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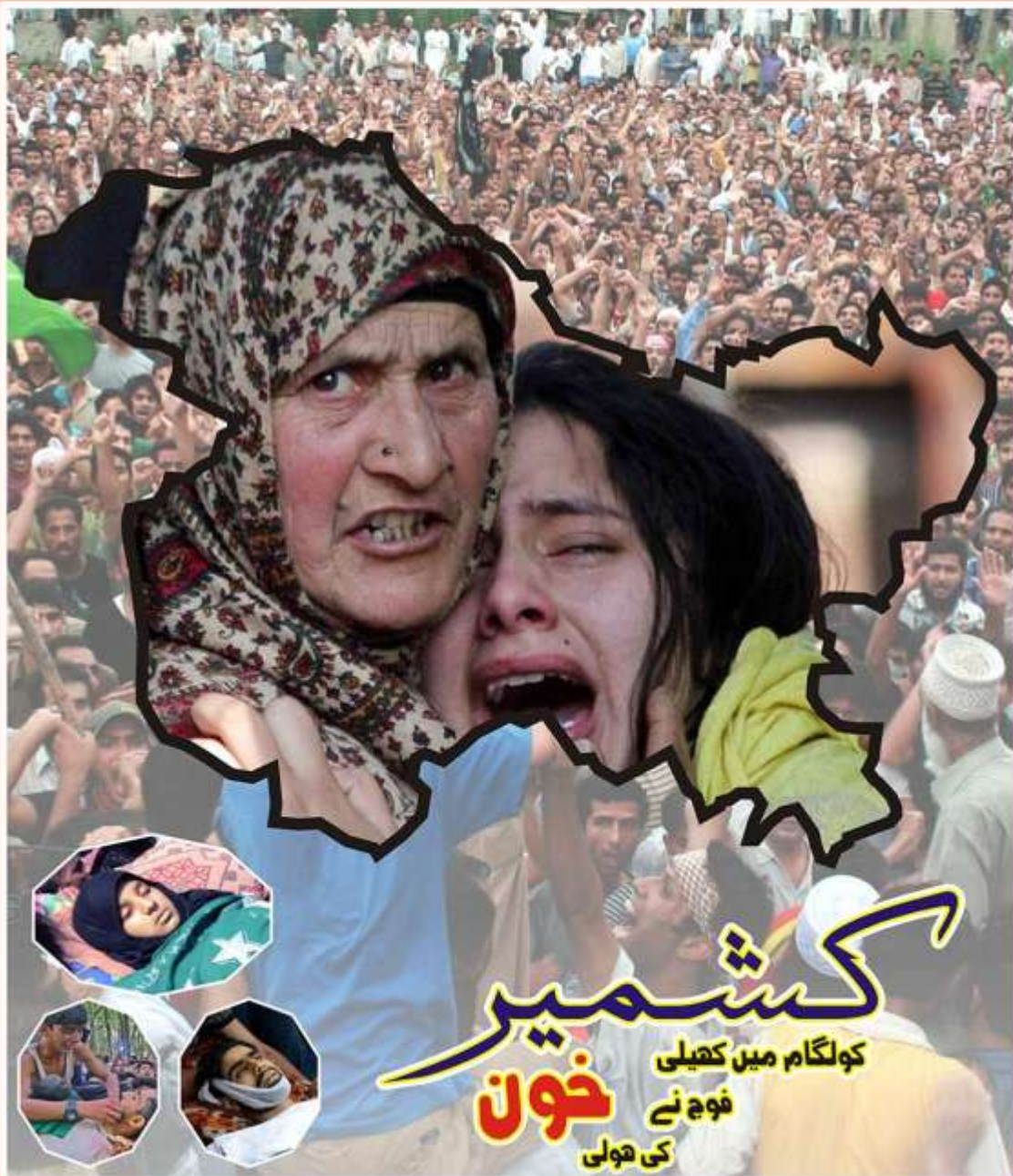
WILAYAT
TIMES

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روزہ



اللہ کی ولایت مومنین اور متقین پر ہے وہ انہیں تاریکی سے روشنی کی طرف نکال لاتا ہے

جلد: 04 ☆ شمارہ نمبر: 28 ☆ تاریخ: 9 جولائی 2018ء 15 جولائی 2018ء بمطابق 24 شوال 1439ھ ☆ صفحات: 16



