



**SENATE OF PAKISTAN**  
**Promoting Pakistan's Defence through**  
**Development and Democracy**

**REPORT OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE**  
**ON DEFENCE AND DEFENCE PRODUCTION**

**Pakistan's Defence Strategy in a Changing Global Scenario**

**August-September 2012**

**Report 2**



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## SENATE OF PAKISTAN

### *Report of the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production*

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*From the Chairman's Desk*





## SENATE OF PAKISTAN

### *Report of the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production*



### **From the Chairman's Desk Towards a New Vision for National Defence**

The second report of the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production is dedicated to issues pertaining to the Defence of Pakistan, as it coincides with the September 6 anniversary of the 1965 war. In this issue, we are honouring our national heroes, the recipients of the highest gallantry award, “Nishan-e-Haider”. There are also contributions from our own members on various aspects of defence and national security.

The frequency of reports aims to transform the Senate Defence Committee's role into a vibrant, thoughtful, issue-based and policy-oriented body whose words are viewed with substance, because these represent the full force of Parliament on issues pertaining to Defence & Defence Production. This requires presenting a strategic vision based on the collective wisdom of the members, who represent the entire political spectrum through 6 political parties. This will raise the profile and credibility of the Committee, and its vision, backed by political will, would help in providing an alternative policy perspective. Where required, the Committee will reverse wrongs in policy where these exist and promote harmony in Civil-Military relations by serving as a bridge between the Khaki and Mufti, a role that is pivotal to promoting Pakistan's stable and smooth democratic development. The supremacy of Parliament cannot be established through mere words or constitutional provisions, but through performance and leadership in ideas, issues, and initiatives, a role that the Senate Defence & Defence Production is embarked on playing.

It is in this context that the Senate Committee on Defence & Defence Production will endeavour to promote a new vision for national defence that is congruent with 21<sup>st</sup> century realities of an emerging dynamic democracy in Pakistan, as the country is located in the most strategic part of the world where its role is somewhat pivotal in an era of change, uncertainty and turmoil.

These challenges are also an opportunity for a fundamental reorientation in three broad areas pertaining to national defence and security of Pakistan. First, the entire notion of national security, which has been defined in the past only in military terms, has to be revised and redefined to include the key civilian component that today are integral part of national security. The defence of the country can no longer be envisaged only within the framework of military might such as a standing army, modern equipment, F-16 planes, naval submarines, missiles or atomic weapons alone. The notion of national defence in today's Pakistan has to include involvement of key stake holders like the parliament, political parties, judiciary, media, civil society and such areas as economy, energy, education, rule of law and provincial autonomy. These are equally important as the federation of Pakistan is knit together and strengthened by such pluralism, the mainstay of which would be harmony between Khaki and Mufti in promoting cohesion via a collective vision and the will to ensure coordination among all these principal players.

Second, in the current context, the nature of the threat to national defence comes from unconventional sources and is no longer an issue of defending the country against foreign military aggression from across the border. The new kinds of threats that can



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undermine the country's defence and security over time, include climate change, cyber warfare, sectarian terrorism, anti-Pakistan propaganda, weak economy, the energy crisis and overall bad governance leading to deterioration in internal security, where the State sometimes lacks the capacity to protect the lives, liberty and property of the common man.

Third, there is a need to ensure “zero tolerance” for any non-state actors using Pakistani territory to plan, organize, train or launch military attacks against any of Pakistan's neighbours. Two of Pakistan's closest friends and neighbours, China and Iran, have filed serious complaints on this count. Pakistan can no longer use the argument of “absence of the writ of the state in ungoverned spaces in parts of Pakistan” as an excuse because this means abdication of a fundamental responsibility for happenings within our territorial jurisdiction as a State. More importantly, whether by design or by default, such a failure to exercise control over what happens in parts of Pakistan vis-a-vis the neighbours, then allows others to violate our sovereignty and threaten our security with impunity.

Let us learn from our mistakes, which cost the country dearly. In the 1950s and 1960s, we assumed that alliances with Washington would guarantee our security. That myth exploded in the 1965 War. Then the premise was that the “defence of East Pakistan lies in the plains of the Punjab” and that was shattered by the military collapse in 1971. And in 1999, the Kargil adventure was based on the assumption that the N-Bomb would prevent an Indian military response, which was negated when the US and the international community forced Pakistan into a humiliating climb-down. Instead of chasing mirages, our defence strategy has to be grounded in the realities of Pakistan, where domestic strength is paramount. Hence, the need for this new vision for national defence that can and should be translated into reality, provided that the political forces and the armed forces of Pakistan, work as a team, and muster up the political will to tackle these issues, which have been festering for the past decades.

Let it not be that we did not prove ourselves equal to the task because failure is not an option. Inshallah, the Senate Committee on Defence & Defence Production will pro-actively seek to promote this vision and it will also endeavour to push forward this perspective which is also in accordance with the vision of the founding fathers and the aspirations of the people of Pakistan.

**Mushahid Hussain Sayed**  
Chairman



# *Executive Summary*





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## Executive Summary

Report # 2 of the Senate Standing Committee on Defence and Defence Production pertains to the months of August and September which have special significance for the country in view of 'Independence of Pakistan Day' and 'Defence of Pakistan Day', August 14 and September 6, respectively. The Report dedicated to the 'Defence of Pakistan' contains not only a non-traditional account of the 1965 war but a whole new paradigm of national defence and security, which goes beyond the armed forces and arsenal, defined and elaborated by Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed, Chairman of the Committee, in his personal note / preamble of the Report titled "Towards a New Vision for National Defence". The importance of a more inclusive concept of National Security and Defence has been correlated with errors of past in the reappraisal of the 1965 War in the article by Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed, which contains a critical account of the War with many lessons.

The 65<sup>th</sup> year of the independence of Pakistan has been given due place in the Report in the shape of an article by Mowahid Hussain Shah titled "Salutation to the 65<sup>th</sup> Year" which mentions strengths and resilience of Pakistan, side by side the weaknesses, myths and follies beside some suggestions and recipes. The perceptions of Pakistan in the Report as 'Others Voices', include two write ups, one by Eric Schmidt, Executive Chairman Google and Peter Bergen, National Security Analyst – CNN; both of which mention about some positive aspects and prospects. Likewise, brief accounts by some of the visitors, including from India, who mention the 'pleasant surprises' contrary to the media image of Pakistan are noteworthy.

Fully reflective of the sentiments of the people and their representatives about the officers and jawans of Pakistan Armed Forces who sacrifice their lives while defending the motherland, the Report mentions and pays tribute to the recipients of Nishan-e-Haider. The Committee, in line with its policy and newly set tradition, visited the burial site of Capt. Karnal Sher Khan Shaheed, holder of Nishan-e-Haider on September 6 and took some decisions / initiatives which are recorded in the Minutes included in the Report. Minutes of the other Committee meetings especially on Defence Production give a detailed account of the situation in Defence Production Organizations and an action plan to revamp the same through new ideas as well as proactive leadership by the Committee.

The Report contains first contribution by a Member of the Committee, Senator Sehar Kamran in the form of article on "Pak-Gulf Defence and Security Cooperation" which analyses the nature and history of relations besides narratives of defence cooperation between Pakistan and the individual Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) States.

The highlights of the Report # 2 of the Committee can be summarized as follows:-

- It documents and records 'for the first time' a whole new paradigm of National Defence and Security, conceived, articulated and elaborated by Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed, Chairman of the Committee.
- It pays tribute to the national heroes and martyrs both through detailed account and mention of the holders of Nishan-e-Haider and report of a visit undertaken by the Committee to District Swabi in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province to acknowledge the sacrifices of the past hero as well as those rendering sacrifices in the ongoing war against terror in the whole of country but specially Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province.
- It includes article and statements by locals and foreigners about Pakistan on its 65<sup>th</sup> independence day in which some positive and optimistic views are mentioned.
- Minutes of some important meetings of the Committee especially the one on Defence Production are included in the Report which contain a SWOT analysis as well as new concepts, ideas and action plans whereby the Committee intends to improve the situation through active and effective leadership.





*Remembering Defence Day*  
*September 6, 1965*





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#### **Defence of Pakistan Day - September 65: A reappraisal**

by Mushahid Hussain

The September War is a watershed in Pakistan's chequered history. It nurtured many a myth about white-gowned "holy men" gently deflecting Indian bombs with an angelic wave of divine hands. It fed our hero-loving masses with new tales of valour and glory in the tradition of Khalid bin Walid and Mohammad bin Qasim. And it turned out to be the first step in accentuating the yawning chasm between East and West Pakistan, which subsequently gave birth to the Third World's first successful secessionist struggle.

The war also changed our geopolitical environment, unleashed dormant forces and generated a momentum which effectively destabilised a seemingly well-entrenched dictatorship, while greatly radicalising the Pakistani Political consciousness. The rise of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and the decline of Ayub Khan are inextricably linked with the 1965 War.

Forty-seven years after the inconclusive Pakistan-India War of September 1965, cynics recognise that whatever success Pakistan managed to achieve on the battlefield was attributable to three A's: Allah, Artillery and Air Force. Apart from these home-truths, the "thousand-year-war" which turned into a 17-days stale-mate, backed by Tashkent, remains an essentially untold and largely forgotten story.

When did the normally cautious Field Marshal decide to take the initiative in 1965? He was a sure-footed General who avoided taking risks particularly of the kind entailed by "Operation Gibraltar". Even in the context of the Pakistan Army as compared to "hawks" like General Akbar Khan, Ayub Khan was a "dove" on India. In November 1953, US vice President Richard Nixon visited Pakistan. Writing in his memoirs, Nixon says that he was impressed by General Ayub Khan, then Head of the Pakistan Army. "He was one of the few Pakistanis I met who was more anti-communist than anti-India", writes Nixon. In fact, it was such caution that held Ayub back from striking at India when it was having its conflict with China in 1962, an opportunity missed largely on account of American pressure, which Pakistan was to dearly regret.

Since no authoritative account of the 1965 War is

available, it is difficult to really understand or analyse the reasons behind Ayub Khan's decision to launch "Operation Gibraltar". Three explanations are generally offered. First, fresh from his "victory" over Miss Fatima Jinnah in the rigged Presidential poll of January 1965, Ayub Khan really wanted to do something spectacular so that he would go down in Pakistan's History as one of its heroes. His sycophants plus powerful nation alist-minded hawks in the bureaucracy egged him on, in Kashmir. In this regard, his March 1965 China visit proved crucial. Ayub and important member of his entourage were apparently very much impressed by the zeal, dedication and sincerity of the Chinese. At that time, the Chinese were promoting their theory of "peoples War". This appealed to Ayub Khan and his colleagues in the context of a possible military adventure in Occupied Kashmir. It meant maximum gains (fermenting popular uprising in Occupied Kashmir with possible liberation) via minimum risks (Pakistan Army disclaiming involvement).

Second. The brief successful military encounter with India in April 1965 over the Rann of Katch produced illusions among Pakistani policymakers. They derived broader conclusions from this limited engagement in a desert area and this perhaps formed the basis of the confidence in GHQ that occupied Kashmir could be targeted. Third, there was the apparent Foreign Office assessment conveyed to Ayub Khan which said that whatever Pakistan may do in Occupied Kashmir, India would somehow never dare violate the international frontier. Whatever may have been the Foreign Office view and it would have been naive for Ayub to accept it in toto, the fact remains that ultimately the sole Responsibility for his action and its consequences rests on his shoulders, since as President he was Supreme Commander and a professional soldier as well.

The war which started as a two-phased military operation combining guerrilla and conventional aspects was undoubtedly a brilliantly conceived plan, but which fell victim to poor execution. Mediocre general ship, lack of coordination and jitters among the high command managed to nullify the bravery and supreme sacrifices of jawans and officers on the battlefield.

Inspired by the Maoist dictum that "guerrillas are like fish in water; just as fish cannot live without water, guerrillas cannot survive without people", a "final solution" of the Kashmir problem was attempted by employing Chinese-style people's war tactics.



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On August 5, 1965 a clandestine station calling itself the Voice of Kashmir declared that the war of liberation against Indian occupation had begun. The “Gibraltar force” of Pakistani regulars, said to number five thousand men, had started its work in Occupied Kashmir.

The conventional phase of the operation code-named “Operation Grand Slam” (like Gibraltar Force, also a brain child of Major General Akhtar Hussain Malik, an avid bridge-player) was aimed at the capture of Chhamb, Jurian and Akhnoor – the last a vital link in India's communication with Occupied Kashmir. A daring military commander, General Akhter Malik saw an opportunity offered by an Indian military machine that was still recovering from its humiliation at the hands of China in 1962 and the popular agitation in Occupied Kashmir over the Hazratbal incident in 1964, when stealing of hair and belonging to the Holy Prophet (PBUH), was preserved in a mosque in Srinagar, sparked serious riots.

The Gibraltar Force plan conceived in the cool comfort of 12 Division's Officers Mess at Murree during the early summer in 1965 was undertaken without reference to the Kashmiri people, the need for adequate groundwork or necessary psychological mobilisation among the Muslims of Occupied Kashmir for an arduous liberation struggle. With the successful completion of “Operation Grand Slam” near at hand (Chhamb and Jurian already been captured). General Akhtar Malik was relieved of command in the middle of the battle and replaced by the then Major General Yahya Khan. By ousting a successful military commander and holding back on attacking Akhnoor, “Operation Grand Slam” was slammed shut!

The decision remains inexplicable. One view which sounds plausible has it that Field Marshal Ayub Khan personally ordered the change of command and a halt to the attack on Akhnoor under pressure from his former American friends. They had reportedly conveyed to him that an attack on Akhnoor would lead to a full-scale war with India. If the Field Marshal leashed his bridge-playing general, he was apparently assured that India would not attack West Pakistan. The other explanation for the change of command refers to the “credit” factor, that “credit” for the “victory” should go to the general being groomed for the top slot, i.e., General Yahya Khan, rather than Akhtar Hussain Malik.

When the Indians did attack anyway on September 6 it was a beaming American Ambassador who told Ayub Khan

with supreme arrogance: “The Indians have got you by the throat, Mr President, haven't they!” Concurrently, the CIA was said to have planned a covert operation to oust Ayub Khan through a coup d'état. According to London's “THE TELEGRAPH” (September 13, 1965) the CIA tried to recruit General Azam Khan, a former Governor of East Pakistan, as a potential coup-maker but, said the newspaper, he “refused to play ball” and promptly informed his former boss. Copies of this article were later circulated among senior Pakistan Army officers as an example of American perfidy.

Ayub had earned the wrath of the United States because of his ‘filtration’ with Peking – then Uncle Sam's enemy number one. Pakistan was punished by Washington in another important way. Its sole supplier of weaponry cut off all arms aid during the war.

The American view of growing Pakistan-China relationship was somewhat graphically summed up by President Lyndon Johnson when he received the Pakistan Foreign Minister who had arrived to attend President John F. Kennedy's funeral in Washington in November 1963. Criticising Pakistan's “filtration” with China, Johnson told Bhutto: “Look here, I have a teenage daughter and she goes out with her boyfriend. I don't care what she does with him behind my back, but I'll be damned if she does anything in front of me”.

While America was giving this treatment to its “most allied ally”, the attitude of China and the Soviet Union was markedly different. The latter had adopted a neutral posture offering itself as mediator. China came in all out support to Pakistan. At the height of the war, in mid-September, Ayub Khan made a secret visit to Peking where he met Chairman Mao and other Chinese leaders. When Ayub Khan went to Washington for a bridge-building visit in December 1965, he was candid enough to tell Johnson, explaining Pakistan's intimacy with Peking: “If we break with America, at best we may destroy our economy. But if we break with China, we might even lose our country”.

The war had deep ramifications both in foreign policy and domestic politics. The Sandhurst-trained Field Marshal with an impressive exterior emerged with a much reduced stature. He was found lacking in both military decisiveness and political astuteness. He was unable to stand up to external pressure when he had the entire nation to back him up with unprecedented patriotic fervour in both wings of Pakistan establishing, for a fleeting 17 days at least, the



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mirage of a unified monolithic nation. Never again was Pakistan to witness such national unity – among the people, between the political forces and the government, between the civil and military.

The September war effectively sealed Ayub Khan's political fate. He had failed in his attempt to liberate Occupied Kashmir. At Tashkent, he reneged on his solemn commitment that Pakistan would never withdraw its troops from the borders until the Kashmir issue was resolved. Kashmir wasn't even mentioned in the Tashkent Declaration. In fact, when Shastry died soon after signing the Tashkent Declaration, the standing joke in Pakistan was that the Indian Prime Minister's death had occurred on account of immeasurable joy at his success! At his suite in Tashkent, when the Pakistan Foreign Minister was woken up to be told by his Foreign Secretary that the “bastard is dead” the weary but mentally alert Minister asked: “which one?”

The basis of political ferment was laid at Tashkent. It was the beginning of the end for Ayub. For the first time, Bengali, still certified then as patriots by Islamabad, experienced a strange feeling of being physically separated from West Pakistan, of being left alone, defenceless against India. Since Pakistan's military planners all along saw East Pakistan's defence linked to West Pakistan (in effect the East's war would be fought on the plains of Punjab), only one division of 12,000 men was placed at Dhaka. When awkward questions were asked in the National Assembly by irate Bengali parliamentarians, there were answered by charges of treason. NAP's Masihur Rahman, later Prime Minister of Bangladesh asked what would have happened had India attacked East Pakistan. The confident answer was that China would have defended East-Pakistan. Well, came the logical query from Masihur Rahman, “If China is to defend us, what do we need West Pakistan for”.

In foreign policy too, the repercussions were wide-ranging. September 1965 marked the nemesis of Pakistan's policy of alliances with the United States and of seeking external props for its security. In the eyes of the Pakistani people, America had betrayed a faithful, long-time ally and had befriended its enemy. The current popular aversion to any “special relationship” with the US stems from the premise of mutually conflicting interests first manifested in 1965.

The Soviet Union gained a lot in prestige post 1965, largely

due to its mediation at Tashkent. It had managed to gain the concurrent trust of New Delhi and Islamabad. Pakistan-Soviet relations also flourished amidst the fast diminishing “Spirit of Tashkent” to the extent that by 1968, Soviet arms came to Pakistan, on a relatively small scale though. It was however, China which emerged as the biggest victor of 1965 by winning the hearts and minds of Pakistanis. All shades of opinion have since agreed on close ties with China. One offshoot of friendship with China was that socialist ideas acquired hitherto-unknown legitimacy in Pakistani politics.

Twenty seven years later, it is very easy to be “wise after the event” and to sermonise on what went wrong. But in any case, if being wise means correcting past errors to ensure future successes then this would be a worthwhile exercise. As September 1965 exemplified at the heart of Pakistan's defence lies a fundamental conceptual error in military thought: a tendency to view national security only in terms of military might (tanks, planes, armies, missiles etc.). The intangible non-military factors, which are often decisive in the long term, have been largely ignored: popular support, grassroots mobilisation, morale-building, will to survive, sound diplomacy and quality of leadership.

Equally important, the tendency which was particularly evident after the September war, to falsify facts, cover-up mistakes and tailor history to suit the interest of incumbent rulers, damaged the country. And to top it all, there was no accountability; instead medals were liberally showered to show a “victory” instead of a stalemate and setback. The stage for the 1971 debacle was, in fact, laid in 1965, with catastrophic but predictable consequences.





*Salutation to the 65th year*





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#### **Salutation to the 65th year**

by Mowahid Hussain Shah

One of the seminal events of the 20th century that had impact on Muslims and their relationship with the West was the creation of Pakistan 65 years ago. It will continue to have an impact on the future of Muslim engagement in the Western world. Pakistan today is commonly misperceived as the hatchery of radical Islam. And it is what has replaced communism as America's key ideological foe.

Decades of mistrust on dealing with the leadership of the majority community in undivided India convinced the Quaid-i-Azam to choose the path of separation. The Quaid had many daunting obstacles to overcome, including opposition from formidable figures within the Muslim community. His own health was quite frail, but he made up for that through his iron will and unshakeable belief in the unstoppable march of destiny.

It was the Quaid who gave practical shape to the idea of Pakistan. Without his helmsmanship, it would have remained a distant vision. Motivating and mobilising a dormant community was by itself an act of exemplary leadership.

Those seeking the most persuasive logic behind Pakistan's creation would be well-advised to read the chapter "Dialogue with a giant", which gives a detailed interview of the Quaid, from Beverley Nichols' 1944 book, *Verdict on India*.

The crux of the Quaid-i-Azam's leadership qualities lay in the fact that he could anticipate the moves of his opponents, look at the "big picture", and remain steadfast despite huge hurdles. He had no army to back him, no superpower support, no financial resources to speak of. Not even good health. And yet, he prevailed amidst skepticism within his own Muslim community. His biggest forte was his upright character and his incorruptibility, which even his opponents acknowledged.

So, with such precedent, why is Pakistan lurching from crisis to crisis? Among many reasons, there are two that stand out. Number one is the low priority given to an equitable rule of law and a first-class educational infrastructure, with little reward given to hard work and merit. The second key reason is the low priority given to integrity in public life. Too many are in it not for public

service, but to amass wealth.

Predictably then, the openly undeserving and the blatantly dishonest rule the roost, with devastating effect. When avarice becomes the coin of the realm, then the results are self-explanatory. So what next? The choice basically boils down to: to cry about it, or to do something about it. No manmade situation is as hopeless as it appears to be. Out of despair emerged the dream and reality of Pakistan.

Neighbouring China offers a vivid example. On December 13, 1937, the invading Japanese troops captured the Chinese city of Nanking, setting in motion a calamity whose scale and scope is hard to grasp, commonly known as the Rape of Nanking. Yet today, China is considered as an economic powerhouse, arousing considerable envy and unease in Western capitals.

With little resources, Pakistan was able to become world champion in hockey, squash, cricket, snooker, and, before Independence, wrestling, through the Great Gama. Now, since 1992, Pakistan has not won a single Olympic medal. It may be a record for a country of 180 million with a sporting pedigree not to win even a single medal. It speaks volumes about the direction in which the country is heading. Here, one of the culprits is undeniably the media, which has made the public addicted to sordid talk shows, empty chatter, and uncouth behaviour. The public, too, shares some blame for swallowing it.

Decorum and decency are being hit for a six. It is a recipe for passively living in darkness and in ignorance when the need is to light the lamp for corrective action. It is also depriving the nation of developing the tools of self-empowerment and self-esteem. It cannot be accomplished, unless the youth step up to the plate and question wrongdoing. Wrong-doing doesn't become legitimate when done under the hijab of democracy. Its long-term effect is even more corrosive. The dilemma is that the educated people, who have the equipment to deliver, are too timid to deliver and the less educated, who have the courage to deliver, are too unskilled to deliver.

One of the barriers to break is the prison of fear, hate, and ignorance. The true tribute to the Quaid's efforts would be to constantly strive to break out from this self-imposed prison.

One could start by pursuit of the Islamic ethic of learning and integrity. There is a flood of words and a paucity of



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thought. In the age of instant texting, non-stop gossip, and Twitter, there has been a decline in newspaper reading and reflection.

It seems that those who matter in the Muslim world have yet to discover what is truly important because only then can they prioritise. To suggest that the community should support activities of ideas and learning is merely to articulate the historic view of Islamic culture in fortifying a knowledge-based society.

Take a look at how few within Pakistan, for example, can be presented abroad to give an upright opinion on the world stage with persuasive skill and finesse.

The battle of the 21st century is inherently a battle of ideas. It is a battle in which, to date, Muslim voices are muted.

To celebrate the independence of Pakistan, the simplest step would be to celebrate the values of honesty, hard work, and fairness, which animated the Pakistan Movement. Lest it be forgotten, this is a much easier task now than what was accomplished by the Quaid-i-Azam through the creation of Pakistan, on a summer day in Ramazan, 65 years ago.

The Nation: <http://www.nation.com.pk/pakistan-news-newspaper-daily-english-online/columns/16-Aug-2012/salutation-to-the-65th-year>



*Tribute to the Recipients of  
Nishan-e-Haider*





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#### **Tribute to the Recipient of Nishan-e-Haider**

Nishan-e-Haider, the Highest Military Award of Pakistan, made of gun metal, captured from the enemy in the previous wars, with a green ribbon and a star with five points is awarded to soldiers who Show great feats of bravery and courage in war or on active duty. It is a coincidence that all recipients of "Nishan-e-Haider" gave away the most valuable thing they had - their lives - in the service of the nation and in defending the frontiers of the motherland. So far 7 officers (including one from the Pakistan Air force) and three men have been awarded with this gallantry award. Here is a brief account of these men, who would be remembered for their feats of courage, bravery and selflessness.

