy of both.

METHODOLOGY

Intensive interviews were conducted with resident editor of the Hindu, former ambassador rakes hood, former ambassador to Pakistan ghori, etc

Content analysis is also carried to study how the variables ere used by the parties in conflict. Four news newspapers ere were selected by simple random sampling method from the period of SCO meet July 10, 2015 at Ufa Russia and the breakdown of talks and how safely the diplomatic re engagement turned to be a farce.

The Ufa talks incidentally were perceived by a totally unprovoked and bizarre threat by Pakistan defense minister Khwaja asif to nuke India.

Even the editor Indian express a few days before Ufa meeting mentioned that javed ashraf qazi, a senior diplomat warned India that Pakistan will not hesitate to nuke India if needed “

To this muralidhar reddy in net interviews stated that it is too far fetched. It is figment of mad imagination.

From this it become quite evident that India had gone ahead with the Ufa level talks in spite of such warning.

Journalist Muralidhar reddy of the Hindu further stated Modi - Sharif meeting on the sidelines of SCO is step forward though it is illusion of movement, NSA of both sides to specifically discuss issues related to terrorism no dates of the meeting outlined.

Mr.Doval had made a comment that “India would like to have an effective deterrent to deal with terrorism “and is potent and direct comment was “if you do one Mumbai (26/11) you may lose Baluchistan.

Mr.parrikar at a public meeting referred to taking terrorist with terrorists.

Mr parrikar remarks to counter the image that Pakistan is a state sponsor terrorism and reinforces its victimhood status. Pakistan is making much of parrikars remarks India supporting extremism in Baluchistan the proven evidence by Pakistan in this regard interview through net to Muralidhar Reddy of the Hindu is” well both are saying we could do not would as I said every country would like to exploit any trouble in its neighborhood to serve its strategic interest but India does not

have either network or resources to stir trouble in Baluchistan.”

Though in the article “{shaking hands with Sharif” Times of India, July 14, 2015 distinguished fellow observer research foundation has indicated that the commitment we have made to fulfill a south Asian free trade by 2016, though it is welcomed, the Times of India blames -- “the wired world of today” instead of suggesting global workable formula for anti-terrorism.

CRITICAL NOTES ON JOINT STATEMENT

The UFA agreement where PM Modi and his Pakistani counterpart Nawaz Sharif decided to restart the dialogue, Times of India editorial highlighted - Inimical forces in Pakistan tried to scupper any engagement- its civilian government might develop with India.

This joint statement was apparently 200 words (it ended almost as soon as it started and was a contrast to the detailed joint statement Mr. Modi had produced after his interaction with leaders of other countries, or Nepal where the joint statement ran up to 2,300 words.

For joint statement of this kind the breaking of ice and avoiding a refreeze, July 18, 2015 through intensive interviews former ambassador Rakesh Sood - “it is identified that in simple terms we should walk and talk softly in the neighborhood we gain more respect and our foreign policy gains greater credibility”.

With this from the economic and political weekly report S. D. MUNI (Prof) Professor Emeritus, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi. Former Ambassador and Special Envoy, Govt. Of India. Distinguished Fellow :: Institute for Defence Studies & Analyses (IDSA): “the Ufa fiasco “ the NSA statement it was clearly mentioned that NSA level talks will only be on terrorism..Pakistan wanted to deviate from this and introduce Kashmir with terrorism under the pressure of the military.

GLARE OF MEDIA

In the break up talks after SCO in the article “admirable show of restraint” in the Hindu by Suhasini Hadiger in the paragraph structure of talks “none of these issues can be discussed however unless there is a steady channel for talks between Indian and Pakistani interlocutors, there was more promptings for back channel discussions. In this context of talks in the glare of media on sensitive between India and Pakistan in the past has proved to be a problem.

In interview over net ghori the former Pakistan secretary also state that “Media is double edged weapon most negotiations on sensitive issues are done away from the media gaze that is what retreats of heads of government all about post summits”

The comments from Muralidhar Reddy of the Hindu “As far as wriggling out of commitments it holds good for negotiations in the open as well as back door channels “India keeps harping on how Pakistan has not honored commitments made by Pakistan in writing during the much hyped summit between Vajpayee and Musharraf in 2004 on the sidelines of the SAARC summit in 2004. Pakistan keeps reminding about how New Delhi did a U-turn on the pledge of a plebiscite on Kashmir made in 1948 and UN non-enforceable resolution.”