گٹھمیر
کولگام میں کھیلی
فوج نے
خون
کی ہولی



فوج کی مظاہرین پر راست فائرنگ، دوشیزہ سمیت 3 عام شہری جاں بحق
جنگجو مخالف آپریشن بھانہ/مقامی آبادی؛ فورسز نے اپنی جانوں کا دفاع کیا: دفاعی ترجمان



سرنگار دے دی تو لاکھ میں تین عام عربوں کی دولت کے بعد جو بی عام عربوں کی نہیں ہے
 کے آبی گھر پہنچائی کی تو اس دوران جدہ اسطے سے تیس ایک درجن کے قریب مسرت سے بند
 ہو رہا ہوئے اور عام عربوں کو ملائی دینے کی غرض سے اہلی خانہ کو بھیجے۔ سب سے کڑا ایس
 کے سلطان نے یوٹی لاکھ سرخ فرخ کے پاس تین مہموں عربوں کی نہیں جو کئی کے آبی
 گھر کو پہنچائی کی تو اس دوران ایک درجن کے بعد جو بی عام عربوں کے اور عام
 عربوں کو ملائی دینے کی غرض سے اہلی خانہ کو بھیجے۔ سلطان نے یہ سب کے سب چھوٹی سے کئی
 ملائی ایک اہلی خانہ کو بھیجے جس کے بعد جو بی عام عربوں کی طرف سے بھیجے گئے۔

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کہاں صرف ہوا؟

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ملیشیائی نے ڈاکٹر ذاکر نائیک کو پناہ دینے کا کیا اعلان

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The UN Report on Kashmir

There remains an urgent need to address past and ongoing human rights violations and to deliver justice for all people in Kashmir who have been suffering seven decades of conflict. Any resolution to the political situation in Kashmir should entail a commitment to ending the cycles of violence and accountability for past and current human rights violations and abuses committed by all parties and redress for victims. Such a resolution can only be brought about by meaningful dialogue that includes the people of Kashmir.



Syed Mujtaba Hussain

The United Nations High Commissioner on Human Rights (UNHCHR) has issued its "Report on the Situation of Human Rights in Kashmir." In fact it is a significant step towards greater international recognition of the serious abuses committed against Kashmiris at the hands of state. The report mentioned specific incidents where the very principles of human decency and basic Human Rights of people of Kashmir are violated by the state. UN High Commissioner for Human Rights Zeid Ra'ad Al Hussein said, "It is a conflict that has robbed millions of their basic human rights, and continues to this day to inflict untold suffering." The report implies respect to the right of self-determination for people of Jammu and Kashmir State, as per the international law. Members of the UN Human Rights Council will decide on the future course of action on the human rights chief's call for a high-level independent international probe into allegations of human rights violations in Kashmir and PaK, a spokesperson for UN chief Antonio Guterres said.

Highlights of Report on the Situation of Human Rights in Kashmir: Developments in the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir from June 2016 to April 2018.

OHCHR recognizes the complexity of the historical background and political issues that has led to the current situation in Kashmir, which has been divided between India and Pakistan.

Kashmir has experienced waves of protests in the past—in the late 1980s to early 1990s, 2008 and 2010—this current round of protests appears to involve more people than the past, and the profile of protesters has also shifted to include more young, middle-class Kashmiris, including females who do not appear to have been participating in the past.

In responding to demonstrations that started in July 2016, Indian security forces used excessive force that led to unlawful killings and a very high number of injuries. Civil society estimates are that 130 to 145 civilians were killed by security forces between mid-July 2016 and end of March 2018, and 16 to 20 civilians were killed by armed groups in the same period. One of most dangerous weapons used against protesters during the unrest in 2016 was the pellet-firing shotgun, which is a 12-gauge pump-action shotgun that fires metal pellets.

Impunity for human rights violations and lack of access to justice are key human rights challenges in the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir. Special laws in force in the state, such as the Armed Forces (Jammu and Kashmir) Special Powers Act, 1990 (AFSPA) and the Jammu and Kashmir Public Safety Act, 1978 (PSA), have created structures that obstruct the normal course of law, impede accountability and jeopardize the right to remedy for victims of human rights violations.