#### **Captain Muhammad Sarwar**



Captain Muhammad Sarwar was born in village Singhori (Rawalpindi) in 1910, and joined the British Army (infantry -Punjab Regiment) in 1944. Upon creation of Pakistan he joined Pakistan Army. In July 1948 with war in Kashmir with India, Captain Sarwar launched an attack causing heavy casualties against a strongly fortified enemy position in the Uri Sector under heavy machine gun, grenade and mortar fire. On 27th July 1948, he volunteered to cut the enemy's barbed wire barrier to pave way for the moves forward of his follow up comrades. However, while doing so he received a direct burst of enemy's heavy machine gun fire, and embraced Shahadat at the spot. For his courage, selflessness and bravery, he was awarded with the first Nishan-e-Haider. Call it a coincidence that the recipients of next two Nishan-e-Haiders were also from the Punjab Regiment.

#### **Naik Saif Ali Khan**



Naik Saif Ali Khan was born on 25 April 1922 in Khandbaz Tehsil Nakial (Azad Jammu & Kashmir). He was enlisted in the Royal Corps of Engineers in British Indian Army on 18 March 1941. After completing his service in the British Indian Army in 1947, he came back to his native town and started establishing Haidri Force with the support of Sardar Fateh Muhammad Karailvi. On 1st January 1948, Haidri Force was raised as "Sher-e-Riasti Battalion" under the command of Lt. Col. Muhammad Sher Khan. Due to his unflinching devotion and undaunted courage, on the recognition of his dedication and commitment to the cause, he was accolade with the rank of Naik and was made platoon commander. He set personal examples of gallantry and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy at Bhudha Khanna where his platoon was given the responsibility to defend Budha Khanna where he faced never-ending frontal and crossfire from machine guns. He defended the post with chivalry, which he established with his few jawans and repulsed many aggressive ventures by the enemy and imposed colossal losses on them. The enemy used every mean to capture the post with two companies attack and heavy Arty bombardment but with unwavering determination and passion for Martyrdom bought the enemies on their knees. Despite facing all odds, he led his jawans while setting personal example of bravery and valor and remained steadfast and unmoved on the post. During the course of action, despite being hit on his chest by Arty fire, he retained his position and frustrated the Indian assault. Due to severe injuries he embraced Martyrdom on 26 October 1948. On 14th March 1949, the Defence Council of Azad Jammu & Kashmir adorned him with Hilal-e-Kashmir (posthumous) and on 30th November 1995 Government of Pakistan initiated the gazette notification to declare his Hilal-e-Kashmir equivalent to Nishan-e Haider.



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#### **Major Tufail Muhammad**



Major Tufail Muhammad was born in 1914 and was commissioned in the 16th Punjab Regiment in 1943. Upon creation of Pakistan, he joined Pakistan Army. During 1958, with border skirmishes with India in the erstwhile East Pakistan, Major Tufail Muhammad was commanding a company of the East Pakistan Rifles near the town of Lakshmipur. The company encircled an illegal Indian post, which was erected by the Indians in violation of the internationally recognized boundary between the two countries. During the enemy action, Major Tufail was mortally wounded, but did not stop fighting even at close quarters. In the hand-to-hand encounter that followed, Major Tufail continued to lead his troops till the Indians were driven out, leaving four dead and three prisoners. However, Major Tufail himself succumbed to his wounds and embraced shahadat on the 7th August 1958. He was awarded with the second Nishan-e-Haider for his gallantry.

#### **Major Raja Aziz Bhatti**



Major Raja Aziz Bhatti was born in 1928 in Hong Kong and joined the 1st PMA Long Course and was commissioned in

1950 in the Punjab Regiment. He was a very well read officer, having passed out with the coveted Sword of Honour and knew many foreign languages. During the 1965 Indo-Pak war, he was commanding a company in general area Burki of the Lahore Sector. Major Bhatti's defences on the famous BRB (Banmban Wali Ravian Bedian) Link Canal was subjected to heavy Indian repeated attacks coupled with incessant artillery and tank fire for five days and nights. But Major Bhatti and his men stood like a rock. In order to have a clear view of the assaulting enemy, Major Bhatti would often come out of his bunker and stand clear of the canal bank. On 10 September 1965, while he was directing the artillery fire, he was hit by an enemy tank shell. Major Bhatti embraced Shahadat and was awarded with the third and the only Nishan-e-Haider of 1965 war.

#### **Major Muhammad Akram**



Major Akram was born in 1938 in village Dingha (Gujrat) and was commissioned in the Frontier Force Regiment in 1963. During 1971 Indo - Pak war, Major Akram was commanding a rifle company of the 4th FF Regiment in the forward localities of the Hilli district. The position held by Major Akram and his company was very vital and had blocked enemy's route of advance. Therefore it came under continuous and heavy air, artillery and tank attacks. But for almost two weeks, despite enemy superiority in both numbers and fire power, Major Akram and his men remained entrenched and repulsed every attack, inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy. The Indians many a time asked him to surrender but Major Akram refused. Finally, overpowered and fatigued, Major Akram embraced Shahadat fighting at close quarter battle in the famous "Battle of Hilli" and was awarded with the fifth Nishan-e-Haider.



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#### **Pilot Officer Rashid Minhas**



Pilot Officer Rashid Minhas was born on 17th February 1951 and during 1971, he was under training in the Pakistan Air Force. In August 1971, when the Indians had put lot of pressure in the eastern wing, Rashid Minhas was busy in his routine training at PAF Base Masroor. On that fateful day of 20 August 1971, while he was taxiing his aircraft towards to runway, a Bengali dissident Instructor Pilot (IP) forced his way into the rear cockpit of the two-seat jet trainer and in the process hurt Rashid Minhas. The IP seized control of the aircraft and headed toward India. When Minhas regained consciousness, he realized that the absconding pilot was heading towards India, so he tried to regain control of the plane. But being injured, he was not able to take power on the controls, so he forced the aircraft to crash some thirty two miles short of the border. By losing his own life, he not only saved the aircraft from getting in to the hands of the Indians, but also jeopardized the mala fide intentions of his IP. He became the first PAF officer to receive Nishan-e-Haider.

#### **Major Shabir Sharif**



Major Shabir Sharif was born in 1943 in village Kunjah (Gujrat) and was commissioned in 1964 in the Frontier

Force Regiment. During the 1965 Indo-Pak war, Major Shabir Sharif was awarded with Sitara-e-Jurrat (the third highest gallantry military award) for his courage and bravery. In 971, Major Shabir's 6 FF Regiment, was ordered in December 1971 to capture high ground near Sulemanki Headwork defended by more than a company of the Indian Assam Regiment supported by a squadron of tanks. Major Shabir and his men after crossing a minefield and massive obstacles and killing forty three soldiers and destroying four tanks, Major Sharif and his men held two enemy battalions at bay for days. However, on 6 December, the Indians mounted a fierce attack supported by tanks. Assessing the situation to be critical and not taking any chances with the enemy, Major Shabir himself took over an anti-tank gun from his gunner and fired on the enemy tanks. While doing so, the enemy tank fired its main gun on Major Shabir's location, killing him in the afternoon of 6th December. Brave as he always was, he proved his mettle once again and was awarded with the coveted Nishan-e-Haider.

#### **Sowar Muhammad Hussain**



Sowar (the basic rank in the Armoured Corps equivalent to a sepoy) Muhammad Hussain was born in 1949 in Dhok Pir Bakhsh and joined the 20th Lancers (Armoured Corps) as a driver in 1966. Sowar Hussain was always eager to perform jobs that were not normally meant for drivers and was always in fore fronts to help the others. During the 1971 war, he spotted the enemy digging along a minefield near the village of Harar Khurd. Daring as he was, he on his own initiative called and directed accurate fire at the enemy resulting in the destruction of sixteen of their tanks. While he was still directing fire from recoilless rifles, he was hit in the chest by a burst of machine gun fire and embraced Shahadat on 10th December 1971. He was awarded with the Nishan-e-Haider for his courage and bravery, and his village elders as a tribute to his bravery renamed their village as Dhok Muhammad Hussain Janjua.



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#### **Lance Naik Muhammad Mahfooz**



Lance Naik Muhammad Mahfooz was born in 1944 at Pind Malikan (District of Rawalpindi) and was enlisted in the 15th Punjab Regiment as a sepoy in 1962. In 1971 Indo Pak war, he was serving in the 'A' Company and his unit was deployed on the Wagah-Attari Sector near Lahore. The enemy advancing elements pinned down his company positions by unceasing frontal and cross fire from automatic weapons. In the process, his machine gun was destroyed by an enemy shell, but it did not dishearten the spirited Lance Naik, who advanced bare handed towards an enemy bunker whose automatic fire had inflicted heavy casualties. Even though wounded in both legs by shell splinters, when he reached the bunker he stood up and pounced on the enemy, but was hit. Although unarmed and amidst the enemy, he got hold of one of the enemy and was strangling him when another bayoneted him to death during the night of 17th December 1971. Living true to the traditions of the Punjab Regiment, whose three officers had already won Nishan-e-Haider; Lance Naik Muhammad Mahfooz also showed no less courage and gallantry in winning the fourth medal for the Punjab Regiment. Pind Malikan has now been renamed as Mahfoozabad.

#### **Captain Karnal Sher Khan**



Captain "Karnal (meaning a Colonel)" Sher Khan was commissioned in Pakistan Army in 1990 and later joined the Northern Light Infantry somewhere in 1998. Right from his childhood, he displayed feats of courage and was nicknamed "Kernal" by his fellows, which ultimately became a part of his name. Captain Karnal Sher Khan rose to the heights of glory when he emerged as the symbol of mettle and courage during the Kargil conflict on the Line of Control. He set personal examples of bravery and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. He defended the five strategic posts, which he established with his jawans at the height of some 17,000 feet at Gultari, and repulsed many Indian attacks. After many abortive attempts, on July 5 1998, enemy's two battalion ringed the post of Kernal Sher Khan with the help and unleashed heavy mortar firing and managed to capture some part of the post. Despite facing all odds, he lead a counter-attack and re- captured the lost parts. But during the course he was hit by the machine-gun fire and embraced Shahadat at the same post. For his courage and bravery, he was awarded with Nishan-e-Haider.



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#### **Havildar Lalak Jan**



Side by side the officers, the men of the Northern Light Infantry, like Havildar Lalak Jan, displayed similar feats of gallantry as were displayed by Captain Kernal Sher Khan and fought furiously to thwart heavy Indian attacks. Although an appointment holder, whose task is to look after his men and provide administrative support, Havildar Lalak Jan volunteered himself to be deployed on the front positions located at the jagged peak in May 1999. Havildar Lalak Jan repulsed many aggressive ventures by the enemy and imposed colossal losses on the enemy. On July 7, Havildar Lalak Jan sustained serious injuries as enemy pounded the area with heavy mortar fire. But despite being injured, he retained his position and frustrated the Indian assault. He, however, succumbed to his injuries at the same post he was defending. Havildar Lalak Jan was awarded with the Nishan-e-Haider for his courage and fighting beyond the call of the duty as an appointment holder.

Pakistan Defence Blog – Nishan-e-Haider Holders of  
Pakistan Army  
<http://www.defenceblog.org/2010/11/nishan-e-haider-holders-of-pakistan.html>





# *Redefining Defence Contours*





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#### **Pak-Gulf Defence and Security Cooperation**

by Senator Sehar Kamran

Religious affinity, geographical proximity, Pakistan's strategic location and its lead role in promoting the Islamic states' political and strategic interests as well as continuous efforts by Pakistani expatriate population to develop infrastructure and other institutions have made it a natural ally of the neighboring Gulf States. Pakistan despite its economic and social problems in recent years remains the ultimate hope for these countries. The Gulf countries have both the geo-strategic as well as geo-political interest in Pakistan. They see in Pakistan, a strategic balancer vis-à-vis Iran, a region of increasing Chinese influence and expanding market of India. Economic ascendancy and security are the core objectives of the Gulf countries in the region.

The Gulf region in the Middle East has long been one of the most volatile parts of the globe. Wars, coups d'état, rapid shift of alliances and alignments, numerous Intra-Arab and regional conflicts, constant interventions by the super powers have rocked the region since the discovery of oil. Recent "Arab spring" has opened new doors for a silent revolution. This has shattered confidence of the ruling families of the Gulf and has made them realize the need for support from old and trustworthy friends.

Pakistan's strong attachment to the Islamic ideology has prompted it, since its inception, to espouse the causes of Muslims all over the world. 'Pakistan has always made conscious efforts to see the Ummah as a political and economic entity to ward off threats to its security. "Indeed the 1973 constitution imposes an obligation on the Pakistan Government to develop closer relations with other Islamic countries."

Pakistan-Gulf defence relationship is almost as old as their political and diplomatic contacts. Most of the GCC states depended heavily on Pakistan's assistance in raising their defence and security forces.

There is long history of security relations between Pakistan and several Gulf countries. In 1970s and 80s, many Gulf countries flushed with oil money bought state of the art equipment but local population lacked technical skills<sup>2</sup>. A number of Pakistan army and air force personnel were deputed to several countries including Saudi Arabia, United

Arab Emirates (UAE), Bahrain, Qatar, Jordan, Syria and Iraq. A much smaller number of naval officers also served in UAE training local naval forces. The main role of Pakistani officers was in training local security forces although they also manned complicated equipment such as radars.

The recent Arab spring and subsequent incidents and their basic motives have given a chance to Gulf countries to come further close to Pakistan. Pakistan through its military and bilateral cooperation has always tried to shield these countries from various external and internal threats. The GCC is now looking towards East and recent joint military exercises of Pakistan and Saudi Arabia (Al-Samsaam IV) are one of its examples.

The following narrative of defence cooperation between Pakistan and the individual GCC States explains depth of their defense relationship:-

#### **Pak-UAE Defence Co-operation**

Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al-Nayhan requested President Ayub Khan in 1968 to send Pakistani troops for training defense personnel of Abu Dhabi and to equip them with requisite knowledge so that they become capable to take over command of Abu Dhabi Defence Forces from the British commanders. Interestingly enough, the defence relationship worked outside any formal agreement till mid 1970's when a not-so-elaborate protocol was signed. Sheikh Zayed appointed Air Commodores Sadar-ud-Din of Pakistan Air Force as Chief of Staff Abu Dhabi Air Force. He was succeeded by Air Commodore Ayaz Ahmed Khan, Ghulam Haider, Jamal A. Khan and Feroz A. Khan. Thereafter, Group Captain level officers of Pakistan Air Force took over as Deputy Chief of Air Staff and native officers were appointed as Commander. Pakistanis have been prominent as advisors and trainers in various fields of activities in the UAE. Its Air Force was at one time like an extension of the Pakistan Air Force.

In UAE Navy, Pakistan Naval officers manned all patrolling operations in high seas and secured the shores of Abu Dhabi, similarly Pakistan Army established the UAE Armour Training School and imparted training to commando battalions as well. For the initial few years, all Artillery and Armed Corps officers were trained in Pakistani establishments. Pakistani Armed Forces also

1. Shahid M. Amin, *Pakistan's Foreign policy, A Reappraisal*, (Karachi: Oxford University Press. 2000), p.127.

2. <http://pakistanpal.wordpress.com/2011/07/14/pakistan-and-arab-world-security-cooperation/>



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invited UAE officers at Staff College, Quetta and other training institutions. In 2004 we had 55 flying instructors in the UAE Air Force, ten personnel in Navy and a very small number of officers in UAE Army.

Cooperation in the field of defence was institutionalized in June 1994, with the establishment of the Defence Consultative Group. The Group aims at increasing defence cooperation through joint military production, military exercises, training and intelligence sharing.

#### **Pak- Saudi Arabia Defence Co-operation**

Pakistani people have always felt a special reverence for Saudi Arabia as the land where Islam grew. The identity of Pakistan and Saudi Arabia's views on major regional and international issues is exemplary. The leadership of Saudi Arabia and its government has been coordinating with Pakistan on many important issues and share similarities on different regional and international issues. Saudi Arabia and Pakistan are leading members of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC). Saudi Arabia has always supported Pakistan on the issue of Kashmir and encouraged both the countries to start confidence building measures. Both the countries were at same wave-length at the time of Afghan War and remained closed allies fighting against communism during 1980s. During the 1990-1991 Persian Gulf War, Pakistan on request, sent troops to protect the Islamic holy sites in Saudi Arabia. Saudi Arabia rescued Pakistan in May 1998 (nuclear test) and promised to supply 50,000 barrels per day of free oil to help Pakistan cope with likely economic sanctions in the aftermath.

Mutual Cooperation Programme between the Armed Forces of the two countries commenced in 1967, in March 1979, Saudi authorities requested for military manpower assistance. Consequently, a Protocol Agreement with Saudi Arabia was signed on 14 December 1982 and Pakistani Armed Forces personnel were sent on deputation to Saudi Arabia.

The Protocol Agreement signed in 1982 was revised to widen its scope and to include provision of cooperation in defence production, defence science & technology and to raise its present level to Joint Defence Collaboration.

Under the Mutual Cooperation Programme Pakistan provides military training to Saudis on a large scale.

Pakistan Aeronautical Complex, Heavy Industries Taxila as well as Institute of Industrial Control System are playing a vital role in providing defence production facilities to Saudi Arabia.

The leaders of both the countries decided to strengthen bilateral military cooperation and arrange joint military exercises on regular basis since 2004 (Al-Samsaam I – Al-Samsaam IV 2011).

A three-week long joint exercise (AL-SAMSAAM-IV-2011) between Pakistan Army and Royal Saudi Land Forces was held in September/ October 2011. AL-SAMSAAM-IV-2011 aimed at familiarizing and sharing of information through inclusive training programme in real time. This also included collective training at unit and brigade level to observe drills and procedures in low intensity conflict operations. Pakistan and Kingdom of Saudi Arabia enjoy close brotherly relations since their inception. This relationship has matured and strengthened further over the years and has long history of deep-rooted cooperation<sup>3</sup>.

#### **Pak-Kuwait Defence Co-operation**

Pakistan's defense cooperation with Kuwait dates back to 1968. It essentially covers military training and deputation of armed forces personnel. In August 1990, there were nearly 700 personnel from Pakistan armed forces in Kuwait. Well over 200 Kuwaiti armed forces personnel have been trained in the training institutions of Pakistan, as well.

During February 2011, Pakistani President Zardari visited Kuwait and discussed with Sheikh Sabah the potential of cooperation in diverse fields for the mutual benefit of the two countries and their people. During this visit President Zardari called for institutionalizing defence cooperation through training and military exchanges<sup>4</sup>.

#### **Pak-Qatar Defense Co-operation**

Defense cooperation between Pakistan and Qatar was formalized through a Memorandum of Understanding signed in December 1983 and subsequently replaced by a Protocol in 1985. Pakistan provides training facilities to Qataris in its military training establishments. Accordingly, during the past 10 years, about 120 Qataris have received military training. 23 retired Pakistani Defence officers (20

3. [http://dailytimes.com.pk/default.asp?page=2011%5C10%5C15%5Cstory\\_15-10-2011\\_pg7\\_24](http://dailytimes.com.pk/default.asp?page=2011%5C10%5C15%5Cstory_15-10-2011_pg7_24)

4. <http://dawn.com/2011/02/26/zardari-kuwait-amir-vow-to-boost-cooperation/>



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in Air Force and 3 in Navy) also are serving in Qatar. POF exported arms and ammunition worth US\$9 million between mid-70s to mid-2000. Since then only one fresh order, has been received.

During July 2010, Pakistan and Qatar signed two (MOUs) on Defence Cooperation. It was discussed that Qatar and Pakistan occupy strategically pivotal locations and being the extended neighborhood, their security narratives are intertwined. While underlining the need for more regular consultations on defence and security issues especially counter terrorism, counter narcotics and maritime security cooperation, Pakistan offered increase in training, technical manpower and military hardware support to Qatar Armed Forces, Emiri Guards and security enforcement agencies. Pakistan also invited investments and proposed joint ventures in defence industrial sectors. Qatar in response expressed keen desire in expansion and diversification of defence cooperation<sup>5</sup>.

#### **Pak- Bahrain Defense Co-operation**

Military cooperation with Bahrain commenced in 1971, covering mainly the fields of military training and provision of deputations for the Bahrain Defence Forces. Pakistan Armed Forces personnel were sent on deputation to Bahrain after November 1977 under a Protocol Agreement. However, at present there are no deputationists in Bahrain mainly due to employment of retired Pakistan Armed Forces personnel on contract basis by Bahrain Defense Forces (BDF).

Defense cooperation with Bahrain has been institutionalized in the form of Joint Programme Review Group (JPRG) formed in 1985 which holds its meetings every year alternately in Pakistan and Bahrain.

Many Pakistanis along with other foreigners serve in Bahrain's police, National Guard and armed forces. Bahrain saw large scale protests recently against ruling dynasty. Government needed more man power to control the situation. GCC under the leadership of Saudi Arabia sent about 4000 soldiers to Bahrain. Bahrain's foreign minister Khalid Bin Ahmed al Khalifa visited Islamabad in March 2011 and Commander of Bahrain's National Guards Lieutenant General Sheikh Mohammad bin Isa bin Salman al-Khalifa visited Pakistan in December 2010 and June 2011.

#### **Pak- Oman Defense Co-operation**

The main feature of our military cooperation with Oman has been deputation of our Armed Forces personnel to the Sultan's Armed Forces (SAF). Around 212 Omani officials have been trained in the various military training institutions in Pakistan since 1993. POF has sold various types of armaments and ammunition to Oman from 1972 to 1994 in small quantities. However, a declining trend was noticed thereafter.

Traditionally, Oman recruits from specific Baluch communities to man its state security forces. This is not new and the practice goes back to several decades. Pakistan is not the sole source of manpower for security services but citizens of a number of other countries also serve in Omani security forces. Oman was facing a rebellion in southern region in 1960s and 70s. In 1960s, two Southern Regiments consisting of Baluchis were raised. In 1971, a Frontier Force battalion consisting of Baluchis was also raised.

A Pak-Oman Joint Programmer Review Group (JPRG) was formed in 1985. This is a formal forum to hold meetings regularly in Pakistan and Oman once every two years.

The Gulf today is establishing its role as a unified powerful regional bloc and Pakistan stands as a strong, trusted and credible support with most cordial and brotherly relations based on the aspiration and sentiments of their peoples, shared history, religion and cultural affinities.

5. <http://www.defence.pk/forums/pakistan-army/63997-pakistan-qatar-sign-defence-cooperation-mou.html>





*Kamra base attack: some thoughts*





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#### **Kamra base attack: some thoughts**

by Najam Khan

On the night of August 15, militants pounded the heart of the Pakistan Air Force (PAF) Base Minhas situated at Kamra — the place where the Pakistan Aeronautical Complex (PAC), a leading aviation and defence production centre of Pakistan is located.

It was a well-planned attack that was precisely executed and skilfully targeted. Unlike most of the earlier attacks on Pakistani forces, the targets were not soldiers. The terrorists adopted the same mission profile that they used in the attack on PNS Mehran on May 22, 2011. They were aided by modern equipment like night vision goggles for better situational awareness at night. This time, terrorists took advantage of strategic surprise by attacking on the 27<sup>th</sup> of Ramazan; the Arabs did the same with Israelis in the Yom Kippur War of 1973.

The Kamra attack raises two major questions: why the Minhas Air Force Base? And why attack air surveillance systems only?

Minhas is one of the most important airbases of the PAF. The major part of its geographic location is shared by the PAC, which comprises four factories: the aircraft manufacturing factory, avionics production factory, Mirage repair factory and aircraft rebuild factory. These factories build, repair and overhaul major weapons systems of the PAF.

Minhas is home to two operational fighter squadrons, a search and rescue squadron and an air-surveillance squadron comprising the Saab-2000 Airborne Early Warning and Control Systems (AEW&C). Various villages are situated on the outskirts of the base. The main road of the PAC, on which all four factories are located, was open to the public until the suicide attack in 2007. These reasons made Minhas a prized target.

Just like the P-3 Orions of Pak Navy that were destroyed at Mehran, the Saab-2000 AEW&C aircraft are very expensive air-surveillance systems. They provide battlefield pictures, information about land, air or sea enemy targets and enhance situation awareness of the PAF combat fleets by sharing target information.

The Saab-2000 AEW&C is not a system to be used in the ongoing fighting in Fata. The long-range, high-endurance

and deep radar coverage capability of the Saab-2000 AEW&C can challenge India's air superiority in the region. For India, achieving air superiority without getting the best of such air-surveillance systems is not possible. Air battles of today and of the future will not entirely rely on well-equipped fighter units penetrating enemy airspace. The network centric system of war, which includes AEW&C systems sharing battlefield information with fighter units, ground units and battleships, will form the order of battle. AEW&C systems are not much of a threat to militants. The question to ponder upon is: are the terrorists attacking Pakistan's AEW&C and surveillance systems at the behest of another country? This takes state sponsoring of terrorism to a whole new level. It is a manifestation of sub-conventional warfare. What would Pakistani decision-makers do to counter this strategic nightmare?

To address these challenges, Pakistani armed forces have to beef up the security of its military installations. Particularly, the bases with force multiplier systems and air-surveillance systems should be given extra security. The military bases with residential areas on their outskirts need to be monitored on a routine basis. In the present ongoing security situation, we cannot be relaxed at any time. Multilayered security should be made possible in all areas of bases because one thing is for sure: the attackers don't use the front door anymore.