In the article “time to move from posturing to dialogue” Mahumud Durraani former NSA to Pakistan prime minister - “Presently the media and not political leadership mould public opinion I believe there is an urgent need to launch a secret backchannel away from the glare of publicity.”

There is another claim by the former national security advisor Pakistan Mahmud Durrani that the presence of World Bank a third party settled the Indus water treaty which has survived all the years.

Here Reddy of the Hindu dated in the intensive interview says that World Bank is not an international body in the sense it does not represent all countries.

Under the Indus water treaty both India and Pakistan are committed to mediation by the WB whenever there is a dispute it was invoked for the first time if I am not mistaken 2004 or 05.

Meeting of Hurriyat leaders with the Pakistani counterpart

Through intensive interviews it is inferred that precondition for talks have sabotaged the NSA level talks each one is blaming one another Muralidhar Reddy of the Hindu through the net interview "The reply was when the 2 PMs met last time neither side talk of conditions now India is putting a condition saying why Hurriyat in the past barring one exception every visiting Pak leader senior official had met Hurriyat delegation so there is nothing new in it. Agreement is bilateral Pakistan does not consider Hurriyat as a third party as they are part of the dispute."

In the interview by net on the opinion column – "As I said, the past policy of permitting Pakistan to formally treat the Hurriyat as the so called "Third Party" in the issue of Jammu and Kashmir on Indian soil, was stupid and ill advised, as it gave endorsement and legitimacy to Pakistani policies questioning the credibility and legitimacy of the elected Government in Jammu and Kashmir which Pakistan refers to as a "puppet Government". We cannot and allow any foreign Government to decide who are "genuine representatives" of the people of any State of India are, more so on our own territory.

Please see my article in the Magazine Section today's New Indian Express.

PRE-CONDITIONS

Rakesh Sood former ambassador "Preconditions are fine but it is important to make them stick otherwise it tends to rebound. Back channels are useful but only if these are truly away from the media glare, however the outcome has to be made public because it gains public support"

CONCLUSION

Yogesh Vajpayee in the new Indian Express The joint statement issued after the meeting doesn't signal fundamental change in Pakistan intent but diplomatic re engagement should be welcomed talking can never do harm at best it may provide forward movement on peripheral issues at worst provide opportunities to trade charges it is better than mere saber-rattling.

In the news international August 24, 2015 US ask Pakistan, India resume talks' "India intransigence is to blame for the cancellation of the meeting between Aziz and the Indian counterpart Aji Doval which was agreed upon by PMs of the two countries in their meeting on the sidelines of the SCO in the Russian city of Ufa last month.

The issue of obtaining voice sample of Lakvi is over. We had filed an application in the trial court on 2011 seeking voice sample of Lakvi but the judge (Malik Akram Awan) had dismissed it on ground that no such case law exists that allows obtaining voice sample of an accused.

In the news story restart engagement positive the Hindu, July 11, 2015 in the years after the Mumbai attacks the home ministry has handed over more than 14 dossiers of evidence including the evidences used to complete the trial against Ajmal Kasab and others in India. However the Pakistan court has not agreed to accept much of the evidence as its judicial team was denied direct access to Kasab in custody before he was sentenced and executed. Pakistan government said last week that there was no link between Lashkar-e-Toiba and Hafiz Saeed. Jud ruling out chances of prosecuting the mastermind of the attack.

In the new story 7 September 2015 in the Hindu "in the line of fire" there were 250 ceasefire violations. Even days before the director general talks between border guarding force fresh ceasefire violations were reported in the news story for the new Indian Express 7/September/2015.

As per the joint statement ended in fiasco as none of the stated interest were met by both the countries. The whole episode was mere illusionary in nature with no exchange of evidence, followed by firing across LOC in spite of the peaceful meet of rangers during the meet.

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