



POST WORKSHOP REPORT

NATIONAL SECURITY WORKSHOP - 23

18 October – 19 November 2021



INSTITUTE FOR STRATEGIC STUDIES, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS (ISSRA)
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Brigadier Muhammad Tariq Niaz

Director, Keystone Capstone and Pinnacle Programmes Branch

REPORT COMPILED BY

Research & Publication Branch

EDITED BY

Colonel Qamran Subhani & Research Team

Keystone Capstone and Pinnacle Programmes Branch

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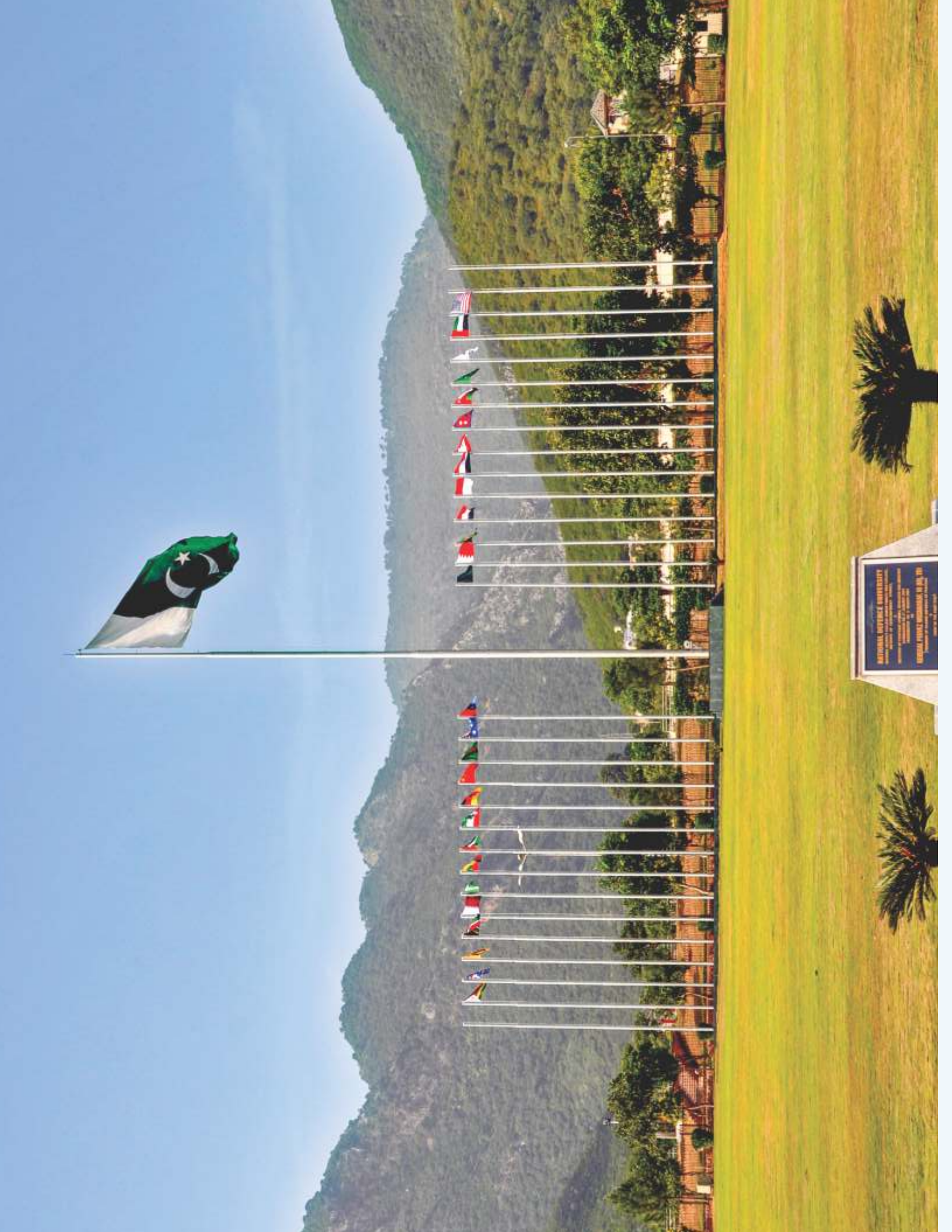
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NATIONAL SECURITY WORKSHOP - 23

“LOOKING BEYOND PERCEPTIONS”





NATIONAL DEFENCE UNIVERSITY
Established by the Government of Pakistan
in 1974
Headquarters of the Ministry of Defence
Islamabad, Pakistan
General Purpose: To provide a high level of education and training to the officers and personnel of the Pakistan Armed Forces and to the officers and personnel of the foreign armed forces who are attached to the Pakistan Armed Forces.



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INTRODUCTION

The National Security Workshop (NSW) provides a platform to the participants from various segments of society to comprehend, analyze and discuss the dynamics of National Security of Pakistan. NSW-23 was held under the overarching theme “Looking Beyond Perceptions” from 18 October -19 November 2021. The broad objective of NSW is to provide a platform to senior civilian and military leadership including the representatives from civil society to debate and discuss the 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, understanding across official spectrum and promotes interprovincial harmony. National Security Workshops, being held since 2003, are an annual feature at Institute for Strategic Studies, Research and Analysis (ISSRA) and have a total of 1,295 Alumni.

The scope of the NSW-23 was to study the transforming global order, evolving dimensions of international, regional and domestic environment and their impact on the security of Pakistan. The programme was structured to bring an understanding of the intrinsic and environmental driven challenges and opportunities; analysis of policy options to deal with challenges and capitalize on the opportunities. During its five-week duration, the participants were exposed to discussions on important issues and visits to the provincial capitals and other civil and military institutions/ installations. The participants also interacted with Governors, Chief Ministers and Heads of State Institutions to gain first-



hand knowledge of structural and organizational aspects. In last one week, the participants undertook an exercise “Pakistan Paindabad” to deliberate on:-

- a. Pakistan's Strategic Choices in Emerging Global Environment.
- b. Pakistan: A Partner in Peace, Not Conflict.
- c. Pakistan's Economic Challenges and Way Forward.
- d. Pakistan's Shift from Geo-Strategy to Geo-Economics.
- e. Afghanistan's Evolving Situation: Challenges and Way Forward for Pakistan.

The workshop was successfully conducted due to the full support and efforts of all the branches of ISSRA and NDU under the supervision of Director General ISSRA, Major General Ehsan Mehmood Khan, HI (M). The patronage of Lieutenant General Muhammad Saeed, HI (M), President NDU throughout the workshop was valuable. One would remiss not to acknowledge the efforts of all members of ISSRA Research Community in recording and preparing the proceedings of the workshop.



INAUGURAL SESSION

October 18, 2021







Lieutenant General Muhammad Saeed, HI (M)

President

National Defence University

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

PRESIDENT NDU

President NDU, Lt Gen Muhammad Saeed, HI (M) congratulated the participants on their selection for National Security Workshop and welcomed them at National Defence University. It is matter of immense pleasure to have participants from diverse backgrounds, endowed with rich experience who are likely to contribute constructively towards national security discourse.

National Security is set of fundamental state of affairs required for survival of the state, conducive for national development as well as a continuous process for achieving these conditions and then maintaining those despite all challenges. In the contemporary world of transitions, the technological advancements and global developments are certainly impacting the very nature of security, therefore, the concept of security is constantly evolving.

The workshop is structured in a manner that it provides the participants empirical understanding of security related issues, fosters policy related improvement and provides an opportunity to interact directly with the experts and practitioners. Guest Speakers in this workshop set the stage but the real value emerges from interactive sessions which follow the talk. At the end you will have exercise “Pakistan Paindabad” with an aim to encourage introspection leading to critical analysis of the most significant issues pertaining to the national security and policy recommendations. Moreover, the friendship and associations formed here will last forever and you will enjoy your stay at NDU.



Major General Ehsan Mehmood Khan, HI (M), Ph.D.

Director General ISSRA

National Defence University

WELCOME REMARKS

DG ISSRA

Maj Gen Ehsan Mehmood Khan, HI (M) DG ISSRA, thanked the participants for joining twenty-third National Security Workshop and welcomed them to NDU. NDU is a leading institute on national security issues and has different wings including Faculty of Contemporary Studies (FCS), Faculty of Strategic Studies (FSS) and ISSRA etc that are dedicated to address various facets of national security.

ISSRA, is a research institute and a national security think tank. It conducts research on a wide range of topics related to comprehensive national security and collaborates with different institutions across the globe for research and dissemination of knowledge. It also conducts seminars, roundtable conferences and workshops on topics significant to Pakistan's National Security.

The focus of this workshop is to acquaint the participants with the statecraft and the processes involved in understanding the contemporary pursuits. Interaction at this platform involves formal talks, discussions and interactions. In the end, he hoped that the following weeks would yield fruitful discussions and lead to a lasting affiliation of participants with NDU.

Emerging Global Order: Impact on the Region & Pakistan and Future of US – China Relations

General Zubair Mahmood Hayat (Retired), NI (M)

October 18, 2021

As the world order evolves, the world undergoes various transitions over the period of time and the human beings also evolve alongside. A shift of focus from Atlantic to Pacific region is an example of this change in world order. Most of the factors like demography, technology and human life are shifting from West to East. This validates the thought that the power remains dispersed but, the world is now confronted with new domains of power, one is cyber and the second is space. The one who controls the cyber and space will control the world. This exhibits the decisive dominance of technology in emerging world order.

In current strategic environment four elements play an important role. One of them is constant i.e. the United States. The other three elements that define today's environment are some variables. One is China, second technology and third is Islam. The interplay of these four elements will define the emerging environment. It can rightly be said that changing global

environment and the US-China relationship have a great impact on Pakistan. Furthermore, for emerging world order, the new eco-system is 'Data'. Data is new gold whereas by giving away data, one is giving away the sovereignty. Artificial intelligence is the new reality. Drones and robots will be defining the future rather than humans.

It is important for Pakistan to protect its frontiers including data, the sovereignty and be more technologically advanced. There is an essence to realize that we are zipper of the civilizations, geography and history. We have to handle the game being played at the world stage to enhance our strategic space despite all the challenges.