*Published in The Express Tribune, August 19<sup>th</sup>, 2012.*

The Express Tribune:

<http://tribune.com.pk/story/423860/kamra-base-attack-some-thoughts/>





# Senators Speak





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#### **Senators Speak**

##### **Senator Sehar Kamran**

The focus of recent Parliamentary intervention in foreign and defence policy guidance had remained West oriented while in view of the regional, cultural and religious realities, we should have been focusing more in the Gulf Region / Arab World who were our natural allies. The relations between Pakistan and Saudi Arabia at the military level had always been very close and mutually beneficial, but interaction in matters of defence and foreign policy on the civil side, especially on the Parliamentary side, was lacking.



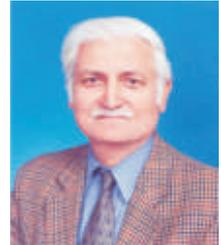
##### **Senator Tahir Mashhadi**

The armed forces of Pakistan are doing a tremendous job in fighting the enemies of the country; however, there has been a massive negative propaganda against them. It is our duty to protect them from meaningless public bashing and be their first line of defense.



##### **Farhatullah Babar**

The sacrifices of the brave soldiers and officers would not go in vain. Pakistan is proud of its armed forces.







*Perceptions of Pakistan*  
*Other Voices*





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#### **Eric Schmidt**

Executive Chairman, Google



There is a good case for optimism about Pakistan, simply because of the large emergent middle class (#2). The country, vast, tribal and complicated, can follow the more successful model of India. Connectivity changes the rural experience completely... illiteracy at 43% can be overcome relatively quickly, and providing information alternatives can dissuade young males from a life of terrorism. The well educated elite can decide to further reform the countries institutions to increase confidence in the government. The war in Afghanistan, destabilizing to Pakistan in many ways, winds down after 2014 and buys time for Pakistan to address its real and continuing internal terrorism threat (more than 30,000 civilian terror deaths in the decade.)

Technology can help in other ways as well. The power problem is mostly a tracking problem (tracing corruption and mis-distribution). The problem of extreme crimes (like acid, or stoning) in poorly policed regions can be mitigated with videos and exposes that shame authorities into prosecution. The corruption problem can be tracked and traced using mobile money and transparent government finances. We met with clever Pakistani entrepreneurs who will build large, new businesses in Pakistan in the next few years and global multinational will locate sales and eventually manufacturing in the country.

The emergent middle class of Pakistan won't settle for a corrupt system with constant terrorism and will push for reforms in a burgeoning democracy. Here's to the new civil society of Pakistan, who will use connectivity, information and the Internet, to drive a peaceful revolution that brings Pakistan up to its true potential.

Pro Pakistani: Pakistani Telecom and IT News – Pakistan

and its Image Problem. By Eric Schmidt

<http://propakistani.pk/2012/06/22/pakistan-and-its-image-problem-eric-schmidt/>

#### **Peter Bergen**

National Security Analyst- CNN



There is another side to Pakistan that suggests some underlying strengths that don't make quite as good copy as the Taliban marching towards Islamabad, as they did in 2009. Those strengths are Pakistan's maturing institutions.

It has a vibrant civil society that picks up at least some of the government's slack. The private Edhi Foundation, for instance, runs a fleet of 1,800 ambulances and a slew of other welfare services for the poor across Pakistan. As a result of this strong civil society, Pakistan had its version of the Arab Spring long before the wave of demands for accountable governments emerged in the Middle East. It was, after all, a movement of thousands of lawyers taking to the streets protesting the sacking of the Supreme Court chief justice by the military dictator Pervez Musharraf in 2007 that helped to dislodge Musharraf from power.

Pakistan has a vibrant media. A decade ago, there was only Pakistan TV, which featured leaden government propaganda. Now there are dozens of news channels: many of them conspiracist and anti-American, but many of them also anti-Taliban and pro-democracy. In the past year,



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the Supreme Court has taken on the ISI, Pakistan's powerful military intelligence agency, successfully demanding that the organization produce prisoners who had disappeared for years.

In November, Pakistan agreed to a pact with long-time rival India granting India "most favored nation" trading status; something that would have been unimaginable a few years back. This important development was sanctioned by Pakistan's powerful army, which is a significant player in the country's economy and understands that one way out of Pakistan's economic mess is to hitch itself to India's much larger economy. Even U.S.-Pakistani relations -- which were at a nadir in 2011 because of a CIA contractor killing two Pakistanis, the bin Laden raid and the death of some two dozen Pakistani soldiers during a NATO airstrike -- are gingerly improving. Pakistan has recently reopened the ground routes for NATO supplies to cross Pakistan into Afghanistan, which were closed for months to protest the deaths of the Pakistani soldiers during the NATO airstrike. Tellingly, Pakistan has never even threatened to close the crucial air corridor across Pakistan that allows U.S. and NATO aircraft to fly into Afghanistan. One can get a sense of how important this air corridor is from the fact that Kandahar Air Field near the Pakistan border in southern Afghanistan is reported to have the busiest runway in the world with some 700 flights landing or taking off there every day.

The present government is the first civilian government in Pakistani history that is poised to complete its full term of office sometime this year or early next year -- depending on when the next election is called -- without being overturned by a military coup or dismissed in some back room deal. And the military, which has seized power four times in the past six and half decades, has shown no interest in doing so again for the foreseeable future.

Despite the visibility of the hardline religious parties on the streets of Pakistan, in the voting booth, these parties have recently fared very poorly. A coalition of pro-Taliban religious parties known as the MMA secured control of two of Pakistan's four provinces in an election in 2002 and 11% of the votes to the National Assembly. But the MMA garnered only a piddling 2% of the vote in the 2008 election. And where Pakistan's national interests are at stake, the military is aggressive against the Taliban. As the Taliban marched three years ago as close as 60 miles to Islamabad, the army launched major military operations in the northern region of Swat and the western area of South

Waziristan to end the Taliban's control of these areas. Pakistani officials are swift to point out, correctly, that as a result, more Pakistani soldiers have died fighting the Taliban than the servicemen of the U.S. and other NATO countries combined.

Pakistan has a myriad of well-known problems, but it also has some residual strengths that often get obscured by rhetoric about the "world's most dangerous country." The country is no North Korea, and if Pakistanis really got a grip on their own problems, rather than too often resorting to blaming the United States or India for their ills, Pakistan might begin to look more like Turkey than Bangladesh. One good start along this path would be for the government to privatize Pakistan International Airways and the country's steel mills, which hemorrhage public money and perform quite poorly. But this would require real political leadership, something that is in short supply in Pakistan.

While Pakistan's institutions are slowly maturing, its political class remains largely moribund.

CNN – What's working in Pakistan. By Peter Bergen  
<http://edition.cnn.com/2012/07/23/opinion/bergen-pakistan/index.html>

**M a h a n t h S . J o i s h y , E d i t o r ,**  
**usindiamonitor.com. (July, 2012):**

Many of us travel for business or leisure. But few ever take a trip that dramatically shatters their entire worldview of a country and a people in one fell swoop. I was lucky enough to have returned from just such a trip: a week-long sojourn in Pakistan.

It was a true eye-opener, and a thoroughly enjoyable one at that. Many of the assumptions and feelings I had held toward the country for nearly 30 years were challenged and exposed as wrong and even ignorant outright.

**Hindol Sengupta, The Hindu. (May, 2010):**

Let me tell you that there is no better leather footwear than in Pakistan. I bought a pair of blue calf leather belt-ons from Karachi two years ago and I wear them almost every day and not a dent or scratch! Not even the slightest tear. They are by far the best footwear I have ever bought and certainly the most comfortable. Indian leather is absolutely



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no match for the sheer quality and handcraftsmanship of Pakistani leather wear.

#### **Yoginder Sikand, Countercurrents.org : (June, 2008)**

Islamabad is surely the most well-organized, picturesque and endearing city in all of South Asia. Few Indians would, however, know this, or, if they did, would admit it. After all, the Indian media never highlights anything positive about Pakistan, because for it only 'bad' news about the country appears to be considered 'newsworthy'. That realization hit me as a rude shock the moment I stepped out of the plane and entered Islamabad's plush International Airport, easily far more efficient, modern and better maintained than any of its counterparts in India. And right through my week-long stay in the city, I could not help comparing Islamabad favorably with every other South Asian city that I have visited. That week in Islamabad consisted essentially of a long string of pleasant surprises, for I had expected Islamabad to be everything that the Indian media so uncharitably and erroneously depicts Pakistan as. The immigration counter was staffed by a smart young woman, whose endearing cheerfulness was a refreshing contrast to the grave, somber and unwelcoming looks that one is generally met with at immigration counters across the world.

Haq's Musings: Indians Share "Eye-Opener" Stories of Pakistan. By Riaz Haq

<http://www.riazhaq.com/2012/07/indians-share-eye-opening-stories-of.html>





# *Minutes of Meetings*





## SENATE OF PAKISTAN

### *Report of the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production*

#### **MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF SENATOR MUSHAHID HUSSAIN SAYED WITH THE INTERNATIONAL CRISIS GROUP REPRESENTATIVES ON 9<sup>TH</sup> JULY 2012.**

1. Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed (Chairperson of the Standing Committee of Defence and Defence Production)
2. Ms. Louise Arbour (President of the International Crisis Group)
3. Dr. Samina Ahmed (Project Director, South Asia)
4. Mr. Jonathan Prentice (Senior Policy Advisor)

Ms. Louise Arbour, the President of the International Crisis Group called on for a meeting with Senator Mushahid Hussain to discuss the latest developments with regards to balance of power within Pakistan along with relations between civil, military and judicial groups. Foreign relations, particularly with the U.S, Afghanistan and China, as well as the aftermath of the normalization of relations with the NATO were also a significant part of the discourse.

The meeting started off by exchanging pleasantries; Ms. Arbour thanked the Senator for his time and expressed her utmost admiration by mentioning that Senator Muhahid Hussain is one of the most credible, capable, and realistic representative of the Parliament. The Senator also welcomed all three representatives of the International Crisis Group to Pakistan and the Parliament.

Dr. Samina Ahmed initiated the dialogue by asking the

Senator whether according to his opinion, relations with the US shall stabilize; or are there going to be more strains in this relationship. She asked the Senator to respond to this question in light of the upcoming events in Afghanistan come 2013 i.e. the evacuation of US forces (the beginning of the end game).

Senator Mushahid Hussain responded by presenting a briefing on both internal and external scenarios. In this context we need to be clear of some realities; firstly unlike two or three years ago there are now multiple power centers in Pakistan, the military, political parties, an independent judiciary, a vibrant media, and an active civil society. These different groups sometimes align, and at other occasions clash against each other. This internal balance has not completely worked out since the departure of General Musharraf, but is definitely in process. Secondly, Pakistan is preparing itself for the departure of the US from Afghanistan in 2014, and for this it is working towards more cordial relations with all its neighbors including Iran and India for the purposes of political harmony and economic cooperation. Equally important is to be wary of the fact that a new grid game is arising where it shall be the US taking on China, and in this grid game, countries shall pick sides, Pakistan shall side with China whereas India siding with the United States. Therefore a realignment of countries shall take place. Lastly, there has been a decline in the influence of the US in this region (post Iraq and Afghanistan), and the mainstream sentiment is that the US has lost the war militarily. Hence both sides shall be hoping for a reasonable withdrawal.





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According to the Senator, relations with the United States have stabilized, however mutual suspicion still exists. The Pakistani perspective is that the US is looking for a scapegoat for its flawed policies in Afghanistan. Sometimes we are asked to take on Afghanistan, and sometimes we are asked to open talks with Afghanistan (Haqqani networks). Therefore there is a lot of confusion on the surface, but there is also a mutual necessity for both to cooperate. Seven thousand containers will leave Afghanistan each day from the 1<sup>st</sup> of January 2013, which will continue for two years. This amounts to over a million containers; consequently there shall be a lot of traffic and hence huge dependence of NATO and the US on Pakistani routes. As far as the post US regime in Afghanistan is concerned, the Senator stated that the Aghani people are very nationalistic; they will not allow any foreign ruler, and hence if the US extends its stay or maintains some sort of power within the region then this shall result in extended confrontation and violence.

In terms of the implications for Pakistan post 2014; the presence of the Taliban as an indigenous force within Afghanistan is fine from Pakistan's perspective, but Pakistan's main vision is for a stable united Afghanistan, and will not support any single party or force which will go against that vision. Senator Mushahid Hussain went on to say that this region is extremely important for US interests, and is probably the most strategic part of the world in lieu of the new grid game. The US would not like to destabilize Pakistan since it would be against their interests; they have already lost control over Egypt and Turkey, and given this context they cannot afford more destabilization. But they

shall also have to accept an autonomous Pakistan.

Dr. Samina Ahmed then shifted towards the fragility of the political system, in terms of the multiple crises' the country is facing at present, and asked the Senator where all of this seems to be leading to.

Senator Mushahid Hussain responded by mentioning that all such crises' boil down to governance. The delivery at the economic front is also a reflection of the competence of governance. Unfortunately there has been great distance between Islamabad and the rest of Pakistan, the middle class takes a very small proportion of the country, and this unholy alliance of diverging social classes has led to these multiple crises. The government seems to be acting like a fire brigade, waiting for a crisis to occur so that it can act upon it, this is clearly insufficient. There is no broad strategic vision for economic growth. He went on to state that the military is not the solution to our problems; they already have their hands full in fighting terrorism, and they have done a good job at that but have regrettably failed in terms of producing a counter-insurgency strategy.

Mr. Jonathan Prentice questioned the Senator with regards to his position on drone warfare in attempts to combat terrorism.

Senator Mushahid Hussain replied by mentioning that he outright opposes the use of drones since they are counterproductive and result in high civilian casualties. For every one militant there are about 10 or 12 civilian casualties and that is too high a cost for us to accept.





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Moreover, the list of militants to be targeted via these drone attacks keeps changing so it's a never ending quest, which is extremely damaging. The US sees it as leverage; however it has a very strong reaction. To make the argument simpler, the Senator used the analogy of US operations in South East Asian countries of Cambodia and Vietnam. He stated that the US policy in South East Asia in the 70's is very similar to the US policy in South West Asia in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. This similar mindset has led to unintended consequences and is factoring into the escalation of the war.

Dr. Samina Ahmed then mentioned relations between the US and Iran, and asked the Senator of the influence on Pak-Iran relations.

The Senator replied that Pakistan wants to develop relations with Iran in isolation of any stance that the US holds. It is understandable that the US will not take this well but Iran are our neighbors and it is essential for us to be on cordial terms with them.

Dr. Samina then went on to ask about China's position with respect to the Afghan situation.

According to Senator Mushahid, China wants to defuse this situation, and wants early normalization of relations with the US. China itself is going through a political transformation so they want this new start to be in a peaceful scenario. It shall also look towards being more active with Afghanistan in terms of political and economic interaction. Investments shall increase and will play an

increasingly political role due to the rise of the new grid game. Another very major reason for China's increasing political role in Afghanistan is because of Xinjiang sharing borders with Afghanistan, so they are wary of the realization that extremism can spill over since Xinjiang is a Muslim majority region. Xinjiang is also a very important region due to its resources and its access to other countries via its border. Ms. Arbour backed this point of view and mentioned the need for the media to focus on the influence on central Asia.

Dr. Samina ended the dialogue by asking what would happen if the legislation introduced on contempt of court is declared as a violation of the constitution.

The senator replied that it is very likely that it shall be declared as a violation and hence there is a need for early elections. He went on to state that two battles are unwinnable, one with the judiciary, and one with the media. This however could affect the electoral process. As of now there is an informal consensus among political forces to let the current system continue because a plunge of the entire system would not be in favor of any political party.





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#### **MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE AND DEFENCE PRODUCTION HELD ON 16<sup>TH</sup> JULY 2012.**

A meeting of the Senate Standing Committee on Defence and Defence Production was held on 16<sup>th</sup> June, 2012 at 11:00 a.m. in Committee Room No. 1, at the Parliament House, Islamabad. The Meeting was presided over by Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed, Chairman SSC on Defence and Defence Production. Following Members attended the meeting:-

- |  |          |
|--|----------|
| 1) Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed                | Chairman |
| 2) Senator Farhatullah Babar                     | Member   |
| 3) Senator Raja Muhammad Zafar-ul-Haq            | Member   |
| 4) Senator Col. ®<br>Syed Tahir Hussain Mashhadi | Member   |
| 5) Senator Sehar Kamran                          | Member   |

The meeting started with the recitation from the Holy Quran by Senator Raja Muhammad Zafar-ul-Haq.

The meeting had two agenda items. The first agenda item "Briefing on the functions and performance of Ministry of Defence and its attached departments" was the first regular briefing to the Committee by the Ministry as per the work plan. The second agenda item "Briefing on the denial of building rights to owners in Rawalpindi by Army as reported in the Express Tribune of 4<sup>th</sup> June 2012" was included on the requisition signed by Senator Farhatullah

Babar and three other Members of the Committee.

After the introduction of the participants, Additional Secretary-II of MoD, AVM Arshad Quddus made a formal presentation before the Committee, highlighting Mission, Role and Tasks, Organizational Structure and Important Departments under the MoD.

The Committee was informed that the Mission of MoD is "To preserve and defend the National Sovereignty and Territorial Integrity of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and protect its interest and assets through military means and other defence related capabilities". It was informed that Defence Division is the Administrative Division and Secretariat of the MoD, responsible for achievement of the aforesaid Mission Statement.

The primary Role and Tasks of the MoD are: to assist Civil Administration in the maintenance of public order, combating internal threats, battling national disasters, clamities and emergencies, if required and when asked for, and to contribute towards the world peace and progress through the peace keeping and other operations', the Committee was informed.

The Committee was informed that the important Departments under MoD are; Military Lands & Cantonments (ML&C), Survey of Pakistan (SOP), Pakistan Armed Services Board (PASB), Airport Security Force (ASF), Pak Meteorological Dept (PMD), Pakistan Military Accounts Department (PMAD), Pakistan Maritime Security Agency (MSA), Federal Government Educational





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Institutions (FGEI) and Inter Services Organizations. Autonomous Bodies / Corporations under MoD were Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) and Pakistan International Airlines Corporations (PIAC), the Committee was told.

The functions of the Army Wing, headed by Additional Secretary-I included matters related to Pak Army and administration of five attached departments and two autonomous bodies. The functions of Aviation Wing included formulation of national aviation policy, bilateral air services agreements, air transport activities, monitoring of CAA's development projects and improvement of facilities at airports.

The functions of the Air Force Wing, headed by Additional Secretary-II included matters related to Pakistan Air Force, provision of cargo aircraft for relief missions, budget of defence services. The Coordination Wing under the Additional Secretary-II was tasked; Inter-Ministerial Coordination, Council Work including all matters relating to and emanating from Senate and National Assembly, PAC, coordination related to Defence Committee of the Cabinet (DCC), Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee (JCSC), Sub-Committee of Defence Planning.

The Navy Wing headed by Additional Secretary-III looks after matters related to Pakistan Navy, Administration of the Pakistan Maritime Security Agency, all matters relating to Maritime affairs, Administration of Federal Government Educational Institutions, matters connected with Military Awards, Civilian Employees and Services Support Board.

The Functions of the IS Wing of the MoD headed by Additional Secretary-III include; Security clearance for aerial photography, oil explorations and foreign delegations / firms, visits of foreign defence delegations to Pakistan and vice versa, UN peace keeping operations in various countries and selection of Pakistan contingent / military observers for various missions.

The Chairman of the Committee Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed thanked the Ministry for a brief but comprehensive introductory briefing and said that further briefings will be held on specific aspects of the role and functions of the Ministry as well as each of its important Attached Departments and Autonomous Bodies. The Chairman asked the Members for their comments and observations.

Senator Farhatullah Babar congratulated the Chairman on his election and expressed the hope that under his chairmanship the Committee will play an effective role as a bridge between the civil and military. He also appreciated the Secretary Defense and her team for attending the meeting in full strength which he said demonstrated their respect for the Parliamentary Committee. Senator Farhatullah Babar suggested that MoD may consider adding the words "in accordance with the Constitution" in its statement on 'Role and Task'. The statement will then read like this: "To assist civil administration in the maintenance of public order, combating internal threats, battling national disasters, calamities and emergencies; if required and when asked for *in accordance with the*





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**Constitution.** This suggestion of Senator Farhatullah Babar was immediately agreed to by the Secretary Defence. He also proposed adding the words 'combating militancy' in the Role and Task statement, for it to read as: "To contribute towards world peace and progress through international peace keeping, **combating militancy** and other operations". However, the Chairman of the Committee and Secretary Defence were of the view that other Ministries and Agencies were involved in this task and it was not in the domain of the MoD only.

Senator Farhatullah Babar also raised two specific questions. The first one; "Under what authority and law the Federal Government Educational Institutions (FGEI) had been placed under the Ministry of Defence after the devolution under 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment? Was it so recommended by the Implementation Commission and duly approved by the Cabinet? If not, what are the reasons for it and the legal statute placing the FGEI under MoD?". The Secretary responded that she did not remember the exact position off hand but will check the factual position and get back on it during the next meeting. His second question was; "Is it correct that the MLCS is one of the central civil services and its DG, a BS 21 officer, has to be a civil servant selected from among officers of the Group? Is it correct that no officer of the group has been appointed to this post for quite sometime, since when and the reasons thereof?". The Secretary stated that the matter had also been agitated by the civilian officers of the PMLCS with her. She said that the matter was under the consideration of the Ministry

Senator Col. ® Syed Tahir Hussain Mashhadi reiterated his stated position that a campaign of Army and ISI bashing was going on inside and outside the country which was seriously damaging the image and morale of defence forces. He said that it was the duty and role of MoD to counter this propaganda campaign in which the Ministry has not been very successful. He underlined the need for more proactive role by the MoD in this regard since the Forces could not directly and openly defend themselves in media and propaganda war. The Secretary MoD said that she was conscious of the fact and is taking some initiatives.

The Chairman of the Committee Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed said that conscious of the need, the Committee has assume the role of first line of defence and air shield in the uncalled for propaganda and the Committee has already started bridging the gap between Mufti and Khaki, besides taking steps for showing solidarity with the defenders of Pakistan who were rendering great sacrifices while defending frontiers and fighting insurgents. He mentioned about the visit of the Committee led by himself and including Senator Sehar Kamran and Farhatullah Babar to the bereaved families of the Shaheeds of Gayari Sector in district Chakwal.

Senator Col. ® Syed Tahir Hussain Mashhadi also pointed out general misperception about the budget allocation to the defence forces which was mentioned as 60% whereas the publicly available budgetary figures showed that total budget of all defence forces was around 18% out of which





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Army had only 9%. The Secretary Defence said that this was one of great myths and there was need for detailed briefing and information to understand the actual situation especially in view of the unusually high deployment of the forces on eastern and western fronts during the past few years which was causing operational difficulties in view of huge logistical and other cost.

Senator Col. ® Syed Tahir Hussain Mashhadi asked about the reasons for not holding local government elections in the cantonment areas especially in Karachi where major parts of the city were in cantonments and civilian population was residing in these areas. The Secretary Defence said that principally she was for local government elections in not only cantonment areas but Islamabad Capital Territory. She said that efforts would be made in this regard.

Senator Sehar Kamran condemned the negative propaganda against the defence forces and agencies. She said it has been damaging our image and benefit is being taken by anti-Pakistan forces which was evident on various international fora besides in the media and published articles / papers. She said that during her stay and work in Saudi Arabia and recent participation in a very important conference at the Cambridge University where she delivered a strategically important paper, she has observed misperception and growing negative image of the country and Forces. She said that neither the Foreign Ministry nor the Pakistani scholars and intellectuals were making required efforts and contributing in discussions and debates abroad whereas Pakistan's enemies were fully

exploiting the situation. She said that coordinated efforts were required to safeguard the interests and image of Pakistan abroad otherwise Pakistan may be losing the goodwill and support of friendly countries.

Senator Sehar Kamran said that removing misperceptions internally and bridging the gap between civil and military were prerequisite for any success abroad. She said that on her suggestion, the Committee has undertaken visit to villages in district Chakwal to condole with the bereaved families of Shaheeds of Gayari Sector which has set a new tradition in not only showing the respect and regard by the peoples elected representatives to those who had sacrificed their lives but to show solidarity with the defenders of frontiers who were performing duties in difficult areas and conditions. She said that a national approach was required which had helped Pakistan to face many challenges including wars, earthquakes and floods. In these huge challenges, not only the civilians and military have worked side by side but all political forces and civil society had joined hands. A similar approach is needed in the face of recent challenges including the propaganda war, she concluded.

