



POST WORKSHOP REPORT

NATIONAL SECURITY WORKSHOP - 21

16 SEPTEMBER – 18 OCTOBER 2019



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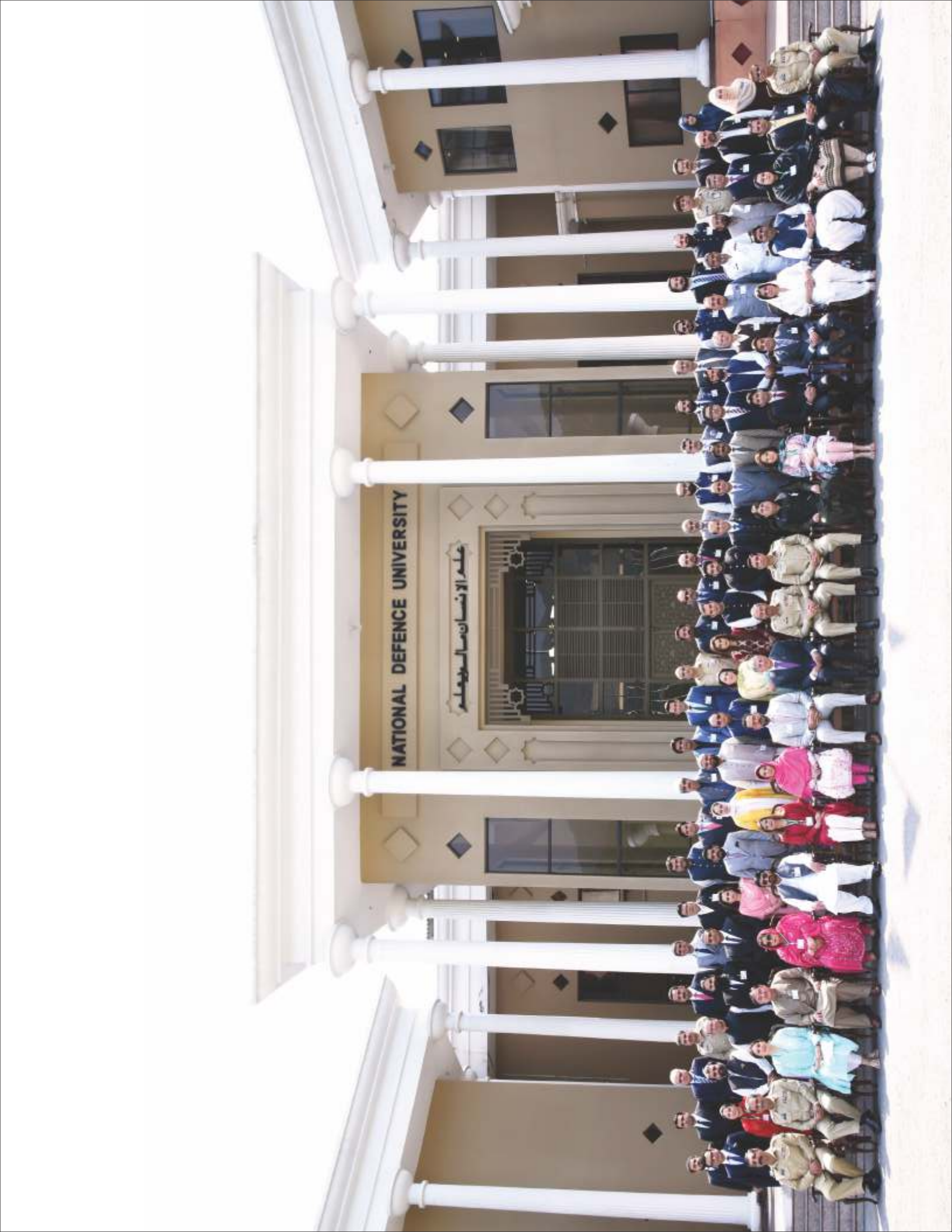
NATIONAL SECURITY WORKSHOP - 21

““ LOOKING BEYOND
PERCEPTIONS””





NATIONAL DEFENCE UNIVERSITY
Established by the Government of Pakistan
in 1974
Headquarters: Rawalpindi
Campus: PAF Base, Islamabad
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INTRODUCTION

The National Security Workshop (NSW) provides a platform to the participants from various segments of society to comprehend, dissect and discuss the dynamics of National Security of Pakistan. NSW-21 was held under the overarching theme titled “Looking Beyond Perceptions” from 16 September to 18 October 2019. The broad objective of NSW is to provide a forum to senior political, military and civil bureaucratic leadership as well as representatives of civil institutions to debate and discuss issues of national security through interaction with intellectuals, academicians, foreign diplomats, policy makers and national leadership under Chatham House Rules. It contributes to enhance connectivity, national cohesion, and understanding across official spectrum and promotes interprovincial harmony. National Security Workshops, being held since 2003, are an annual feature at ISSRA-NDU and have almost 1,183 Alumni to date.

The broad scope of NSW-21 was to study the evolving dimensions of international, regional and domestic environment and trends, and to identify major drivers of change. The programme was structured to bring an understanding of the intrinsic and environmental-driven challenges and opportunities. Moreover, it enabled the participants to analyse policy options and impact of different policy initiatives on the security of Pakistan; and



capitalize on the opportunities to realize its potential as a stable, democratic, modern and peaceful nation state. The participants of the workshop were also given the opportunity to analyse and discuss multiple aspects related to state on core challenges and issues confronting Pakistan, and visits to the provincial capitals and civil and military institutions in its five-week duration.

The participants also had interaction with Governors, Chief Ministers and Heads of State Institutions to gain first-hand knowledge of structural and organizational aspects in order to comprehend the policies and strategies in operation. In the last two weeks, the participants also undertook an exercise “Pakistan Paindabad” to deliberate on the theme of Pakistan@100.

The workshop was successful in its preparation, conduct and conclusion due to the support and efforts of all branches of ISSRA and NDU under the dynamic supervision of Director General ISSRA, Major General Asif Ali, HI (M). The discussions during the workshop would not have been so focused without the guidance and encouragement by Ambassador (Retired) Riaz H. Khokhar, a veteran of Pakistan's diplomacy. We must also acknowledge the efforts of all the Research Associates of ISSRA in recording and preparing the proceedings of the workshop.



INAUGURAL SESSION

September 16, 2019







Lieutenant General Aamir Riaz, HI (M)

President

National Defence University

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

PRESIDENT NDU

National Defence University is a platform to generate and agitate constructive discourse. We are living in a post-truth world, where death of truth has occurred due to the proliferation of information. In the post-truth world, the social contract between state and people has been shaken and faith of people in state institutions and the system to protect them has been weakening. We need to strengthen this social contract in contemporary system, as said. The outbreak of globalization, inter-dependence of states coupled with technological revolutions have altered the nature of states, blurred the geographical borders and impacted the fundamental concept of security. National security as a notion conveys a perception about a set of essential conditions, conducive for national development as well as a continuous process for achieving and maintaining the contours of current challenges. Hence, state security transcends into regional and global security, the construct itself has transformed into a paradigm addressing the whole gamut of human activity. Thus, the overlapping security concerns on the spectrum needs a synergistic effort of all elements of national power.

Pakistan, since its inception, has been under various transitions, most significantly from our neighbour India due to Kashmir Dispute and her aspirations specially after revocation of Article 370 on August 5, 2019. In the global and regional scenario, religious element has been taking precedence. Israeli PM Netanyahu said if he wins the election, he would annex the Jordan Valley, while in India, Hindutva ideology under the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) is flourishing. A look at the global conflict trajectory since 1989 including Iraq-Kuwait war, conflict in Chechnya, Afghan and Iraq invasions after 9/11, wars in Syria, Libya and Yemen, etc. signal towards an emerging trend of Muslims being targeted everywhere in the world. This also shows that the clash of civilizations is intensifying day by day; therefore, there is a need to strengthen our social contract. The journey on the route to discovery in this field does not end with acquisition of knowledge and understanding. It, thereafter, transcends into the practical domain of policy formulation and execution.