Comprehensive National Security: A Conceptual Perspective

Major General Ehsan Mehmood Khan, HI (M), PhD, DG ISSRA

October 20, 2021

The concept of national security has evolved from traditional to comprehensive national security. There is no single definition of national security; broadly, it can be defined as the freedom from foreign dictation and a state's ability to maintain the unique identity. Security comes from sense of insecurity which emanates from the fear of war. National security has multiple facets including cyber security, global security, human security and state security. The concept of national security includes national power, which is the sum of all powers available to a nation to achieve its desired objectives. It is both means and an end which cannot be measured in absolute terms. Power can be divided into hard, soft and smart power. National determinants of power include population, geography, natural resources, leadership and economy.

In addition, the national security strategy of the US is called the 'Grand Strategy'; it is divided into the strategic and operational levels. It is formed through the 5P model, which consists of

Purpose, Principle, Process, People and Performance. All grand strategies are considered as survival plans of states and have long term objectives. Although, security policy aims to ensure security and prosperity while enhancing its global influence, the national security planning process starts to promote national interests.

Furthermore, Islamabad Security Dialogue identified eight significant challenges posing a threat to Pakistan's national security. The power competition between China and the US, gross violations of international laws and norms by India, the precarious peace situation in Afghanistan, Iran's international isolation, the COVID-19 pandemic, an obsolete system of governance, political instability and the advent of modern technologies and artificial intelligence. Given the various facets of security, Pakistan should modernize its economy based on technology to achieve long-term objectives.



Foreign Policy of Pakistan: Challenges and Prospects

Ambassador Riaz Khokhar (Retired)

October 20, 2021



The foreign policy depends on two important pillars; the internal policies of a country and external environment around the country that includes regional and global environment. Currently, Pakistan is confronting numerous problems ranging from climate change to environmental degradation, from population explosion to the water crisis and from economy to political instability.

The first foreign policy challenge is the relationship or lack of relationship with India. The Indians have not accepted the independence of Pakistan, they consider it partition since they are of the view that it was the dissection of Motherland India. Kashmir, Siachen Glacier, Sir Creek and maritime disputes are the major disputes. The second challenge facing Pakistan is Afghanistan. Pakistan has mixed relations with Afghanistan since 1947. US withdrawal from Afghanistan has implications as Afghan soil has been used to target Pakistan. Peace and stability in Pakistan is linked with the peace and stability of Afghanistan. Although, the prospects of peace

and stability in Afghanistan look weak at the moment the efforts made by Moscow and China will lead to some good result. The third challenge is Pakistan's relationship with the US. The nature of relations between both countries is transactional. The fourth challenge is Pakistan's relations with the Islamic world. From 1950s to 1990s Pakistan has enjoyed deep relations with Saudi Arabia, Qatar and UAE, however, the situation is different at present.

Moreover, Pakistan's relations with Russia have improved greatly but there are limits as Russia is a great friend and is one of the biggest arms suppliers of India, therefore, has economic interests in India. China is a reliable friend and supporter of Pakistan. These relations are economically, politically and strategically significant for both the nations.



From Exclusion to Inclusion: An Overview of Policy Issues for Persons With Disabilities in Pakistan

Mr Shabbir Awan, RA ISSRA

October 21, 2021



Human security and persons with disabilities (PWDs) are deeply connected with each other. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), 10 to 15% of the world population consists of PWDs. In context of Pakistan, the census of 2017 had reported 0.48% population of PWDs in Pakistan. However, the PWDs are the most marginalized and the largest uncounded group in Pakistan.

The first legal document about PWDs in Pakistan was the Disabled Persons (employment and rehabilitation) Ordinance 1981, and the ICT Rights for Persons with Disabilities Act 2020 is the latest in the series. Pakistan signed the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) in 2008 and ratified it in 2011. After the 18th constitutional amendment, the provinces have started formulating their policies for PWDs.

The data on PWDs is still incomplete and outdated. In terms of technological advancement, PWDs have been discriminated as they

have limited access to the technological instruments. The division of responsibilities among the government departments and regulatory bodies makes it challenging to implement and enforce laws and policies. In addition, the special education and social welfare departments are responsible for providing relief and facilities to PWDs, but as an oxymoron, these departments lack skills and expertise. The unavailability of Urdu language screen readers in Pakistan makes it difficult for people with blindness to access literature and books.

Above all, there is requirement of a paradigm shift from a 'charity or 'medical-based approach' to a 'rights-based approach' towards PWDs. There should be a development of an eco-system for access and inclusion, bringing effective enforcement and monitoring mechanisms. Policies related to PWDs should have their inputs in all stages: formulation, implementation and monitoring.



Police Reforms and Capacity Building of LEAs

Dr Shoaib Suddle, Ex IGP

October 21, 2021

The transitory role of governance, functioning of Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) by reforming the policing system is standard in the world's governance systems. In Pakistan, the policing system has witnessed transitions. Initially, the police was introduced for law enforcement and public governance to reinforce the commitment of the public and government towards the rule of law in the country. Police reforms have become a priority for strengthening institutional governance and human security.

The legacy of police reforms dates back to the revolt against British rule in the Indian Subcontinent. The overarching philosophy of colonial police was meant 'to suppress the people rather serve' and not as politically neutral outfit for fair and just law enforcement. Pakistan inherited the same police system modelled on the pattern of the Royal Irish Constabulary (1861). It was part of the British colonial rule, which incorporated a dual authority system over the police. New initiatives were planned to bring reforms in the police system through some necessary steps like improving law and order

and de-politicization of institutions, Focal Group on Reforms 1999, Think Tank to examine progress and decentralized reforms through local government system.

The police reform efforts were to create a police service that should be operationally neutral, organizationally autonomous, professionally efficient, public-friendly and accountable. Therefore, the Colonial Police Act 1861 was substituted by the new reform-oriented Police Order 2002, which effectively eliminated the dual control of the police. Some of the suggested reforms to tackle overarching challenges can begin by implementing the Model Police Act 2018, ensuring and monitoring neutrality, adopting good international practices, a practical and integrated response approach, accountability and establishing the independent directorate.

For comprehensive police reforms, there is a need to strengthen democratic governance, the relations between the Federation and Provinces vis-à-vis internal security responsibilities and coordination at national level.



History, Geography & Strategic Significance of Gilgit Baltistan

Major General Ehsan Mehmood Khan, HI (M), PhD, DG ISSRA

October 21, 2021

Gilgit-Baltistan (GB) is the land of gigantic mountain watersheds within Pakistan, the longest glaciers outside the Polar Regions, unique geography, culture, anthropology and demography, unique history, religious transition, evolution of society with the mightiest mountains, glaciers and ranges. It is called roof of the world, the dreamland of mountaineers, the wonderland of Asia, the fulcrum of Asia, the water tank of Pakistan and a window into China with immense strategic significance.

GB has an area of 72,971 km² with its population around 1.5 million including three administrative divisions, ten districts, twenty-seven tehsils and sub-divisions and 706 villages. On a geographic note, GB is the part of mountainous crescent. There is a point where the three highest of the mountainous ranges of the world join. GB takes the form of an asymmetrical bowl built by towering mountains. Thus, GB is connected within and with adjoining regions through high mountain passes; about 70% of these passes cross

over glaciers.

Three activities that have shaped human societies, including cultures and economies are; war, trade and religious preaching. GB cannot be excluded from that. The history of the region can be divided into four chronological phases. Ancient era, Before Christ era (7th century), arrival of Islam and local rule (8th - 18th Century), Sikh and Dogra rule (March 1846 - June 1952) and post-liberation period (1947 till to date).

GB shares border with Afghanistan, China and India. The proximity of China and Central Asia lends its significance and, as a transit economy, the role in CPEC, hydropower potential and national security significance as a whole. It is located between Xinjiang, Central Asia, Wakhan Corridor, Chitral, Malakand Division, Hazara, Azad J&K, Laddakh region of IIOJ&K and Aksai Chin and Tibet are distant neighbours of GB. It is also home to abundant natural resources.



Pakistan: A Partner in Peace, Not Conflict

Dr Moeed W. Yusuf, NSA

October 22, 2021



Pakistan has harped on its geo-strategic location situated on the crossroads of Central Asia, South Asia and the Middle East. The country's leadership has made a conscious decision that Pakistan a geo-strategic pivot state, seeks geo-economic connectivity and partnership vis-à-vis its location. The global strategic environment is marked by Great Power Competition (GPC) that has three primary nodes.

Asia-Pacific being the battle ground of GPC, the Middle East where almost all the world powers are involved; the US, Russia or China, and Iran is the eastern most border of this node - Pakistan's western neighbour. Moreover, GPC has been in focus within Central Asian Republics (CARs) as regional and extra-regional countries. Moreover, the southern most part of CARs is Afghanistan, Pakistan's northwest neighbour.

In addition, Pakistan is the only country that is situated right at the center of these three GPC nodes. Therefore, peace within the country and

outside is necessary and cannot be achieved unless Pakistan balances its position, decides points of engagement with the powers, assesses and then capitalizes on opportunities for its progress and prosperity. Amidst such GPC, neutrality cannot be achieved; China is so close to Pakistan and can accrue more significant dividends to the country conveniently than the power away, the US.

There is a need to convey to the world firmly that Pakistan will no longer be part of any war nor participate in camp politics and is open to economic connectivity via trade partnerships. Currently, Pakistan has excellent bilateral relations with China and opening avenues with Russia gradually. Pondering the opportunities prudently, and emphasizing geo-economic partnerships with powers of the day while drawing red lines would ensure Pakistan's progress and security.



