



RESOLUTION NO.22

16 The Senate of Pakistan

Regards with concern the disproportionate military build up of India and shares the anxieties of other countries about the effect of this on peace and security in the region and their apprehensions regarding India's hegemonistic designs.

Affirms that peace and tranquility in the region depend on sincere and scrupulous adherence to and observance of the principles and values enshrined in the charter of the United Nations;

Further affirms that the people of Pakistan want to live in peace and friendship with honour, with all the countries of the world in general and with their neighbours including India in particular;

Declares that friendship, cooperation and good neighbourly relations with India can be strengthened and consolidated by preserving our ideological and cultural values, safeguarding our economic interests in view of differing levels of development and by resolving those disputes and problems which have plagued Pak-India relations for the last four decades and have aggravated over the years primarily because of the absence of a more positive attitude from India.

Resolves that lasting peace and sustainable friendship with India can be built only on the following principles:

- a) Acceptance of all countries of the region, irrespective of their size or military strength as equal participants in the region, shunning all signs of hegemonistic attitude and behaviour;

- b) Immediate withdrawal of Indian troops from the Siachen Glacier, occupied by India in violation of all norms of international law, including the Simla Accord in which India committed herself to the control line as at 1972.
- c) Resolution of the problem of Kashmir, through a plebiscite held under UN auspices in accordance with the resolutions of the Security Council and the demand of the people of the State of Jammu and Kashmir for their right to self-determination;
- d) Respect for the sovereignty, integrity, independence and ideologies of the countries of the region and their right to decide for themselves what type of security arrangements they require for their defence;
- e) Affirmation of the right of these countries to develop all forms of technology to meet their economic, energy and other needs;
- f) Respect for the rights of minorities, as Muslim Ummah cannot be insensitive to what happens to the Muslims in India and elsewhere;
- g) Non-interference in the domestic affairs of other countries and stopping all overt and covert activities;

Further resolves that:

- i) The complex problem of Pak-Indian relations needs to be handled with vision, realism and caution;
- ii) While pursuing contact and dialogue with India, we should seek an early solution of fundamental problems;

- iii) The Government should pursue with even greater vigour a policy, alongwith negotiations, to mobilise support for the objective and the principled position of Pakistan from the countries of the region and the world by imaginative policies at national and international levels;
- iv) Pakistan should continue to express solidarity with the Muslims of Jammu and Kashmir in their struggle for self-determination;
- v) The Government should inform and discuss in the two houses in parliament important developments in relation to foreign policy.

Assures the Government of all possible cooperation in maintain^{ing} a foreign-policy in keeping with the Islamic ideals and aspirations of the people of the Islamic Republic of Pakisltn; safeguarding the sovereignty, itegrity and unity of the country and in keeping with its role in world affairs.

Moved by Senator Prof. Khurshid Ahmed,
Unanimously Passed by the House on 18th September,
1989