It was further highlighted that in a democratic system, work in this area translates into good governance and positive regime outcomes. Since the policy is formulated and executed by leaders, therefore, a good grasp of strategic leadership emerges as an in-escapable pre-requisite and an important component of this workshop. It brings diverse experiences and collective representation of all segments of the society, thereby, providing a unique opportunity to evaluate important national issues from different point of views and develop a comprehensive understanding, which is essential for effective policy formulation. Guest Speakers in this workshop set the stage, but the real value emerges from interactive sessions. In this context, knowledge and understanding is developed by the initiative of the participants and significant responsibility, therefore, rests on you. It is also hoped that long-lasting friendships will be formed at this platform.



Major General Asif Ali, HI (M)

Director General ISSRA

National Defence University

WELCOME REMARKS

DG ISSRA

Director General ISSRA congratulated the participants on their selection for the National Security Workshop and hoped that they will find it beneficial and intellectually rewarding experience of their life. Today, security transcends the physical dimensions of protecting the geographical frontiers from external threats or internal subversion. It also draws immense strength from the state of our economy, ideology and values, human and material resources, institutions, and above all, our faith and national resolve on key matters.

Focus of this workshop is to acquaint the participants with statecraft and the processes involved in understanding the contemporary pursuits. The interaction at this platform involves formal talks and discussions where you can benefit from the accomplished scholars and practitioners of respective fields and participate in discussion with them. As each one of you brings diverse qualification and a rich reservoir of experience along with equally varied perspectives, we will achieve cross pollination of ideas. Shared ideas and perspectives will, immensely enrich the discussions and add value to the process.

The programme of the workshop will unfold in an intellectual and sequential manner, while providing an opportunity to enhance knowledge and experience through talks, discussions and visits to prominent and strategically important places. NDU endeavors to provide an enabling and congenial environment; where-in contemporary issues can be deliberated in a coherent, rational and realistic manner. We hope that the association developed during the workshop will last forever.

Emerging Global Order: Impact on Region and Pakistan

Ambassador Ashraf Jehangir Qazi (Retired)

September 16, 2019

Kashmir is considered as Pakistan's jugular vein since its creation. After the independence, Pakistan supported a stance all the way through UN resolutions. India's response of August 5, 2019 can be measured as a very strong possibility of genocide, nuclear escalation and extinction of Muslim's values. In that regard, India's mindset could be depicted from its ambition of becoming a sole and natural hegemon of subcontinent.

Moreover, political use of terrorism, fascism, mafia acts and extremism and in response to it, the emergence of different narratives and ideologies of class governance, which were being imposed on weak states by powerful ones resulted into a catastrophic global environment, where one issue lead to another calamity. Given the current demonetization, the trends for the institutions to pay much attention toward developing states for survival and global governance are also considered important in this

regard.

Furthermore, in this generation of hybrid warfare and artificial intelligence, the options of human decision making, and values no longer play same role in strategic thinking, dimensions and doctrines.

Finally, Pakistan needs to intensify her diplomacy through lawfare, and should adopt diplomatic measures that would ensure struggle for the solidarity of Kashmir. There is a need for the nomination of representatives from all government parties to specifically work together in order to safeguard Pakistan's national interest. Pakistan is seeking diplomatic options to counter India's actions since its decision of August 5, 2019 of revoking Article 370 and 35A of Indian Constitution.



Elements of National Power: Interest, Aim and Objectives

Lieutenant General Naeem Khalid Lodhi (Retired), HI (M)

September 17, 2019

The utmost national interest of a state is to provide protection and welfare of its people. Socio-economic safety, justice, quality education, affordable health care and job opportunities along with protection of honour and dignity of its people are state's responsibility.

Geography is considered as base of national power and comparatively most stable and permanent feature. Size, shape, contiguity with oceans, neighbourhoods, availability of fresh waters, nature of soil, minerals, forests, as all of these play a role in deciding viability of geographic location for a country.

The next important factor in deciding national power potential of a state is the quality of leadership. Critical role of an effective leader is to lead the nation along logical lines. Moreover,

diplomacy is the brain of national power and morale is the soul. Thus, the national power also determines the limits of foreign policy.

Media also works as a power multiplier and it plays a pivotal role of a bridge between leadership and populace and is very rightly known as the fourth pillar of state. Pakistan is a country with mid-level natural resources and great power potential. It has been successful in constructing and assembling a system of governance that is effective to harness its power potentials in rightful manner.

There is a need to revamp the judicial system to rehabilitate public trust in governance based on merit, refurbish education system to instill thinking, discipline and national integrity.



Comprehensive National Security Policy & Comparative Analysis of National Security Management

General Ehsan ul Haq (Retired), NI (M)

September 17, 2019



The term National Security is unfortunately not correctly understood in Pakistan and is interchangeably used with National Defense. Pakistan's strategic environment has been shaped by its location at the crossroad of geopolitical landscape.

The tri-polar dynamic of the US, China and Russia is evoking concern of a new Cold War and directly impacting the correlation of forces in Asia. The US focuses on Indo-Pacific and strategic alliance project India as a regional net security provider. The world is witnessing how India is constantly exploiting this opportunity.

Pakistan shares common geographical, historical, religious and cultural bond with Afghanistan. No country has suffered more on the account of continuing strife in Afghanistan than Pakistan. Peace and stability are vital for Pakistan's own long-term prosperity, security and progress.

The direct external threat to the security of Pakistan continues to be predominantly emanating from India. There is an overwhelming evidence that India has tried to reverse the partition in the initial years.

National Security Policy is the art and science of developing and using all elements of national power, including political, economic, cultural and social together with military means in peace and war for the attainment of national objectives.

There is a need to develop its capacity to undertake the policy, planning and formulation of the respective methodology with the seriousness that it deserves.



Foreign Policy Challenges of Pakistan

Ambassador Riaz Khokhar (Retired)

September 17, 2019



The foreign policy in Pakistan is formulated by keeping in consideration four major challenges. For Pakistan, first major challenge is India. Both countries have a history of wars with several differences and major unresolved disputes. Some of the major disputes include Kashmir and Siachen with minor issues ranging from trade to cultural contact.

The major dispute with India is over Kashmir, also dubbed as the unfinished business. Both countries faced each other for the first time in the war in 1948, after which India took the Kashmir Dispute to the United Nations.

Moreover, relations between Pakistan and Afghanistan have always been extremely complicated as it happens to be the only country that opposed Pakistan's membership in the United Nations. The Soviet invasion, however, sowed seeds of mistrust between both countries. Pakistan joining the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) and the Central Treaty Organization (CENTO) further aggravated the ongoing mistrust as the pro-communist regime

in Afghanistan was wary of Pakistan's membership.

Furthermore, another challenge is the Pak - US relations in contemporary setting. China's growing influence in the region, specifically, in Pakistan has posed serious concerns for the US. The US has strategically aligned itself with India to contain China. The major concerns are the situation in Afghanistan, involvement of non-state actors in terrorism, nuclear policy and China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC).

Relations between Pakistan and China are moving in the right direction with various projects signed between both countries especially CPEC, which is vital for future economic development.



Strategic Stability in South Asia: Challenges & Prospects for the Region

Dr Maria Sultan, DG SASSI

September 18, 2019



The global security framework has undergone significant changes with the War on Terror, which brought renewed importance to International Law and multilateral organizations, such as, the United Nations Security Council (UNSC).

The global trade flow by means of sea lines of communication, is connecting the East with the West, however, not the North with the South. With the initiation of CPEC, new development opportunities are in the offing for Pakistan as its Gwadar port will connect Eurasia (North) with Africa (South).

The spectrum of threat for Pakistan is manifold. Pakistan is facing with a 'high order war' characterized by nuclear warfare threats involving extra-regional players, joint military exercises in its seas and battle of narratives, etc.

Pakistan's Cross Domain Deterrence (CDD) needs to be at play extensively since present day means to strangle a country involving economic and political pressures.