Current Situation in Afghanistan: Impact on the Region & Way Forward for Pakistan

Ambassador Syed Abrar Hussain (Retired)

October 22, 2021

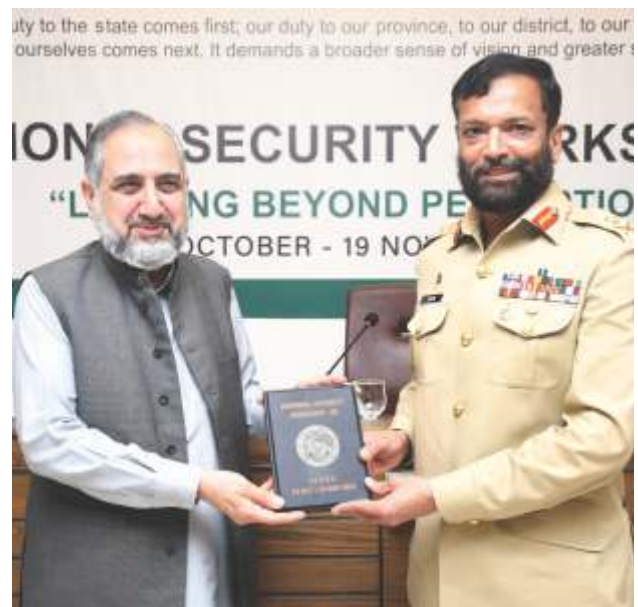


The Taliban's new government challenges are political, economic and social issues. The situation in Kabul is based on historical reappraisal. Pakistan and Afghanistan share the longest border, yet relations between both countries are strained. The Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan in 1979 that resulted in disintegration of the USSR due to the alliance of Mujahedeen with the West and the Gulf countries. Mujahedeen war has also been the part of history with the establishment of the Taliban Rule in 1995-96 with a conservative interpretation of Islam and inflexible actions. After 9/11, the US attacked Afghanistan and forcefully overthrew the government.

From the beginning, the Taliban demanded direct talks with the US, whereas the latter did not agree until 2019, and when they did, it was from a weak position. That was showcased in the Doha Agreement in February 2020. However, implementing the second part of the agreement,

the intra-Afghan dialogue, took a year and a half. Ashraf Ghani was blamed for the failure of those talks. The US is involved in Central Asia not only for strategic reasons but also to diversify its oil and gas resources and prevent strategic inroads from those who do not share its values. That means limiting the influence of Russia, China, and possibly Iran and keeping an eye on Iran and Pakistan.

The Taliban are dealing with various restrictions imposed during their previous regime, which many of their hardliners still espouse for continuation. However, the world will not recognize them unless they soften their rhetoric. Pakistan will continue to extend economic and humanitarian assistance to the Afghan people. Taliban government in Afghanistan is an opportunity for Pakistan and that we should not recognize it too quickly, but at the same time, we should not be too late.



Strategic Stability in South Asia

Lieutenant General Khalid Ahmed Kidwai (Retired), NI, HI, HI (M)

October 25, 2021

The global shifts in international environment witnessed redistribution of power and alignments. There started the demise of the unipolar moment, where multi-polarity is on rise clubbed with the phenomenal rise of China. In future, the great power competition will take more pronounced shape as all the four influential powers; The US, China, India and Pakistan are at play in South Asia.

In the South Asian geo-strategic environment, Pakistan's national security dynamics and its Full Spectrum Deterrence (FSD) is deemed necessary for strategic stability. A sharper context of the region includes Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) with its flagship project CPEC in Pakistan. In addition, the self-proclaimed regional hegemon, India has also faced quite a few setbacks from China that makes India's long-drawn game at Pakistan's western border evident.

In order to maintain strategic stability and creating a balance of fear vis-à-vis India, Pakistan has evolved its FSD from minimum credible deterrence to credible minimum deterrence. Pakistan's FSD since 1998 projects Pakistan's full spectrum deterrence in three categories; strategic, operational and tactical. Any action, such as a false flag operation or so called surgical strikes in Pakistan's border areas by India, will be reacted by Pakistan under its principle of 'Quid Pro Quo', which assures combination of nuclear deterrence and conventional capabilities to respond to the enemy.

Pakistan's FSD is guarantee against any full blown war in the region and creates balance vis-à-vis Indian Cold Start Doctrine. However, probabilities of small scale operations are unavoidable and Pakistan will ensure that strategic stability in South Asia does not get disturbed to its disadvantage as its FSD is insurance against full blown large scale war.



South Asia's Future: Prospects of Peace and Cooperation

Lt Gen Muhammad Zahid Latif Mirza (Retd), HI (M), PhD

October 25, 2021

In South Asian context, there are four ways to look at it; Domestic, Regional, Inter-regional and Global. In addition, the role of global powers' influence on internal and external dynamics of this region and presence of non-state actors are pertinent in the discussion.

At the domestic level, the region faces internal challenges i.e. political violence, grappling with human security, economic and political issues. The communal and ethnic violence within societies remain endemic and states are frequently at war from within. There is structural existence of complicated and diverse pattern of ethno-religious identities which are susceptible to manipulation, inflammation and mobilization by state and non-state actors.

On regional level, seeing through lens of amity and enmity, lasting peace in the neighbourhood remains elusive. On one hand, there are regional organizations, like SAARC, which has not served the purpose in its true spirits while

on the other hand there is India with its sub-regional groupings, like Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) among others, that continue to upset the balance.

At global level, there is growing Indo-US convergence which has resulted in steady decline in the US security and economic assistance to Pakistan. China's steady and persistent rise also makes it elusive for the South Asian states to lean towards it. Consequently, South Asian region will likely become more fragmented.

Consequently, it can be said that the prospects of peace and cooperation among the South Asian states require political dialogue, conventional arms reduction, Confidence Building Measures, nuclear risk reduction, multi tracked diplomacy and SAARC revitalization. Future of the region is contingent upon the resolve and futuristic vision of the political leadership.



International Law, Lawfare & Way Forward for Pakistan

Mr Ahmer Bilal Soofi, Advisor, CEIL, NDU

October 25, 2021



International law is used as a tool of legal diplomacy by countries to achieve regional peace. With respect to the subject, now Pakistan is in the stability zone, but our responsibility is now greater. The outline of the talk is development and concept of international law, Lawfare versus Warfare, Afghanistan Issue, Durand Line, Kashmir Dispute, balancing ties with China and the US, India's material breaches of international law principles, leveraging intellectual property law through international law, countering radicalization and extremism through international law.

Historically, Pakistan has tried bilateral diplomacy and intelligence diplomacy but never went for legal diplomacy as its foreign policy tool due to which it has suffered in the past. It is therefore, important that a responsible state should identify and formulate its foreign policy that is coherent with international law. Under the international law domain, the judiciary is

considered as subject of the state, implementation and adherence of the rule of law leads to international statutes.

International law occurred through treaties which are sacrosanct. Accordingly, unilateral declarations, diplomatic immunity, laws of war were established. A legal milestone was achieved enshrined by the UN Charter 1945, in which no country can occupy/ grab another state's territory through use of force under the article 51 of UN charter (Palestine and Kashmir issue are case in point). The commitments made in these treaties directly impact on country's sovereignty and can lead to international pressure to fulfill these legal obligations. In this way, Pakistan cannot prosper and succeed without the support of political forces. In addition to political support, the two instruments vital to a country's success are civil servants and private sector.



Kashmir Dispute: Contemporary Geo-Political Environment & Recommended Course for Pakistan

Amb Sardar Masood Khan, Former President AJ&K

October 26, 2021

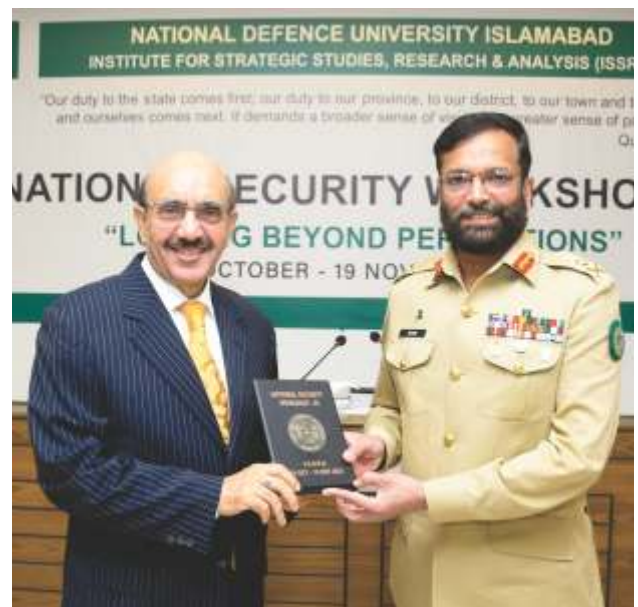


The geo-strategic environment is not conducive to the Jammu and Kashmir issue. The primary barrier is the US-India nexus. That alliance dates back to the political conflagrations of the 1990s when India found the opportunity to align itself with the US. As the US-India alliance grew more vigorous, India started influencing Washington's Pakistan Policy. India exploited the situation when Pak-US relations were undergoing turmoil. There is no resolution of the Kashmir dispute because Americans do not want this issue to be resolved. The US-China competition at the global level has consequences for Kashmir dispute.

At global level, the complicated international environment has rendered the UN dysfunctional as far as the Kashmir dispute is concerned. Moreover, India is a non-permanent member of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC). Nevertheless, three discussions occurred in the UNSC post India's unilateral act, the abrogation

of Articles 370 and 35A. India has changed the parameters of war. Diplomatically, Pakistan has done well to keep the issue of Kashmir alive, but Pakistan's political leaders have not played the desired role of reaching out to international groups and parliamentarians. War is not an option for Pakistan. Even minor skirmishes between the two nuclear-armed countries, such as the one in February 2019, gained immense international attention due to the fear of escalation.

It is high time to show unity and project Pakistan as a strong nation. It is imperative to be flexible and pragmatic to carry out transactions in the global strategic market. Kashmiris have given blood and are grateful to the State of Pakistan for its efforts in highlighting the Indian atrocities in Indian Illegally Occupied Jammu and Kashmir.



Pakistan's Economy at Present: Challenges & Way Forward

Dr Ashfaque Hasan Khan, Dean Business School, NUST

October 26, 2021

Pakistan has been under the influence of IMF from decades and it is important to analyze why this has been happening? It needs to be answered by identifying the problem's genesis. Since the end of 2nd World War, Europe was devastated, and the world witnessed breakdown in international monetary cooperation. To help the crisis, IMF was formally established on December 27, 1945 with 29 member countries. Currently, 189 countries are part of it, and it plays central role in managing the balance of payments and financial difficulties of the member countries. The destiny of the global order changed in the era of late 80s with the fallout events.

