



**MUSLIM Institute**  
Mission of Unity, Stability & Leadership In Muslims

## Concluding Session



National Conference on

# JUNAGADH

**CHALLENGES & PROSPECTS**

MUSLIM Institute organized a National Conference on “Junagadh: Challenges & Prospects” on Tuesday, September 14, 2021, at the National Library of Pakistan, Islamabad. The conference consisted of six sessions, four academic sessions, an inaugural session, and a concluding session. Sahibzada Muhammad Mehboob Sultan (Federal Minister for States and Frontier Regions) was the chief guest of the concluding session. Sahibzada Sultan Ahmed Ali (Dewan of Junagadh State & Chairman MUSLIM Institute) presented the conference resolution. Ambassadors, Historians, political scientists, foreign policy experts, students, university professors, lawyers, journalists, political leaders, social activists, and people from different walks of life participated in the Conference. Dr. Fakhar Bilal (Dept. of History, Quaid-e-Azam University, Islamabad) moderated the proceedings of the session.



# Remarks by Speakers

A brief summary of the remarks shared by the speakers in the concluding session is as follow:



**Air Vice-Marshal (R)  
Faaiz Amir**  
Former Vice Chancellor, Air  
University, Islamabad

**Guest of Honour**



**Ambassador (R)  
Aizaz Ahmad Chaudhary**  
Director General, Institute of  
Strategic Studies Islamabad

**Guest of Honour**

It is the right time for Pakistan to raise our legal right of Junagadh at every forum. The war on Kashmir has overshadowed our claim on Junagadh. Furthermore, during the partition, newly born state Pakistan faced various challenges with insecure boundaries and influx of refugees while India inherited secure boundaries. The Indian behaviour during the partition was very negative that affected our relations with India. J.L Nehru and Sardar Patel played a very aggressive role regarding the accession of states and Sardar Patel ordered the invasion of Junagadh. From the day first, India was showing aggressive policies towards all their neighbours and some Indian independent writers also wrote on the aggressive policies of India like Shri Nath Rahasya and A.G Noorani. India itself is a rouge state for all its neighbours. Several states wanted to remain independent or join Pakistan but were forced to join India. These states signed instruments of accession with India under duress. India imposed an economic blockade, engineered riots in state, and finally occupied the state of Junagadh by use of force. We have learned from Afghanistan, Iraq, and Azerbaijan that occupation is not a sustainable policy.

Nawab of Junagadh State and Dewan of Junagadh State took the very important initiative and within timely manners to realize the community about one of the forgotten agendas of Pakistan. The papers that were presented in this conference covered the political, legal, diplomatic, and academic dimensions of this issue. Diplomatically, the issue was taken up by Pakistan in the United Nations but unfortunately, this issue lost its identity for few years and now it is back on the agenda of Pakistan. Under the UNSC there is a broader agenda item for the India Pakistan question and under that agenda, we can discuss our issues like Kashmir and Junagadh. The outcome of this conference will generate some actionable points for the Junagadh movement.

The minorities and all neighbouring countries are suffering from the aggressive policies of India. Its example is August 2019 when India removed the special status of Kashmir. Recently, three Ministers of the Pakistan Government shared the report with reference that India has been sponsoring terrorism in Pakistan. India is nurturing its hegemony in South Asia in order to contain China because of the tilt of the US towards India.





**Mr. Ali Muhammad Khan**  
State Minister for Parliamentary  
Affairs

**Guest of Honour**



**Syed Fakhar Imam**  
Federal Minister for National  
Food Security and Research

**Guest of Honour**

Junagadh and Kashmir issues are totally different from each other because of their nature. Junagadh acceded to Pakistan in accordance with the laws and regulations. Pakistan has the Instrument of Accession signed by Founding Father Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah and Nawab Mahabat Khanji while India has failed to present an instrument of accession in case of Kashmir. Under the treaty, defense, foreign affairs and communications were given to Pakistan and Nawab has the status as sovereign ruler.

From Sep 15 to Nov 9, 1947, the flag of Pakistan remained hoisted on Junagadh State; one day we will be able to hoist this flag of Pakistan on Junagadh once again. Nobody gives you freedom and independence on a plate, we have to do work for it. There is no single event present in the history recorded before or after the accession of Junagadh to Pakistan that people are unhappy with the decision. It was India, who created chaos and instability in Junagadh State. Junagadh is our national cause and we have a collective responsibility to raise our voice for our legal rights. We should work together on national issues as one Nation.

The State of Junagadh is an integral part of Pakistan. House of Commons in 1947 decided that the rulers of the princely states would decide their future by themselves. Nawab of Junagadh had his wisdom and that was based on collective thinking, he decided to opt the sovereign state of Pakistan. At that time Pakistan was facing various challenges and problems. Nobody has seen the instrument of accession of Kashmir with India but Pakistan has an instrument of accession signed by Nawab Mahabat Khanji and Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah. Pakistan presented a dossier to the international community that India is creating troubles for Pakistan. I am looking forward to hear Junagadh's name echoing in the largest arena of the world.

Americans are talking about their loss in the Afghan war but no one is ready to talk about the losses faced by the Afghan people and Pakistan. A new power game is evolving between America and China. Pakistan wants normalization of relations with all countries. The Founding Father of Pakistan Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah fought for the sovereignty and independence of the country. China has built its strength. We need to build institutions of excellence, that come from faculty of that standards.