The issue of Financial Action Task Force (FATF) which India is chairing at present and is mounting pressure on Pakistan. Moreover, India's Joint Military Doctrine envisions surgical strikes against Pakistan and a new Land Warfare Doctrine visualizes a war with Pakistan under a nuclear overhang. In the end, the way forward lies in garnering international community's support through effective diplomacy, taking friendly countries on board and requesting them to use their clout.



Police Reforms and Capacity Building of LEAs

Dr Shoaib Suddle, Ex IG Police

September 18, 2019



Pakistani police services today can be traced back to mid-nineteenth century, when Pakistan was part of British colonial rule. The system of policing in British India was governed by the principle, according to a former Pakistani Inspector General of Police, that the colonial police would keep "the natives on a tight leash" and "were not a politically neutral outfit for fair and just enforcement of law."

The Police Act of 1861 incorporated a system of dual authority over the police. In addition to the control of police hierarchy at the federal level, the district police were also placed under the general control and direction of the district magistrate.

Pakistan's police system has been facing deficiencies in several areas, including equipment, technology, personnel, training and intelligence capability. Besides a poor public image, both police leadership rank and file appear to lack a sense of accountability to the public they are meant to serve.

The government initiated a system of decentralization reforms (2001 Local Government

System) that transferred several administrative powers from the civil bureaucracy at the district level. The government also initiated a set of police reforms in Police Order-2002, which effectively eliminated the dual control of the police that had existed since colonial times.

Moreover, the National Counter Terrorism Authority (NACTA), established in 2009, seemed to be a promising step in the direction of coordinating and integrating national counterterrorism efforts between military and police.

Lastly, the reasons for systemic culture of police abuse in Pakistan are multifaceted and will require more than modest changes in structures and practices to address. Nonetheless, governments at the federal and provincial levels can adopt measures that can change police practices and promote respect for human rights in the country.



International Laws and Pakistan

Mr Ahmer Bilal Soofi, International Law Expert

September 19, 2019

Judicial system of Pakistan comprises of three major courts, i.e., superior courts (constitutional courts), sub-ordinate courts (statutory courts) and special courts (special legislation courts). Superior courts include High Courts, Supreme Court and Federal Sharia Courts. Subordinate courts include Session Courts and Civil Courts.

As compared to other countries, Pakistan has only three posts in the Legal Division of Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Pakistan is confronting various challenges related to lawfare. Old challenges are the fundamental challenges which include, Kashmir, Siachin, Sir Creek, Durand Line Border, Law of the Sea and Indus Water Treaty. Particularly,

legal lens over Indian Illegally Occupied Kashmir needs to be projected by reviving the self-determination issue by highlighting the armed conflicts in the Valley, presence of United Nations Military Observer Group in India (UNMOGIB) and application of Geneva Convention on Laws of Occupation.

Pakistan took several steps to address the challenges but more needs to be done. Balancing corruption with economic revival and improving governance through independence of statutory bodies are the most important internal challenges faced by Pakistan. Economic revival and corruption go hand in hand. In the end, it was highlighted that the need of the hour is a responsible, stable and prosperous Pakistan.



Economy of Pakistan at Present: Challenges and Opportunities

Dr Salman Shah, Advisor to CM Punjab

September 19, 2019

Pakistan is rich in its demography and is geographically blessed. Pakistan is a viable trade route that decreases the distance and time for countries to trade their products across three regions: Central Asia, South Asia and West Asia. The geography, therefore, offers Pakistan to become the most desirable option and corridor for trans-regional trade. China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is, thus, an opportunity to revitalize the geographic relevance of Pakistan.

Moreover, Pakistan's economy is mostly dependent on agriculture and it contributes about twenty-four percent of country's GDP. This contribution can be increased, provided the agriculture sector focuses more in adopting the modern technologies and trends.

In manufacturing sector, however, our industries have not been able to diversify their value chains. The focus remains only on textile, whereas, other options are hardly explored. We need to focus on trading, designing, packaging, research development and sales and distribution so that it can be efficient and meet the needs of global markets. Key transformation areas, however, include local markets.

Pakistan should focus on establishing and enhancing its economic partnerships with regional and extra-regional states not just bilaterally but also multilaterally. With inception of CPEC, Pak-China economic ties have entered a new era. Therefore, Pakistan's policy towards friendly states should focus more on enhancing economic as well as strategic ties.



Indo-Pakistan Relations with Focus on Kashmir Issue

Sardar Masood Khan, President AJ&K

September 20, 2019

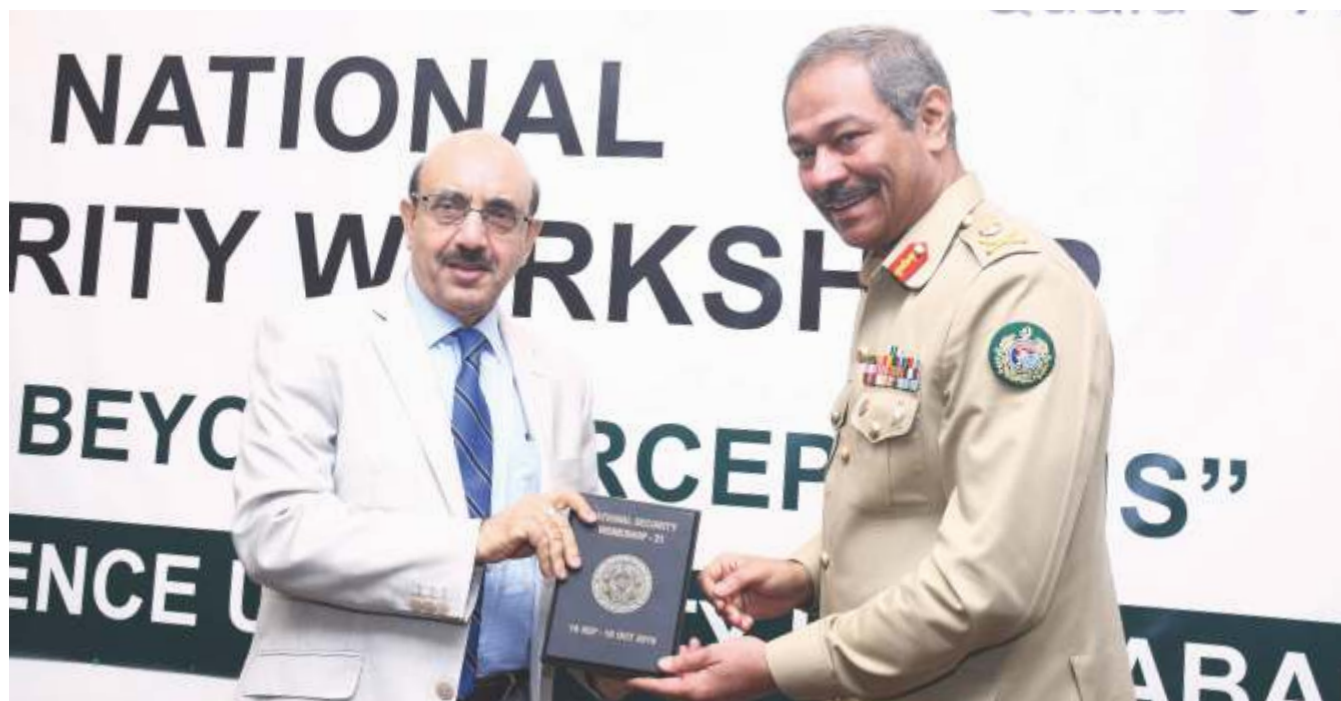
India has illegally annexed the territory and will establish illegal territories in the region. On August 5, 2019, India invaded and reoccupied the territory. The announcement that followed indicated that the land of Kashmir does not belong to the Kashmiris and Hindus will be resettling there soon. The situation in Indian Illegally Occupied Kashmir (IIOK) is horrendous. People are confined to their houses with no access to food and medication.

In 1947, the people of Jammu and Kashmir wanted to join Pakistan, but the will of the people was never given attention, thus, manipulated. The international media, civil society and human rights organizations have been highlighting the plight of the Kashmiris at all forums.

There has been a reincarnation of fascism in the name of religion. It is the responsibility of the

Security Council to come up with a resolution on Kashmir. The Council should not have waited for communication from Pakistan's Foreign Minister to hold just one informal session without producing a statement, which in any case is ineffectual and non-binding.