Over 1,000 people were detained under the PSA between March 2016 and August 2017.

During the 2016 unrest, there were numerous reports of attacks on, and obstruction of, basic medical services that had a severe impact on the injured and general civilian population in Kashmir. Human rights groups claimed that days-long curfews and communications blockades also had a major impact on people and their access to medical care in Kashmir.

The Kashmir region experienced frequent communications blockades during the 2016 unrest as the state Government suspended mobile and internet services on multiple occasions. In 2016, the authorities in Jammu and Kashmir imposed restrictions on freedom of expression, targeting media and journalists.

Widespread protests, long periods of curfew and frequent strikes in 2016 and 2017 had a cumulative impact on students and their right to education.

Impunity for enforced or involuntary disappearances in Kashmir continues as there has been

little movement towards credibly investigating complaints including into alleged sites of mass graves in the Kashmir Valley and Jammu region.

Authorities have failed to independently investigate and prosecute allegations of sexual violence by security forces personnel.

Survivors, Kashmiri Pandit community groups and human rights organizations have been calling for independent investigations into the violence against the Pandit community and related displacement. However, no such investigations have been instituted by either the state or central government. In 2017, a Kashmiri Pandit group, "Roots in Kashmir", petitioned the Supreme Court of India, calling for investigations into the killing of Pandits and their "exodus" from the Kashmir Valley. It sought to reopen 215 cases in which over 700 members of the Kashmiri Pandit community were killed in 1989-90. The Supreme Court dismissed the petition on the grounds that "...more than 27 years have passed.... no fruitful purpose would emerge, as evidence is unlikely to be available at this late juncture."

Concluding remarks

OHCHR recommended To the Human Rights Council to consider the findings of this report, including the possible establishment of a commission of inquiry to conduct a comprehensive independent international investigation into allegations of human rights violations in Kashmir. And recommended To the authorities in India:

(a) Fully respect India's international human rights law obligations in Indian Administered Kashmir;

(b) Urgently repeal the Armed Forces (Jammu and Kashmir) Special Powers Act, 1990; and, in the meantime, immediately remove the requirement for prior central government permission to prosecute security forces personnel accused of human rights violations in civilian courts;

(c) Establish independent, impartial and credible investigations to probe all civilian killings which have occurred since July 2016, as well as obstruction of medical services during the 2016 unrest, arson attacks against schools and incidents of excessive use of force by security forces including serious injuries caused by the use of the pellet-firing shotguns;

(d) Investigate all deaths that have occurred in the context of security operations in Jammu and Kashmir following the guidelines laid down by the Supreme Court of India;

(e) Investigate all cases of abuses committed by armed groups in Jammu and Kashmir, including the killings of minority Kashmiri Hindus since the late 1980s;

(f) Provide reparations and rehabilitation to all individuals injured and the family of those killed in the context of security operations;

(g) Investigate and prosecute all cases of sexual violence allegedly perpetrated by state and non-state actors, and provide reparations to victims;

(h) Amend the Jammu and Kashmir Public Safety Act, 1978 to ensure its compliance with international human rights law;

(i) Release or, if appropriate, charge under applicable criminal offences all those held under administrative detention and ensure the full respect of standards of due process and fair trial guaranteed under international law;

(j) Treat any person below the age of 18 who is arrested in a manner consistent with the Convention on the Rights of the Child;

(k) Investigate all blanket bans or restrictions on access to the Internet and mobile telephone networks that were imposed in 2016, and ensure that such restrictions are not imposed in the future;

(l) End restrictions on the movement of journalists and arbitrary bans of the publication of newspapers in Jammu and Kashmir;

(m) 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; if necessary, seek assistance from

the Government of India and for the international community. Expand the competence of the Jammu and Kashmir State Human Rights Commission to investigate all human rights violations and abuses in the state, including those allegedly committed by central security forces;

(n) Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of all Persons from Enforced Disappearance, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and its Optional Protocol, and introduce enabling domestic laws as recommended during India's UPK in 2008, 2012 and 2017;

(o) In line with its standing invitation to the Special Procedures, accept the invitation requests of the almost 20 mandates that have made such requests; in particular, accept the request of the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances and facilitate its visit to India, including to Jammu and Kashmir;

(p) Fully respect the right of self-determination of the people of Kashmir as protected under international law.