The rising discount rate discourages private sector investment and slows economic activity. That leads to low economic growth, less job creation and a rise in unemployment and poverty. Implementation of austerity measures results in less private spending and government cutting expenditures, leading to slower

economic growth. Devaluation causes an increase in inflation, landing cost of all imported things, rise in public debt, and overall cost of production, making the industries non-competitive. Raising utility prices leads to increased cost of production and therefore, adversely affects exports.

There has been a sharp devaluation of Pakistani Rupee and a significant increase in interest rates as result of persistent large fiscal and current account deficit resulting in a strident rise in public and external debts. In addition, under the current programme, the State Bank of Pakistan raised the discount rate from 6.5% in June 2018 to 13.25% in July 2019 and kept it at the same rate until February 2020. Therefore, Pakistan must take measures to get rid of the programme at the earliest and capitalize on projects like CPEC to its full potential for sustainable economic growth and to achieve sustainable development goals.



October 27, 2021

Non-Traditional Approach to National Security

Lt Gen Muhammad Saeed, HI (M), President NDU

October 27, 2021

National security is a shared perception of the people living in a society and is related to development, whether it is human development index or security against internal and external threats for constituents of comprehensive national security. The concept of national security also deals with internal and external factors in various ways and thus can either solidify or weaken it considerably. Therefore, the evolution of Pakistan in the context of comprehensive national security's non-traditional constituents is noteworthy.

The first constituent is happiness, meaning when people are happy the way they are being governed. In addition, boosted economy, good health care, effective judicial system and equitable employment opportunities are also attributed in the factors of legitimacy. The second constituent belongs to the state, the invisible ownership of state property and institutions by its people. The third component is the cost of doing politics. Again, all those states termed successful have minimal cost for doing politics.

The fourth one provides the opportunity for people to express themselves because half of the conflict goes away the moment it gets expressed. Fifth is that every nation has self-image preservation syndrome i.e. accepting one's negatives and faults, and almost all Pakistani institutions suffer from this syndrome. Sixth, equitable distribution and division of resources, the sense of belonging dies down with unjust distribution of resources.

In addition, Pakistan is a culturally, linguistically and ethnically diverse country that has to keep people's hopes alive. In federal democracy, national cohesion is difficult to achieve, as all federating units look up to the center with hope and optimism for the solution to their problems. Moreover, out of fifty-seven Muslim countries, Pakistan is the only nuclear power with a zipper-state status but does not conduct itself from a position of strength. Thus, it has to follow the golden principle of diplomacy of reciprocity in wheeling and dealing with other countries.



Hybrid Warfare

Major General Ehsan Mehmood Khan, HI (M), PhD, DG ISSRA

October 28, 2021

Peace is human desire, and conflict is embedded in human nature, the structure of the international system, construct of state, and the composition of society. That often leads to a phenomenon called “War”. The 21st century warfare is not purely on the military contest; it takes diverse shapes. Direct application of the military instrument is the last resort for nations around the globe and virtually a non-option for nuclear weapon states. Modern-day warfare involves the application of all elements of national power.

Conflict is a serious disagreement. Conflict within a state is often a spat of socio-economic or ideological and identity issues. In contrast, war is an event on the scale of the conflict. Warfare is the way or method of the conduct of war. The spirit or grammar of regular (conventional warfare) and irregular (sub-conventional) warfare remains the same. The tools of hybrid warfare include conventional warfare, irregular warfare, economic warfare, cyber warfare, information

warfare and violence. In hybrid warfare, conflicts are political as much as military. War has been understood as a conventional triad over physical space (land, sea and air). It is considered that hybrid warfare is fought in various temporal, physical and cognitive battlefields, concurrently or in succession.

According to the concept of the European Parliamentary Research Survey on hybrid warfare, it is a situation in which parties refrain from the overt use of armed force against each other, relying instead on a combination of military intimidation falling short of an attack. It is by exploiting economic and political vulnerabilities by diplomatic and technological means to pursue their objective. In such a case, the military will stay to support all the elements of national power.



One Day Seminar

Nationalism: Contemporary Challenges and Policy Options

October 29, 2021

Chair Session - I: Professor Dr Arshi Saleem Hashmi, HOD, PCS, NDU

Nationalism provides various benefits to nation states. To curb the repercussions of diversified nation states, political integrity among all groups in a state is inevitable. If used positively, Nationalism can provide political integrity and harmony among different groups

in a state to facilitate the national development. Ethnic conflicts also arise out of the systematic denial, by the modern state, of minority aspirations. External involvement relies on the logic of opportunity and willingness within the context of interstate ethnic conflict.

Dr Farhan Hanif Siddiqi, Director & Associate Professor, School of Politics and International Relations, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad

Nationalism refers to the most powerful political ideology in world politics. The force of nationalism is quite evident today especially since 2014. New nations are making claims towards independence through referendum

movements starting with Scotland, Catalonia, and the Iraqi Kurdistan region. In this way, there is consolidation of majority groups whereas on the other are ethnic minority or peripheral nations at the bottom demanding independence.



Nationalism makes its claims around a few things. Nationalists want to make it about national or cultural unity i.e. cultural, religious, historical commonalities that bind the individuals, and based on these commonalities these individuals demand political autonomy /

independence. It is important to understand the context in which the claim on nationalism is being made. Nationalism shares a link with nation-building. Whether, it is positive or negative, exclusionary, or illusionary. It is imperative to look at Nationalism in nation-building.

Dr Rashid Ahmed, Assistant Professor PCS, NDU

Ethnicity is defined as the fact or state of belonging to a social group that has a common national and cultural tradition. In other words, it is a primordial sentiment reactivated in modern context. Ethnic conflict arises out of the systematic denial by the modern state of minority aspirations, goals, and values. However, in the case of external involvement in an ethnic dispute, a state involves in the ethnic dispute of another state due to the logic of opportunity and willingness within the context of interstate ethnic crises, borders establish the opportunities for, and parameters within which, most hostile and

friendly interactions occur between states.

On the domestic front Interstate ethnic conflict, is a product of instrumental considerations and affective linkages in combination. Less clear in accounting for this behavior are the precise linkages between and among normative and strategic determinants of elite decisions. An important component of decision making is the strategic interaction inherent in contact between masses and elites. Moreover, internal turmoil can lead to international conflict, which in turn has a positive impact on overall support for the leader and internal cohesion.



Chair Session - II: Professor Dr Lubna Abid Ali, Dean FCS, NDU

“Nation is a love story”. Unlike individuals, any state has inner soul or roots which formulate its national aspirations. The concept of nationhood does not necessarily require ruler or even geography; In fact, it's the people, who identify themselves with it. Hence, the true love for a country, it should be preordained to respect

one's own community and ideals. The community or ideals, through which people associated as members, under the same constitution of government, protected by the same laws, and bound together by the same civil polity, under the notion of a collective identity.

Dr S. Manzoor Ahmed, Dean Faculty of Management and Social Sciences, Lasbela University, Balochistan

Balochistan is one of the largest provinces of Pakistan, endowed with vast natural resources and low population density. In relevance to its geographical significance, Balochistan is ideally situated for geo-economics in the region, providing an ease of access for national, regional, international integration vis-à-vis trade corridors of CPEC, and the construction of deep sea port Gwadar. The socio-political deprivation has

caused ripple effect on Balochistan's political economy due to underlying social and economic difficulties in terms of the dearth of human resource, physical infrastructure, economic autonomy, and productivity.

Moreover, the political complacency and economic interest of the rivaling political elite and less interest of center, overshadowed the



genuine political aspirations and engagement with the federation. Consequently, a constructive political engagement and participatory governance at provincial and local level should

be strengthening for equitable growth and development in the region. There is a need for radical shift in policies and special attention is required to bring reforms in the region.

Dr Syed Hussain Shaheed Soherwordi, Professor, Department of IR, University of Peshawar

The Tribal Areas of Pakistan (FATA) have witnessed a long conflict. In the wake of 9/11, FATA became a safe haven for militants and thus, of major concern to the international community. The erstwhile Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) have always been a peripheral region; facing a pervasive occurrence of non-state militancy, chronic underdevelopment, and regional spillovers caused from conflict between multiple state and non-state actors present in Afghanistan. In addition, the emergence of the Pakistani Taliban converted FATA into an epicenter of terrorist

attacks on mainland Pakistan.

However, the reforms of FATA merger majorly took place at local and regional settings. At individual / people level, the actors of the instability/ conflict were the militants and local elites. The process of development in changing the fate of the people has required revolutionary reforms in the province of FATA. Moreover, the reforms and development were hyped up so much that the people of the tribal districts caught up in thinking about their immediate dividends.

ks by DG ISSRA



Mr Afzal Ali Shigri, Ex IGP, Gilgit Baltistan

Geographically, Gilgit Baltistan is located between three mountain ranges of Himalaya, Karakoram, and Hindu Kush. The region shares borders with KP province to the West, Afghanistan's Wakhan corridor to the North, China to the Northeast, Azad Jammu Kashmir to the Southwest, and Indian Illegally Occupied Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh to the East and Southeast. It covers an area of about 73 square kilometers with an estimated population of about 1.8 million, living both within the boundaries and almost an equal number residing outside the region. The area has largely comprised of stunning landscapes, giant glaciers, lofty mountains and rosy water flows and natural lakes. True economic potential of the region marked with the construction of Karakoram highway, with the help of China and Pakistan, in 1960s and Gilgit has now become main artery of the CPEC project. The sources of

economy in GB are primarily based on traditional trade routes known as The Old Silk Road.

Until 1990s, GB was administered by the unfair law of Frontier Crime Regulation, under state-sanctioned authoritarianism. The misrule continued till 1974. In 1999, a landmark Supreme Court judgment extended full constitutional rights to the people of GB in line with the UN resolution. However, direct federal rule continued to be forced upon the region under the infamous Karachi Agreement 1949. The first limited empowerment reform were introduced in 2009, conferred the symbolic status of province on GB by establishing the offices of governor and chief minister. This limited recognition catalyzed a strong demand for provincial status as elected representatives experienced shoddy treatment by the Pakistan government's functionaries. Lastly, GB is a region that expresses its devotion to Pakistan even in death by trying.