At present, in Kashmir, ethnic cleansing is taking place. Pakistan, therefore, needs to sharply focus on its economy as it is vital to a sustained military preparedness. It is important to re-shift our attention towards our national unity through statesmanship. In the past, bilateral talks with India have been counterproductive; therefore, Pakistan now needs to explore multilateral forums. It is now time for Pakistan to be persistent in its efforts to present its case at the UNSC, for which it should increase its diplomatic pressure and counter the growing regional asymmetric threat.



Means of Strong Federation and Inter Provincial Harmony in Pakistan

Dr Fehmida Mirza, Federal Minister for Inter Provincial Coordination
September 20, 2019

Pakistan has had three constitutions in the years 1956, 1962 and 1973. The federation of Pakistan after the 18th Amendment unfolded 97 articles of the constitution that were amended. Federal government was made stronger. However, Parliament may make laws (including laws having extra-territorial operation) and a Provincial Assembly may make laws for the province respectively. Parliament shall have exclusive power to make laws with respect to any matter in the Federal Legislative List.

Moreover, Article 142 (c) relating to Subject Matter of Provincial Laws presents that a Provincial Assembly shall, and shall not, have power to make laws with respect to any matter not enumerated in the Federal Legislative List. Article 142 (b), Concurrent Subject Matter signifies that Parliament and Provincial Assemblies shall have power to make laws with

respect to criminal law, criminal proceedings and evidence (Pakistan Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code and Evidence Act).

The contemporary challenges that are being faced by the 18th Amendment implementation process include hasty devolution without preparation, issues of capacity and competence, human resource and infrastructure, non-compliance of certain constitutional provisions at the federal and provincial levels.

For assuring strong federation and interprovincial harmony, solution lies in the implementation of all the provisions of the constitution, enhancement of collaboration, cooperation and coordination between the federation and provinces.



Endorsing Shared Security through Economic Cooperation: Potential of BRI and CPEC

H.E Yao Jing, Ambassador of China to Pakistan

September 20, 2019



The South Asian region is facing numerous challenges. Chinese view in this regard, is to ensure regional stability in terms of security and economy. China is not among South Asian countries, but the regional balance framework pushes it in this region. China is facing multi-dimensional challenges from different directions. One of the main challenges is of the US containment policy towards China in Indo-Pacific.

China has massively invested in Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) for regional cooperation. China wants to support the regional poverty and literacy to help countries in development. In Afghanistan, China has same goals and approach. It believes that no military solution is required for lasting peace in Afghanistan.

China wants all stakeholders to be engage in

peace process for political settlement of war. South Asia's strategic balance has been upset and the international community should give attention to the region more than ever before.

BRI has covered around 160 countries, still China has no intention to use it for any strategic or military purpose. The major aim which China seeks from BRI is mutual respect between all the countries and cooperation. BRI has great significance for Pakistan as well.

Although, the progress of its flagship project China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is little slow, it is quicker than the previous government, as the first Special Economic Zone (SEZ) is going to open soon. It can be said that there is a requirement of prompt actions from the Ministry of Planning Commission as China is ready to facilitate Pakistan at any level.

Potential of CPEC and Its Impact on Pakistan's Economy

Lieutenant General Muhammad Afzal, HI (M), Chairman NDMA

September 23, 2019



The current evolving security paradigm is based on economic interdependence and cooperation. This decides that the new role is ascribed to the soft dimension of security while at the same time; the hard dimensions are losing weight as the world moves to the realm of cyber security and artificial intelligence. A perspective surrounding China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) is that Pakistan has become indispensable for China due to the South China Sea issue. It provides Chinese an alternate route to access warm waters.

CPEC is bringing human and social capital, public sector reform and knowledge economy to Pakistan. For China, it is about financial integration, policy coordination, unimpeded trade and people-to-people ties. However, there have been mutual concerns regarding regional connectivity, sustained growth, private sector growth,

water security, infrastructure connectivity and industrial cooperation. One Belt One Road initiative is expected to boost China's cooperation with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries. Economic theories have established a strong link between FDI and economic growth.

CPEC has the potential to act as a catalyst and accelerate specific growth focused policies. Pakistan will have to take ownership of its development plan by diligently implementing it. Pakistan's biggest development assets are its youth and women. In order to grow, we must prepare them for the next economic revolution, which involves artificial intelligence, big data, biotech, block-chain and robotics.

Pakistan's Security Perspective: Internal and External Challenges in Pakistan

Lieutenant General Nasser Khan Janjua (Retired), HI (M)

September 23, 2019



The contemporary structure of global power politics indicates that the US and West are hegemons while China, Russia and the Muslim world are challenger. There are challenges, manifested in desire of the US to contain rise of China, prevent resurging Russia and maintain a controlled chaos in the Middle East region.

Contrary to this, China continues to assert in economic domain. Two old theories provide an answer to this. Firstly, if China operates from East and South China Sea, it cannot become a superpower. Secondly, the theory of Russia's quest for approaching warm waters puts Pakistan in fight with Russia. Thus, if both powers can be contained in their backyard, the preeminence of the US remains intact.

Additionally, if India serves as a counterweight to China and Russia, then China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) stands in their way of containing China. Nevertheless, the situation around us will carry the potential for further conflagration in the event of extra regional forces promoting regional hegemony.

Today, Pakistan is countering with a multitude of challenges including political parties gaining more regional outlook, lack of national character of political parties, struggling economy, negative relevance, institutions in continuous deficit, rising corruption, suffering agriculture, food insecurity, lack of health facilities, etc.

In this context, Pakistan ought to take following measures; do not seek situations or become party to wars, be a gateway for the world's outreach to China and Russia and vice versa, counter extremism and terrorism, try and make Afghanistan stable, start joint productions with China and Russia, become politically stable, become a credible country, invest in nationalism and forget focusing on regionalism, and most importantly, make Pakistan a 'massive economic and trade corridor'.



Hindutva Ideology in India and Its Implications on the Region

Ambassador Abdul Basit (Retired)

September 26, 2019



India claims to be a democratic, pluralist and secular state but there has been incidents, such as, Babri Mosque's demolition in 1992, military action against the Sikhs by attacking the Golden Temple in 1984 and the emergence of Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS) and Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) along with phenomenal rise of Modi's ultra nationalist politics are juxtaposed to the above-mentioned claims. India aspires to be a regional power; however, Indian belligerence is visible by means of bullying of its neighbours, Nepal's economic blockade in 2015, Indian role in the creation of Bangladesh and relations with its immediate neighbours.

According to 'Hindutva' ideology, Bharat is the land of Muslims' and Christians' birth but their holy lands are situated somewhere else; for Muslims it is Arabia and for Jesus it is Israel, so they do not have that sentimental connection with India.

This sentiment was behind the 20th century 'Shuddhi Movement' that contrary to its literal meaning of 'purification' and same emotion lies at the present 'Ghar Wapsi' movement by Hindu

organizations under Modi, who are reconverting those people. From disallowing Hindu girls to marry Muslim men, lynching of Muslims, killing of Muslims at cow slaughter to sub-human treatment to Dalits are manifestations of 'Hindutva' ideology.

It was emphasized to remember that everything has a shelf life and the same is true for BJP, with its extremist Hindu fanaticism. In India, there are over 200 million Dalits, 180 million Muslims and other ethnicities, which are represented by regional parties, play an important role at the center and states' political dispensation have now got weakened under Modi.

In a nutshell, there is a need to have consensus across the board internally over threats emanating from this Indian extremist ideology. Taking same policy steps and expecting something new would be a mistake. Pakistan must be on guards, understand challenges and act with wisdom.



Panel Discussion

Women Leadership: Charting the Course

September 30, 2019



Ms Ayla Majid

Out of 7.7 billion population of the world, women constitute 50% population and let alone in Pakistan, women constitute 49% of the population. It is extremely important to enable a conducive environment, where women can contribute to the state in economic and social welfare terms. In the context of Pakistan, several laws and bills have been passed in order to protect women rights, such as, protection against harassment, honor killing, rape, domestic abuse, etc.