Way Forward

Within hours of the report's release, India dismissed it as "fallacious, tendentious and motivated". India's rejection of the report must be seen as not only a rejection of the UN report, but a dismissal of all the documentation of human rights abuses by Indian and international watchdogs.

Meenakshi Ganguly (South Asia Director Human Rights Watch), while reacting on the Report said, "India should welcome the UN report, and commit to act on its findings, including providing access to the UN human rights office. As a first step it should seek a repeal of the draconian Armed Forces Special Powers Act, as has been recommended by several international and Indian experts. It should order an investigation into alleged violations by the security forces and prosecute those found responsible, instead of rewarding abusive soldiers. Addressing grievances is what responsible governments are supposed to do. They don't deny and blame the messenger. And they certainly don't accuse the UN high commissioner for human rights of prejudice." She said.

As per the Experience of past, the immediate dismissal of the report shows that a dark future awaits Kashmiris, several of whom have hoped that international organisations like the UN would take more notice of their state of affairs and pressure India to change its policies in Kashmir.

Now with break down of PDP BJP Alliance, governors Rule has been imposed in Jammu and Kashmir, one fears that in light of the report, India may retort with an even more hard-line approach to crush dissent.

Where India had reacted sharply to the UN report, at the same time Pakistan accepted the report and officially announced that it was ready to facilitate the Commission of Inquiry as proposed in a recent UN report to Pakistan-administered Kashmir if India gives a similar access to the UN team to Jammu and Kashmir.

For too long, Kashmiris have been sandwiched in between this tit-for-tat approach. United Nations report will help in mobilization of the policy makers of the members states of the UN Human Rights Council to do everything in their constitutional power to stop the killings in Kashmir.

"There remains an urgent need to address past and ongoing human rights violations and to deliver justice for all people in Kashmir who have been suffering seven decades of conflict. Any resolution to the political situation in Kashmir should entail a commitment to ending the cycles of violence and accountability for past and current human rights violations and abuses committed by all parties and redress for victims. Such a resolution can only be brought about by meaningful dialogue that includes the people of Kashmir."

Syed MUJTABA (Human Rights Defender), can be reached at chairpr@gmail.com

Governor's Rule: From 45% attendance in Govt.offices jumped to 80%

Pertinently, Jammu and Kashmir state came under governor's rule on June 20th following Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) pulls out of alliance with People's Democratic Party (PDP). This is the eighth time in the last four decades J&K was put under Governor's rule and third time under J&K Governor N N Vohra tenure. "Attendance in the civil secretariat and other offices has witnessed a sudden jump to 80% from 45% since the reinforced inception of the biometric system," said a statement issued by the General Administration Department (GAD) issued here this evening.



Bilal Bashir Bhat

Though the imposition of Governor's rule is mostly known as the result of the failure of constitutional machinery, like in Jammu and Kashmir where recently the coalition government collapsed, however, the rule has brought a significant development with attendance in government offices witnessing a sudden jump to 80% from 45% since the reinforced inception of the biometric system ordered on June 22 soon after the imposition of Governor's rule in Jammu and Kashmir state.

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Soon after the PDP-BJP breakup Principal

Secretary Finance, Navin Kumar Choudhary in order to ensure punctuality in the Government Offices/ Establishments ordered implementation of Biometric Attendance System.

According to the order for all Government employees/ persons drawing salary, wages, honorarium etc, no salary or wages would be drawn in favor of the Government employees of any category for the month of June 2018 onwards unless they have enrolled themselves in Biometric System (Aadhar not mandatory).

The above applies also to all the PSU employees, Contractual/ consolidated/casual workers or any other type of persons drawing wages in any form from the public exchequer.

It will be the duty of the concerned DDOs to ensure enrolment before 30th June 2018 and furnish a certificate for the same along the Salary/Wage Bill presented in the Treasury, without which the Treasury Officers are directed not to entertain any Salary/Wage bill.

From 22nd June 2018 onwards, the

marking of attendance in the system would be compulsory for all categories of employees and wage earners. Only after the scrutiny of monthly attendance, the DDOs would prepare Salary/Wage bill and certificate would accordingly be furnished along with the bill to the Treasuries concerned.