Dr Saeed Ahmed Rid, Assistant Professor, National Institute of Pakistan Studies, Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad

The history of Sindh has witnessed major transitions as Sindh has been the most urbanized province of Pakistan since 1951. It has undergone massive transformation from partition to the present time. It had witnessed both internal and external migrations since 1880s. The majority of population resided were migrants from Central Asia, South Asia and the Middle East. Sindh was considered as multi-ethnic province of Pakistan and distinctive ethno-cultural identities were living there. Before the partition, the Sindh was the only province, which had a resolution in the favor of Pakistan in 1943. The real problem faced was the acceptance of different cultures, religions, and different ethnicities at state level.

There was no rise in ethno-nationalist movement in the province until 1955. The national integration formulates national consciousness of a nation. The process of national integration constitutes a common national consensus and a common national identity, where the regional entities, cultures, or ethnicities, conjoined into a social construct. 'One Nation' theory had marked the beginning of the various nationalist designs in the region. Initially, idea for the liberation of India was based on its creation as one nation state, in comparison to another school of thought, who believed India was a multi-nation state.

Human and Food Security, Population Bulge and Poverty Alleviation in Pakistan

Dr Sania Nishtar, Special Assistant to the Prime Minister on Poverty Alleviation and Social Protection

October 28, 2021



There are two types of security; traditional security and non-traditional security. Within non-traditional security domain; human security is of vital importance. In the traditional concept of security, the object is state and outcome is the integrity of the state. This type of security is meant to counter intrastate wars, terrorism and insurgency etc. The second notion of security is centered on individuals. The outcome of this notion of security is the protection and integrity of the individuals. There are seven dimensions of human security: economic security, food security, water security, health security, environmental security, personal integrity security and demographic security.

All these human security dimensions are interlinked with state security. For example, if a country becomes water scarce it becomes energy insecure. That may lead towards food insecurity, which has an indication to economic security together it will cause poverty and deprivation, which will then lead to conflict and violence. In

case of Pakistan, acute water scarcity (considering the agrarian status of Pakistan) could first lead to energy insecurity then to economic insecurity which could lead to conflicts and violence.

In an attempt to mitigate the effects of individual insecurity on state's security, Government of Pakistan has introduced Ehsaas Program during the early 2019. The goals of the program include the attempts for; building and rebuilding institutions, hundred percent implementation of program while keeping in view the safety, financial support and healthcare for ten million families, scholarships and education incentives to five million students, likely good opportunities for around four million families, and financial and digital inclusion for individuals. The Ehsaas is a multilateral and multi-faceted program that broadly includes 20 major programs and initiatives to ensure the individual security in Pakistan.



Panel Discussion: Role of Technologies in Modern Era: Importance of Cyber Security and Artificial Intelligence

November 1, 2021



Maj Gen Amir Azeem Bajwa (Retd), HI (M), Chairman PTA

Technology has a profound impact on the way people think, learn and communicate which have important role in human's political, social, environmental and economic domains. It helps in increasing human life expectancy, contributes to GDP growth, provides people with job opportunities, opens up the window of new services and reduces inequality. However, technological innovations have a downside as well, as these make humans redundant.

Pakistan introduced its digital policy in 2018 with the aim to bolster the Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) industry and to build a digital economy. The Prime Minister of Pakistan has laid the foundation of "Digital Pakistan Vision" with the aim to enhance connectivity, improving the digital infrastructure and promoting innovation and technological entrepreneurship. The country has

16 technological parks and ICT sector contributes \$2.1 billion to the country's economy. Currently, Pakistan has 8 billion mobile subscriptions and more than 50% of these are on LTE (4G) technology. The latest in technology is 5G but faces challenges in Pakistan, which are in the domains of security, lack of infrastructure, lack of spectrum and access to affordable technology and the high taxation of the ICT sector.

Moreover, cyber security is a vital component of National Security paradigm and it is the most lethal form of hybrid warfare. While cyber security poses challenges, it also offers opportunities. The global security market catering to cyber threats has reached \$281 billion. Therefore, in order to effectively manage, Pakistan needs to have an aggressive cyber security body with a central command system.

Mr Irfan Wahab, CEO Telenor

Artificial Intelligence (AI) machines are predicted to perform better than humans. The debate surrounding the subject focuses on the ethical aspects of it. Globally, this industry has contributed to the biggest value creation. Future AI trends include augmented workforce, improved language modeling (voice assistance) and autonomous vehicles. Currently, the biggest opportunity for Pakistan lies in the IT sector. There are 20,000 annual IT graduates in the country, however, only 5000 are employable, due to lack of opportunities and low education standards.

Pakistan needs to improve its education system with special focus on skills development. Another sector which lags in Pakistan is digital commerce. This allows individuals digital access to marketplaces, provides financial inclusion and

business opportunities. Around 70% of the population does not have access to the traditional banking system. The solution for this is mobile banking. The availability of widespread mobile internet in Pakistan will encourage mobile financial services to reach the rural population. Therefore, digital economy will help to close connectivity gaps and increase financial inclusion.

In future, knowledge economy will be a huge contributor of GDP growth. At present, 65% of the global GDP comes from the use of technology. Economic contributions of mobile ecosystem in Pakistan are projected to reach \$24 billion by 2023. Therefore, if Pakistan aims to accelerate its GDP growth, more than 50% of its economic contributions must come from the technological sector.



Art and Science of Communication

Dr Arif Alvi, the Honourable President Islamic Republic of Pakistan

November 1, 2021



Knowledge creation has been central to human existence since the very beginning of mankind. Humans have been creating knowledge through observation since the primitive times. The sources of data collection and techniques of data processing into knowledge have changed greatly over time. Previously, data was collected through observation and the five senses; but with the rapid technological advancements there are countless sensors that collect and transmit data to the knowledge process.

The communication occurs in various modes and methods. Some methods are usual i.e. talking to a person face-to-face or through mobile phone. While other methods may not be much usual i.e. the experiences of Prophet Musa (AS) especially his dialogue with Allah Almighty (the Creator of the World) is one of such example. Language is the key instrument for all types of communication with emotions and gestures are supplementary instruments of communication.

But there are certain barriers in making wise judgments and perhaps these barriers also obstruct the knowledge creation process. Some of the barriers encapsulated in the book "The Art of Thinking Clearly" include self-serving bias, herd mentality, confirmation bias, framing and fear.

In order to mitigate such barriers, the prerequisites would be love, respect, trust, trustworthiness and compassion towards others in our interpersonal relationships. We must also tend to be forgiving towards each other by virtue of the teachings of our Holy Prophet (PBUH) as reflected in his last sermon. Today the biggest barrier in making right judgments is the presence of 'propaganda mills' which are also obstructing the knowledge making process through fake news. As a resilient nation, Pakistan must also strive to decipher the fake news into facts.



Paigham-e-Pakistan

Prof Dr Qibla Ayaz, Chairman Council of Islamic Ideology

November 1, 2021



The extremist legacy prevailed in Pakistan after her engagement in War on Terror which needs to be condemned pragmatically. It is due to the devastating effects that this legacy posits on national integrity and security of Pakistan in the form of terrorism and extremism. The key features of both these consequences are the radical elements being propagated by religious factions in order to implement strict code of Shariah law by force.

In an attempt to curb the misuse of religion, there generated a consensus among the political leaders of all class in Pakistan that led to the emergence of National Action Plan. The religious support to tackle this grave issue came in the form of "Paigham-e-Pakistan". This special narrative owns a privilege of unanimity by all the sects in Pakistan.

Key elements of this new narrative were scripted with an aim to emphasize the legitimacy of State of Pakistan for only actor to resort to armed actions, to discourage suicide attacks by

posturing it un-Islamic and to restrain people from declaring anybody infidel. It is because these elements are the basics that the extremist leaders exploit to manipulate the minds of masses.

Paigham-e-Pakistan also supplements the efforts by government of Pakistan regarding geo-economics. Since good economy ensures strong foreign policy so Pakistan's enemies will try to exploit the ethnic or sectarian divide in Pakistan in order to slow down developmental processes. This new narrative will help the state in maintaining unity and cohesion to achieve national interests of any sort. The best way to achieve aims of this program is to spread the words about pluralism, diversity and religious freedom among the young masses of Pakistan.



Economy of Pakistan: Challenges & Prospects

Mr Shaukat Tareen, Federal Minister for Finance and Revenue

November 3, 2021

In the 1960s, Pakistan's economy was developing with great pace. But then the nationalization of all major industries in 1973 and participation in the 1979 Afghanistan war, became two strong reasons for economic decline of Pakistan. In the following years, while economic challenges were growing throughout different governments, no concrete steps were taken to mitigate the challenges. Structural reforms were much needed at the time but that did not materialize as well.

With the COVID-19 pandemic, the economic situation of countries suffered around the globe. However; Pakistan handled COVID-19 pandemic well, despite current major economic challenges and here the question is what to do? Pakistan still needs economic reforms that are inclusive and can ensure long-term economic growth.

For this we must implement a bottom-up approach by establishing a macro diagnostic cell. In this context, we must first reach the most vulnerable part of the population. In Pakistan,

banks must reach out to the poorest of the poor, through programs like the “Kamyab Pakistan Programme”. The issue is that large banks give money to non-governmental organizations but do not focus on smaller regions.

Pakistan confronts with the looming threats of food security despite the fact that agriculture accounts for 60% of Pakistan's economic sector. Farmers should be engaged more for the economic growth of the country and provide with necessary support. We import wheat, sugar, palm oil and even 70% of our lentils. There is a need to focus more on our exports. In addition, long-term solutions such as privatization, are required to make the system more efficient.

Pakistan is focused on CPEC with China; however, we should broaden our investment strategy and pay more attention to other investors as well. Pakistan must strive for the diversification of her investors. With strong political will and structural reforms, Pakistan's economy can be brought back to the same status it once had.



Defence Budget: Myths and Realities

Maj Gen Muhammad Tauqeer Ahmed (Retd), HI (M)

November 3, 2021

The myths regarding the defence budget of Pakistan are a result of ignorance and preconception. For example, Pakistan spends enormous sums of money on defence, the defence budget is disproportionately increased every year, and that it is a secret beyond public reach and security. Both objective and subjective factors determine the level of defence spending. The first determinant is the strategic environment and threat perception. It can either be stable and peaceful or volatile and hostile. National aims, objectives, aspirations and core interests also impact the defence budget. It is also essential to see global and regional spending on defence.