Senator Raja Muhammad Zafar-ul-Haq gave a slightly different view point and perspective on civil military relations in the country. He said that the history and record of civil military relations in which some individuals belonging to Army had acted beyond the constitutional role and destroyed civilian democratic institutions had left scars which cannot be removed by mere expressions and statements. He said that concrete actions and time can





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heal these wounds. Only longer and undisrupted periods of democratically elected civilian rule, fully supported by all means including sincere advice by the defence forces, agencies and institutions can help remove the distrust. He said that regular and sustained efforts were needed to break the myths being created about the Pak Army budget as some people were propagating that Pakistan has become a security state instead of welfare state and catchy slogans attributing poverty of the common man to heavy defence expenditure were being used. He said that no one can deny that due to the geo-strategic position of Pakistan, hostile and volatile situation on almost all borders with the neighbours on eastern and western fronts and most importantly changing relations with USA, everyone's neighbour in the unipolar world, had necessitated heavy spending on defence and security of the country. He said that people and their representatives need to be informed again and again about the genuine budgetary requirements of the defence forces to unravel the deep myth build around it.

Senator Raja Muhammad Zafar-ul-Haq said that efforts were needed not only on the part of military establishment but civilian leadership as the country and the situation required level headed political leadership who was able to deliver and perform in the face of numerous challenges taking on board all institutions and political forces. He said that visionary leadership was required to lead the country and institutions in difficult times.

The Chairman of the Committee Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed seconded the opinion that there was need

for policy guidelines by the civilian leadership. He said that during his interaction with senior defence trainees and think tanks, it was stated again and again that if a pragmatic and clear cut policy was given by the civilian leadership, the defence forces and institutions would implement it. He said that conscious of the lack of new ideas and policies to overcome the difficulties, the Senate Standing Committee on Defence has assumed the responsibility to generate new ideas. He said that with senior and seasoned politicians and professionals, the Committee was poised to play a meaningful role not only in giving new ideas and concepts such as redefining national security which should be inclusive of non-military components including Parliament, Media, national cohesion, but the Committee would also perform the role of cover and shield to the defence forces in the media and propaganda war. He however, made it clear that acts beyond the constitutional limits could not and would not be supported. He said that as per the work plan of the Committee a comprehensive policy paper on defence strategy of Pakistan based on broader concept of security and incorporating views from all stakeholders is to be prepared by the end of year.

Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed asked a specific question about preparation and implementation of an effective policy and strategy to face the internal attacks and threats by the terrorists. He was of the view that instead of containment, the terrorist elements were growing and looking a serious threat who can target any place at any time of their choice. The Secretary Defence informed that a body called NACTA was established under the Ministry of Interior, but as rightly mentioned by the Chairman of the





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Committee, this did not take off in a proper and effective manner. She said that Defence Ministry had a limited and specific role in internal counter terrorism strategy and operations as it was the responsibility of Ministry of Interior and Provincial Governments as well. The Chairman of the Committee reemphasized the need for a comprehensive counter terrorism strategy and asked the Ministry to pursue the matter with other Ministries and leadership.

Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed said that while detailed briefings by each of the department and autonomous body under the control of the Ministry of Defence will be taken in due course, a few preliminary questions may be asked since heads of almost all the organizations were present in the meeting. The Chairman himself wanted to know about the causes of two major air crash incidents and inquiry report about the recent Bhoja Airline crash. The Secretary Defence said that two back to back incidents have in a short span raised doubts and concerns in the minds of many people but the fact remains that Pakistan Civil Aviation Authority was rated as one of the best in the world by the international organization which undertook safety audit regularly. She said that there were suggestions to hire foreign expertise in the inquiry but in view of the best expertise available in Pakistan, her request to engage a Pakistani with a track record of over 60 international investigations was acceded to by the Peshawar High Court in case of Bhoja Airline inquiry, which she said would be shared with the Committee ones finalized and presented to the Cabinet/Prime Minister.

Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed welcoming the new MD

PIA, said that he has joined the organization with a great track record of successfully leading Pakistan Air Force. He asked the new MD to mention three important and most urgent things that he would demand to bring the PIA out of serious financial and administrative crisis. The MD PIA mentioning the serious difficulties and challenges said that the outstanding liabilities of the corporation exceeded its assets and there was an emergency like situation. He however, said that the crisis can be attributed to a few major aspects. He said that the first most important aspect was old aircrafts being used by PIA which were wide body aircrafts consuming much higher fuel than the modern sleek body aircrafts. He said that using the old and big aircrafts at shorter routes was highly uneconomical as breakeven was not possible on shorter routes. He said that in the short run, he wanted to lease sleek body aircrafts as a bridging arrangement and in the long run purchase of modern and efficient aircrafts was planned.

The MD PIA who has also been appointed Chairman of the corporation, said that he had prepared a Business Plan which will be presented to the Cabinet and Prime Minister very soon. He however, pointed out that unlike many of the airlines with which PIA was compared, it was a public sector organization working under strict rules and regulations with very little autonomy of timely decision making. He said that many opportunities and offers could not be availed if PPRA Rules were to be followed.

Senator Farhatullah Babar appreciated that the new MD has brought to the notice of the Committee this particular aspect and asked whether there was any draft legislation





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or proposal in this regard which the Committee can pursue. The Secretary Defence informed that amendments in PIAC Act had been discussed and deliberated in the Cabinet meetings. She however pointed out that the issue of autonomy and quick decision making had been taken care of by the incumbent government as it has bestowed the powers of Chairman of Corporation to the Managing Director.

Senator Col. ® Syed Tahir Hussain Mashhadi said that PIA bashing had been a practice in past and still continues to be the approach of many. He said that on ground successes and achievements of PIA, not only as a commercial airline but as a center of excellence in precision engineering have not been fully acknowledged and recorded. He said that quick decision making and approval was a must for any commercial airline to successfully operate in the current competitive environment. He also underlined the need for modern aircrafts and engineering facilities for revival of the airline. He said that there were so many aspects and dimensions of PIA's current situation but the Chairman of the Committee has adopted a right approach who asked for three important and most urgent requirements. He said that the Committee would extend all possible support to genuine demands.

Senator Sehar Kamran said that PIA used to be the national pride and every Pakistanis first choice of travel. However, she said that what was irritating and diverting the Pakistanis' to other airlines was not the old aircrafts but the service attitude and behaviour as well as unhygienic conditions. She said that not only economy class or short

travel passengers had serious and genuine complaints but passengers traveling in Business class on longer routes were also vary of the apathy and unfriendly attitude of the staff. She said that by showing care for the passengers the airline can turn around. The Managing Director PIA, agreeing with the contention of Senator Sehar Kamran, said that in the new Business Plan, he has specifically focused on improving service standards and changing behaviour. He said that in his interaction with airhostesses on their graduation ceremony, they were told to serve with smile as their smile was to fetch revenue and business to the corporation. He however mentioned some cultural problems and misunderstandings related to the job.

The second agenda item regarding denial of building rights to lawful owners of land in Rawalpindi was included on the requisition of four Senators led by Senator Farhatullah Babar. The Chairman Committee asked Senator Farhatullah Babar to raise the matter. Senator Farhatullah Babar said that 25 plots of one kanal each were reportedly allotted to successful bidders in 1998 through an open auction at the site of the old jail by the housing department of Punjab. The allottees not only made full payment but also got the building plans approved. However, when they went to build houses they were driven away from the site by the cantonment authorities citing security reasons. They have been running around for the last 14 years armed also with a favorable court verdict but have still not been allowed to build houses while some of them had even died waiting to build their dream homes. The Director General of cantonment boards reiterated the Ministry's written brief saying that the LHC had ordered the Punjab Housing





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department to return the principal amount and mark up to the allottees. The DG said that the matter of refund to the allottees had to be sorted out between the federal and provincial government.

Senator Farhatullah Babar challenged out the stand and statement of the DG MLC and read out excerpts from the LHC verdict of 2006 that had actually directed the cantonment board authorities and other respondents to facilitate the petitioners and not to interfere in the construction on their plots in accordance with the approved plans. He suggested that the Secretary Defence to rethink the Ministry's position instead of insisting on what appeared to be wrong and factually incorrect. Secretary Defence Nargis Sethi then asked the DG Military Lands who admitted that the excerpts quoted by the Member reflected the latest judicial verdict in the case. The Defense Secretary then withdrew and apologized for the factually incorrect written statement submitted to the Committee and said that she will revert on the issue again during the next meeting. The mover appreciated this gesture and did not press the issue.

Senator Farhatullah Babar moved to another issue under Any Other Item with the permission of the Chairman regarding acquisition of over 18,000 acres in April 1999 for AFV Range Nowshera at the rate of Rs 88 per marla. The award was challenged in the court of District Judge Nowshera which accepting the petition had raised the compensation to Rs 589 per marla along with 6 % interest. During appeal against the decision of the Additional district Judge Nowshera the PHC ordered the compensation to be

raised to Rs 1500 per marla and 6% interest to the respondents from the date the property was acquired. The Secretary Defense stated that the Ministry will state its position on the issue during the next meeting upon which the Chairman ruled that it be placed on the Committee's agenda for its next meeting.

In his concluding remarks the Chairman of the Committee Senate Mushahid Hussain Sayed said that in the meetings as well as other activities including the visit to the families of the Shaheeds of Gayari Sector, the role of Committee as a bridge between Khaki and Mufti has been established. He informed the Ministry and other participants of the meeting that Senator Sehar Kamran who had promised Hajj 2012 for the mother of the Shaheed Commanding Officer Lt. Col. Tanveer-ul-Hassan has taken formal steps in this regard as well as on the promise of establishing girls school and dispensary in the village.

Towards the closing of the meeting the Chairman of the Committee Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed mentioned following as next steps / actions of the Committee and asked the Secretary Defence to make arrangements / coordination for the same :-

- i. Detailed briefing on Defence Budget in a Committee meeting immediately after Ramzan to dispel the misperceptions.
- ii. Visits to the three Services Headquarters and detailed briefings in September-October 2012 followed by the visit to the ISI for briefing towards the end of the year.
- iii. Sharing of a paper prepared by Chairman Joint Chiefs





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- of Staff Committee regarding National Security and briefing to the Committee
- iv. Briefing / information about NATO reverse movement plan 2014 onwards with details of logistical and other requirements
  - v. Briefing on the Nuclear Program and other strategic areas by the Strategic Planning Division.
  - vi. Visit to any African country where Pakistani Forces are deployed in Peace Keeping mission (in 2013).
  - vii. Laying of wreath by the Members of the Committee on the graves of the holders of the Nishan-e-Haider in their respective areas.
  - viii. Briefing by the ISPR to the Defence Reporters Forum on current status of war on terror, NATO supplies and other strategic areas.
  - ix. Launch of the Committee Website and First Committee Report.
  - x. Briefings on PIA, CAA and ASF.
  - xi. Briefing to Defence Attaches of various missions posted in Islamabad.
  - xii. First Public hearing by the Committee from experts on defence and security issues.



# *Press Clippings*





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Report of the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production

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**Senate Defence Committee to recast security policy**

**Shakil Shaikh**

ISLAMABAD: The Senate Standing Committee on Defence and Defence Production has embarked on the path of redefining the contours of Pakistan's defence and national security to include civil factors such as parliament, civil society, media, and rule of law; and also prepare an annual Defence Policy Strategy document by the end of the year.

Chairman Senate Standing Committee on Defence and Defence Production Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed made these remarks while chairing a meeting of the Standing Committee here on Monday. Senator Mushahid is

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also Secretary-General of the Pakistan Muslim League-Q and one of the saner voices in the country.

The meeting he chaired discussed a host of issues while unveiling the future plan of action of the committee and its interaction with the services headquarters for the development of a counter-terror strategy.

Senator Mushahid said the committee would get detailed briefings from the Strategic Plans Division and would formulate recommendations to further strengthen the defence of the country. "Reverse Nato movement in 2014 and UN peace keeping missions are important areas which the Committee has decided to review besides visiting the operational activities of the armed forces," added the Senator.

The Committee, during the deliberations, also directed the Ministry of Defence to submit a detailed report on the issue of denial of building rights to the owners in Rawalpindi by the Army as reported by local media recently. Secretary Defence Nargis Sethi withdrew and apologised for the written statement claiming that the Lahore High Court had ordered the Punjab government to return the principal amount along with interest to the allottees of plots near the old central jail in Rawalpindi.

Lingering issues was raised and agitated by Senator Farhatullah Babar, who challenged the statement submitted by the cantonment board authorities. This occurred during the meeting convened to brief the Committee on the working of the De-

fence Ministry and also to take up the issue of denial of building rights to owners in Rawalpindi by the officials of the cantonment board.

The meeting was attended by Senators Raja Zafar ul Haq, Col (R) Mashhadi, Sehar Kamran and Farhatullah Babar as well as Secretary Defence Nargis Sethi and senior officers of the Defence Ministry and heads of some attached departments including PIA, Civil Aviation Authority and Cantonment Boards.

During discussion, the Director General of Cantonment Boards reiterated the Ministry's written brief saying that the LHC had ordered the Punjab Housing department to return the principal amount and mark up to the allottees. The DG said that the matter of refund to the allottees had to be sorted out between the federal and provincial government.

This was promptly challenged by Senator Farhatullah Babar who read out excerpts from the LHC verdict of 2006 that had actually directed the cantonment board authorities and other respondents to facilitate the petitioners and not to interfere in the construction on their plots in accordance with the approved plans. "The court order even contained directions to the police to register a criminal case against any interference and intrusion from any of the respondents," said Senator Babar.

To save military officials from embarrassment and those who tried to misguide the committee, Secretary Defence Nargis Sethi withdrew the statement as what Senator Babar said was the factual position.

The Committee also paid

glowing tributes to the martyrs of the Gayari sector. Senators Tahir Hussain Mashhadi, Raja Zafar ul Haq and Farhat ullah Babar in their remarks supported the constitutional role of the national defence institutions and observed that negative propaganda against the security institutions needs to be stopped.

In reply to a question as to why the Federal Government Educational Institutions (FGEI) had been placed under the Ministry of Defence even after devolution under the 18th Amendment and the decision of the Implementation Commission, the Defence Secretary said that this too will be taken up during the next meeting.

In reply to yet another question about the post of DG cantonment boards being a civilian post, the Secretary Defence stated that the matter had been agitated by the civilian employees of the department and that the matter of reverting the post back to civilian officers of the service was under the consideration of the ministry.

Another matter that was discussed related to the acquisition of over 18,000 acres in April 1999 for AFV Range Nowshera at the rate of Rs88 per marla. The award was challenged in the court of District Judge Nowshera which accepting the petition had raised the compensation to Rs589 per marla along with 6 % interest.

During appeal against the decision of the Additional District Judge Nowshera the PHC ordered the compensation to be raised to Rs1,500 per marla and 6% interest to the respondents from the date the property was acquired.



## SENATE OF PAKISTAN

Report of the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production

### SENATE SECRETARIAT

Name of Newspaper: **Daily TIMES**

Place of Publication: **ISLAMABAD**

Date of Issue: 17-07-12

# Senate body determined to cement civil-military relations

**■ Senators say building real trust need of hour ■ Urge importance of civil institutions in country's defence**

#### Staff Report

**ISLAMABAD:** The Senate Standing Committee on Defence and Defence Production on Monday reiterated its resolve to act as a bridge between civil and military institutions to put the relationship on sound footings.

The committee decided that it would generate new ideas in that regard as the contours of the defence and national security needed to be redefined to include civil factors such as parliament, civil society, media and rule of law.

Apart from regular reports, the committee would also prepare an annual defence policy strategy document at the end of the year. The committee was presided over by Senator Mushahid Hussain at the Parliament House to discuss the functions and performance of the Ministry of Defence and its attached departments.

The committee also paid glowing tribute to the martyrs of Gayari Sector. Senator Sehar Kamran, who earlier promised to make Hajj arrangements for the mother of Col Tanveerul Hassan and establish a school in his native village, apprised the committee that formal steps had been taken in that regard.

Senator Syed Tahir Hussain Mashhadi urged the committee members to work for the promotion of good governance via parliamentary

oversight, besides providing necessary input to further strengthen the foundations of national security.

Mashhadi, Raja Zafarul Haq and Farhatullah Babar in their remarks supported the constitutional role of the national defence institutions and observed that negative propaganda against the security institutions needed to be stopped. Building of real confidence was the need of the hour, in light of the threats posed by internal and external elements.

The defence secretary informed the committee that a counter-terrorism authority was established in the Ministry of Interior for coordination among civil and armed forces but it did not take off. He said the proposed national security strategy was in the finalisation process and after a presentation to Prime Minister Raja Pervez Ashraf it would be shared with the committee.

During the meeting, Senator Farhatullah Babar recommended that that armed forces should assist the civil administration in the maintenance of public order, combating internal threats, battling national disasters, calamities and emergencies, if required and when asked for "in accordance with the procedure laid down in the constitution of Pakistan". The defence secretary agreed to recommendations forwarded by Senator Babar to make an addition in

the roll and task of the Ministry of Defence.

Senator Babar also pointed out that the Military Lands and Cantonments director general post belonged to a civil service group and the post should be filled from the said service group. He proposed that either a director general be appointed from the said service group or service structure be amended to address this issue permanently.

The defence secretary agreed with Senator Babar and informed the meeting that the post belonged to civil service group and also informed that a delegation of the officers of Directorate General of Military Lands and Cantonment had also held a meeting with her and conveyed their point of view. She said that "we are looking in to the matter, however, she informed that in the Ministry of Defence, the ratio of officers from civil side and military side was 50-50". She also informed that last year, the prime minister had approved serving officers on the post of the said director general.

Farhatullah Babar also raised the issue of devolution of educational institutions managed by the Directorate of Cantonments after the passage of 18th amendment. He said that these educational institutions needed to be devolved to provinces as the subject had been transferred to the provinces.



## SENATE OF PAKISTAN

Report of the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production

# SENATE SECRETARIAT (PR-Cell)

NAME OF NEWSPAPER:

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PLACE OF PUBLICATION:

Islamabad

DATE OF ISSUE:

17-7-12

Erroneous statement

## Defence Ministry seeks apology from Senate body

Senator Farhatullah Babar expressed anger over distorting court order, which was issued in favour of plot allottees in Rawalpindi Cantt

IMRAN MUKHTAR

ISLAMABAD - The Ministry of Defence (MoD) on Monday withdrew its 'wrong' written statement, regarding the grant of construction rights to the allottees near Old Central Jail Rawalpindi, before the Senate Standing Committee on Defence and Defence Production and apologised to the lawmakers, when Senator Farhatullah Babar pointed out that the claim was not based on facts.

The committee, presided over by Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed, met at the Parliament House to discuss the functions and performance of the MoD and its attached departments. It also took up the issue of denial of building rights to the owners in Rawalpindi by the cantonment board.

The ministry in a written statement submitted before the committee had claimed that the Lahore High Court (LHC) had ordered the Punjab government to return the principal amount along with interest to the allottees of plots near the Old Central Jail in Rawalpindi. But Babar challenged the account and warned it could lead to the contempt of court as well as breach of privilege of the committee, if proven wrong. He said the ministry was misquoting the judgement of the honourable court.

The meeting was informed that 25 plots of one kanal each were allotted to successful bidders in 1998 through an open auction at the site of the old jail by the Punjab Housing Department. The allottees not only made full payment but also got the building plans approved. However, they were

driven away from the site by the cantonment authorities, while citing security reasons, when they opted to start construction.

"They have been making every possible over for the last 14 years and managed to get a favourable court verdict, but have still not been allowed to build houses, while some of them already died waiting to build their dream homes," Babar averred.

During the discussion the director general of cantonment boards reiterated the ministry's written brief, saying the LHC had ordered the Punjab Housing Department to return the principal amount and mark up to the allottees. The DG said the matter of refund to the allottees had to be sorted out between the federal and provincial governments.

This was promptly challenged by

the Senator Farhatullah Babar who read out excerpts from the LHC verdict of 2006 that had actually directed the cantonment board authorities and other respondents to facilitate the petitioners and not to interfere in the construction on their plots in accordance with the approved plans. The court order even contained directions to the police to register a criminal case against any interference and intrusion from any of the respondents, Senator Babar said while reading out the court order.

Reading out the excerpts from the court verdict the member suggested the defence secretary to rethink the ministry's position instead of insisting on what appeared to be wrong and factually incorrect.

Secretary Defence Nargis Sethi then turned towards the DG Military

Lands who conceded that the excerpts quoted by the member reflected the latest judicial verdict in the case. The member also challenged the contention that the cantonment board had sought a review of the judgment or appealed against it.

At this point, Sethi withdrew the written plea submitted to the committee and said she would revert on the issue again during the next meeting. The mover then did not press the issue and thanked the Secretary for promising to have a close look at it.

In reply to a question as to why the Federal Government Educational Institutions (FGED) had been placed under the Ministry of Defence even after the devolution under 18th Amendment and the decision of Implementation Commission, the secretary said this too would be taken up

during the next meeting.

In reply to yet another question about the post of DG cantonment boards being a civilian post the secretary stated that the matter had been agitated by the civilian employees of the department and that the matter to revert the post back to civilian officers of the service was under the consideration of the ministry.

Another matter that was discussed related to the acquisition of over 18,000 acres in April 1999 for AFV Range Nowshera at the rate of Rs 88 per marla.

The award was challenged in the court of local district judge which accepted the petition and raised the compensation to Rs 589 per marla along with 6 per cent interest.

During appeal against the deci-

sion of the additional district Judge Nowshera the PHC ordered the compensation to be raised to Rs 1500 per marla and 6 per cent interest to the respondents from the date the property was acquired.

The defence secretary stated that the Ministry would state its position on the issue during the next meeting upon which the chairman ruled that it be placed on the agenda for its next meeting.

Senators Raja Zafar-ul-Haq, Col (r) Tahir Hussain Mashhadi, Sehar Kamran and Farhatullah Babar as well as Secretary Defence Nargis Sethi and senior officers of the MoD Ministry and heads of some OF its attached departments including PIA, Civil Aviation Authority and cantonment boards attended the meeting.



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During the meeting, Senator Farhatullah Babar recommended that that armed forces should assist the civil administration in the maintenance of public order, combating internal threats, battling national disasters, calamities and emergencies, if required and when asked for "in accordance with the procedure laid down in the constitution of Pakistan". The defence secretary agreed to recommendations forwarded by Senator Bahr to make an addition in

the roll and task of the Ministry of Defence.

Senator Babar also pointed out that the Military Lands and Cantonments director general post belonged to a civil service group and the post should be filled from the said service group. He proposed that either a director general be appointed from the said service group or service structure be amended to address this issue permanently.

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SENATE OF PAKISTAN

Report of the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production

SENATE SECRETARIAT (PR-Cell)

NAME OF NEWSPAPER:

NAWA-i-WAQT

PLACE OF PUBLICATION:

Islamabad

DATE OF ISSUE:

17-07-12

قومی لوائے اور وزارت دفاع نیٹو فورسز کی افغانستان سے واپسی پر پالیسی تفصیلاً فراہم کرے گا

مجلس قائمہ 6 ستمبر کو نشان حیدر حاصل کرنے والے قومی ہیروز کی یادگاروں پر پھول چڑھانے کی دفاعی بجٹ پر عید کے بعد بریفنگ دی جائے: مشاہد اسلام آباد (شائف رپورٹر) سینیٹ کی مجلس قائمہ کے درمیان مل جل جملی کی ضرورت پر زور دیا ہے تاکہ...