"Attendance in the civil secretariat and other offices has witnessed a sudden jump to 80% from 45% since the reinforced inception of the biometric system," said a statement issued by the General Administration Department (GAD) issued here this evening.

It said biometric time and attendance system has also improved workforce productivity, efficiency, and human resource management at all levels in the administration.

"The biometric attendance reports are generated and submitted by GAD to the Governor's Secretariat on daily basis," it said adding that similar reports are submitted by the Divisional Commissioners of Kashmir and Jammu to ensure punctuality of the staff. (KNB)

Increasing Domestic violence killing Kashmir society: KTK Chief

Chairperson of Kashmir Tehreek-e-Khawateen Anjum Zamrooda Habib visited Champora area and expressed her deep condolence and solidarity with the family especially the Parents of Paramjeet Kour who was allegedly murdered by her in-laws at Mehjoor Nagar. While expressing her grief and sorrow on killing of a young lady namely Paramjeet Kour aka Pooja by her in-law, Habib said it is a black spot on our society. According to the sources she was harassed and abused mentally and physically many a times by her in-laws. She was pregnant with four months old foetus and was the mother of four year male child. In a press statement She said that it is shocking that

women are being killed for dowry which inhuman act, not accepted in any society.



The increasing heart wrenching domestic violence against women, demanding the dowry, physical and

mental torture to them is becoming very grave and serious problem which needs to be addressed very seriously, increasing domestic violence is alarming and concerned to all of us as parents and responsible members of this. She expressed her solidarity to the deceased effected family and demand that the culprits should be brought to justice. Miss Habib has asked police and investigating agency to cooperate with effected family of the deceased victim Pooja by lodging F I R and register the case to deliver the justice. Parents of murdered Pooja have every right to know the progress of investigation if it is going on. Zamrooda Habib told the parents of murdered Pooja that KTK stands with the victim's family.

Yemen, the worst humanitarian crisis in the world

The World Health Organisation (WHO) has estimated that war has claimed more than 44,000 Yemeni lives. As a result of the conflict, Yemen faced the "largest documented cholera epidemic in modern times"; 50,000 people were infected and 2,000 children died at the height of the epidemic last year.



BY: JOHN CHERIAN

The humanitarian crisis in Yemen, caused by the war started by Saudi Arabia and the UAE in 2015, has been aggravated by the latest military assault on Hudaydah, a port city through which much of the relief supplies for the country's beleaguered population are routed.

Despite repeated pleas from the United Nations and humanitarian aid groups and others working in war-ravaged Yemen, Saudi Arabia and its principal ally, the United Arab Emirates, launched in the third week of June a full-scale military assault on the Yemeni port city of Hudaydah. The city, with a population of around 600,000, is currently in the hands of the Houthi-led alliance which controls the central government in Sana'a and most of the populated parts of the country. Hudaydah is the only port through which much-needed humanitarian aid is routed to the starving Yemeni populace. "A military assault on the port and the city could put literally hundreds of thousands of people into a life-threatening situation," Lise Grande, the U.N.'s resident and humanitarian commissioner for Yemen, warned before Saudi Arabia and the UAE finally carried out their threat just as the holy month of Ramadan was about to end. The people in the port city were not even allowed the small luxury of celebrating Eid in peace. The attack has already led to serious disruption of food and medical supplies to other parts of the country. According to the U.N., the attack will make the situation worse in a country where eight million people are on the verge of starvation.

The Houthi-led Yemeni forces on their part have said that they will fight to retain the city. "Because Hudaydah is a matter of life and death, the free people of Yemen have decided to die with dignity to defend it," the official spokesman for the Houthis declared. Even many of Saudi Arabia's Western backers, such as France and the United Kingdom, had cautioned against the attack on Hudaydah. But once the Donald Trump administration gave the green signal, the Saudi leadership under the new Crown Prince was not willing to listen to reason. Seventy per cent of Yemen's imports pass through Hudaydah. Two-thirds of the country's 29 million people rely on international aid for survival, and around 80 per cent of the aid comes through Hudaydah. The province of al Hudaydah is one of the areas worst affected by the war triggered by the Saudis in 2015, with disease and malnutrition rampant among its population. According to U.N. and other aid agencies, one-third of the 4,00,000 severely malnourished Yemeni children live in the province.