The US defence spending was around 778 billion dollars, China with 252 billion dollars and India with 72.8 billion dollars. In context to GDP, US defence spending is 3.5%, India 2.5%, France 2%, Oman more than 10%, and Pakistan is close to 4% of their GDP. According to the per capita defence spending, the UK spends 713\$, Switzerland 600\$ and Israel 2400\$.

In addition, the expenditure per soldier by the US is more than half a million dollars. China spends 128 thousand dollars. In comparison, Pakistan spends 15 thousand dollars per soldier. In 2020, the defence budget of Pakistan was 1373 billion rupees out of 8.4 trillion rupees. Overall, 16-17% is the general trend of our defence budget, approximately 7.6% percent of the federal budget. There is also a myth about Pakistan's defence budget that the budget is immune from scrutiny and is not auditable.

Moreover, after the watershed development of 9/11, Pakistan's biggest challenge was to keep Extra-Regional Forces outside Pakistan. In the last two decades, the mightiest countries of the world who have been involved in Afghanistan and the cost of the war there has been around 800 billion dollars. Our challenge was to keep this fire from reaching us; though we still had to make many sacrifices for this.



Power Sector of Pakistan

Mr Tauseef H. Farooqi, Chairman NEPRA

November 5, 2021

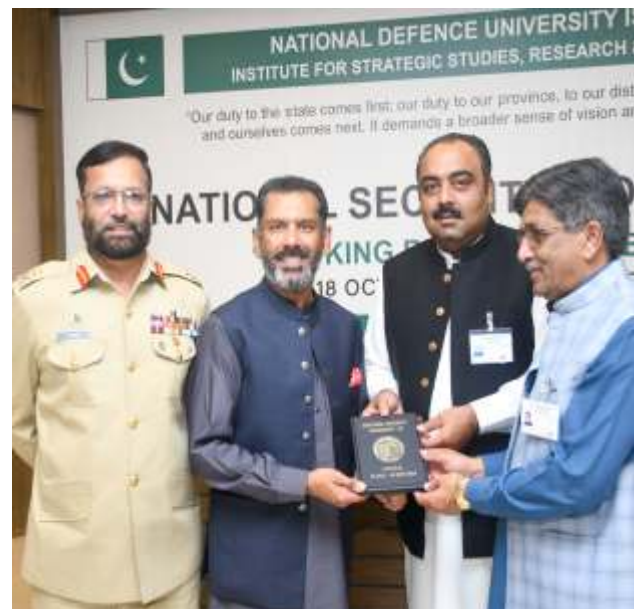


National Electric Power Regularity Authority (NEPRA) is responsible for providing affordable, reliable and sustainable energy in Pakistan. NEPRA's role can be divided into four main portions: First, whoever wants to invest anywhere in Pakistan within the power sector has to get a license from NEPRA. Second, after license NEPRA offers them a tariff. Third, NEPRA has a consumer affairs department, the purpose of which is to resolve the complaints of distribution companies (DISCOs) from across Pakistan. Fourth, NEPRA has a complain portal.

Our current electricity production capacity is 40,000 MW and the peak demand for this year is 24,564 MW, so Pakistan has an excess of 15,000 MW. Last year our growth was 3.94% whereas, the IMF and World Bank predicted Pakistan's growth rate to be around 1%. Additionally, for the first time, NEPRA gave two provinces the provincial grid and transmission license before this, it was just the National Transmission and

Dispatch Company (NTDC). After the 18th amendment all the provinces were given the right to produce their own electricity system as long as they are not connected to the main grid. The good news is that in the next seven years NEPRA is going to double the transmission capacity.

NEPRA's future plans include focus on energy security by providing affordable, reliable, sustainable energy, market transformation, asset optimization, digitalization, knowledge sharing, training future leaders and lastly, international collaborations with top institutions. This would help grow Pakistan's power sector manifold.



Reforming Pakistan's Pension System: An Imperative for Pakistan's National Security

Brig Muhammad Ashraf (Retd), Member of P&P Commission
November 5, 2021



The growth of the pension at 25% per year compared to our revenue, is a catastrophe in the making. At the same time pensioners, particularly the elderly, receive a pension amount that is insufficient to cover their expenses. According to the experts, the seminary spelling from relatable 25% per year is already in crisis. The pension default can provide long-term income or educational opportunities. Pension funds are well-known for their contributions to national economies worldwide. In the US, pension funds hold up to 76% of the stock market. As a result, they accumulate large amounts of resources, providing long-term capital and stability to the economy.

In addition, The US has recently implemented a Blended Retirement System, which is a hybrid of a military pension fund and a state-defined contribution plan. After 20 years of service, the Blended Retirement System provides a monthly annuity for life. In addition, it includes

health, housing, education, life insurance, job training and other pension benefits such as burial and survivor services for the deceased and grants for housing and renovation. In this way, the majority of the benefits are a result of the individual's contribution. The state's liability is limited to the servicemen's lifetime pension.

Following the private sector, the mental persona developed next pays a high-profit return on investment. Each pension contributes to the national economy through profitable and efficient investments. However, the primary focus remains enormous growth and social protections and the result is immediate. The method or foundation, which was established in 1925, is the endowment fund, which was also chosen by public entities.

Moreover, the pension Provident Fund was substituted in 1995 for industries not covered by the 1982 Act. In 2019, the pension scheme, covered more than 27% of the workforce. That is a catastrophe of our own making, caused by lack of foresight and sheer neglect. The government aims to identify key areas of challenges and to develop opportunities.

INLAND VISITS





VISIT - MIRAN SHAH

(October 30, 2021)

The participants of National Security Workshop – 23 were warmly welcomed at Headquarters 7 Division and laid wreath at Yadgar-e-Shuhada. Brigadier Muhammad Rizwan Sharif briefed the participants regarding the geography and demography of the North Waziristan Tribal District (NWTD), its socio-economic profile, major kinetic and non-kinetic operations conducted by LEAs, border management system, literacy situation, developmental projects, untapped natural resources, tourism potential and hydro power projects.

Interactive session was held with GOC 7 Division Major General Muhammad Naeem Akhtar and Deputy Commissioner NWTD in conducive environment. Questions were asked about improving education for girls, employment opportunities for the locals, border security and post-FATA merger issues. Delegation also visited Tochi Scouts Museum, Miran Shah City, Younas Khan Sports Complex, terrorists Markaz and firing range (where firing practice was arranged for them). At the end, participants were served with the traditional cuisines and souvenirs were exchanged.





VISIT – PESHAWAR

(November 2, 2021)

HEADQUARTERS 11 CORPS

The delegation was welcomed at Headquarters 11 Corps and laid wreath at Yadgar-e-Shuhada. During the briefing, Col GS 11 Corps explained regarding the security challenges and response from military's perspective. Participants were briefed about Area of Responsibility of 11 Corps, prevailing security situation in KP, perspective on Afghan Refugees, law and order situation, kinetic and non-kinetic operations conducted by LEAs for the revival of the peace in the area and challenges emerging from the withdrawal of the US from Afghanistan.

Interactive session was held with Major General Akif Iqbal, GOC 9 Division followed by light refreshments.





VISIT – PESHAWAR

(November 2, 2021)

CHIEF MINISTER'S SECRETARIAT

The delegation was welcomed at Headquarters 11 Corps and laid wreath at Yadgar-e-Shuhada. During the briefing, Col GS 11 Corps explained regarding the security challenges and response from military's perspective. Participants were briefed about Area of Responsibility of 11 Corps, prevailing security situation in KP, perspective on Afghan Refugees, law and order situation, kinetic and non-kinetic operations conducted by LEAs for the revival of the peace in the area and challenges emerging from the withdrawal of the US from Afghanistan.

Interactive session was held with Major General Akif Iqbal, GOC 9 Division followed by light refreshments.





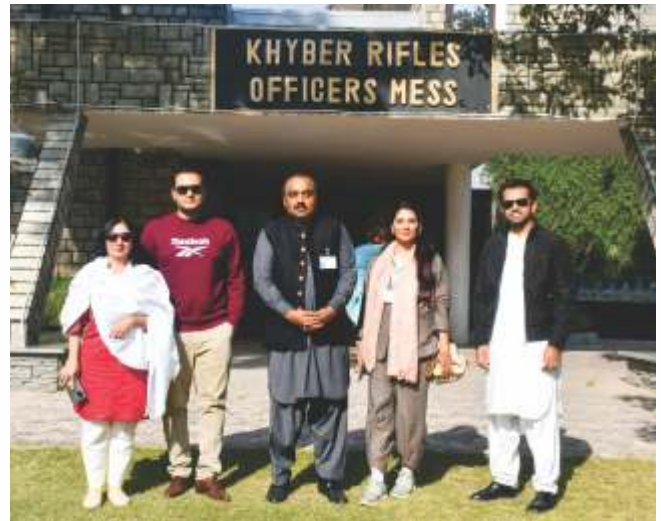
VISIT – PESHAWAR

(November 2, 2021)

KHYBER RIFLES MESS

The delegation was welcomed at Khyber Rifles Mess by Brigadier Mansoor Sharif Abbasi, Sector Commander FC KP North. Participants visited Khyber Rifles Mess which was adorned with photographs of dignitaries who had visited the mess and the illustrious list to include Queen Elizabeth, Princess Anne, the Shah of Iran, Margret Thatcher, Jaqueline Kennedy and Lady Diana, the founder of the nation Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah and Fatima Jinnah. Moreover, almost every president and prime minister of Pakistan had been to this historic place. Traditional Khattak dance with sword was enjoyed by the participants alongwith the traditional cuisine during the lunch. Delegation then moved to Michni Post, where they were briefed about historical Khyber Pass, law and order sit, border management and various steps taken to regularize the Torkham crossing at Pak-Afghan Border.





VISIT - PAKISTAN ORDNANCE FACTORIES, WAH (November 4, 2021)

The delegation was warmly welcomed by Pakistan Ordnance Factories (POF) authorities and briefed regarding role, organizational structure and services of POF. It was highlighted that POF is the largest defence industrial complex under Ministry of Defence Production, manufacturing conventional arms and ammunition of international standards. Furthermore, the role of POF in the wake of COVID-19 pandemic was also highlighted.