Ms Farzana Yaqoob

One of the major problems faced by Pakistan in contemporary era is the misperception and negative image created about Pakistan being a slow progressing nation. Politics has got nothing to do with gender. When a person decides to choose the path of politics then he or she must be assured that there are no fixed working hours in politics and one has to be available 24/7 for the constituencies. What needs to be addressed are the taboos in the Pakistan's society.





Dr Sara Saeed Khurram

Problem in our society is that 70% lady doctors do not continue their practice after marriage; this phenomenon is commonly known as 'Doctor Bride' phenomenon. Dr Sara started consulting patients on Skype calls, thus, seeking the opportunity; she took an initiative of 'Sehat Kahani'. This community service clinic connects female doctors to the patients using telemedicine consultation. First clinic of Sehat Kahani was established in 2015, now there are 25 clinics in Pakistan with 70% women workforce.



Ms Tabinda Malik

God has created women empowered. Narrating life experiences, her journey of life was difficult with a simple job while facing difficulties in pursuing her career. She was stigmatized by various difficulties, which effects one's self-worth and integrity. The most important thing during such hiccups is to know the self-worth and self-respect.



Panel Discussion

Role of Technologies in Modern Era:

Importance of Artificial Intelligence and Cyber Security

October 2, 2019

Dr Shahid Mahmud

Chairman Interactive Group of Companies

The world is witnessing a shift in various aspects especially in technological advancements. Fourth Generation Revolution shows fusion of technologies and this contains block chain of distributed ledger technology, drones, precision medicine, digital trade and cross border data flows, autonomous and urban mobility and AI.

Future generation technologies are now an integral part of globalized era, which include AI and Robotics, Synthetic Biology and Genomics, Computational Science, Cloud and Big Data Analytics, Artificial and Augmented Reality, Nano-Technology, Tele-Everything and Tele-Everybody, the Semantic Web, Quantum Computing, Tele-Presence, Holographic, Intelligence Augmentation and Collective Intelligence, 3D/4D Printing of Materials and Drones, automated Cars (and other autonomous vehicles) and Conscious-Technology.

Pakistan's future depends the on advancement in technologies. Data is the new oil; AI is the new electricity. Elements of National Power include infrastructural capability, conversion capability, financial capital resources, external constraints, enterprise, strategy resources and physical resources technology.



Mr Bilal Qureshi

Chairman SCT Global

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is a technology that reacts to data or its environment. The types of AI include narrow artificial intelligence, ability of a computer to solve a specific kind of problem or perform a specific task, for example, self-driven cars, etc. AI is also being implemented for governance in many domains. Technologies have eventually revolutionized every facet of operation. Several major economic powers are launching long term AI strategies and initiatives like US, UK, China, Germany, Japan and the UAE.

In the past fifteen months, Canada, China, Denmark, the EU, Finland, France, India, Italy, Japan, Mexico, the Nordic-Baltic region, Singapore, South Korea, Sweden, Taiwan, the UAE, and the UK have released strategies to promote the use and advancement of AI.

There is a compelling need for Pakistan's national AI strategy. This may include the establishment of Think Tanks, subject specialists from academic-business sectors for formulating policies, incentivizing public-private partnerships, promoting hi-tech exports, knowledge houses for supporting and regulating enabling environment at universities for imparting hi-tech skills.



Pak-Afghan Relations: Future Prospects

Mr. Rahimullah Yousafzai

October 4, 2019

The bilateral relations of Pakistan and Afghanistan, despite having geographic and demographic contiguity, have been mired by misconception, trust deficit and hostility. A separate working group is formed for each of the five broader areas; politico-diplomatic, military, economic and trade, intelligence, and refugees' issues.

Pakistan needs to explicitly convey to Afghanistan that they recognize it as an independent sovereign country. Currently, the Afghan Government is openly siding with the India. However, during the 1965 and 1971 Indo-Pakistan wars, Afghanistan assured Pakistan that its Western border will not be troublesome.

The trade relations between the two countries have dropped, which have immense potential. The 1965 Transit Trade Agreement served the two countries well till 2010, when it was renegotiated.

Pakistan has cleared its border side from the militants, but safe havens still exist in Afghanistan that are used by hostile elements against Pakistan. A Strategic Partnership Agreement was offered by Pakistan to Afghanistan in 2011, which would have trained Afghanistan's military, police and administrators, but it was declined.

Pakistan has publicly stated that there is no military solution in Afghanistan, thus, advocates talks. Pakistan has undertaken several development efforts in Afghanistan, such as building of several schools and hospitals. Pakistan has offered scholarships to more than five thousand Afghan students. Pakistan has asked the Afghan Government to take measures, which allow the repatriation of Afghan refugees and act against safe havens in Afghanistan.



INLAND VISITS





VISIT - PESHAWAR (OCTOBER 1, 2019)

GOVERNOR HOUSE - KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA

The Participants visited Governor House and Mr Imran Ullah Khan presented an overview of KP Government, its role and Federally Adminstrated Tribal Area (FATA) merger. He deliberated upon the problems being faced and the achievements of the KP Government.

During interactive session, the honourable Governor KP, Shah Farman, highlighted the existing challenges vis-à-vis initiatives being taken including political representation of erstwhile FATA, status / implementation of Frontier Crimes Regulation (FCR), elimination of drug trafficking, weapon smuggling and government initiatives to prevent youth of FATA from joining terrorist organizations. At the end, souvenirs were exchanged followed by lunch and group photograph.





HEADQUARTERS 11 CORPS (OCTOBER 1, 2019)

The participants were warmly welcomed at Headquarters 11 Corps and laid wreath at Yadgar-e-Shuhda. During the briefing, it was highlighted that 11 Corps has suffered maximum casualties during the 'War on Terror'. Participants were apprised regarding prevailing security situation, threats, anti-terrorism campaign, achievements of LEAs, non-kinetic activities of 11 Corps in erstwhile FATA and steps taken to sustain the gains of kinetic operations. The participants were also briefed on important activity of border management, spill-over effect of Afghan unrest and FATA merger.

Interactive session was held with Commander 11 Corps, Lieutenant General Shaheen Mazher Mehmood, HI (M) in conducive environment followed by light refreshment.





PAKISTAN AERONAUTICAL COMPLEX, KAMRA (OCTOBER 1, 2019)

The participants visited Pakistan Aeronautical Complex (PAC), Kamra and were briefed regarding potentials, strength, significance and role being played by PAC Kamra. Furthermore, working, facilities and functioning of all factories were also highlighted in detail along with countries in collaboration, key milestones achieved and future projects. After the interactive session and group photograph, participants had a tour of different PAC facilities.





VISIT - HEAVY INDUSTRIES TAXILA (OCTOBER 3, 2019)

The delegation was welcomed and briefed by Brigadier Nadeem Iqbal about the history of Heavy Industries (HIT) and current facilities including Tank Manufacturing and Heavy Rebuild Factories. Participants were also apprised regarding the production and manufacturing facilities related to defense / commercial projects, joint ventures, research / development, information center, achievements and heavy engineering works undertaken by HIT for Pakistan Army and other law enforcement agencies.

After the briefing, interactive session was held with Chairman HIT, Lieutenant General Abdullah Dogar, HI (M). In the end, participants visited display center and tank manufacturing factories including the tank ride.





VISIT - PAKISTAN ORDNANCE FACTORIES (OCTOBER 3, 2019)

The delegation was warmly welcomed by Pakistan Ordnance Factories (POF) authorities and briefed regarding role, historical perspective of POF, its command structure, development of the factory and welfare measures. It was highlighted that POF is the largest defence industrial complex under the Ministry of Defence Production, producing conventional arms and ammunition of international standards. POF comprises of 14 ordnance factories and 3 commercial subsidiaries that manufacture commercial explosives, hunting ammunition and possesses extensive facilities for manufacture of brass, copper and aluminum ingots, extrusions and sections for non-military applications.