**Sahibzada Muhammad Mehboob Sultan**  
Federal Minister for States and Frontier Regions

**Chief Guest**



**His Highness Nawab Jahangir Khanji**  
Sovereign in Exile, Nawab of Junagadh State

**Vote of Thanks**

Our government, in the leadership of Prime Minister Imran Khan, issued a new political map of Junagadh in which Junagadh can clearly be seen as part of Pakistan. On 15th September 2020 in the video conferencing of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, Pakistan used that particular map as a backdrop. During the meeting, the National Security Advisor of India Ajit Doval objected and demanded it to be removed. But Shanghai Cooperation Organization rejected the baseless Indian objection. This was the international recognition of that map having Junagadh as the part of Pakistan. Nawab of Junagadh Jahangir Khanji and the Dewan of Junagadh Sahibzada Sultan Ahmed Ali are actively spreading public awareness at national level and highlighting the importance of this issue internationally. Even before the establishment of MUSLIM Institute, Sahibzada Sultan Muhammad Ali made a lot of efforts on the issue of Junagadh. I am an eye witness as well as an admirer of him for raising his voice for Junagadh for the last twenty years. I again want to assure Nawab Sahab that we, as government, are standing with you. We will fight this case of Pakistan together.

I am here to thank all the participants and Honourable speakers for today's National Conference on Junagadh which was successful by the Grace of Allah Almighty. When a lot of intellectuals, scholars, and presenters said, Junagadh is Pakistan and raised the moral voice of Pakistan then Prime Minister Modi should learn from this conference. The very next day is the day (15 September) when the Instrument of Accession was signed between the independent sovereign dominions of Pakistan and Junagadh and Junagadh became a legal part of Pakistan. I again thank all the federal ministers, guest speakers, all scholars who presented their research papers, the academic committee of the conference, the audience, and all those who travelled from different parts of the country for this conference. I would like to thank the media who came here for the coverage of this great event. I again thank all organizers who are working for the success of today's conference and the Chairman of MUSLIM Institute Sahibzada Sultan Ahmed Ali.

## Conference Resolution



**Sahibzada Sultan Ahmed Ali**  
Dewan of Junagadh State & Chairman MUSLIM Institute

On behalf of all the participants of the conference, I would like to present the resolution of today's conference.

*Recalling* the fourteen points of previously adopted 'Junagadh Resolution' dated August 14, 2021 and the policy statements of Nawab of Junagadh,

*Reaffirming* respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence of Junagadh State,

*Reiterating* our commitment to continue the peaceful struggle for independence of Junagadh and that we will never step back from our legal claim on Junagadh State,

1. *Urge* Government of Pakistan to amend Presidential Ordinance No. 15 of 1972 which is directly in conflict with Article 9 of Instrument of Accession of Junagadh which was signed by Sovereign Ruler of Junagadh State His Highness Nawab Mahabat Khanji and a person no less than the founding father of Pakistan Quaid E Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah;
2. *Suggest* the Government of Pakistan to commemorate every year the day of 15 September as 'Accession Day of Junagadh' and the day of November 9 as 'Black Day of Junagadh' by hosting National and International conferences on the subject of Junagadh and Honourable President, Honourable Prime Minister and Honourable Foreign Minister of Pakistan may issue policy statements on the aforesaid subject;
3. *Draw the attention* of the Government of Pakistan to call a joint session of Parliament and Senate to;
  - a. *proclaim* Pakistan's territorial claim over Junagadh State;
  - b. *adopt* joint solidarity resolution about Junagadh State;
4. *Request* the Government of Pakistan to establish Junagadh secretariat, like Kashmir Secretariat, which would be helpful to serve the cause by highlighting the issue on a broad spectrum.
5. *Further* request the Government of Pakistan to establish Junagadh House in the Federal Capital to assert its territorial claim on the State of Junagadh;
6. *Suggest* Government of Pakistan to form a Ministerial Committee having members from Ministry of Law, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of States and Frontier Regions, Ministry of Defence, Cabinet Division etc., to develop national narrative and strategy on the cause of Junagadh;
7. *Urge* Foreign Office of Pakistan to take up this issue and continue to advocate legality of the cause through periodic official statements. For the same purpose, the Foreign Office should also establish a desk on Junagadh dedicated to the legal claim;
8. *Urge* Government of Pakistan to publish National Gazette of Junagadh State;
9. *Request* Government of Pakistan that sustainable and long-term national policy on Junagadh should be formulated. Moreover, during state level visits Junagadh cause should be raised to lobbying international support for the cause.

10. *Emphasize* that topics regarding Junagadh state and issue should be added in the national curriculum;
11. *Recommend* Higher Education Commission of Pakistan to establish Junagadh Chair in country's top five universities;
12. *Further recommend* that print and electronic media houses should give due coverage to the cause of Junagadh;
13. *Congratulate* the Post Office of Pakistan on issuing postal stamps regarding the new political map and further demand that Post Office should issue a special stamp bearing the picture of national hero His Highness Nawab Mahabat Khanji in recognition of his and Junagadh communities' services for the Pakistan Movement;
14. *Urge* all political parties of Pakistan to make settlement of Junagadh issue a permanent part of their political manifestoes.

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