Interactive session was chaired by DG Production POF Wah, Major General Muhammad Asim Khan in conducive environment. Later, participants visited weapon and equipment display center, different factories and production units and also conducted the live firing of small arms. At the end delegation was served with a sumptuous lunch followed by group photograph.





PAKISTAN AERONAUTICAL COMPLEX, KAMRA

(November 4, 2021)

The participants visited Pakistan Aeronautical Complex (PAC), Kamra where they were briefed regarding the history, vision, potentials, significance of PAC Kamra in country's defence industries and its significant contribution to the national exchequer. Furthermore, working facilities and functioning of all factories were also explained in detail along with countries in collaboration, key milestones achieved and future projects.

Interactive session was held with Chairman PAC, Air Marshal Muhammad Mughees Afzal, HI (M) in which defence requirements being fulfilled by PAC, the annual production of JF-17 thunder, export of aircrafts, extent of self-sufficiency in production of JF-17 thunder, involvement of local industry and acquisition of stealth technology came under discussion. After the interactive session and group photograph participants had a tour of different PAC facilities.





VISIT KASHMIR - CHAKOTHI

(November 6, 2021)

During the visit to Chakothi participants were briefed by Brigadier Ameer Nawaz Khan regarding history of Kashmir Dispute & its legal dynamics & role of UN, cross border violations, trauma of divided villages, Line of Control, border security strategy, abrogation of Article 370 and 35A of Indian Constitution, human rights situation in Indian Illegally Occupied Jammu and Kashmir (IIOJ&K) and cost of ceasefire violations. Furthermore, Indian reluctance to provide UN observers' access to IIOJ&K was also highlighted. Above all, it was emphasized that Indian Armed Forces target the innocent civilians, whereas, Pakistan Army make sure that innocent civilians are not affected by their response. At the end participants had interesting interactive session with GOC 12 Division Major General Wajid Aziz. After the group photograph, the delegation was served with traditional lunch.





VISIT - QUETTA

(November 8, 2021)

During visit to Quetta the participants were briefed by Headquarters 12 Corps on historical perspective, geography and demography, strategic significance, natural resources, security issues and response framework of Headquarters 12 Corps. Management of land and sea borders, socio-political problems, internal law and order situation, role of FC and other LEAs and vulnerability towards natural disasters were also discussed.

Detailed interactive session was chaired by Commander 12 Corps, Lieutenant General Sarfraz Ali, HI (M), T Bt & Bar and all questions were comprehensively addressed. After the group photograph, the delegation was served with lunch at Quetta Club.





VISIT - GWADAR

(November 8-9, 2021)

The delegation arrived at Gwadar on November 8, 2021 afternoon. The delegation was taken to Hammerhead at Sunset view point. After tea at the point, the delegation checked in at PC Gwadar.

On November 9, 2021 the participants were briefed at Pak-China Business Center by Director General Gwadar Development Authority (GDA), Chairman Gwadar Port Authority (GPA), Commander Jinnah Naval Base and Brigadier Staff 44 SSD about strategic importance of the Gwadar, CPEC projects, land and maritime security aspects, socio-economic and relief activities undertaken by Pakistan Army and Navy, energy and water security, trade potentials and connectivity via Gwadar Port, Gwadar free economic zone, hospitals and schools, challenges and prospects for real estate businesses, industries and infrastructure in Gwadar. The interactive session was jointly held with GOC 44 SSD Major General Inayat Hussain HI (M), DG GDA, Chairman GPA, DIG Police and Deputy Commissioner of Gwadar. After the group photograph and lunch, the participants visited Gwadar port facilities..





VISIT - KARACHI

(9 - 11 November 2021)

MAZAR-E-QUAID

NSW delegation under DG ISSRA visited Mazar-e-Quaid, laid the wreath and offered fateha for the founder of Pakistan. Participants were also taken to the museum adjacent to Mazar-e-Quaid. Maj Ather Meer (Retired), the guardian of the mausoleum briefed about history of Mazar-e-Quaid and different parts of museum. Construction of the tomb was started in 1960s and it was completed on June 2, 1970. It is an iconic symbol for Karachi, Pakistan all over the world and one of the most popular tourist sites in the city.





HEADQUARTERS PAKISTAN RANGERS - SINDH

(10 November 2021)

Director General Pakistan Rangers Sindh, Major General Iftikhar Hassan Chaudhary warmly welcomed the delegation. Participants were briefed regarding the role, organizational structure, current deployment and areas of responsibility of Pakistan Rangers Sindh. Participants were apprised about the sacrifices Pakistan Rangers Sindh has made in the 'War on Terror' and contributions it has made for the peace of Karachi and Sindh. Rangers' services including raising of schools and colleges, public service schemes and rehabilitation activities were also highlighted. During the interactive session with DG Pakistan Rangers Sindh, questions were asked regarding the current engagements and legal aspects related to the prosecution of apprehended terrorists and criminals. Interactive session was followed by exchange of mementos, group photograph and light refreshments.





PAKISTAN NAVAL DOCKYARD

(10 November 2021)

During the visit participants were briefed regarding Pakistan Naval Dockyard and its facilities. Participants were apprised about composition / formations, tasks, areas of responsibility and significance of Pakistan Navy (PN) in modern era with special focus on regional environment and CPEC. Furthermore, the growing role of PN in context of BRI in general and CPEC in particular and the role / significance of PN Dockyard was also highlighted.

The interactive session was jointly held by Vice Admiral Ovais Ahmed Bilgrami, HI (M) Commander Pakistan Fleet, Rear Admiral Javaid Iqbal, HI (M) Commander Coastal Areas and Rear Admiral Abid Hameed, HI (M) Commander Logistics in a conducive environment. After the lunch and group photograph, participants visited naval ships and enjoyed sea cruise in the Arabian Sea.





GOVERNOR HOUSE - SINDH

(10 November 2021)

Faculty members and participants of NSW-23 were warmly welcomed at Governor House Sindh. Governor House located at Aiwan-e-Sadar Road, Karachi has been the residence of British Governors of Sindh, Governor-General of Pakistan and the President of Pakistan. During interactive session, the Honourable Governor Sindh Mr Imran Ismail highlighted regarding governance issues of Sindh, government's strategy to address COVID-19 related challenges, law and order situation and innovative initiatives taken by federal government to address the problems faced by the province. After the dinner participants were also provided an opportunity to visit historical galleries of Governor House and former Governor General's Office.





CHIEF MINISTER SECRETARIAT - SINDH

(11 November 2021)

Chief Minister Murad Ali Shah briefed the participants at the Chief Minister House Sindh on matters relating to governance, security, development and government's initiatives for the betterment of the province, including law and order, ethnic and sectarian divide, reliance of Sindh Government on provincial budget and its distribution. Chief Minister also highlighted the Sindh Government's comprehensive plan to invest in municipal services, urban transportation, revenue generation projects, police reforms, the Karachi safe city project, legislative endeavors, efforts to improve business environment, reforms in education, poverty reduction, social protection, climate change and efforts being made by the Sindh government in Thar. The briefing and interactive session were followed by lunch and group photograph.





VISIT - LAHORE

(11 - 13 November 2021)

MAZAR-E-IQBAL

Delegation visited Mazar-e-Iqbal where DG ISSRA and participants laid the wreath and offered Fateha at the Mausoleum of National Poet of Pakistan. Allama Iqbal's Mausoleum is located between Lahore Fort and Badshahi Mosque. The rectangular mausoleum was built in 1951 and it bears Turkish and Mughal architectural style. After the group photograph, souvenirs were presented to the ceremonial guard at the Mausoleum.





WAPDA HOUSE - LAHORE

(12 November 2021)

Participants of NSW-23 were warmly welcomed by Chairman WAPDA Lieutenant General Muzammil Hussain (Retired), HI (M) at WAPDA House, Lahore. Chairman WAPDA briefed the delegation regarding agricultural, scientific and technological revolutions, water economy, climate change, water warfare, annual surface water availability, river water and storage capacity of our dams. Furthermore, he also discussed the domestic environment and linked challenges faced by Pakistan in terms of human and energy security to the national security of Pakistan. After the interactive session, souvenirs were exchanged followed by light refreshments and group photograph.





CHIEF MINISTER SECRETARIAT - PUNJAB

(12 November 2021)

The delegation was conducted by Mr Ehsan Bhutta Secretary (I&C) and Dr Salman Shah, Advisor to Chief Minister of Punjab on Economic Affairs. Participants were briefed regarding reforms agenda of doing business and focus on human development in the fields of social, infrastructure production as well as service sectors, future projects including Coal Power Plant Sahiwal, Quaid-e-Azam solar park Bahawalpur, Karachi - Peshawar motorway, orange line metro train, law and order situation of Punjab, justice system, provincial security apparatus, progress under National Action Plan (NAP), actions taken under the ambit of NAP including establishment of CTD, registration / regulation of madrassas, worship places and NGOs. At the end a comprehensive interactive session was conducted to answer the queries of the participants. Juma Prayers were offered at the venue before departure.





GOVERNOR HOUSE PUNJAB

(12 November 2021)

Participants of National Security Workshop – 23 visited Governor House, Lahore. Following the delegation's arrival, the honourable Governor Punjab, Mr Mohammad Sarwar praised the National Security Workshop's inclusiveness, describing it as the most distinguished and distinctive aspect of NDU. While discussing the engagement of members of various political parties, he stated that parliamentarians' efforts could aid in the development of consensus politics to address national challenges. He emphasized that our goal is to create a progressive society which requires patience, tolerance and dedicated efforts by all stakeholders including role of think tanks and media. During the interactive session various questions were asked encompassing broad domains of governance, socio-economics, politics, education and national security issues. An exemplary interactive session was followed by brunch and group photograph. Participants had an informative tour of complete Governor House and also walked to 'Wall of COVID-19 Heroes' to pay tribute to the heroes in the fight against COVID -19.