The interactive session was chaired by Chairman POF, Lieutenant General Sadiq Ali, HI (M), in which participant inquired about the export of weapons and ammunition, quality of ammunition, utilization of skilled labour of 'Darra Adam Khel', POF staff accommodation and research and development. After interactive session, participants visited the factory and production of weapons and ammunition.





VISIT - QUETTA

(OCTOBER 7, 2019)

CHIEF MINISTER'S SECRETARIAT - BALOCHISTAN

The delegation was warmly welcomed by Chief Minister Balochistan, Mr Jam Mir Kamal Khan and briefed about geography, demography, ethnic diversity, security situation, governance challenges and significance of Balochistan. Human security was highlighted as a major challenge. Development work of Provincial Government was also elucidated along with CPEC projects and its potentials.

During interactive session, security challenges and government's strategy, Board of Investment of Balochistan, steps to ease of doing business, trade with Iran and quality assurance of exports came under discussion. Quoting the example of RekoDik, CM Balochistan illustrated the counter-productive effects in terms of economic and international repute of this irrational deal. To address the security challenges, the Provincial Government has adopted inclusive policy to make all stakeholders involved in peace process. In the end, after the exchange of souvenirs, participants were served with lunch followed by group photograph.





HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN COMMAND (OCTOBER 7, 2019)

The delegation was warmly welcomed by Major General Dilawar Khan, Chief of Staff, Headquarters Southern Command. Participants were briefed regarding geographical/demographical dynamics of Balochistan, challenges being faced and response framework, kinetic and non-kinetic operations, internal security situation with focus on CPEC, Khushhal Balochistan Programme and welfare measures being taken by Southern Command.

Interactive session was chaired by Commander Southern Command, Lieutenant General Muhammad Waseem Ashraf, HI (M). He deliberated upon 'Kachhi Canal Project', brain drain from the province, intervention in peace from Afghanistan, divided villages at Pak-Afghan border, mineral exploration, peace talks between fararis and the government, fencing and smuggling issues. In the end, after the exchange of souvenirs, participants were served with light refreshment..





VISIT - GWADAR (OCTOBER 8, 2019)

The delegation was warmly welcomed at Pak-China Friendship Center, Gwadar. Participants were briefed by Chairman Gwadar Port, Naseer Khan Kashani, regarding strategic significance and development of Gwadar Port, its trade potentials, tax exemptions given by the government to build Gwadar Free Economic Zone, legislation for Free Economic Zone, and construction of 'Pak-China Technical Vocational Institute' at Gwadar for capacity building of locals.

During interactive session, Major General Muhammad Aamer Najam and Chairman Gwadar Port apprised about development / capacity building of locals, locals' reaction on CPEC, promotion of micro industry, water issue and security of Gwadar Port. It was highlighted that the development of local people of Gwadar is the priority as they are real owners of Gwadar. Pakistan and China are working on various projects of local capacity building and establishment of Pak-China Vocational Center is an example to quote in this regard. To resolve water issue, many projects have been proposed and two fully operational plants are currently fulfilling the basic water requirement in Gwadar. Before departure, participants also visited under construction Port facilities.





VISIT - KARACHI

(OCTOBER 9, 2019)

GOVERNOR HOUSE - SINDH

Participants of National Security Workshop were warmly received at Governor House, Sindh and briefed about the history of Governor House located at Aiwan-e-Sadar Road, Karachi. It was built in 1939 and has been the residence of pre-independence British Governors of Sindh, Governor-General of Pakistan and the President of Pakistan.

During interactive session, the honourable Governor of Sindh, Imran Ismail, highlighted the role of Pakistan during Soviet invasion in Afghanistan and its fall out, contributions of Pakistan in 'Global War on Terror', Kashmir Dispute, governance issues of Sindh and efforts made by the government to address these issues. Topics like 'Sehat Insaf Cards', measures to stop sea expansion towards land, mismanagement of rainy water, garbage issue in Karachi and initiatives for development of mega city Karachi also came under discussion. In the end, participants visited historical galleries of Governor House.





CHIEF MINISTER'S SECRETARIAT - SINDH (OCTOBER 9, 2019)

During the visit to Chief Minister's Secretariat Sindh, participants were briefed about the matters related to security, development and initiatives by the Sindh Government. Inspector General Sindh Police, Dr Kaleem Imam enlightened the audience about law and order situation, Police Reforms, deployment of Pakistan Rangers and conferment of powers under Article 147, revamping criminal justice system and legislative efforts. Moreover, participants were also briefed regarding growth and development of Sindh, improvements in business environment, institutional reforms in education, progress in health sector, poverty reduction, climate change, accelerated action plan, water and sanitation projects, feasibility studies, solid waste management and Thar Coal Project.





HEADQUARTERS PAKISTAN RANGERS - SINDH (OCTOBER 9, 2019)

The delegation was warmly welcomed and briefed regarding the role, organizational structure and services of Pakistan Rangers (Sindh). The interactive session was chaired by Major General Omar Ahmed Bokhari, Director General Pakistan Rangers (Sindh). Questions were asked regarding security situation of interior Sindh, political response on Rangers' performance, drug trafficking, water tank mafia and perception of violence. At the end, mementos were exchanged followed by light refreshment and group photograph.





PAKISTAN NAVAL DOCKYARD (OCTOBER 9, 2019)

During the visit to Pakistan Naval Dockyard, the delegation was briefed by Commodore Rab Nawaz about composition / formations, tasks, areas of responsibility and significance of Pakistan Navy (PN) in modern era with special focus on regional environment. The growing role of PN in the pretext of OBOR in general and CPEC in particular and significance of PN Dockyard were also highlighted.

During the interactive session, Vice Admiral Fayyaz Gillani, HI (M), Commander Coast, Vice Admiral Asif Khaliq, HI (M), Commander Pakistan Fleet, and Rear Admiral Adnan Khaliq, SI (M), Commander Logistics, apprised the participants regarding tracking of vessels, initiatives for coastal community, facilities provided on small islands, joint exercises, maritime security, economic zone and indigenization of naval weapons / ships. PN is also focusing on community development by running schools, cadet colleges, hospitals and welfare programmes for residents of coastal areas of Gwadar and Ormara. After the session, participants visited ships / submarine and were also apprised regarding their operations, and enjoyed the boat ride as well.





HEADQUARTERS PAKISTAN COAST GUARDS (OCTOBER 9, 2019)

The delegation was warmly welcomed and briefed regarding role, organization, operational activities, historical perspective and area of responsibility of Pakistan Coast Guards (PCG). It was highlighted that PCG is dedicated for riverine operations, such as conducting anti-narcotics missions, anti-human trafficking, illegal immigration through coastal areas and anti-smuggling. PCG takes responsibility of policing role by preventing all sort of criminal activities in the coastal areas and works under the Ministry of Interior for enforcing the constitutional law.

Interactive session was chaired by Director General Pakistan Coast Guard, Brigadier Sajjad Sikandar Ranjah, in which questions were asked regarding demolition of recovered smuggled items, lady's recruitment in PCG and coastal tourism potentials.





VISIT – LAHORE (OCTOBER 10, 2019)

GOVERNOR HOUSE - PUNJAB

The participants were warmly received at Governor House by Protocol Staff. Director General ISSRA, Major General Asif Ali, HI (M) gave an overview of the national security workshop and thanked Governor Punjab, Muhammad Sarwar, for hosting the delegation.

During interaction with participants, Governor Punjab marked education and economy as fundamental priorities of the government followed by devolution of power to local bodies, police reforms, clean drinking water, health, and inter provincial harmony. Absence of national education curriculum is the biggest dilemma of the country. Federal and provincial governments are trying to adopt a mechanism in order to adopt a national curriculum. Local government ensures devolution of democratic fruits up to the grass root level. In the end, participants visited various galleries of Governor House.