Humanitarian crisis

The World Health Organisation (WHO) has estimated

that war has claimed more than 44,000 Yemeni lives. As a result of the conflict, Yemen faced the "largest documented cholera epidemic in modern times"; 50,000 people were infected and 2,000 children died at the height of the epidemic last year. The epidemic is still lurking and could once again resurface on a larger scale in areas like Hudaydah that are being devastated by the war. The U.N. has described the situation in Yemen as the "worst humanitarian crisis" the world is facing today.

So far, the Saudi-led coalition, despite having immense firepower, has only managed to gain control of Hudaydah's disused airport. The siege is nominally led by officers of the UAE's army. Most of the fighters are mercenaries from other countries. In 2011, the UAE hired Eric Prince to set up a training institute for mercenaries. Prince was the boss of the mercenary-recruiting firm Blackwater, which supplied "military contractors" for the United States Army in Iraq and elsewhere. Most of the recruits for the UAE are from Latin American countries like Colombia, Panama and El Salvador.

Air strikes target civilians

The Royal Saudi Air Force is helping its ally by launching air strikes, which have killed many innocent civilians. The U.S. is helping the Saudi Air Force with mid-air refuelling and intelligence inputs. In the last three years, Saudi warplanes have targeted schools, hospitals, wedding receptions and funerals, causing hundreds of civilian casualties, many of them children. In Hudaydah now, the number of civilian casualties is rising as the siege continues. The Houthi spokesman has said that a bus carrying civilians was hit by the Saudi-led coalition in the battle for the city. The recent Saudi actions in Yemen have angered many U.S. Congressmen, cutting across the ideological divide. The Barack Obama administration had warned the Saudis and the UAE against launching an assault on Hudaydah. An attack on Hudaydah was crossing a "red line", warned the Democratic Congressman Ted Lieu, saying that such an attack "would plunge the country further into humanitarian disaster and risk opening another power vacuum for Al Qaeda to fill".

U.S. Army Special Forces, known as the "Green Berets", were deployed on the Saudi border with Yemen last year after a Houthi ballistic missile flew over the international airport in Riyadh. The official line from Washington is that the Green Berets are helping the Saudi military to locate and destroy Houthi missile sites. The French newspaper La Figaro has reported that French special forces are also working with the UAE military in Yemen.

The Yemeni Houthis seem determined to keep on fighting despite the odds. The capture of Hudaydah was supposed to be a short, clinical operation. Those advising the UAE officer corps had apparently

convinced it that the operations, which have been in the planning stage for the last two years, could be completed within a matter of days. The Yemeni Houthis have indicated that they are prepared for a long-drawn-out siege. There are reports that many UAE officers were killed on the battlefield. U.S. military officers had warned the UAE that a military operation in Hudaydah would inevitably end in a quagmire.

The Yemeni Houthi coalition has been firing ballistic missiles into Saudi cities in retaliation for the unceasing Saudi air attacks, which have increased since the beginning of this year. But U.N. officials say that the tight monitoring of Hudaydah and the close watch kept on the Yemeni coast by the U.S. Navy make the smuggling of weapons impossible. Most observers are of the view that the long-range missiles that are being fired into Saudi Arabia are old Russian missiles from the Yemeni army's stockpile. The Americans, too, had supplied the Yemeni army with sophisticated weaponry, which is now in the hands of the government in Sana'a.

U.S. Secretary of State Mike Pompeo, on a visit to Saudi Arabia in May, reiterated that Iran was supplying the Yemeni Houthi-led fighters with arms and missiles. Both the Houthis and Iran have denied the allegations. The Saudis, the Americans and the Israelis would like the world to believe that the war in Yemen is a proxy one between the Saudi-led alliance and Iran. The Western media continues to describe the Yemeni Houthi movement as an instrument for the consolidation of Iranian plans to dominate the region. In the 1960s, the Zayidis, who were then ruled by a monarch, had an alliance with the Saudis. For almost a decade, they fought together against the Republican government in Sana'a, which was supported by Egypt's Gamal Abdel Nasser and the Arab nationalists. Today, as then, the Saudi monarchy is more afraid of Republican and democratic governments than it is of the perceived Iranian influence growing in its own backyard. The residents of Hudaydah and surrounding areas are mostly Sunnis. The Saudis and the Emiratis do not seem to mind that in the name of fighting the Shia Zayidis, tens of thousands of Sunnis are starving to death in Yemen. After the Yemeni Zayidis took power, they decided to normalise relations with Iran. Regular flights started operating between Sana'a and Tehran, which infuriated the Saudis and their allies. One of the first actions taken when the war started in 2015 was the destruction of the runway at the Sana'a airport. Three years after the Saudi-led alliance backed by the Americans started its war in Yemen, optimistically code named "Operation Decisive Storm", victory is nowhere in sight. Iran is being used as a convenient scapegoat for the alliance's failure to defeat the Zaidi led resistance in Yemen.