EXERCISE PAKISTAN PAINDABAD

The exercise under an overall theme of “Pakistan Painsdabad” has been an integral part of National Security Workshops at NDU. Previously, it was called “Qaoumi Salamti” then the title was changed to “Pakistan Painsdabad” in NSW-14. The main objective of this exercise is to agitate the minds of the participants on the most pressing issues and challenges in which they are encouraged 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), Human Security (NSW-18), National Action Plan (NSW-19), Social Reforms (NSW-20). Theme for NSW-21 was “Pakistan @100” based on what will Pakistan be like when it turns 100 years old in 2047. The emphasis of exercise in NSW-22 was on “Current Social and Economic Trends”, norms and beliefs prevalent in Pakistan, while measuring the challenges and opportunities for reforms and suggesting a way forward.

Exercise “Pakistan Painsdabad” during NSW 23 was dedicated to analyze the changing trends within and outside the region and the challenges and opportunities for the country while suggesting a way forward. The aim was to explore the rapidly changing diplomatic, political, social, and military dynamics of Pakistan, its relations with regional countries and the likely impact of changing geo-politics on the region and beyond thereby articulating concrete and pragmatic policy



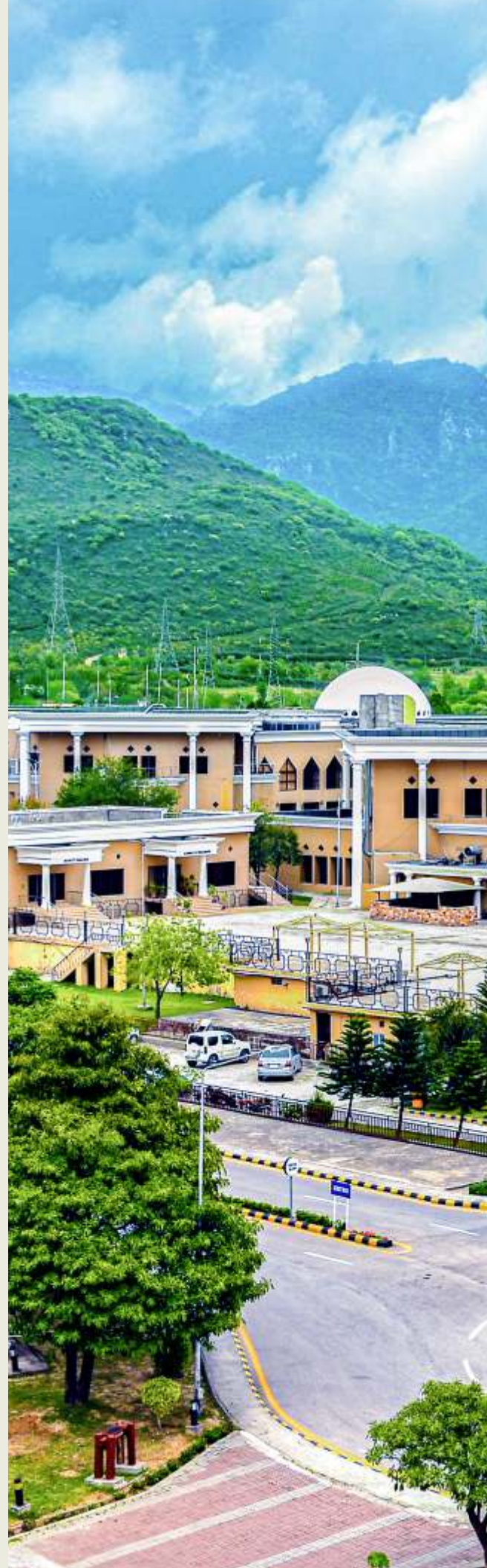
recommendations for Pakistan. For the exercise, the participants were divided into five syndicates each comprising specialists, technocrats, professionals and politicians. Each syndicate was required to present an analysis and recommendations based on following themes:

- Group 1. Pakistan's Strategic Choices in Emerging Global Environment.
- Group 2. Pakistan : A Partner in Peace, Not Conflict.
- Group 3. Pakistan's Economic Challenges and Way Forward.
- Group 4. Pakistan's Shift from Geo-Strategy to Geo-Economics.
- Group 5. Afghanistan's Evolving Situation: Challenges and Way Forward for Pakistan.

Each of the above themes was interlinked and diverse in respective domains. The participants devoted many hours discussing the particular themes assigned to each syndicate. The discussions were lively but productive, sometimes contentious but tolerant, substantive but divergent. The outcome was comprehensive analysis of issues at hand, based on ground realities with recommendations, some of which could be implemented too. 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.



CLOSING CEREMONY





Address by Honourable PRESIDENT ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN DR ARIF ALVI

November 19, 2021

Honourable President Islamic Republic of Pakistan Dr Arif Alvi congratulated the participants of the workshop on successful completion of their course on comprehensive national security. He appreciated the efforts made by National Defence University for conducting the National Security Workshops for the benefit of a much wider range of leadership in the country. Such events offer a collective opportunity to political & military leadership, civil service and civil society of the country to deliberate upon national security imperatives that include a range of challenges, confronting us today. Therefore, there is a need to give this dynamic exposure to a greater number of parliamentarians and other policy makers.

National security today has become a very complex and multi-faceted process. It is no longer the exclusive domain of a selected few. The effective pursuit of national security requires developing a strategic framework which encompasses all elements of national power. It must also focus on the complex ways in which global and regional factors impinge upon the security outlook of a country. We are living in an inter-dependent world in which traditional notions of security and sovereignty are being challenged and are being constantly re-defined. There is a need to comprehend the implications of this phenomenon of fundamental change in international relations.

In this context, the National Security Workshop becomes more relevant. The workshop performs the essential task of intellectual capacity building. More often than not, we tend to falter not because we do not mean well but because of inadequate intellectual wherewithal to cope with a particular situation or a challenge. Second, through a process of deliberation and collective reflection, this workshop helps to foster a better perception of the challenges and problems that confront Pakistan. Third, through a process of debate, dialogue and sustained interaction, it paves the way for developing consensus on responses related to key issues and challenges facing Pakistan. Fourth, by bringing together people from diverse backgrounds, experiences and outlooks, enabling them to reflect on issues from a national standpoint. The workshop provides a fillip to the processes of national integration and nation-building. Finally, by introducing its participants to the methodologies and processes of formulating national policies, the workshop provides them with the intellectual tools and professional skills to become better, more efficient and informed decision-makers on matters of national security.

The knowledge gained during the workshop and the process of learning will make a significant contribution towards good governance, which in essence, means informed, speedy and judicious decision-making.





Closing Address

ACTING PRESIDENT NDU,

REAR ADMIRAL MUHAMMAD SHAFIQUE, HI (M)

November 19, 2021

Acting President NDU, Rear Admiral Muhammad Shafique, HI (M) welcomed the Chief Guest Honourable President Islamic Republic of Pakistan Dr Arif Alvi & the guests to Closing Ceremony of NSW-23. During the five weeks of workshop, NDU 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 deliberations was to brain-storm and crystallize understanding of various challenges to national security confronting Pakistan.

The workshop, focused on identification of Pakistan's national interests and determining the way forward to promote and pursue national interests. The devotion and intellect displayed by the participants and the quality of their contributions were indeed par excellence. The participants leave this institution with satisfaction of a better understanding of critical issues and imperatives of comprehensive national security.

It is hoped that NDU measured up to the expectations of participants and was able to provide the promised conducive environment, both academically and administratively. The Government, the Chairman Senate, the Speaker National Assembly and the Speakers of provincial / legislative assemblies of all the federating units deserve appreciation for making their members available during the workshop. Moreover, special thanks to Services Chiefs and the Heads of Provincial Governments, Government Departments and Organizations for sparing their nominated participants and hosting the workshop during inland visits.

I also like to acknowledge the determination of ISSRA Faculty & Staff to make the workshop a success and congratulated all the participants for successfully completing the workshop and becoming part of the elite group of alumni of NDU.

Exercise Pakistan Paindabad - Presentations



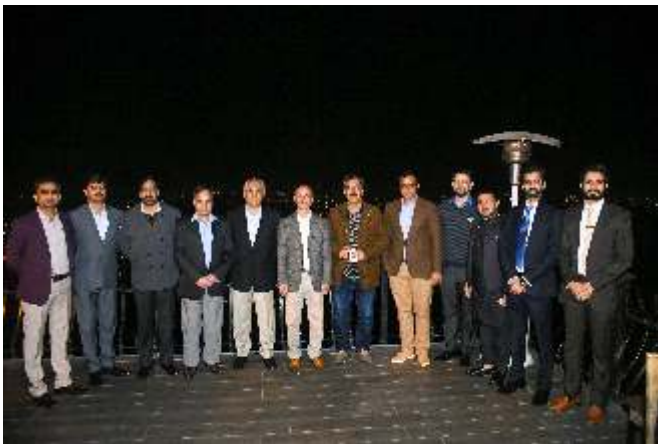


PICTURE GALLERY































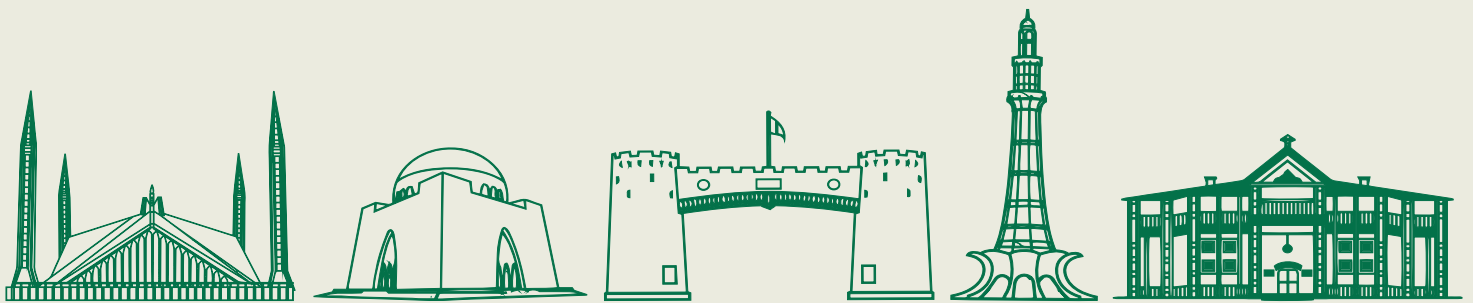












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NATIONAL DEFENCE UNIVERSITY, ISLAMABAD
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