وزارت دفاع کو ہدایت کی کہ دفاعی بجٹ کے بارے میں مجلس قائمہ کو عید کے بعد بریفنگ دی جائے۔ اس کے علاوہ مجلس قائمہ تینوں سرورسز چیکس کے ہیڈ کوارٹر کا دورہ کرے گی۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ پاکستان کا ایٹمی پروگرام ملکی دفاع کیلئے اہمیت کا حامل ہے اور مجلس قائمہ اس ضمن میں اپنی تیارویز دے گی۔ مجلس قائمہ نے وزارت دفاع سے کہا کہ 2014ء میں افغانستان سے نیٹو افواج کے انخلاء کے حوالے سے اپنی پالیسی کے بارے میں سینیٹ کو آگاہ کیا جائے۔ مجلس قائمہ نے وزارت دفاع کو کہا کہ مجلس قائمہ آئندہ سرورسز الفیڈ میں قائم پاکستانی امن مشن کا دورہ کرنے کا ارادہ رکھتی ہے اس بارے میں ضروری اقدامات کے جائیں۔ مجلس قائمہ نے آئی اے ٹی آئی کو ہدایت کی کہ وہ اس خاص قائمہ اور وزارت دفاع کی سرپرہنگ کرنے والے صحافیوں کے ساتھ بریفنگ کا انتظام کرے جس میں دہشت گردی کے خلاف جاری جنگ کی موجودہ صورت حال کے بارے میں بتایا جائے اور وزیرستان کا دورہ کرنے کا بھی انتظام کیا جائے۔ سرکاری بیان کے مطابق مسلم لیگ (ن) کے راجہ ظفر الحق، پیپلز پارٹی کے فرحت اللہ پاراوارا، ایم کیو ایم کے طاہر حسین شہیدی نے دفاعی اداروں کے آئی جی کراؤر کی حمایت کی۔ مشاہد حسین سید نے کہا کہ مجلس قائمہ پارلیمانی گھرانے کے ذریعے حکومت کو مطلع کرنی چاہئے۔

جاری کردہ بیان کے مطابق اجلاس میں شریک نہیں بڑی سیاسی جماعتوں کے نمائندوں نے دفاعی اداروں کے آئی جی کراؤر کی حمایت کی اور ان کے خلاف پروپیگنڈے پر تشکیلیں کا اظہار کیا۔ مجلس قائمہ کا ایٹمی پروگرام سید کی زیر صدارت منعقد ہوا جس میں سیکرٹری دفاع نرس سینی نے وزارت دفاع کی تنظیم اور کردگی کے بارے میں شریک اجلاس کو الگ الگ بریفنگ دی۔ اجلاس میں اس وقت غیر معمولی صورتحال پیدا ہوئی جب سینیٹر فرحت اللہ بھار نے ڈی جی ملٹری لینڈ اینڈ سٹیٹمنٹ بورڈ کی طرف سے اجلاس میں چین کے لئے ایک بیان کی درستی کو چیلنج کر دیا۔ ان کے اعتراضات درست ہونے پر سیکرٹری دفاع نے بیان واپس لے لیا اور مجلس قائمہ سے معذرت بھی کی۔ سیکرٹری دفاع سے یہ سوال بھی ہوا کہ ڈی جی ملٹری لینڈ اینڈ سٹیٹمنٹ کا عہدہ سولین ہے اس پر ایک سینیٹر جنرل کو کیوں مقرر کیا جاتا ہے تو انہوں نے جواب دیا کہ وہ اس سوال کے جواب بھی آئندہ اجلاس میں پیش کریں گی۔ یہ بھی سوال ہوا کہ وفاقی حکومت کے تعلیمی ادارے کیوں وزارت دفاع کے تحت رکھے گئے ہیں۔ شریک اجلاس نے حساس اداروں کی تشکیل کو بلا جواز قرار دیتے ہوئے کہا کہ ایسے قومی اداروں پر تنقید کا سلسلہ بند کیا جائے۔ چیئر مین مجلس قائمہ مشاہد حسین سید نے کہا کہ مجلس قائمہ اپنی مسیح افواج کے ساتھ اظہارِ عقیدت کے لئے 6 ستمبر کو نشان حیدر حاصل کرنے والے قومی ہیروز کی یادگاروں پر پھول چڑھانے کی مجلس قائمہ نے وزارت دفاع سے 2014ء میں نیٹو فورسز کی افغانستان سے واپسی بارے پالیسی کے معاملے پر تفصیلات بھی طلب کرئیں۔ مجلس قائمہ کے ارکان نے وزارت دفاع کی جانب سے چین کی ملکی بریفنگ پر اظہارِ عقیدت کیا۔ طاہر حسین شہیدی نے کہا کہ دنیا کے کسی بھی ملک میں اپنی دفاعی فورسز اور نظیر اداروں کے بارے میں تنقید نہیں کی جاتی۔ انہوں نے مطالبہ کیا کہ سٹیٹمنٹ قانون میں بھی جملہ یاقینی انتہا بات کرائے جائیں۔ سینیٹر کراؤر کا کہنا تھا کہ پاکستانی دفاعی فورسز پر ایسے چالنجیوی دے دے دوسرے ممالک ہمارے اداروں پر ایسے چالنجیوی دیتے ہیں۔ راجہ ظفر الحق نے کہا کہ فوج اور سول گورنمنٹ کے مابین تعلقات اتار چڑھاؤ کا شکار ہے ہیں اب وہ وقت آ گیا ہے کہ دونوں اداروں کے مابین قانونی دائرہ کار کے اندر رہتے ہوئے دیر پا تعلقات قائم ہوں۔ مشاہد حسین سید نے



## SENATE OF PAKISTAN

### *Report of the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production*

#### **MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE AND DEFENCE PRODUCTION HELD ON 23<sup>RD</sup> JULY 2012:**

#### **LAUNCH OF COMMITTEE WEBSITE AND 1<sup>ST</sup> COMMITTEE REPORT**

A special meeting of the Senate Standing Committee on Defence and Defence Production was held on 23<sup>rd</sup> July, 2012 at 11:00 a.m. in Committee Room No. 1, at the Parliament House, Islamabad. The Meeting was held to launch the Website and 1<sup>st</sup> Report of the Committee. Chairman Senate of Pakistan Honourable Syed Nayyar Hussain Bokhari was the Chief Guest who presided over the meeting alongwith Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed, Chairman SSC on Defence and Defence Production. The Chairman Senate and following Members / Senators attended the meeting:-

- 1) Hon. Syed Nayyar Hussain Bokhari,  
Chairman Senate of Pakistan  
Chief Guest
- 2) Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed  
Chairman Committee
- 3) Senator Farhatullah Babar  
Member
- 4) Senator Raja Muhammad Zafar-ul-Haq  
Member
- 5) Senator Col. ® Syed Tahir Hussain Mashhadi  
Member

- 6) Senator Sehar Kamran  
Member
- 7) Senator Talha Mahmood  
Senator
- 8) Mr. Amjed Pervez, Special Secretary  
Secretary Committee

Members of the Defence Reporters Forum and Special invitees from PILDAT attended the launch ceremony. Secretary Senate Mr. Iftikharullah Babar was also present.

The meeting started with the recitation from the Holy Quran by Mr. Amjed Pervez, Special Secretary / Secretary Committee who then asked the Chairman Committee for welcome address.

The Chairman of the Committee, Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed welcomed Chairman Senate of Pakistan Honorable Syed Nayyar Hussain Bokhari and other participants of the meeting. He said that the Defence Committee was the first to have its own website and to have produced a report within six weeks of its formation. Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed said that supremacy of the Parliament could not be ensured by words alone but through performance and leadership with new ideas, issues and initiatives. He said that Defence Committee would establish new Parliamentary traditions and would seek guidance from all the stakeholders including defence and security institutions, think tanks, media and others to formulate solid recommendations to further strengthen the defence of the country.





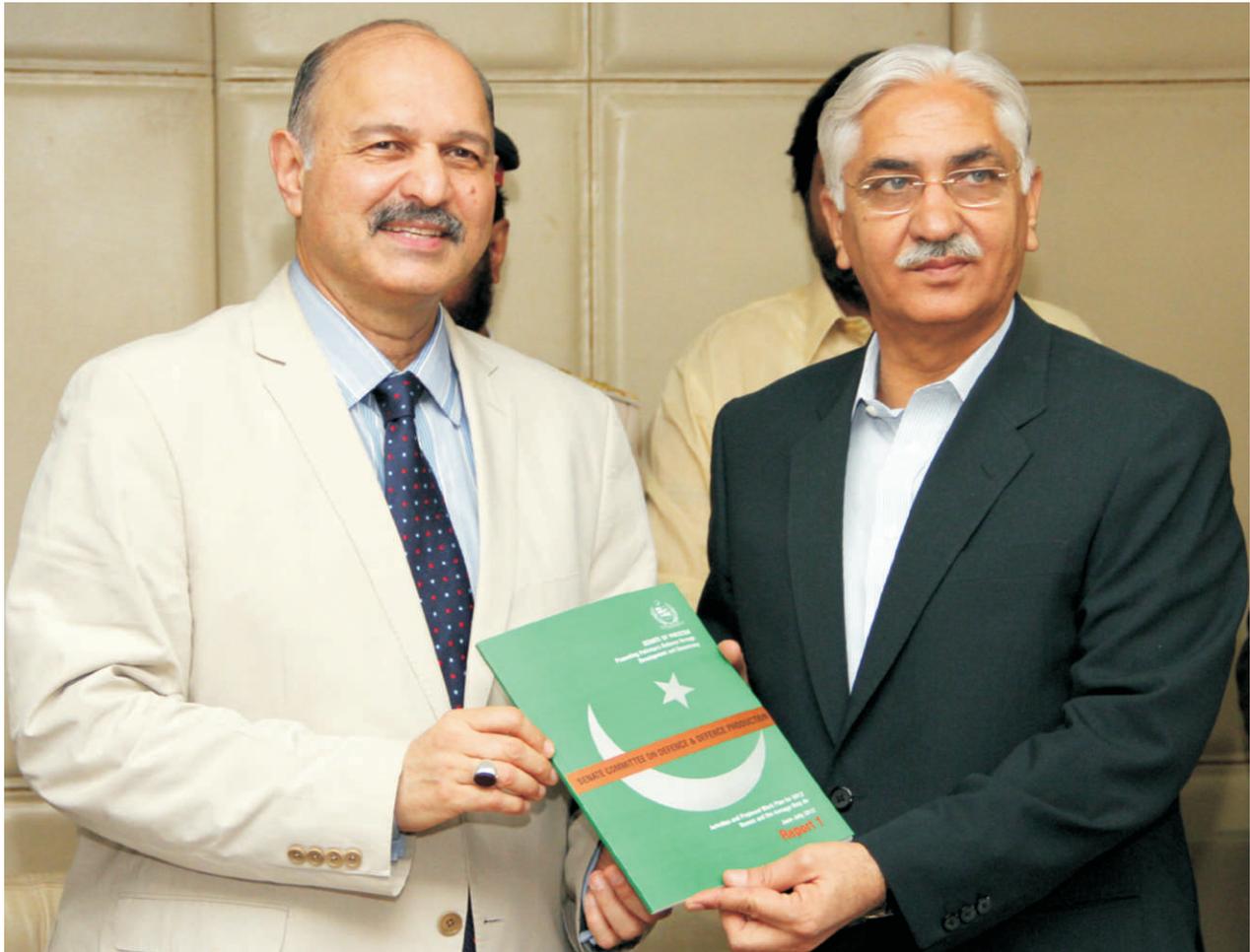
## SENATE OF PAKISTAN

### *Report of the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production*

The Chairman of the Committee Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed apprised Honorable Chief Guest, Syed Nayyar Hussain Bokhari, Chairman Senate, of Work Plan 2012 and other initiatives of the Committee, adding that a defence policy strategy document would be prepared annually to give specific proposals on how to promote harmony between the Khaki and Mufti, and to redefine some of the basic premises of national defence strategy in the light of new challenges and emerging ground realities. He said that regular defence briefings would be arranged for reporters and the Reports of the Committee would be presented bi-monthly. After a brief welcoming / introductory remarks, Chairman Committee requested Honorable Chairman Senate Syed Nayyar Hussain Bokhari to push the button to launch Committee Website. After launch of Committee Website, Chairman Committee Mushahid Hussain Sayed presented first Report of the Committee to Chairman Senate and gave the floor to Chairman Senate for brief speech and remarks.

The Chairman Senate, Syed Nayyar Hussain Bokhari extended his deepest appreciation and acknowledgment to all members of the Committee, especially its Chairman Mr. Mushahid Hussain Sayed and Secretary Committee Mr. Amjad Pervez, on a job well done. He said that the Defence Committee holds the unique distinction of being the first committee that presented its report within weeks of its formation and also launched an effective website.

The Chairman Senate welcomed the initiatives because the Report and Website present a positive perspective on Pakistan's resilient democracy and vibrant parliament. He also welcomed the representatives of the Defence Reporters Forum, saying he believed that media-parliament interaction is a positive development aiming at making the working of parliamentary committees more transparent. Mentioning about the high profile and composition of the Defence Committee, the Chairman Senate said that although almost all Senate committees





## SENATE OF PAKISTAN

### *Report of the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production*

bring forth a collage of diverse political spectrum of the Upper House, the Defence Committee, in particular, accentuates this fact. The current committee is composed of eminent and towering political heavyweights, including both Leaders of the House and the Opposition as well as Honourable Deputy Chairman Senate, the Chairman Senate said. He expressed the hope that under the dynamic Chairmanship of Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed, the Committee is poised to play a significant role.

Mentioning about the first Report of the Committee, the Chairman Senate said that the valuable information regarding Drone warfare and the fact-sheet prepared by the Chairman Committee on the history of Civil-Military relations in Pakistan, bring forth an informative and factual depiction of key issues in their true perspective. The work plan of the committee is not less ambitious compared to its other lofty pursuits in sync with its stated commitment to pursuing transparency, parliamentary oversight and public accountability. This work plan would put the committee through its paces since it also envisages, inter alia, a comprehensive Annual Defence Policy and Strategy Paper by the year's end; something he was eagerly looking forward to, the Chairman Senate said.

Syed Nayyar Hussain Bokhari said that other key initiatives taken by the Committee like formation of Defence Reporters' Forum and its own website are also highly commendable for providing a mechanism to make its proceedings transparent and enhance its public outreach in line with the modern concept of a progressive, open and accountable parliament. However, it is the praiseworthy

step of visiting families of the unfortunate Gayari sector incident martyrs that especially merits its mention here for setting a unique precedent, the Chairman Senate concluded.

Leader of the Opposition, Senator Mohammad Ishaq Dar appreciated the hard work done by Chairman of the Committee and a number of initiatives being taken. He expressed the hope that the Defence Committee will play important role and assured of all possible support on his own behalf and on behalf of the Members of the Opposition in the efforts of the Committee.

Senator Farhatullah Babar highly appreciated the initial steps of the Committee under the leadership of Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed but underlined the need for maintaining the momentum. He proposed that articles and speeches of other Members of the Committee may also be included in the Committee Reports. The Chairman of the Committee, Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed immediately agreed to the proposal and said that formal request will be circulated among Members for the next Committee Report. Regarding apprehensions about maintaining the momentum, he said that although time will tell about it but based on his previous work as Chairman of Foreign Affairs Committee and supported by excellent Members and staff, he was more than confident to further build on the achievements and momentum.

Senator Sehar Kamran in her remarks said that she was proud to be Member of the Committee which has shown outstanding performance in short time. She said that the





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manner in which the Chairman of the Committee was leading in various initiatives was exemplary. She specifically mentioned the role assumed by the Chairman in bridging the civil military perceptions gap and safeguarding the reputation of the defence forces of Pakistan which she said were subjected to uncalled for criticism and nefarious propaganda.

Senator Raja Muhammad Zafar-ul-Haq said that the experience and professionalism of Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed was helping the Committee in showing early results. He however, said that in the face of numerous challenges confronted by Pakistan, much more deeper and coordinated efforts were needed to safeguard the defence and security of Pakistan. He said that a wholesome policy was required to bring the country out of the crisis which was partly created by our own wrong policies but mainly by the countries of the region and the globe. He expressed the hope that the Committee will provide lead as a civilian elected representative body to come up with strategies and policies which will make its defence impregnable. Senator Chaudhry Shujaat Hussain said that the start of the Committee was very good and hoped that it will play a substantive role by contributing defence strategy and other policy documents. He said that some quarters were engaged in propaganda against Army and other defence forces which needed to be checked.

The Chairman of the Committee, Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed said that he was fully alive to the need and the Committee would act as first line of defence and an air cover against the negative propaganda and media war fare.

He said that it was a well established fact in modern war fare that battles of ideas, concepts and logics through the media were more effective then actual wars and that's why the Committee has accepted the challenge of giving new ideas and fighting the case of Pakistan defence forces in and outside the country. He said that the work of the Committee would remain focused and thematic on Promoting Pakistan's Defence through Development and Democracy.





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### *Report of the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production*

#### **Defence Committee Launches Website, First Report - 23<sup>rd</sup> June, 2012**

The Senate standing committee of Defence and Defence Production, chaired by Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed, met on Monday, 23<sup>rd</sup> July 2012, to mark the launch of the committee website, as well as its first report for the month of June/July. Chairman Senate Syed Nayyer Hussain Bokhari was the chief guest at the event along with other special invitees including Senator Talha Mahmood, Senator Rubina Irfan, Senator Iftakharullah Babar, as well as PILDAT representatives Mr. Ahmed Bilal Mehboob and Ms. Aasyia Riaz. Whereas Senator Chaudhry Shujat Hussain, Senator Raja Muhammad Zafar-ul-Haq, Senator Sehar Kamran, Senator Farhat Ullah Babar, Senator Ishaq Dar and Senator Sardar Ali Khan were among the attending committee members.

The Chairperson Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed opened the meeting by stating that the supremacy of the Parliament is only possible through performance and leadership, and this is exactly what the committee website and report intend on doing. He thanked PILDAT for their cooperation in the publishing of the report, for which no government funding was utilized. This committee is the first of its kind to take such an initiative of coming up with a website and report within less than two months of its inception. The chair also mentioned that this report shall be issued every two months; the next report to be expected by the end of September. He went on to brief the Chairman senate regarding the work-plan of the committee, which

included a visit to pay homage at the gravesites of the Nishan-e-Haider holders, in an attempt to raise the moral of the armed forces. The senate standing committee of Defence and Defence Production is also the first political leadership to pay homage to the Giyari sector Martyrs. Other plans include a comprehensive end of the year Defence Strategy Report, setting up of media reporting workshops, public hearing from experts and intellectual regarding the defence strategy and a proposed telecasting of committee sessions to increase the faith of the people in democracy.

This was continued with the official presentation of the report and website, which was followed by the message from the Chairman Senate who acknowledged the efforts of the committee and welcomed this initiation which is a positive development in making the activities of the Parliament more vibrant and transparent. The sovereignty and strength of the Parliament is dependent on the performance of the parliamentarian's and this is definitely a move towards an effective democracy.

Afterwards, the members of the committee offered their perspective on such an initiative. Senator Ishaq Dar, leader of the opposition, and Senator Sehar Kamran commended the Chairman and the committee's efforts and mentioned that we need more of this to deliver the democracy that this country needs. Senator Farhat Ullah Babar praised the efforts of the committee's chairperson and stressed on the continuity of this momentum, and mentioned that the bridge between 'khaaki and mufti' has led towards enhancing the acceptability on the other side. He also





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urged the committee members to take the initiative of writing good articles on defence related issues. Senator Zafar-ul-Haq stated that the general perception is that the Parliament is not performing, and efforts such as these will definitely work towards changing this perception. Senator Chaudhry Shujat Hussain also admired the determination of the Chairperson and mentioned that this report will act as a guideline for the government and the opposition.

Senator Mushahid Hussain closed the meeting by thanking all the attending members and guests, especially the Chairman Senate Syed Nayyer Hussain Bokhari, and stated that the theme of the next report shall be based on the Defence of Pakistan.

Speech of Chairman Senate, Nayyer Hussain Bohari, at the Launch of the First Report and Website of the Senate Standing Committee on Defence and Defence Production

- My Dear Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed, Chairman Senate Standing Committee on Defence and Defence Production.
- Honourable Members of the Committee.
- Worthy Colleagues.
- Respected Mediapersons,
- Ladies and Gentlemen.

Aslam-o-Alaikum!

It gives me immense pleasure to join this ceremony arranged in connection with the launch of the first report and website of the Senate Standing Committee on Defence and Defence Production.

I take this opportunity to extend my deepest appreciation and acknowledgment to all members of the Committee, especially its worthy Chairman Mr. Mushahid Hussain Syed and Secretary Committee Mr. Amjad Pervez, on a job well done. Your committee holds the unique distinction of being the first committee that presented its report within weeks of its formation and also launched an effective website.

The Senate is pleased to welcome this initiative because these reports and website present a positive perspective on Pakistan's resilient democracy and vibrant parliament.

I also welcome the representatives of the Defence Reporters Forum. I believe that this media-parliament interaction is a positive development aiming at making the

working of parliamentary committees more transparent.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Although, almost all Senate committees bring forth a collage of diverse political spectrum of the Upper House, the Defence Committee, in particular, accentuates this fact.

The current committee is composed of eminent and towering political heavyweights, including both Leaders of the House and the Opposition as well as Honourable Deputy Chairman Senate. Top six leading political parties of Pakistan are represented in the Committee.

I am certain that under the professional and dynamic chairmanship of Senator Mushahid Hussain Syed, the Defence Committee is poised to play a significant role as per its mandate and vision of the worthy Members.

The valuable information regarding Drone warfare and the fact-sheet prepared by the Chairman Committee on the history of Civil-Military relations in Pakistan, bring forth an informative and factual depiction of key issues in their true perspective.

The work plan of the committee is not less ambitious compared to its other lofty pursuits in sync with its stated commitment to pursuing transparency, parliamentary oversight and public accountability. I am sure this work plan would put the committee through its paces since it also envisages, inter alia, a comprehensive Annual Defence Policy and Strategy Paper by the year's end – something I am myself eagerly looking forward to.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Other key initiatives taken by the Committee like formation of Defence Reporters' Forum and its own website are also highly commendable for providing a mechanism to make its proceedings transparent and enhance its public outreach in line with the modern concept of a progressive, open and accountable parliament.

However, it is the praiseworthy step of visiting families of the unfortunate Gayari sector incident martyrs that especially merits its mention here for setting a unique precedent.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

In the changed parliamentary scenario after restoration of democracy in the country, the Senate of Pakistan has redefined its role as per the best parliamentary traditions



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and norms. The Upper House is now playing a laudable role to nurture the frail sapling of democracy being a guardian of provincial rights, equality and national solidarity.

Special focus has been laid on strengthening and functioning of committee system given the fact that **“Committees are the eyes, the ears, the hands and very often, brain of the House.”**

In order to ensure transparency and accountability, greater Media access to committee meetings has also been ensured.

In the same spirit, the proactive approach and working of the Committee on Defence and Defence Production has set new benchmarks and standards. I am positive that other committees shall also take such noble initiatives in their strides in a spirit of emulation in order to add more depth and value to their work.

In the end, I once again applaud all the Honourable Members, Chairman, Secretary and support staff of the Committee on Defence and Defence Production on taking such laudable initiatives.

I wish to assure the Senate Defence Committee our full support from Senate Secretariat in all its endeavours.

Thank You!  
Pakistan Paindabad!



*Press Clippings*





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Report of the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production

### SENATE SECRETARIAT

NAME OF NEWS PAPER: THE EXPRESS TRIBUNE

PLACE OF PUBLICATION: ISLAMABAD

DATE OF ISSUE:

24-7-12

### Distinguishing performance **Senate's defence panel sets milestone, launches website**

To prepare Defence Policy Strategy document annually

QAMAR ZAMAN  
ISLAMABAD

"Parliament's supremacy cannot be ensured by mere words but through the forum's performance, leadership and initiatives," said Chairman Senate's Standing Committee on Defence and Defence Production Mushahid Hussain Sayyed on Monday.

He expressed these views while presiding over a meeting of the committee, convened in connection with the launching of a new website and presentation of its report at Parliament House.

The committee is the first parliamentary panel to have its own website. It also managed to produce a comprehensive report on its workings within six weeks of its formation, which speaks volumes about members' dedication.

"The defence committee will establish new parliamentary traditions, seeking input from all stakeholders including the defence and security institutions, think-tanks and the media to formulate its

recommendations to further strengthen the country's defence," said Mushahid.

"Some of the basic premises of the National Defence Strategy will be redefined, in light of the new challenges and emerging ground realities," he added.

Apprising chairman Senate Nayyer Hussain Bokhari of the 2012 Work Plan and other initiatives of the committee, he went on to add that a 'Defence Policy Strategy' document would be prepared annually to give specific recommendations to Senate on defence.

The committee is the first parliamentary panel to have its own website

#### Two-phase working plan

The six-month working plan would be carried out in two phases.

In the first phase, the committee is to summon the officials of the armed forces, in order to brief them on the relevant security issues.

Later, chairman Senate formally launched the committee's website.



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Report of the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production

### SENATE SECRETARIAT

Name of Newspaper: **Daily TIMES**

Place of Publication: **ISLAMABAD**

Date of Issue: 24-7-12

# Defence body will form policy strategy document yearly: Mushahid

■ **Senate committee head says it will seek help from defence and security institutions, think tanks and media to form recommendations to brace country's defence**

#### Staff Report

**ISLAMABAD:** The Senate's Standing Committee on Defence and Defence Productions will formulate a defence policy strategy document annually to give specific proposals to promote harmony between the khaki and mufti, and to redefine some of the basic premises of National Defence Strategy in light of new challenges and emerging ground realities.

The committee chairman, Senator Mushahid Hussain, said this while presiding over a meeting convened in connection with the launching of a new website of the committee and presentation of its first report at the Parliament House on Monday. He also said that there would be regular defence briefings for reporters and the

report of the committee would be presented bi-monthly. Senate Chairman Nayyer Hussain Bokhari was the chief guest on the occasion.

Mushahid, in his opening remarks, said that the committee would establish new parliamentary traditions and would seek guidance from all stakeholders, including defence and security institutions, think tanks and media to formulate solid recommendations to further strengthen the defence of the country.

He apprised Bokhari about the 2012 Work Plan and other initiatives of the committee, adding that the committee was the first to have its own website and to have produced a report within six weeks of its formation.

Senator Mushahid said that supremacy of parliament

could not be ensured by words alone, but through performance and leadership with new ideas, issues and initiatives.

Speaking on the occasion, Bokhari said that after restoration of democracy in the country the Senate of Pakistan had redefined its role as per the best parliamentary traditions and norms.

The Upper House was now playing a laudable role to nurture the frail sapling of democracy being a guardian of provincial rights, equality and national solidarity.

He said that the committee held the unique distinction of being the first body that presented its report within weeks of its formation and also launched an effective website.