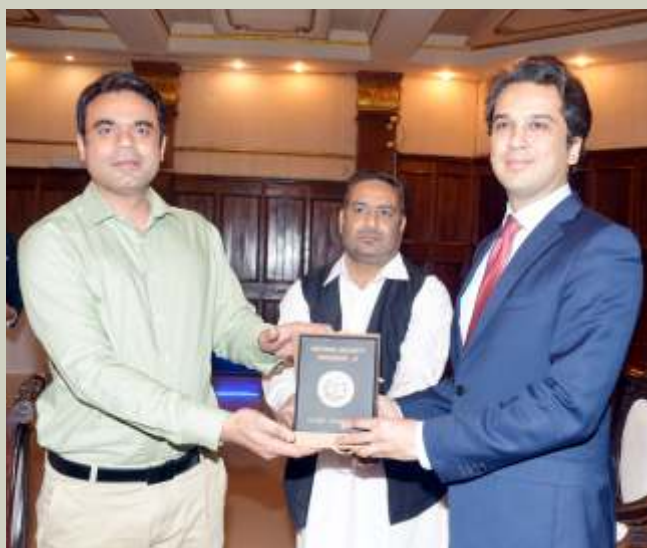




CHIEF MINISTER'S SECRETARIAT - PUNJAB (OCTOBER 11, 2019)

During visit to the Chief Minister's Secretariat Punjab, participants were briefed by Provincial Minister of Finance, Makhdoom Hashim Jawan Bakht, regarding Punjab Growth Strategy-2023, regional equalization, reforms agenda of doing business and focus on human development in fields of social, infrastructure production as well as service sectors. Additional Chief Secretary (Home) briefed the participants regarding law and order situation in Punjab, criminal justice system, provincial security apparatus, and Pakistan's ranking in rule of law and progress under National Action Plan (NAP). In addition, health, agriculture, education and social sector reforms were also highlighted. In the end, after the exchange of souvenirs, participants were served with lunch.





**WAPDA HOUSE, LAHORE
(OCTOBER 11, 2019)**

During visit to WAPDA House, Lieutenant General Muzammil Hussain (Retired), HI (M), Chairman WAPDA briefed the delegation regarding agricultural / scientific / technological revolution, water economy, hydro politics / engineering, water wars, annual surface water availability, availability of river water and storage capacity of dams. Participants were also apprised regarding challenges being faced by WAPDA as well as various other projects including Kachhi Kanal Project, Neelum-Jhelum Hydropower Plant, Tarbela 4th Extension Hydropower Project and Golen Gol Hydropower Project. Future projects were also highlighted including Short Term - 2025, Medium Term - 2030 and Long Term - 2050 projects. In the end, souvenirs were exchanged followed by light refreshment and group photograph.





LAHORE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES (OCTOBER 10, 2019)

During the visit, participants were briefed regarding Lahore Chamber of Commerce and Industries (LCCI) organizational structure, conduct of trainings / workshops for delegations, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), functioning / role of LCCI in policy making, challenges being faced including economic challenges, ease of doing business, withholding tax issues, devaluation and high interest rate. Recommendations were proffered to increase business activity through one window operation, tax exemptions, incentive-based legislation and promotion of cooperate / entrepreneurship culture.

During interactive session, representative of LCCI elucidated regarding harassment of tax net, industrial development, long terms plans of government, problems in implementation and disconnection with government.





EXERCISE PAKISTAN PAINDABAD

The exercise under an overall theme of “Pakistan Painsdabad” has been an integral part of National Security Workshop at NDU. Previously, it was called “Qaoumi Salamti” then the title was changed to Pakistan Painsdabad in NSW-14. The main objective of the exercise is to agitate the minds of the participants on the most pressing challenge of that time and encourage them to discuss, crystallize and present their analysis and recommendations. Previous National Security Workshops, for instance have focused on “Water Security” in South Asia with particular reference to Pakistan (NSW-15), Vision 2025 (NSW-16), National Security Policy (NSW-17). NSW-18 focused on preparation of foreign and internal policies with particular emphasis on human security. During NSW-19, the Exercise analysed various aspects of National Action Plan and suggested measures for course correction. The exercise “Pakistan Painsdabad” for NSW-20 was carried out within an overarching theme of Social Reforms.

The theme for NSW-21 was “Pakistan @100” based on what will Pakistan be like when it turns 100 years old in 2047. The participants were encouraged to analyse the current situation and recommend policy options to accelerate and sustain Pakistan's growth and boost prosperity for all. For the exercise, the participants were formed in to nine syndicates each comprising specialists, technocrats, professionals and politicians. Each syndicate was required to present an analysis and practical and doable recommendations based on following themes:

1. Improvement in External Environment (Pakistan's International Standing and Image)
2. Internal Security and Stability
3. Equitable Socio-Economic Development
4. Good Governance in all Sectors and Institutions



5. Social Security
6. Water Security and Climate Change
7. Food Security
8. Exploitation of Mineral and Maritime Resources
9. Energy and Communication Sector Development

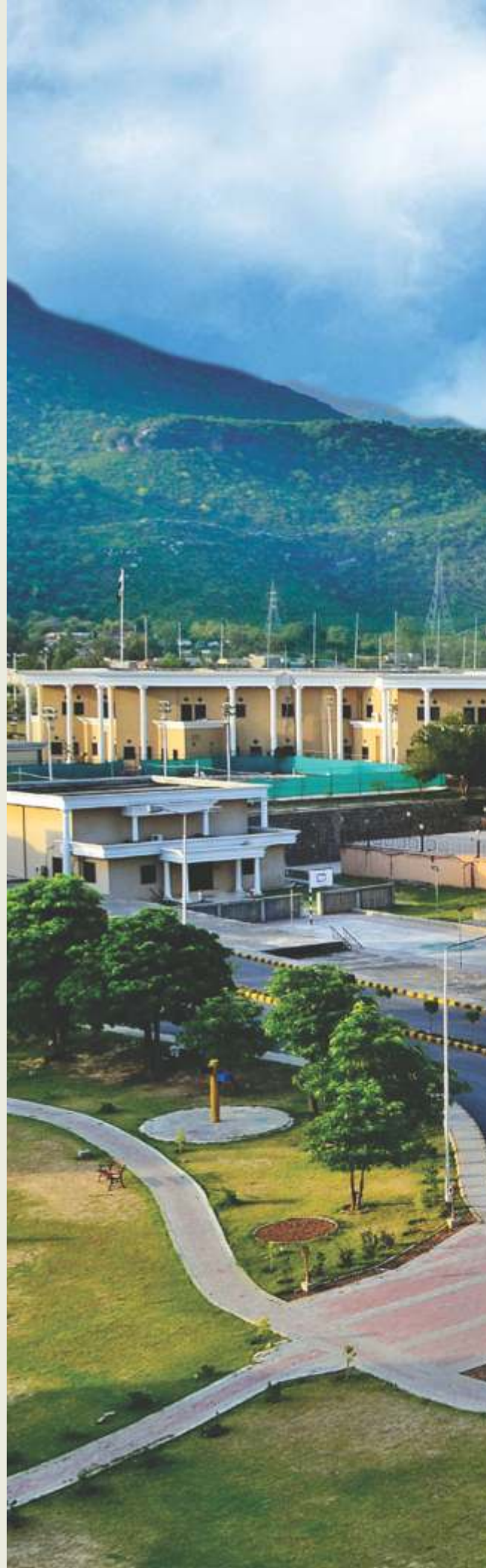
Each of the above themes was interrelated and still distinct in their respective domains. The participants devoted many hours discussing the particular themes assigned to each group. The discussions were lively but productive, sometimes contentious but tolerant, substantive but divergent. The outcome was an analysis of issues at hand based on ground realities and recommendations, some of which could be implemented, while, others threw up more challenges for their implementation.

On the day of closing ceremony, three members from different groups presented their topics in a comprehensive manner inclusive of deliberations from all the working groups.

Moreover, it was told that the policies change with every government and lack of consistency in policies create hurdles in business development. Besides lack of investment security and unnecessary processes are forbidding the investment in the country despite of huge potential. Regarding plans of the government, there are hurdles in processing that are imposed by the government, hence, there is a need to upgrade economic and investment policies.