3rd Year of Publication

Srinagar



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Night-landing facility at Srinagar airport soon

Procurement of night-landing equipment was already done by Airport Authority of India and presently installation work is under progress which will be completed up to July 27. Threadbare discussions were held regarding operational feasibility like high mast lights for funnel area,



Srinagar Divisional Commissioner Kashmir, Baseer Ahmad Khan, Friday said that the efforts are underway for operationalization of night-landing facilities at Srinagar Airport and all the requisite requirements will be met soon in this regard.

The Divisional Commissioner made these remarks while reviewing the modalities to start night-landing of flights at the Srinagar airport. The meeting was informed that the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has granted necessary permission for operating night flights. It was said that the state government had already released Rs 3.86 crore for meeting the expenses of raising ancillary infrastructural facilities for night hours at the Airport for the convenience of travellers and the staff. Procurement of night-landing equipment was already done by Airport Authority of India and

presently installation work is under progress which will be completed up to July 27. Threadbare discussions were held regarding operational feasibility like high mast lights for funnel area, approach lights, surveillance, watch towers at strategic locations, proper lighting for proper visual profiling of vehicles, additional X-ray machines at drop gate, adequate security, smart fencing and other necessary infrastructural up gradation in this regard.

The Divisional Commissioner directed the officers for completion of all these upgradations by ending July. For construction of prefab huts for additional security for funnel area and adequate car parking near drop gate of the Airport, Divisional Commissioner directed DC Budgam, concerned SSP, CRPF and SMC officers to inspect the locations at Lalgam, Buchroo and Chatterhama and send the complete report to the Divisional Commissioner's

office within next 10 days for necessary action.

On the occasion, Div Com said that the introduction of the facility would give a big push to the tourism sector in particular besides further improving the connectivity with other sectors of the country and would also help in improving the economy of the state as well. He stressed on the need of maintaining close coordination among various Government agencies so that the night-landing operations at Srinagar Airport will be started for the public as well as tourists soon.

IG CRPF, DIG central, Deputy Director Airport Authority of India, DD Police Headquarters, ASP Anti Hijack Srinagar Airport, SE R&B, Joint Commissioner SMC, Assistant Commissioner and other concerned officials were present in the meeting whereas DC Budgam participated the meeting through Video Conferencing.

Quran and Ahlul Bayt Conference held in Srinagar

*Speakers threw light on importance of Quran and Ahlul Bayt;
Stressed for Unity and tolerance among Muslim Nations;*



WILAYAT TIMES DESK

Srinagar: Day long "Quran and Ahlul Bayt" Conference was held by Muthari Fikri Wa Saqafati Markaz at Government Girls Hr. Secondary School Zadibal of Srinagar. The conference was attended by large gathering and was delivered by many Islamic Scholars of valley and

other parts of World. Prominent religious scholar of Islamic Republic of Iran Hojatul Islam Wal Muslimeen Dr. Rajab Ali Najad threw light on the importance of Quran and Ahlul Bayt and stressed upon Muslim nations need to unmask their common enemies by promoting Unity and tolerance. He said solution of today's problem lie in following the teaching and guidelines of Ahlul Bayt in truest form. Noted Indian scholar Hojatul Islam Wal Muslimeen Syed Zaki Baqri threw light upon the

sacred and pious life of Prophet and Ahlul Bayt (Pbut) and their teachings and stressed upon the importance of promoting tolerance and brotherhood in Muslim nations. Speakers call for religious harmony and stressed for awakening under the guardianship of Quran and Ahlul Bayt (A.S). Speakers threw light on the different topics and challenges which Muslim nations are facing nowadays. Moreover a book reading contest was organized on the same day by said organization.