The Senate was pleased to welcome this initiative because these reports and web-

site presented a positive perspective on Pakistan's resilient democracy and vibrant parliament, the Senate chairman added.

He remarked that the current committee was composed of eminent and towering political heavyweights, including top six political parties that had their representation in the committee.

He hoped that under the professional and dynamic chairmanship of Senator Mushahid, the committee would play a significant role as per its mandate and vision of the worthy members.

He said, "I am sure this work plan [2012] will put the committee through its paces since it also envisages, inter alia a comprehensive Annual Defence Policy and Strategy Paper by the year's end."



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# SENATE SECRETARIAT

(PR-Cell)

NAME OF NEWSPAPER:

THE NEWS

PLACE OF PUBLICATION:

Isbd. / Rawalpindi

DATE OF ISSUE:

24-7-12.

## Senate defence panel's website launched

**Muhammad Anis**

ISLAMABAD: Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed, chairman Senate's standing committee on defence and defence production Monday said that supremacy of the Parliament could not be ensured by words alone but through performance and leadership with new ideas, issues and initiatives.

He expressed these views while presiding over a meeting of the committee convened in connection with launching of new website of the committee and presentation of its first report at the Parliament House.

The committee is the first to have its own website and to have produced a report within six weeks of its formation. Senate chairman Syed Nayyer Hussain Bokhari was the chief guest on the occasion. Senator Mushahid said the defence committee would establish new parliamentary traditions and would seek guidance from all the stakeholders including defence and security institutions, think tanks, media and others to formulate solid recommendations to further strengthen the defence of the country. He apprised chairman Senate of Work Plan 2012 and other initiatives of the committee, adding that a defence policy strategy document would be prepared annually to give specific proposals on how to promote harmony between the Khali and Mufti, and to redefine some of the basic premises of national defence strategy in the light of new challenges and emerging ground realities.

He also said that regular defence briefings would be arranged for reporters and the report of

the committee would be presented bi-monthly.

Speaking on the occasion, Chairman Senate Syed Nayyer Hussain Bokhari said that in the changed parliamentary scenario after the restoration of democracy in the country, the Senate has redefined its role as per the best parliamentary traditions and norms. He said six leading political parties of Pakistan are represented in the committee, expressing the hope that under the professional and dynamic chairmanship of Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed, the committee would play a significant role as per its mandate and vision of the worthy members.

He said that valuable information regarding drone warfare and the fact-sheet prepared by the chairman of the committee on the history of civil-military relations in Pakistan, bring forth an informative and factual depiction of key issues in their true perspective.

He said the formation of defence reporters' forum and its own website are also highly commendable for providing a mechanism to make its proceedings transparent and enhance its public outreach in line with the modern concept of a progressive, open and accountable Parliament. Senator Mushahid also presented first report of the committee to chairman Senate. Senators Chaudhry Shujaat Hussain, Farhatullah Bahar, Sardar Ali Khan, Mrs Sehar Kamran, Raja Muhammad Zafar ul Haq, Mohamud Ishaq Dar and Senator Muhammad Talha Mehmood, chairman Senate's standing committee on interior and narcotics control and Senator Mrs Rubina Irfan attended the committee. Secretary Senate Iftikharullah Bahar and special secretary Senate Anjied Pervez were also present.





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### *Report of the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production*

#### **MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE AND DEFENCE PRODUCTION HELD ON 15<sup>TH</sup> AUGUST 2012.**

A meeting of the Senate Standing Committee on Defence and Defence Production was held on 15<sup>th</sup> August, 2012 at 11:00 a.m. in Committee Room No. 1, at the Parliament House, Islamabad. The meeting was presided over by Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed, Chairman SSC on Defence and Defence Production. Following Members attended the meeting:-

- 1) Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed  
Chairman
- 2) Senator Chaudhry Shujaat Hussain  
Member
- 3) Senator Farhatullah Babar  
Member
- 4) Senator Sardar Ali Khan  
Member
- 5) Senator Faisal Raza Abidi  
Member
- 6) Senator Col. ® Syed Tahir Hussain Mashhadi  
Member
- 7) Senator Haji Mohammad Adeel Khan  
Member
- 8) Senator Raja Muhammad Zafar-ul-Haq  
Member

The meeting started with the recitation from the Holy Quran by Senator Farhatullah Babar.

Welcoming the Honourable Members and senior ranking officers of the Ministry of Defence Production and the organizations working under its control, the Chairman of the Committee, Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed said that while it was the first meeting for official briefing by the Ministry of Defence Production, the Committee had already set some new standards and achieved milestones in record time. He said that in addition to meetings with the Ministry of Defence and attached departments working under its control, the Committee had set the new tradition of approving a concrete plan of action for the year, visited bereaved families of the Shaheeds of Gyari Sector, held interactive sessions with students of National Defence University, formed Defence Reporters Forum and had the distinction of first Parliamentary Committee to present its Report and launch its website within few weeks of its formation.

Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed further said that the Committee was fully conscious of the important role of the Ministry of Defence Production and the strategically important units working under it to provide material and equipment for the defence forces of the country. He said that the Committee placed equal importance to the role of the Defence Production Ministry and units in the economy of Pakistan through import substitution as well as exports and commercialization activities.

The Secretary Defence Production Lt. Gen. (Retd), Shahid





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Iqbal in his brief opening remarks informed the Committee Members that the primary responsibility of the Defence Production Division is to provide a coordinated base for self reliance in the production of Defence stores and materials. He informed the Committee about the history and expansion in the role and production units of the Ministry since start of POF Wah in 1951. He said that 29 production units were successfully producing equipment from basic to hi-tech through progressive indigenization and collaborative joint venturing with China. He said that while the progress and performance of the Defence Production units was well established and recognized, the operational autonomy to work as competitive commercial enterprises and drastic cuts and changes in budgetary allocation cycle have affected the performance, economies of scale and profitability of many units. After introducing the heads/representatives of the five major Defence Production units and facilities who were to brief the Committee, the Secretary Defence Production asked the Chairman Heavy Industries (HIT) Taxila to start the briefing.

The Chairman HIT, Lt. Gen. Ayyaz Salim Rana in his briefing said that HIT was conceived in the 1970s with the objective to rebuild T-59 tanks of Chinese origins. He said that from one unit, it has grown to nine and it comprises six production units, two support facilities and an R & D center. He said that rebuilding, upgrading, developing and manufacturing Tanks and APCs was the primary mission of HIT. The Chairman informed the Committee about the Board which governs HIT. He said that it was enacted by the Parliament through Act No. XII of 1997.

The Chairman HIT informed the Committee about some of the achievements which included manufacturing of 300 Al-Khalid Tanks and 250 APC Talha. He said that rebuilding and up-gradation was continuous activity as so far 460 Tanks Al-Zarrar, 132 Tanks T-59, 1379 APCs, 50 ARVs and 14 SP Guns have been rebuilt and upgraded. He informed that the surplus capacity of HIT is being utilized through provisions of revolving fund and the commercial activity generated under it includes export earnings of US\$ 31.760 million as well as domestic sales of Rs.5.817 billion. He said that profit deposited in government treasury in the past was Rs.585.435 million and Rs.340 million were expected deposits in 2012-13. The Chairman HIT shared with the Committee the future plans under 2010-2025 long term plan. He also informed the Committee about the future commercial activities utilizing surplus capacity under public private partnership.

The Chairman HIT informed the Committee about the constraints and difficulties being faced by HIT. He said that gradually increasing restrictions on the autonomy and delegated powers of HIT were hindering competitive commercial activities, besides fully exploiting export potential and necessary technological up-gradation. Added to these were budgetary constraints and the re-appropriation of funds from Army instead of direct allocation, absence of frame work for implementation of public private partnership and skill dilution due to man power retirement and no timely or matching fresh induction.

The Chairman HIT wanted the support of the Committee in





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approval and implementation of the following three recommendations:-

of the following three recommendations:-

- a. HIT Board should be allowed to exercise its powers delegated through the Act of Parliament without any further referrals/financial scrutiny.
- b. To meet the production targets budget shortfalls may be met.
- c. Financial and legal framework for PPP implementation be formulated through an act of legislation.

The second presentation was made by the Chairman Pakistan Ordnance Factories (POF), Lt. Gen. Muhammad Ahsan Mehmood who informed the Committee that POF has many similar features and characteristics as those of HIT and some of the problems and constraints were also common. He informed the Committee that POF is the largest defence industrial complex of Pakistan under the Ministry of Defence Production which was established in 1951 as one unit but has now grown into a setup of 14 mainstream industries and 6 commercial subsidiaries including Wah Nobels, Wah Industries, Hi Tech Plastics and Attock Chemicals.

Terming the POF as “Force behind the Forces” the Chairman said that POF produces sixty two types of defence stores. Besides its role in the defence of the country and support to civil armed forces, POF has created jobs and helped growth of subsidiary sectors. He said that through exports to friendly countries it was earning

valuable foreign exchange for the country. He said that in the ongoing war against terrorism in the country and border areas, POF was facing the challenge to meet the enhanced requirements of defence forces and law enforcing agencies.

The Chairman POF informed the Committee that day to day functioning of POF is governed through a Board under the Pakistan Ordnance Factories Board Ordinance, 1961. He shared with the Committee detailed statistics about factories, departments plant and machinery, work force and turn over of POF. Briefing on the business and financial model of POF, the Chairman said that demand of Armed Forces is given to the POFs 2 years in advance, based on which budget estimates are prepared and requirement is given to Ministry of Defence Production which sends it to Ministry of Finance routing through Ministry of Defence.

The Chairman POF shared with the Committee that previously the budget allocation / cycle was such that sufficient funds were available to meet the future demands of Armed Forces but during past few years the budget allocation / cycle has been changed and reduced allocations are made which are not sufficient for the current year, leaving no space for timely procurement of raw material for future orders. He said that since establishment charges are fixed and unavoidable very little amount is left for production which adversely effects the cost per unit of various items as economies of scale are not achieved. He said that it has adverse impact and dangerous implications for the ongoing war on terror as





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well as any future challenge to the defence forces of Pakistan. He said that since GHQ could neither compromise on non availability nor on expensive supply of items, it has to rely on increased imports and during the last six years import bill of ammunition has touched US\$ 690 million which is adversely affecting the economy as well as indigenization policies and programs.

The Chairman POF further mentioned about the technology deficiency due to obsolete or energy inefficient plant and machinery most of which was imported in late 1950s. He said that challenges were also faced in retention and replenishment of trained manpower.

Senator Haji Mohammad Adeel, Raja Muhammad Zafar-ul-Haq and Col. ® Syed Tahir Hussain Mashhadi who had remained Members of the Defence Committee in the past made various interventions stating that these problems had been brought to the notice of the Committee time and again and the Committee had been making recommendations for solution of these problems but nothing has been done by the government as the problems continue increasing. They also underscored the importance of continuity in the proceedings of the Committee after its reconstitution, based on past Minutes and record.

The Chairman of the Committee Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed while acknowledging the genuine concern of the experienced Members of the Committee regarding no action and only briefings and recommendations, assured the Committee Members as well as the Ministry of Defence Production that the current Committee will break the status quo and inertia by a very proactive approach as it has already set new traditions and records. He said that the Committee under his chairmanship will not only make

recommendations but follow these up in the form of high powered all parties representatives delegations meetings with the Prime Minister and President besides inter-Ministerial meetings.

Senator Haji Mohammad Adeel asked various questions about the structure and business model of the HIT and POF and proposed looking at alternative ways / models which included advance payment by the Armed Forces for advance orders. He had apprehensions about longer period of research and development of Tanks and other equipments but the representatives of MODP clarified that international timeframe and standards were followed by the HIT and POF in new models / initiatives.

Senator Farhatullah Babar proposed that first all briefings should be completed and thereafter Members can ask questions and make recommendations. Agreeing with this proposal, the meeting continued with briefing by the head of the Pakistan Aeronautical Complex, Kamra.

Air Marshal Sohail Gul Khan, Chairman PAC Board informed the Committee about the establishment of the Complex and increase in number of production and refurbishing units from 1 to 4. He said that overhaul of fighter planes was one of the core missions of the organization which had ventured into manufacturing of various types of aircrafts. He briefed the Committee about the performance of the organization in not only production but in overhaul, repair, maintenance and refurbishing of different types of aircrafts. He also shared with the Committee about the JF-17 Thunder project executed as a co-production with China. He said that 41.7% of the production work was with China while PAC had 58.3% share. He said that 31 aircrafts have been produced and delivered so far and a sizeable number was under production / in the pipeline.





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The Chairman PAC Board expressed similar difficulties and challenges in budgetary allocations as well as bureaucratic delays in not only production but exploring of export opportunities. He said that many countries have shown interest in small Mashak aircraft. The Committee was informed that short windows of opportunity could not be utilized under the existing centrally control bureaucratic system.

Senator Haji Mohammad Adeel and Senator Col. © Syed Tahir Hussain Mashhadi, based on their past association with the Defence Committee, said that they had been advocating delegation of authority and adoption of commercial sales and exports model by the defence production organizations. Regarding the financial and budgetary difficulties, Senator Haji Mohammad Adeel was of the opinion that whole defence budget will have to be reviewed to reallocate funds from unnecessary heads to productive and profitable heads.

Next briefing was by the representative of Karachi Shipyard and Engineering Works Ltd. who informed the Committee that the organization is a public limited company established in 1957, all shares of which are owned by GoP / Pakistan Navy. He said that it is an autonomous body with a Board of Directors headed by the Chief of the Naval Staff and working under Companies ordinance 1984. The administrative control of KSEW was with the Ministry of Defence Production but it was not being regularly funded by the Government of Pakistan although GoP has provided some grants / finances occasionally. The Committee was informed that KSEW caters for all its funding, from salaries to production to utilities, from itself and was a profitable organization.

The Committee was briefed about the three major

functions of the KSEW which included ship building, ship repair and general engineering. Details of orders completed and orders in hand in various functions were shared with the Committee. The Committee was informed that in the past, the KSEW used to be a liability facing serious difficulties in plant and machinery as well as physical and human resources and environment. The turn around, was the result of single handed effort of a former Chief Executive, Admiral Iftikhar Rao who changed the whole physical and work environment. Not only state of the art plant and machinery was installed but modern and international standard production and administration systems were introduced by him, the Committee was informed; which was appreciative of the success story attributed to the initiative, vision and leadership of one individual.

The representative of the KSEW informed the Committee about the few remaining financial problems although it had recovered from worsening financial position through revitalization. Intervention of the Committee was solicited for another matter involving alleged unlawful stand point of KPT for charging land rent to KSEW. The discontinuation of the 'Right of First Refusal' (RFR), despite ECC decision and direction in the matter by various public sector organizations in procuring items produced by KSEW was also brought to the notice of the Committee.

Senator Haji Mohammad Adeel wanted to know the causes of less profits in a particular year. He was informed that since capital investments were made in certain years the profits for those years were less. However, Senator Haji Mohammad Adeel asked for specific reasons and details of the revenue, expenditure and capital investment for the particular year justifying significant decrease in profits. He also enquired about the possibility of manufacturing





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French Augusta Submarine which Pakistan already has acquired from France and technology was available. The KSEW representative informed that technology of a particular thing was just one aspect of the production of any new thing as a number of other things including the raw material to be used were equally important. He said that if raw material can be acquired or produced within Pakistan then manufacturing capability was available. He said that the credit goes to the late Prime Minister Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto for establishing excellent manufacturing facilities and establishing import export connections with countries ranging from Iran to Belgium.

The Chairman of the Committee Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed wanted to bring on record and highlight the contribution of Mr. Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto who not only laid the foundation of the Nuclear Program of the country but equally importantly he established organizations and units for production of defence equipment and material which have helped the economy and defence of Pakistan in a big way.

The last briefing of the meeting was given by Brig. Syed Khurshid Ahmed Zaffar Zaidi, MD National Radio and Telecommunication Corporation who informed that NRTC was established on 'War Priority' basis in 1965 after imposition of embargo. He said that the mission of the organization was to design, develop, assemble and manufacture radios and telecommunication equipment both for military and commercial use and sell its products and services in local and international markets. He informed that affairs of the organization are governed by a

Board of Directors comprising representatives from GHQ, Joint Staff Headquarter, Ministry of Defence Production, Ministry of IT and Ministry of Finance. He shared with the Committee a number of technological innovations and success stories which were helping fighting traditional as well as within countries wars both inside the country as well as by other friendly countries. He gave details of various equipment development and their usage which need not be made public.

After the formal briefings, the Chairman of the Committee and some Members wanted to know details of various initiatives being taken by the Defence Production Organizations for export. The Secretary MODP and Chairman HIT gave details of export of manufactured equipment to some countries saying that much more successful model has been to have joint ventures for establishing similar facilities in two regional countries, primarily for repair maintenance and refurbishing of various types of equipment. This approach was about to show clear results and success in near future with some friendly countries in the region. The Committee was informed that since making inroads in the highly competitive fully manufactured defence arsenal and equipment was almost impossible in the face of tough competition and state of the art technology, marketing etc. by developed countries, the alternate model of focusing on parts, repair and maintenance was best option proving successful. The Ministry representatives shared with the Committee some of the 'out of way' efforts to attract the potential buyers from the region. They however pointed out the bureaucratic hurdles and delays in pursuing effective





## SENATE OF PAKISTAN

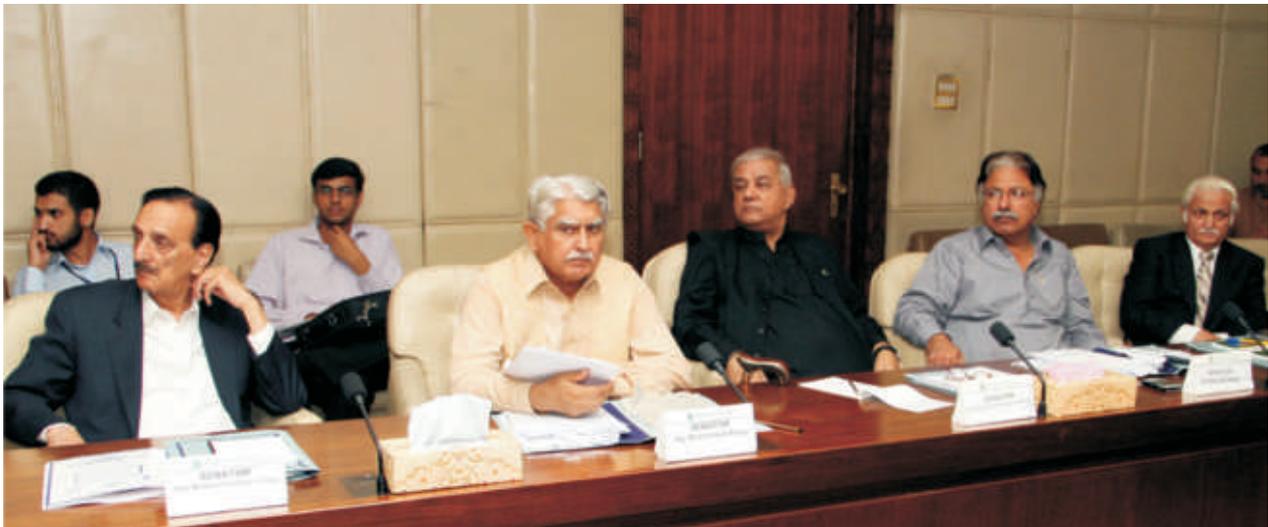
### *Report of the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production*

export policies and programs.

The Chairman asked the Members of the Committee for their questions and remarks. Senator Farhatullah Babar started by appreciating the full fledged appearance by the heads and representatives of Ministry of Defence Production which showed their respect for Parliament and its Committee. He said that Defence production was a highly specialized sector that required massive investments, a strong R&D back up and capabilities ranging from design to production and a long gestation period. Expressing the need to develop indigenous capability, Senator Farhatullah Babar said that India in a major policy decision about a decade ago liberalized its defense industry by allowing 100 per cent participation by the private sector and 26% of foreign direct investment (FDI) both subject to licensing and security clearance. In 2006 in another policy decision the defense procurement procedures were changed, he said. He said that while the world is moving away from bureaucratization and militarization and towards public private partnership we were moving in the direction of militarization. He gave the examples of the POF and Heavy Industries, Taxila. He said that the original Act XII of 1997 provided for two sitting MNAs as HIT Board members, but soon after the military government of Musharraf took over this provision was removed. He said that the elected members could have injected an element of civilian oversight as well as promoted public-private partnership. He wondered as to why the elected members were removed from the Board and asked that their membership of the Board be restored. He said that in the light of modern experience we needed to

de-bureaucratize the defence production units and adopt the model of public private partnership in defence production. He said that the current administrative and financial model of the POF in which the Board has no powers to appropriate amounts from one head to the other was not consistent with the provisions of the Ordinance of 1961. He said that running the factories on sound commercial lines calls for involving the private sector as well but the government has failed to appoint Member (Private) for a very long time in both the POF and HIT. He expressed surprise that no Rules have been framed under section 14 of the 1961 Ordinance and called for the immediate framing of the relevant rules.

Senator Farhatullah Babar proposed that the Senate Committee may propose two sets of recommendations; one that could be undertaken immediately within the existing legal and financial structure and the other that were long term that required discussion and debate and consultation with different stake holders. As for the short term measures, he proposed that the Committee may adopt appropriate resolutions calling upon the government to address specific issues of concern which may then also be placed before the House / Senate for adoption. An other option was to constitute sub committee to follow up on the recommendations/resolutions of the Committee. The members of sub-committee/Committee may call on the Finance Minister, the Prime Minister or even the President for expediting the implementation of recommendations. He proposed that Media may be appropriately employed for highlighting the issues and building an opinion for implementing recommendations of the Committee.





## SENATE OF PAKISTAN

### *Report of the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production*

Senator Farhatullah Babar then moved the following Resolution which was adopted by the Committee.

#### Resolution

"The Senate Standing Committee on Defence and Defence Production has noted that the Board of POF has not been allowed to exercise full powers available to it under the Ordinance XVII of 1961 which was hampering the smooth functioning of the factories. It calls upon the government that the Board be allowed to fully exercise all powers conferred on it under the said Ordinance. Taking notice that Member (Private) of the Board has still not been appointed in accordance with section (3) of the said Ordinance, the Committee calls upon the federal government to immediately appoint Member (Private) so as to run the affairs of the factories on sound commercial lines. The Committee notes that rules have still not been framed as required under Section 14 and calls upon the federal government to frame rules for carrying out the purpose of the Ordinance at an early date. The Committee further notes that the Financial Rules framed by the HIT Board are awaiting government approval for the past several years and calls upon the government to remove the bureaucratic hurdles and finalize approval of the HIT Finance rules at an early date to enable it carry out the purpose of the ACT XII of 1997".

The representatives of the KSEW wanted mention, of the issue of non-compliance of ECC decision regarding First Right of Refusal by the maritime sector of Pakistan to which the Committee was sympathetic and supportive.

Inclusion of the proposal in the Resolution / Minutes was agreed subject to no violation of PPRA Rules without formal procedure and approval for exemption of KSEW by PPRA as in the case of some other organizations.

Senator Haji Mohammad Adeel raised the issue of media reports saying that the APC manufactured and provided by HIT to the Sindh Police was penetrated by bullets and a Sindh Police official died inside the APC. The Secretary Ministry of Defence Production said on record that no death took place in any of the APC provided by HIT but since APCs of other countries / contractors were used in the Lyari operation, the incident of death took place in some other suppliers' APC. Senator Haji Mohammad Adeel was not fully satisfied with the statement and said that he will check the facts as stated but he wanted to know the issue of Grade and capability of Mohafiz APC manufactured by the HIT.

The Chairman HIT said in unequivocal words that the APCs manufactured by HIT provided to the Army as well as the other law enforcing agencies were of the standards which were clearly mentioned and conveyed to the buyers / clients. The Committee was shown video of the rigorous test by the Sindh Home Minister and Police officers prior to the purchase of APCs. The Committee was informed that the tussle between defence and shield equipment with the attacking technology and products was a continuous thing and the standards mentioned with a particular APC should be clearly noted before challenging its protection against any particular type of equipment. The Committee was informed that in the Lyari operation, it was not a matter of





## SENATE OF PAKISTAN

### *Report of the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production*

firing of one or few bullets but more than 448 bullets were fired on one APC and not only bullets of higher caliber but mortars were used which penetrated the protective shield.

The Committee was also shown copy/slide of the report of the Joint Investigation Time (JIT) wherein it was clearly mentioned that no death took place in any of the APC, supplied by HIT. The Committee Chairman and Members expressed their displeasure on the unfounded propaganda and media reports in the matter which were damaging to the reputation of a great organization with potential for exports.

Senator Syed Faisal Raza Abidi in his remarks expressed fullest possible support and standing side by side the defence forces of Pakistan either fighting enemy countries or the enemies within, who were posing serious threats to not only the reputation and image of the country but its stability and security. On his proposal the Committee unanimously adopted the Resolution that “Youm-e-Shohada” (Day of Martyrs) should be observed at the State and National level instead of just by the defence forces. He further proposed that the government should try to provide maximum facilities including plots for the families of the Martyrs.