CLOSING CEREMONY





Address by President of Islamic Republic of Pakistan

DR ARIF ALVI

October 18, 2019

Being members of the Legislative body of Pakistan, it requires two skill sets; (i) being able to communicate with the people and (ii) to be able to identify what change is necessary to solve the problems of the people. This reminds me of Hazrat Usman (RA), who during his Friday sermon would focus more on communicating with the people to understand their problems. This is a key factor in governance to identify the problems, learn from your past mistakes and look towards the future. Pakistan is at a stage where it is not strategizing for the future but trying to overcome the existing problems. I would like to thank all the participants for taking out time to attend this workshop and identify problems and their solutions. The participants worked hard in identifying national security issues which was depicted by the presentation given by the participants. I am sure that the participants deliberated upon issues of national security like food security, water scarcity, economy and energy shortages.

The participants must have also deliberated on issues of cyber security. In the times to come the wars will be waged by machines that man has built. We have witnessed such attacks in the past, such as Stuxnet attack on Iran's nuclear program. In this attack the Stuxnet virus altered the speed of centrifuges in Iran's nuclear facility and damaged them. Cyber-attacks and information warfare are prevailing today, as witnessed in the US elections. States rely on use of propaganda to alter the outcomes of elections. The use of propaganda was also witnessed in the recent Indian elections, where 80% of the news circulating on WhatsApp was fake. Therefore, we need to identify these new threats to secure ourselves in the future. Nietzsche once said, "that which does not kill us, makes us stronger," similarly, Winston Churchill said "never let a good crisis go to waste," hence, we need to learn from our mistakes and be prepared for future threats.

I read a book in 1970s, 'Megatrends' by John Naisbitt, in it he says that smart individuals discern patterns and predict the future. Those nations are well equipped to deal with a crisis, who are able to identify it beforehand. We identified the energy crises at a later stage and that is why we panicked and adopted short-term remedies like Independent Power Producers (IPPs). We in desperation established IPPs and then realized that there is a problem with the transmission lines. Hence, we need to identify national crises beforehand and it remains pertinent to build national consensus on it, that it is a crisis. Then we need to ring fence it, keep it separate from other superfluous issues. Sometimes, we overlap two distinct issues which are mutually exclusive. We need to focus on issues on their own merits and demerits.

Our religion, Islam, preaches equality and justice as the essence of Islam. We need to build on these ideals, they appeal to the entire of humanity. Once we have achieved these ideals, they will become internationalized. Hazrat Abu Bakr (RA) preached equality and justice in Medina through example of his own conduct with the people. These ideals were internationalized when Hazrat Amr bin Aas conquered Alexandria and it was complained to him by a pagan that a religious statue was damaged by a Muslim. Hazrat Amr bin Aas inquired that did this damage occur during the war or after it. Then he explained that if it happened during the war then I am not responsible for it, but if it happened after the war, then I am responsible because it happened under my reign and I will accept the punishment. The practice of such great ideals internationalized them. That is why; this government is trying to reach the ideals of Islam and envisions emulating the state of Medina. If we reach these ideals, they will soon be internationalized because of their appeal to the entire humanity. Therefore, Prime Minister Imran Khan during his speech at the United Nations General Assembly session highlighted these ideals.

Pakistan is a rising power in the region and that is why India views it as a threat. Therefore, we need to have the capability to discern the future trends and act accordingly. This is like a war game, to anticipate the

moves of your adversary and take appropriate measures. At the moment there are two indeterminate factors (i) what will happen in Kashmir when the curfew lifts? And (ii) how will the Muslims and other minorities of India react? In Indian Illegally Occupied Kashmir (IIOK), let us not forget the misery that they have been subjected to, and a backlash will happen. Their reaction after the curfew is lifted will be a major factor in determining the outcome of the Kashmir Dispute. Also, how other minorities like the Sikhs in India react, is also a major determining factor. We need to incorporate these happenings into our future vision. The Muslims in India have been cornered to their backs against the wall, they have nothing to lose. When you have nothing to lose, a person will take severe actions. Pakistan in its war against terrorism undertook rehabilitation programs in Swat so the people do not feel pushed against the wall. Pakistan has learnt its lessons well, but India remains to learn this lesson. Pakistan has gone through this vicious cycle which stretches over four decades that polarization leads to self-destruction. India has not learnt this lesson and is on the beginning of this vicious cycle. Modi in India, pursuing the Hindutva ideology has set India on the path of destruction. In the coming days, the Indian Supreme Court is about to give its ruling on Ayodhya Temple case. It is being speculated that the Indian Supreme Court is tilted towards the Modi government. While all this happens in India, Pakistan is on a positive trajectory. Our foreign policy has built a soft image of Pakistan in the eyes of the rest of the world. Pakistan is on a path towards betterment, we need to think right and move ahead. Improving Pakistan's economy remains an imperative. We need to be able to meet the needs of the people.

Lastly, Pakistan needs to strengthen the contract (constitution) of the state with the people. The nation does not only entail the leaders or the Army, the nation is the amalgamation of its entire people. We need to become a cohesive nation and equipped with power of intellect, we will rise to glory.









Closing Address

Acting President NDU, Maj Gen Asif Ali, HI(M)

October 18, 2019

National Security Workshop – 21 was attended by the senior leadership comprising all segments of society including honourable members of parliament, representing federation and all the federating units, the government officials and the prominent individuals from civil society.

During the last five weeks, commencing September 16, 2019, the National Defence University tried to provide an enabling environment to the participants of the Workshop to discuss statecraft, the processes involved in formulation of national security and other policies at the national level, the focus of our the deliberations was to brain-storm and crystallize and enhance understanding of various challenges to national security confronting Pakistan. During the Workshop, the discussions remained focused on the identification of Pakistan's national interests and determining the way forward to promote and pursue national interests.

It would be an honour for me to put it on record that the interest and intellect displayed by the participants and the quality of their contributions were indeed par excellence. I feel confident that we were able to achieve the objective of preparing and honing the skills of our strategic leadership. I do hope that the participants leave this institution with satisfaction of a better understanding of critical issues and imperatives of comprehensive national security.

I hope National Defence University came up to your expectations and was able to provide you the promised conducive environment, both academically and administratively. On this occasion, I would also like to thank the Government, the Chairman Senate, the Speaker National Assembly and the Speakers of provincial legislative assemblies of all the federating units for making their members available. I am also thankful to the Services Chiefs and the Heads of Provincial Governments, Govt Departments and Govt Organizations for sparing their nominated participants and hosting the Workshop.

Finally let me also share with you, that it is only through months of painstaking deliberations that such arduous exercise becomes reality, and for that I would like to compliment Ambassador Riaz Khokhar and ISSRA Faculty & Staff for their sustained efforts they put in to make the Workshop a success. In the end, I would like to congratulate all of you for successfully becoming part of the elite group of alumni of this University.

Exercise Pakistan Paindabad - Presentations





PICTURE GALLERY















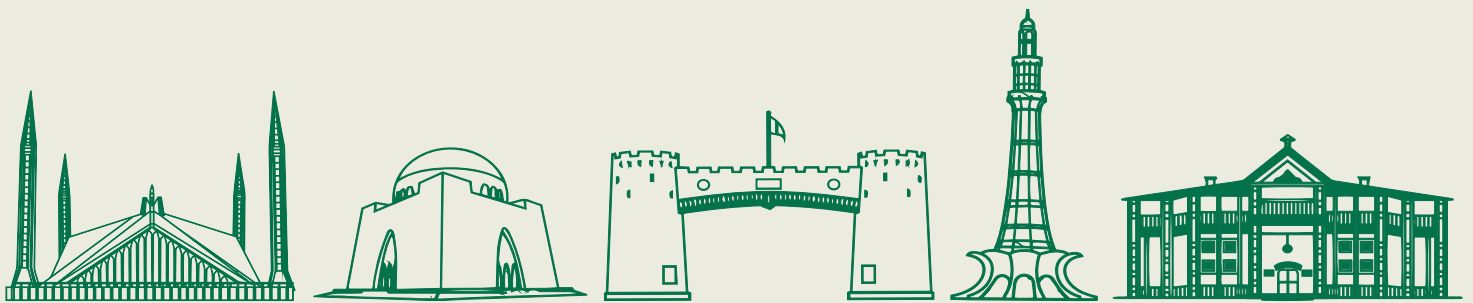












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