The Chairman of the Committee concluding the proceedings by saying that the meeting was well organized and very informative. He said that without undermining the concern expressed by some Members about lack of implementation of Committee recommendations, he was confident that the performance of current Committee will

different as it has already set new standards and milestones including major role in bridging the gap between Khaki and Mufti.

The Chairman of the Committee, Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed gave the following decisions / course of action for the Committee and Defence Production Ministry for a breakthrough in the long outstanding matters:-

- a) The Ministry of Defence Production and the organizations under its control specially HIT and POFs must submit two sets of demands/proposals. The first ones, of short term and immediate nature, should be those related to the non-implementation of the autonomy and other provisions in the Laws (Acts and Ordinances) as well as various restrictions imposed by the Ministry of Finance and other Divisions contrary to the autonomy provided in the laws. The second set of demands / proposals should be for the long term wherein new legislation or policy decisions were required by the government.
- b) A special meeting of the Committee will be held in which Ministries of Finance, Defence and Defence Production as well as any other Ministry / Organization involved in the financial or administrative matters of the Defence Production Organizations will be invited along with all the other stakeholders to discuss the inter-ministerial issues and recommend solution.
- c) The Committee will take the matter to the Senate in the form of a special Report and after adoption of the Report/recommendations by the House, the relevant





## SENATE OF PAKISTAN

### *Report of the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production*

Ministries will be made bound to implement. The Committee may meet the Prime Minister / President in the form of a delegation to ask for various administrative measures required for removal of hurdles in efficient functioning and growth of Defence Production Organizations.

- d) In the comprehensive Defence Strategy Paper to be prepared by the Committee by the end of year, new ideas, models and out of box solutions will be given for the revival and future growth of Defence Production Units for the defence of the country as well as enhanced contribution to the economy and foreign exchange resources of the country.

The meeting ended with a vote of thanks for the Chair.



*Press Clippings*





SENATE OF PAKISTAN

Report of the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production

**SENATE SECRETARIAT**  
(PR-Cell)

NAME OF NEWSPAPER:

THE NATION

PLACE OF PUBLICATION:

Islamabad

DATE OF ISSUE:

16-8-12

## Senate Defence Committee for autonomy to defence bodies

### OUR STAFF REPORTER

ISLAMABAD The Senate Standing Committee on Defence and Defence Production on Wednesday examined the working conditions of Pakistan's defence production organisations and passed a resolution for the financial and administrative autonomy of the departments working under the ambit of the Defence Division.

The Committee has also summoned a joint meeting of the Ministry of Defence, Defence Productions and Finance Division to discuss proposed financial autonomy to the defence sector organisations as well as redressing their financial issues.

The Committee met under the chairmanship of Senator Mushahid Hussain Syed.

The Committee members including Farhatullah Babar, Chaudhry Shujaat Hussain, Sardar Ali Khan, Faisal Raza Abidi, Tahir Hussain Mashahdi, Haji

Muhammad Adeel and Raja Zafar-ul-Haq attended the meeting.

Senior officials of Heavy Industries Taxila (HIT), Pakistan Ordnance Factories (POF), Pakistan Aeronautical Complex (PAC) and Heavy Mechanical Complex (HMC) briefed the Senate panel on Pakistan's ventures in defence productions sector. The officials informed that efforts were afoot to increase Pakistan's defence exports and the country would become self-sufficient in the coming times to exports the JF-17 Thunder jet to other countries.

Senator Mushahid said that 40,000 civil and military men lost their lives during the war on terror and the entire Pakistani nation was rendering sacrifices in the fight against extremism and militancy.

He said that the Senate panel would try to play its role in enhancing Pakistan's defence production as well as the efficiency of defence institutions and the Armed Forces.



## SENATE OF PAKISTAN

Report of the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production

### SENATE SECRETARIAT

Name of Newspaper: **Daily TIMES**

Place of Publication: **ISLAMABAD**

Date of Issue:

16-8-12

# Senate body okays resolution in support of HIT, PoF autonomy



**ISLAMABAD:** Senate Standing Committee on Defence and Defence Production Chairman Senator Mushahid Hussain Syed presides over a meeting of the committee at the Parliament House. APP

#### Staff Report

**ISLAMABAD:** Taking notice of not giving autonomy to the industries contributing to defence production, Senate Standing Committee on Defence and Defence Production passed a resolution calling for removal of the impediments in smooth functioning of Pakistan Ordnance Factories (PoF) and Heavy Industries Taxila (HIT).

The committee met in the parliament house on Wednesday under chairmanship of Senator Mushahid Hussain Syed also approved a resolution calling for end to

red tapism that cause financial hurdles to PoF, HIT and Karachi Shipyard and Engineering Works (KSW).

Mushahid said the meeting focused on four institutions HIT, PoF, KSW and NTRC and stressed for its autonomy.

"We must integrate defence production to national economy so that exports and jobs could be enhanced."

The committee stressed vacant posts of private members in PoF and HIT as well as KSW should be filled immediately and steps should be taken to strengthen public-private partnership.

The committee expressed

satisfaction over the quality of administrations of these institutions.

Mushahid said last year HIT had given Rs 585 million as profit and this year the profit would be Rs 340 million. He informed Pakistan and China has signed agreement on joint export of JF-17.

Farhatullah Babar, who accompanied Mushahid said the resolution pertaining to autonomy of the institutions should be approved from the Senate.

Military officers and heads of the four institutions of Defense Production attended the committee meeting.



SENATE OF PAKISTAN

Report of the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production

SENATE SECRETARIAT

(PR-Cell)

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16-8-12

شمالی وزیرستان میں آپریشن کے معاملے پر امریکی دباؤ قبول نہ کیا جائے

سیاست کی قائمہ کمیٹی برائے دفاع کا نڈ کرشمہ میں اجلاس میں قومی اداروں کے سربراہوں سے کارکردگی اور ترقیاتی منصوبوں اور اہداف بارے میں پورے پیش کشیں

دفاعی اداروں کی کارکردگی بہتر اور آپریشن میں پیش رفت کے لیے شکایات اور سرگرمیوں کی رپورٹیں پیش کرنا چاہئے۔ چیف مین ایجنسی منسٹر حسین

اسلام آباد (دفاع نیوز) وزارت کی قائمہ کمیٹی برائے دفاع و دفاعی پیداوار سے واضح کیا ہے کہ شمالی وزیرستان میں آپریشن کے معاملے پر کسی قسم کا امریکی دباؤ قبول نہ کیا جائے۔ حکومت امریکا پر واضح کر دیا گیا ہے کہ

معلوم ہوا ہے کہ وزارت کی دفاعی سٹیج سے کوئی ڈانٹ نہیں لیا گیا ہے۔ پاکستان سے خود لیسٹر کرنا ہے کہ اس لئے کوئی مددگار کے معاملے پر کیا اقدام لیا جائے۔ اس بارہ اور دفاع سے

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دفاعی اداروں کے سربراہوں نے وزارت قومی اداروں کے سربراہوں سے کارکردگی اور ترقیاتی منصوبوں اور اہداف بارے میں پورے پیش کشیں

دفاعی اداروں کی کارکردگی بہتر اور آپریشن میں پیش رفت کے لیے شکایات اور سرگرمیوں کی رپورٹیں پیش کرنا چاہئے۔ چیف مین ایجنسی منسٹر حسین

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SENATE OF PAKISTAN

Report of the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production

SENATE SECRETARIAT

(PR-Cell)

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Islamabad

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16-8-12

شمالی وزیرستان میں آپریشن کو بیباک قبول نہ کیا جائے قاسم کی پیشی

گھنٹہ گزرے پر آپریشن کو بیباک قبول نہ کیا جائے قاسم کی پیشی

اسلام آباد (اوقاف اور تنظیمیں) - وزیرستان میں آپریشن کو بیباک قبول نہ کیا جائے قاسم کی پیشی

مقامی اخبارات میں شائع ہونے والے خبروں کے مطابق...

قاسم کی پیشی... وزیرستان میں آپریشن کو بیباک قبول نہ کیا جائے...



*Visit to Grave of*  
***Capt. Karnal Sher Khan Shaheed***  
***(Nishan-e-Haider)***

*September 6, 2012*





## SENATE OF PAKISTAN

### *Report of the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production*

#### **MINUTES OF THE VISIT OF SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE AND DEFENCE PRODUCTION TO SWABI ON DEFENCE OF PAKISTAN DAY - 6<sup>TH</sup> SEPTEMBER 2012.**

On the Defence Day of Pakistan, the Senate Standing Committee on Defence and Defence Production undertook a visit to pay homage to the heroes and martyrs of the Pakistan Armed Forces in line with its policy and work plan. The Committee visited the burial site of Shaheed Capt. Karnal Sher Khan, situated in Swabi, district of Khyber Pakhtunkhawa province. The following Members of the Committee visited alongwith a Member of the Senate of Pakistan who joined voluntarily:-

- 1) Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed  
Chairman
- 2) Senator Farhatullah Babar  
Member Committee
- 3) Senator Sehar Kamran  
Member Committee
- 4) Senator Col. ® Syed Tahir Hussain Mashhadi  
Member Committee
- 5) Senator Sardar Ali Khan  
Member Committee
- 6) Senator Nisar Muhammad Khan  
Member Senate
- 7) Mr. Amjed Pervez, Special Secretary Senate  
Secretary Committee

The Chairman and Members of the Committee departed from the Parliament House at 06:45 a.m. and were escorted by an officer of the Pakistan Army especially deputed as per coordination and arrangements with the Inter Services Public Relation.

On arrival at Swabi senior officers of the Pakistan Army as well as local administration received the Committee. The family members including Father and Brother of Shaheed Capt. Karnal Sher Khan were present along with a number of other local notables, and relatives. Brig. Faisal Mushtaq, Commander 11 Core Logistic, also joined for the special ceremony.

The Chairman of the Committee, who had been actively involved in the award of the Nishan-e-Haider to Shaheed Capt. Karnal Sher Khan in 1999 as Federal Information Minister, shared with the Members of the family and other participants of the gathering, the story of bravery and

sacrifice of the Shaheed which was duly acknowledged even by the enemies.

The Chairman and Members of the Committee participated in the special formal ceremony of laying wreath on the grave of the Shaheed and offered Fatiha.

After the formal ceremony, the Chairman of the Committee addressed the gathering as well as media persons. He said that the visit of the Committee was in line with the policy and action plan adopted under his Chairmanship whereby the Committee was playing the role of bridging the gap between Khaki and Mufti. He said that the visit was another step to show solidarity with the brave soldiers who had sacrificed their lives in the defence of the country as the Committee had earlier visited families of Shaheeds of Gayari Sector. He said that it was possible for the Committee to visit any site around Islamabad but the Committee decided to visit Swabi to acknowledge the sacrifices being rendered by the people and Forces in Khyber Pakhtunkhawa province.

The Chairman Committee, after consultation with other Members and the representatives of the Pakistan Army, announced that a museum and library may be established adjacent to the burial side. He asked the Members of the family / local notables to submit a proposal in this regard to Senator Sardar Ali Khan who will followup with the Federal and Provincial Governments for necessary funds and other facilitation.

While talking to Brig. Faisal Mushtaq, Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed suggested that he may take up the case for collaboration in establishment of museum and library as well as convey the desire of the Committee to undertake a visit of North Waziristan.

The father of the Shaheed, speaking on the occasion, thanked the Committee especially its Chairman Mushahid Hussain Sayed for visiting and showing solidarity. He said that Capt. Karnal Sher Khan belonged to everyone as a Shaheed and holder of Nishan-e-Haider.

The Chairman of the Committee Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed thanked the family members of the Shaheed, Jawans and Officers of the Pakistan Army who conducted the ceremony and ISPR for coordination and excellent arrangements.





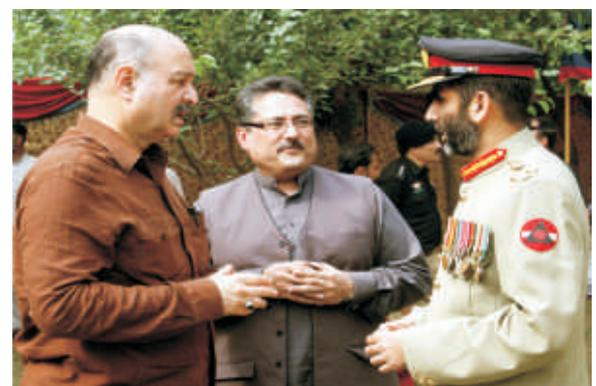
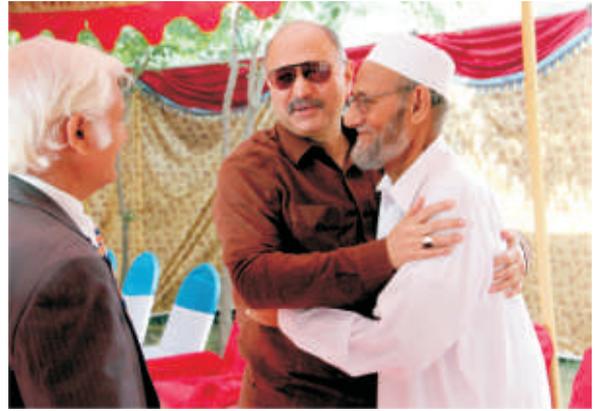
# *Photographs of the Visit*





## SENATE OF PAKISTAN

### *Report of the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production*





**SENATE OF PAKISTAN**  
*Report of the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production*





*Press Clippings*





SENATE OF PAKISTAN

Report of the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production

**SENATE SECRETARIAT**

(PR-Cell)

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DATE OF ISSUE:

7-9-12

## Nation celebrates Defence Day with pledge to defend Pakistan at all costs

RAWALPINDI: The entire nation along with Armed Forces celebrated the Defence Day of Pakistan with simplicity but renewed pledge to defend the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Pakistan, at all costs.

Defence Day of Pakistan dawned with prayers in Army Units, Naval Establishments and Air Force bases for the progress and prosperity of the country.

Special Dua was offered for the eternal peace of the Shuhada, who laid down their lives in defence of the country.

The special messages of the services chiefs were read out to the troops of army, Navy and Air Force.

Wreath laying ceremonies were held at the graves and monuments of the recipients of the Nishan-e-Haider, the country's highest gallantry award.

A large number of people belonging to various walks of life attended the ceremonies to pay homage to the brave sons of soil who demonstrated indomitable courage and valour in defence of the motherland.

Brigadier Muhammad Asif, Brigade Commander laid a wreath and offered fateha at the grave of Captain Muhammad Sarwar Shaheed, the first recipient of the coveted Nishan-e-Haider who embraced Shahadat at Tilpatri (Azad Kashmir) in 1948.

Brigadier Khalid Mukhtar Farani, Station Commander Okara, laid a wreath and offered fateha at the mausoleum of Major Tufail Muhammad Shaheed, at Tufailabad in Tehsil Arifwala.

Major Tufail Muhammad embraced Shahadat at Lakshmi Bridge in East Pakistan in 1958.

Lieutenant General Raheel Shareef, Commander Gujranwala Corps laid a wreath at the grave of Major Aziz Bhatti, Shaheed, in Ladian near Gujrat and offered fateha. Major Raja Aziz Bhatti Shaheed embraced Shahadat in 1965 at Burki, Lahore.

Brigadier Tariq Mehmood, Station Commander laid a wreath and offered fateha at the monument of Major Muhammad Akram Shaheed at Jhelum.

Major Muhammad Akram embraced Shahdat at District Hilli in East Pakistan.

Brigadier Qaiser Shahzad laid a wreath and offered fateha at the grave of Major Shabbir Sharif Shaheed at Lahore.

Major Shabbir Shareef Shaheed embraced Shahadat while defending the motherland in 1971.

At Mehfoozabad, old Pind Malkan, Colonel Ejaz Ahmed Chaudhry, Deputy Commandant Punjab Regimental Centre laid a wreath at the grave of Lance Naik Muhammad Mehfooz Shaheed and offered fateha.

Lance Naik Muhammad Mehfooz embraced Shahadat while defending the motherland at Atari, Wagha border in 1971.

Brigadier Asrat Mehmood, Brigade Commander laid a wreath at the grave of Sawar Muhammad Hussain Shaheed at Dhoke Muhammad Hussain near Gujrat Khan and offered fateha.

Sawar Muhammad Hussain Shaheed embraced Shahadat while defending the motherland at Zafarwal Sector in 1971.

In a similar ceremony, Chairman Senate Standing Committee for Defence and Defence Production, Mushahid Hussain Syed along with honourable members and Brigadier Mushtaq Ahmed Faisal laid a wreath at the grave of Captain Karnal Sher Khan Shaheed and offered fateha.

Captain Karnal Sher Khan embraced Shahadat while defending the motherland at Gultari Sector on the Line of Control in 1999.

Brigadier Muhammad Raza, Commandant Northern Light Infantry (NLI) Centre, laid wreath and offered fateha at the grave of Havildar Lalak Jan Shaheed, Havildar Lalak Jan Shaheed embraced Shahadat while defending the motherland on Line of Control in 1999.

A floral wreath ceremony was held at Nakial Sector to pay homage to Naik Saif Ali Shaheed, Hilal-e-Kashmir (equivalent to Nishan-e-Haider)

Major General Sajjad Rasool, General Officer Commanding laid a floral wreath and offered fateha.— APP



SENATE OF PAKISTAN

Report of the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production

SENATE SECRETARIAT

Name of Newspaper: **PAKISTAN OBSERVER**  
 Place of Publication: **Islamabad**  
 Date of Issue: **7-9-12**

Defence of Pakistan Day observed

Navy set to strengthen defence of country: Sandhela

STAFF REPORTER

ISLAMABAD— Chief of Naval Staff Admiral Asif Sandhela has said that the neighbouring rival has not taken lesson from history as Pakistan Navy soldiers along with other armed forces forced them to flee whenever they attempted aggression. On the occasion of Defence Day, a dignified flag hoisting ceremony was held at federal capital where well turned out contingent of Pak Navy presented salute and marched.

On the occasion message of Naval Chief Asif Sandhela was read off in which he said that 06, September reminds us our gleaming history. He said that today Pakistan faces from both eastern and western borders but Pak Navy possesses ability to defend the national frontiers.

Asif Sandhela said that navy has always stood with other armed forces during external aggression and natural disasters. He said that Pak Navy utilizing its professional skills would continue to work for strengthening the defence of country with full commitment.

Meanwhile members of

the Senate Standing Committee on Defense and Defense Production led by Chairman Mushahid Hussain Sayed on Thursday visited District Swabi and laid wreath on the grave of hero of Kargil War Captain Karnal Sher Khan Shaheed. (Nishan-e-Haider) and offered fatcha.

The other members of the committee including Senator Sardar Ali Khan, Senator Farhat Ullub Babar, Senator Tahir Hussain Mashadi, Senator Nisar of Malakand, and Senator Sehr Kamran also accompanied the Chairman Mushahid Hussain Sayed. They also offered fatcha for the departed soul and prayed for the progress and prosperity of Pakistan.

Speaking on this occasion, Senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed said that September 6 remained us of the indomitable courage and unmatched sacrifices of our gallant soldiers who during the war of 1965 have proved to the world that the defense of Pakistan was impregnable. He said September 6 stands out a symbol of our enduring display of unity, faith and discipline as a nation and it is the day when the nefarious de-

construction of museum and library near the tomb of Captain Karnal Sher Khan Shaheed where personal belongings of the Kargil hero would be put on display and preserved. Later on, people from all walks of life visited to the grave of the Shaheed and offered fatcha.

The people of Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJK) Thursday observed the Defense day of Pakistan with great enthusiasm and devotion and renew the pledge to render any sacrifices for the stability, solidarity and prosperity of the country. The day was dawned with special prayers in the mosques for the stability, defense and integrity of the country and early success of the Kashmir freedom movement.

Special ceremonies were held in various parts of AJK including Mirpur, Muzaffarabad, Bagh, Rawalakot, Palandri, Koth, Bhimbher and Neelam valley, the participants paid tribute to the martyrs of the 1965, ghazis and Pak forces. These ceremonies were held under the auspices of various social, political and public representative organizations to highlight the

importance of the day.

The speakers vowed to end the Kashmiri freedom movement at logical conclusion. They urged International community to force India for stopping brutal tortures on innocent people in held Kashmir.

All the three radio stations of Azad Kashmir including Mirpur, Muzaffarabad and Tarankhel aired special programs depicting significance of the day in history of the defense of the ideological and geographical boundaries as well as sovereignty of the country. People from various parts of AJK also visited the mausoleums of the martyrs of 1965 war in the places close to their respective home stations including in Jhelum, Gujrat, Rawalpindi districts and offered fatcha.

Three terrorists were killed when a suicide jacket which they were preparing exploded at chak 46-DB, 80 kilometers away from here on Thursday. According to police, some terrorists were making suicide jackets at a deserted place when a jacket suddenly went off.

signs of the enemy were thwarted by our soldiers with the support of masses.

He also paid tribute to the martyred and Ghazis soldiers who laid down their life for

Khan Shuheed (Nishan-e-Haider) for his bravery. On this occasion he announced

the defense of the country. He also praised the hero of Kargil Captain Karnal Sher



## SENATE OF PAKISTAN

Report of the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production

### SENATE SECRETARIAT

Name of Newspaper: **Frontier Post**  
Place of Publication: **PESHAWAR**  
Date of Issue: 7-09-12

# Rich tributes paid to Karnel Sher Khan

## Muqaddam Khan

**SWABI:** Presidential Spokesperson, Farhatullah Babar and Pakistan Muslim League-Q leader senator Mushahid Hussain Sayed has paid rich tributes to Captain Karnail Sher Khan Shaheed, Nishan-e-Haider while a contingent of Pakistan Army paid homage to the great soldier of Pakistan's Army on the Defense Day at his tomb here on Thursday.

A special ceremony was held at the mausoleum of Captain Karnail Sher Khan and Brigadier Mushtaq Ahmad Faisal placed a floral wreath and offered Pacha. A contingent of Pakistan's Army presented salute to pay respects to their great valour. In a brief chat Mr Farhatullah Babar said that Captain Karnail Sher Khan Shaheed who got Nishan-e-Haider the highest military award of Pakistan's Army for his bravery would be remembered forever. He said they are proud over him because he is the first valor from the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province who received Nishan-e-Haider since the establishment of the country in 1947.

He highly praised the

bravery of Khan who entered in the Indian camps during the Kargil war and continued fight till his last breath. Mr Babar said if the officers concerned felt need to improve his mausoleum they should immediately send a proposal to the Federal government which would be sanctioned without any delay.

Mushahid Hussain said that from the day first Captain Karnail Sher Khan embraced Shahadat to the awarding of Nishan-e-Haider and even today he has high regard for him because he was a brave son of the soil.

He said that it was the third time that he visited the mausoleum of Captain Karnail Sher Khan which made that how he loved him. "I also have special relations with the people of Swabi and always feel proud to visit this region which I called the land of lions," he said.

Sikandar Sher, brother of Karnail Sher Khan recalled that he was commissioned in 1965 in the Sindh Regiment and he laid down his life in defence of the motherland while launching a counter-offensive against the enemy at a forward location at an altitude of 18,400 feet on

June 28, 1999, inflicting heavy casualties on the Indians. He himself fell, martyred in the process.

The military pundits and strategists praised the courage and determination demonstrated by the Shaheed despite overwhelming odds, which forced the enemy troops to retreat. He recommended a gallantry award for this daring officer, he said.

Captain Karnail Sher Khan is one of those brave officers of the Pakistan Army who volunteered to join the Northern Light Infantry to defend the national frontier at daunting heights near the Line of Control (LoC).

He said that his friends and colleagues whenever visited their residents claimed that the enemy troops were greatly impressed by the courageous feat and splendid battle performance of this young hero of the Pakistan Army. "His heroic and courageous fight in the battlefield resulted in earning the highest gallantry award and he emerged as a symbol of courage and valour among the young officers of the Pakistan Army," he said. Special security measures were taken on the occasion.



## SENATE OF PAKISTAN

Report of the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production

Senate Secretariat

7-9-12

اوزن نامہ "مشرق"

### یوم دفاع، فوجی دستے کی کیپٹن کرنل شیرخان شہید کے مزار پر سلامی

فوج نے ہمیشہ ملک کے دفاع کی جنگ لڑی ہے، قربانیوں کو ہمیشہ یاد رکھا جائیگا، سینیٹر مشاہد حسین

صوبائی (بیورو رپورٹ) یوم دفاع کے موقع پر سینٹ کی  
قائمہ کمیٹی برائے دفاع اور دفاعی پیداوار نے جمعرات کو

صوبائی کا دورہ کیا اور کیپٹن کرنل شیرخان شہید کے مزار  
پر حاضر دی پھولوں کی چادر چڑھائی اور فاتحہ خوانی کی اور  
اس عزم کا اعادہ کیا کہ وطن عزیز کی دفاع کیلئے کسی بھی قربانی  
سے دریغ نہیں کیا جائے گا اور وطن کی ترقی اور خوشحالی کیلئے  
تمام تر اقدامات کئے جائیں گے۔ یوم دفاع کے موقع پر فوجی  
دستے نے بھی کیپٹن کرنل شیرخان کے مزار پر سلامی دی اور  
پھولوں کی چادر چڑھائی۔ دفاعی کمیٹی کے وفد کی قیادت  
چیرمین سینیٹر مشاہد حسین سید نے کی جبکہ وفد کے دیگر اراکین  
میں سینیٹر فرحت اللہ باہر، سینیٹر سحر کامران، سینیٹر طاہر مشہدی، سینیٹر  
نثار خان اور سینیٹر سردار علی خان شامل تھے۔ فوج بریگیڈیئر  
مشاقق احمد فیصل بھی اس موقع پر موجود تھے۔ اس موقع پر سینیٹر  
سے گفتگو کرتے ہوئے مشاہد حسین سید نے کہا کہ شہداء کی  
قربانیوں پر پوری قوم کو فخر ہے مشاہد حسین سید نے کہا کہ مسلح  
افواج کی قربانیوں کو ہمیشہ یاد رکھا جائے گا، فوج نے ہمیشہ  
ملک کی دفاع اور بقا کی جنگ لڑی ہے۔



*Profiles of Chairman and Members  
of the Committee*





## SENATE OF PAKISTAN

### *Report of the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production*



### **Mushahid Hussain Sayed**

#### **Education:**

- Bachelor of Arts from Forman Christian College, Lahore.
- Master of Science in Foreign Service (MSFS) from School of Foreign Service of Georgetown University, Washington D.C.

#### **Organizations:**

- President, Punjab University International Affairs Society, 1973.
- President, Pakistan Students Association in America, 1974-75.
- Co-Chairman, Conference of the Non-Aligned Media (NAMEA), 1993.
- Member of Federal Cabinet, served as Minister for Information and Culture, 1997-1999.
- Founder/Chairman, Islamabad Policy Research Institute (IPRI), 1998.
- Member, Commission of Eminent Persons, Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC), one of 15 persons nominated by their respective governments to reform the OIC, 2004-05.
- Chairman, Senate Foreign Relations Committee, 2004-2009.
- Secretary General, Pakistan Muslim League, 2005 onwards.
- Elected Member of Eminent Persons Group of Think-Tanks of the Islamic World, during meeting in Baku, Azerbaijan, March 2012.
- Chairman, Pakistan-China Institute, 2009 onwards.
- Secretary General, Centrist Asia-Pacific Democrat International (CAPDI).
- Special Rapporteur, International Conference of Asian Political Parties (ICAPP).

#### **Award and Honours:**

- Awarded Congressional internship by the US Congress in Washington, Summer of 1974.
- Represented Georgetown University at the prestigious Student Conference on US Affairs (SCUSA), US Military Academy, West Point, November 1973, and the Naval Academy Foreign Affairs Conference (NAFAC), April 1974.
- Youngest Editor at age 29, of any major national English daily in the region, as Editor of "The Muslim".
- Leader of Pakistan Delegation to the United Nations Human Rights Commission, Geneva, 1993.
- Declared 'Prisoner of Conscience' by Amnesty International, world's leading human rights organization as political prisoner without any charge for 440 days.
- Awarded the Congressional Medal of Achievement by the House of Representatives of the Republic of Philippines, January 2006.
- Awarded Honorary Doctorate by the Royal Academy of Cambodia in Political Science, 2010.
- Awarded The Star of Achievement for Service to Humanity by the International Conference of Asian Political Parties (ICAPP), 2011.
- Received highest Cambodian award, Grand Order of the Kingdom of Cambodia, for contribution to Asian causes, May 2011.

#### **Current Status:**

- Author of 3 books on Pakistan's Foreign Policy and domestic politics as well as issues of governance.
- Currently a Senator, Member of Parliament. Chairman, Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production.
- Member, Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Standing Committee on Rules of Privileges, Function Committee on Human Rights, Senate Finance Committee, Parliament Committee on National Security and Parliamentary Committee on Kashmir.

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[www.senatedefencecommittee.com.pk](http://www.senatedefencecommittee.com.pk)



## SENATE OF PAKISTAN

### *Report of the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production*



#### **Chaudhry Shujat Hussain**

Position: Senator

Party Affiliation: PML

Gender: Male

Home Phone: 051-2253335-6

Mobile Phone: 0321-4471123, 0300-5264291

Fax: 051-2262221

Province: Punjab

Address: H.No.9, St-72, F-8/3, Islamabad.

#### **Committee(s):**

- Standing Committee on Defence and Defence Production
- Standing Committee on Finance, Revenue, Economic Affairs, Statistics, P&D and Privatization
- Standing Committee on Interior and Narcotics Control
- Standing Committee on Religious Affairs

#### **Details:**

Tenure = March 2009 to March 2015

#### **Achievements:**

- Chaudhry Shujat Hussain, President of Pakistan Muslim League and former Prime Minister of Pakistan, has been playing a leading role in the politics of Pakistan for nearly twenty-four years.
- Born on 27th January, 1946 in Gujarat, Pakistan, Chaudhry Shujat Hussain is a graduate of Forman Christian College, Lahore. He went to London for further studies in Industrial Management. Thereafter he returned to Pakistan and joined the family business comprising of industrial units in textiles, sugar, flour milling and agricultural farms. The eldest son of the late Chaudhry Zahoor Elahi, he is married, with three children, a daughter and two sons.
- His late father was a highly respected parliamentarian who played a prominent role in the restoration of democracy and human rights in the country, A firm believer in democracy, he was imprisoned by various

governments for nearly eight years for his stance on restoration of political institutions. He was declared "Prisoner of Conscience" by Amnesty International. Chaudhry Zahoor Elahi's life came to a tragic end when he became the first political victim of terrorism in Pakistan.

- Upon his father's assassination in 1981, Chaudhry Shujat Hussain entered politics. He became a Member of the Federal Parliament (Majlis-e-Shoora) in 1982. Since then, he has had an illustrious political career, although he himself underwent political imprisonment for a second time in 1994 by the then government in power. During his political life, Chaudhry Shujat Hussain has held several important positions: Throughout his political career, he has remained in the Pakistan Muslim League, a party which created Pakistan.

- Member of National Assembly four times (1985, 1988, 1997, 2002)
- Minister for Information and Broadcasting (1986)
- Minister for Industries and Production (1987-1988)
- Leader of the IJI Parliamentary Party, National Assembly (1988-1990)
- Minister for Interior (1990-1993)
- Member of Senate of Pakistan (1993)
- Chairman, Senate Standing Committee on Defence, Production and Civil Aviation (1993-1997)
- Minister for Interior and Narcotics Control (1997-1999)
- Parliamentary Leader of Pakistan Muslim League in the National Assembly (December 2002)
- Chairman Standing Committee on Defence of National Assembly
- President, Pakistan Muslim League (January, 2003)
- Prime Minister of Islamic Republic of Pakistan (June 2004-August 2004)
- Chairman National Sufi Council (2006)

#### **Awards:**

- Awarded "Sitara-e-Isaar" by Government of Pakistan (for his contribution for Earthquake Relief 2005)
- Awarded highest diplomatic award "HEUNG-IN MEDAL" from the President of Republic of Korea.
- Honourary Consul General of Republic of Korea (1982- till date)



## SENATE OF PAKISTAN

### *Report of the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production*



#### **Raja Muhammad Zafar-ul-Haq**

Position: Senator

Party Affiliation: PML-N

Gender: Male

Home Phone: 051-2891515, 2891414

Mobile Phone: 0333-5451515

Fax: 051-2891616

Province: Punjab

Address: H.No.36, St-39, G-7/4, Islamabad.

#### **Committee(s):**

- Standing Committee on Industries and Production  
**(Chairman Committee)**
- Standing Committee on Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs
- Standing Committee on Religious Affairs
- Standing Committee on Defence and Defence Production

#### **Details:**

Tenure = March 2009 to March 2015

#### **Achievements:**

- Born in November 1935.
- Graduated from, Government College, Lahore in 1956.
- Master Degree in Political Science from Punjab University.
- LL.B from Punjab Law College 1958.
- Practised Law from 1958 to 1981 and from 1987 to-date as Advocate Supreme Court.
- Elected President Rawalpindi Bar Association 1977-78. Elected Vice President High Court Bar 1981
- Placed on the Panel of Experts for Pakistan Law Commission
- Minister for Information & Broadcasting and Religious Affairs 1981-85.
- Served Ambassador of Pakistan to Egypt 1985-86.
- Political Adviser to the Prime Minister of Pakistan with the status of a Federal Minister 1986-87.
- Represented Pakistan in the United Nations General Assembly in the 45th Session in 1990-91.

- Elected Member of Pakistan Senate in 1991 for a term of six years.
- Elected Chairman, Standing Committee on Law and Religious Affairs of the Senate 1991-94.
- Appointed Member Board of Trustees, Islamic International University, Islamabad in 1992-97.
- Elected Secretary General, Motamar Al-Alam Al-Islam (World Muslim Congress) in 1992. The oldest International Organization of Muslims, established in 1926 which is a Class-I Consultative Status Observer with the UN and its allied bodies and Observer Status with the O.I.C.
- Elected Leader of the Opposition, Senate of Pakistan from May 1994-1996.
- Elected Leader of the House, Senate of Pakistan in 1997-99.
- Appointed Federal Minister for Religious Affairs in July 1997-October 99.
- Re-elected Secretary General, Motamar Al-Alam Al-Islami in 1997-2002
- Elected Chairman, Pakistan Muslim League (N) 2000-todate.
- Again elected Secretary General, Motamar Al-Alam Al-Islami in December 2002 for another five years.
- Re-elected Secretary General of Motamar 2007-2012.
- Elected Member of the Senate 2009-2015 term.
- Elected Leader of the (Six Parties) Independent Opposition Group 2009.

#### **Visited the following countries to attend International Conferences:**

(1)United Kingdom,(2)United States of America,(3)Kuwait,(4)Japan,(5)Indonesia,(6)Egypt,(7)Libya,(8)Morocco,(9)Tunisia,(10)Maldives,(11)Nigeria,(12)Switzerland,(13)France,(14)Austria,(15)Malaysia,(16)Bangladesh,(17)Thailand,(18)Korea,(19)IvoryCoast,(20)UAE,(21)Oman,(22)Iran,(23)Azerbaijan,(24)Uzbekistan,(25)Kazakhstan,(26)Turkmenistan,(27)Tajikistan,(28)China,(29)Turkey,(30)Jordan,(31)Lebanon,(32)Guinea,(33)Chad,(34)Benin,(35)Sudan,(36)Canada,(37)Sri Lanka and (38)India.



## SENATE OF PAKISTAN

### *Report of the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production*



#### **Mohammad Ishaq Dar**

(Leader of the Opposition)

Position: Senator

Party Affiliation: PML-N

Gender: Male

Home Phone: 042-35881594

Office Phone: 051-9223503

Mobile Phone: 0333-5493610 (PA)

Fax: 051-9223505 (Office)

Province: Punjab

**Address:** i. 7-H, Gulberg-III, Lahore.

ii. Chief Minister Wing, Punjab House, Islamabad.

#### **Committee(s):**

- Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs and Kashmir Affairs and Gilgit Baltistan
- Standing Committee on Commerce
- Standing Committee on Defence and Defence Production
- Standing Committee on Finance, Revenue, Economic Affairs, Statistics, P&D and Privatization

#### **Details:**

Tenure = March 2012 to March 2018

#### **Achievements:**

A leading financial-cum-economic expert, Senator Mohammad Ishaq Dar holds the important portfolio of Leader of the Opposition, Senate of Pakistan.

A senior leader of Pakistan Muslim League (N) from Punjab, Senator Dar bears an impressive profile detailing an unprecedented track record finely bedecked and evenly interspersed with illustrious achievements and services on various fronts of human endeavor.

From his enviable educational record to professional acumen, and from his peerless political career to holding various important portfolios, Senator Dar stands out par excellence, and is widely recognized as

a technocrat-politician.

His commitment to national interests, democracy, rule of law, profession, and humanitarian pursuits, combined with impeccable knowledge of finance, economy, trade and industry, has resulted in numerous accolades and achievements during his career.

On the academic front, Senator Dar has had renowned institutions among his alma maters, including Government College (now Government College University), Lahore, and Hailey College of Commerce, University of Punjab, Lahore (1966-69).

He was awarded two Gold Medals and a Roll of Honour for First position in B. Com. (Hons) at the University of Punjab.

Senator Dar's professional acumen and remarkable understanding of complex financial, economic, social, trade, investment and industrial issues are his forte, which not only earned him wide acknowledgment, but also helped him earn his spurs as a thorough professional.

He has 42 years of professional experience in audit profession, financial advisory, management consultancy, business, commerce and industry, both in private and public sectors, in Pakistan and abroad. Making a career start as a Trainee Chartered Accountant with the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW) in 1970, he became an Associate Member (ACA) of ICAEW in 1974, and of Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (ICAP) in 1975.

His post-qualification professional experience earned him Fellowship (FCA) of ICAEW in 1980 and of ICAP in 1984. Subsequently, he also became a Fellow Member (F.P.A) of the Institute of Public Finance Accountants of Pakistan. Currently, Senator Dar has been bestowed Life Membership of ICAEW in January 2012.

After having worked as Director Finance of a British Textiles Group in London during 1974-76, Senator Dar accepted an offer in 1976 of the Government of Libya, and joined as Senior Auditor in the Auditor General Department at Tripoli.



## SENATE OF PAKISTAN

### *Report of the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production*

On returning to Pakistan in December 1977, he became National Partner in a Chartered Accountants firm, having offices at Karachi, Lahore and Rawalpindi, dealing with Tax, Corporate and Financial Management, Audit and Consultancy matters of the clients, including public sector and public-listed companies. In 1980, he became Financial Advisor to a multinational construction company having operations in Pakistan, Libya, Iran, Iraq and Saudi Arabia. From 1989 till 1997 (except when a Minister), Senator Dar acted as Chairman/Chief Executive and/or Director of a Non-Banking Financial Institution (Public-Listed) in Pakistan.

From February 2002 till March 2008, he acted as Financial Advisor to a Member of the Ruling Family of the United Arab Emirates. In addition, he has also served till date as Director of World Bank, Asian Development Bank and Islamic Development Bank. Senator Dar has been a Parliamentarian in the last 20 years, currently serving fifth term as Member Parliament. He was elected Member National Assembly twice (1993–96 and 1997–99), and, subsequently, for three consecutive terms, he has been elected Senator and appointed as Parliamentary Leader of PML (N) in the Senate. His current term as Senator expires in March 2018.

He held first public office (1992–1993) as Minister of State/Chief Executive of Pakistan Investment Board (PIB). He served as Federal Minister for Commerce & Investment (1997–1999). He was twice Federal Minister for Finance, Economic Affairs, Revenue and Statistics (1998–99 and 2008).

Senator Dar Served as Convener (Punjab Government's Committee), National Finance Commission (NFC). He is also Member of the Parliamentary Committee on Constitutional Reforms, which finalized 18th, 19th and 20th Constitutional Amendments.

He is also a Member of the Parliamentary Committee on the Judges Appointment in the Superior Courts as well as Parliamentary Committee on National Security.

In Senate, Senator Dar has held the important portfolio of Chairman, Standing Committee on Industries and Production, in addition to working as

Member of a few Standing Committees, including Finance, Revenue, Economic Affairs, Statistics and Planning and Development, Commerce and Investment.

He is also a Member of Senate Finance Committee, Executive Committee of Senate Employees Welfare Fund and Board of Governors, Pakistan Institute of Parliamentary Services (PIPS). In recognition of his Parliamentary services, the Government of Pakistan conferred on him Nishan-e-Imtiaz (the highest civil award for Pakistani nationals) in 2011.

Senator Dar's engagements on the political front go a long way back. Since late 1980's, he has been a Member of the Central Executive Committee of PML-N. He has also been President, International Affairs, PML (N), since 2002.

He is a former President of Lahore Chambers of Commerce and Industry and former Vice-President/Council Member of ICAP. Currently, he is Chairman of Board of Governors, University of Health Sciences, Punjab, which has been ranked Number 2 among top medical universities in Pakistan by the Higher Education Commission.

Senator Dar's praiseworthy contributions to the social sector are rooted in his humanitarian and philanthropic zeal and commitment, which is the driving force behind the two charitable trusts that he heads and runs in the name of Hajveri Trust and Hajveri Foundation. While the former is widely known as a shelter home for over 100 orphans, who are being provided complete boarding, lodging and educational facilities for the last many years; the latter institution has been actively involved in arranging pool marriages of destitute couples, helping needy students through scholarships and financial assistance, and providing medical assistance to non-affording patients requiring dialysis and other medical treatment.

Senator Dar also holds the unique distinction of being the biggest individual donor who provided assistance to the victims of the cataclysmic earthquake that devastated the northern areas of Pakistan in 2005, and also to those Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) affected by the ravaging flash floods that swept through the country in 2010 and 2011.



## SENATE OF PAKISTAN

### Report of the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production



#### Sabir Ali Baloch

(Deputy Chairman Senate)

Position: Dy. Chairman, Senate of Pakistan  
Party Affiliation: PPP-P  
Gender: Male  
Home Phone: 021-5371383, 0855-621799,  
051-9213583  
Office Phone: 051-9223482-83  
Mobile Phone: 0300-3482879  
Province: Balochistan

#### Address:

- i. F-403, Parliament Lodges, Islamabad.
- ii. 209-B, West Wind, Clifton Block-2, Karachi.

#### Committee(s):

- House Committee (Chairman Committee)
- Standing Committee on Ports and Shipping
- Standing Committee on National Regulations and Services
- Standing Committee on Defence and Defence Production
- Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Resources

#### Details:

Tenure = March 2009 to March 2015

#### Achievements:

- B.A
- President, District Punjgoor, PPP: (1973-1975)
- President Makran Division, PPP: (1975-1980)
- Vice President Balochistan, PPP: (1980-)
- Member Provincial Assembly (MPA: 1973-1977)
- Member Provincial Assembly (MPA: 1977-1977)
- Member Provincial Assembly (MPA: 1988-1990)
- Minister: (1988-1989)



#### Farhat Ullah Babar

Position: Senator  
Party Affiliation: PPP-P  
Gender: Male  
Home Phone: 051-2827578  
Office Phone: 051-2202837  
Mobile Phone: 0300-8552543  
Fax: 051-2202835  
Province: Khyber Pakhtunkhwa  
Address: H.No.24-A St-52, F-7/4, Islamabad.

#### Achievements:

B.A Peshawar 1963,  
B.E (Civil Engg) Peshawar 1965, M.I.E 1985, Honors in Pushto Peshawar, 1963, French Language Course 1981, Islamabad, PR Management, PIM Karachi, Pakistan Engineering Council 1983, Certificate, Pakistan Computer Bureau Islamabad 1994, Journalism and Mass Communication, Information Academy Islamabad.

Professional positions including,

- Managing Editor of English National daily The Frontier Post
- Speech Writer to the Prime Minister
- Press Assistant to Prime Minister
- Manager Royal Saudi Air Force Project, Transarabia, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

Participation/presentation of papers in scores of national/international seminars, UN meetings and conferences on multilateral and bilateral issues including the following

- United Nations Regional Conference on Disarmament, Beijing, China
- International conference on Nuclear Non-Proliferation in South Asia, ISS
- Third Bilateral Pak-US Forum at Berkeley, USA, .
- 7th OIC summit Casablanca,
- Global Forum Singapore,
- UN General Assembly Session,

Publications: Ten volumes of press articles, columns, research monographs.



## SENATE OF PAKISTAN

### Report of the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production



#### Sardar Ali Khan

Position: Senator  
Party Affiliation: PPP-P  
Gender: Male  
Home Phone: 051-2272090  
Mobile Phone: 0301-8582540  
Province: Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

#### Address:

- A-009, Parliament Lodges Islamabad.
- H.No.26, St-52, F-6/4, Islamabad.

#### Committee(s):

- Standing Committee on Defence and Defence Production
- Standing Committee on Human Rights
- Standing Committee on States and Frontier Regions
- Standing Committee on Interior and Narcotics Control

#### Details:

Tenure = March 2009 to March 2015



#### Sehar Kamran

Position: Senator  
Party Affiliation: PPP-P  
Gender: Female  
Home Phone: 9216664  
Office Phone: 9207920  
Mobile Phone: 00-92-306-292-5507, 0301-2925507,  
Fax: 9202461  
Email: saherkamran@hotmail.com  
Province: Sindh

#### Address:

Apartment No.5, Block-A, Minister's Enclave, F-5/2, Islamabad.

#### Committee(s):

- Library Committee
- Standing Committee on Defence and Defence Production
- Standing Committee on Human Resource Development
- Standing Committee on Overseas Pakistanis
- Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs and Kashmir Affairs and Gilgit Baltistan

#### Details:

Tenure = March 2012 to March 2018

#### Achievements:

- Mrs. Sehar Kamran Muddassir (Tamgha-e-Imtiaz)
- Objective : To serve and promote my beloved country Pakistan, using all my abilities, position and status with true dedication, devotion and commitment.

#### PROFILE

- Recipient of the National Civil Award "Tamgha-e-Imtiaz" in recognition of the contributions in the field of education, social work and for promoting Pakistan in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.



## SENATE OF PAKISTAN

### *Report of the Senate Committee on Defence and Defence Production*

- Experienced Educationist with an extensive background in School Management, Student Guidance, Career Counseling and Administration. Specialized in maintenance of Statutory Records, Financial Controls, Procurement, Personnel and Public Relations.
- Strong communication, leadership, management and problem solving skills. Dedicated professional who enjoys the challenge of identifying and solving working problems.
- A Team Leader and Confident person with diversified experience, highly capable of handling multinational staff, grooming students and youth to build their personalities as a responsible citizen and successful person.
- Extensively engaged in research and study being the member of various International Think Tanks.
- A respected social worker, who has commendable skills and passion for successfully carrying and accomplishing social and philanthropic projects.

#### **General Information:**

- Member International Institute of Strategic Studies (IISS)
- President PPP Human Rights Wing (Overseas) Middle East
- Member of Pakistan Kashmir Committee Jeddah
- Associated with the Pakistan People's Party since 1984.
- 1987 - 1988 : President of Peoples Student Federation (PSF-Girls Wing) Karachi University.
- Accompanied Shaheed Bibi during her last Umrah on 18th June 2007.
- Also accompanied Shaheed Bibi on 18th October 2007 during her return journey from Dubai to Pakistan, and was among the victims of that bomb blast, got injury in the left limb.
- Presently working as the Principal of Pakistan International School, English Section Jeddah (PISJ-ES). PISJ-ES is a British Curriculum School, founded by Shaheed Bibi in 1995.

#### **Contributions for the School**

- Processed and acquired License for the Pakistan International School (English section) Jeddah in the Year 1999 and played a major role in uplifting of this institution. Over the years, this institution has grown extensively, and today, it occupies a prominent and unshakeable position in the fields of academics, co-curricular activities and sports. It is recognized as one

of the best educational institutions in the Middle East. PISJ-ES is a British Curriculum school, Cambridge International Examination (CIE) registered & British Council attached centre, Affiliated Member of Cambridge Primary Programme (CIPP) and Provisional Member of (CIS) Council of International Schools. The School offers Undergraduate Programme through the University of London. The institution endeavours to impart quality education through latest techniques in a healthy and stimulating environment. We pay high emphasis on the overall grooming of the students; their personality building is an integral and vital part of our educational endeavours.

- Introduced IGCSE, A Level and Undergraduate Education Programmes at the School.
- Established Elected Student body (PISJ-ES Student Council) in the Year 2008.

#### **Social and Humanitarian Work:**

- Actively participated in all National Events and Welfare Projects.
- Worked as "Overseas Coordinator" for Pakistani Women in Saudi Arabia.
- Represented Pakistan in various Saudi and International Social and Cultural Event held in Jeddah.
- Was appointed Coordinator Overseas Pakistani Women Network-Saudi Arabia in 2005.
- Attended Regional Conference on Violence against Women in Islamabad-Pakistan (September 2005).
- Carried Fund raising and collecting donations for victims of Earth Quake 2005.
- Purchased of tickets for 11 Pakistani women left abandoned in Saudi Arabia 2006 and arranged their safe dispatch back home.
- Contributed and carried the Fund raising campaign for the rehabilitation of the displaced people of Bajour.
- Adopted needy children and launched scholarships for students of Bakhtawar School Nodero.
- Carried fund raising campaign for Internally Displaced People of Swat and Buner in 2009.
- Member Kashmir Committee-Saudi Arabia, worked for highlighting Kashmir cause and projecting Pakistani point of view.
- Organized Pakistan corners and cultural displays to promote Pakistan in Saudi Arabia.
- Participated in Pakistan Investment Conference-2009.



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#### **Professional and Educational Accomplishments**

- (Sub editor-Reporter) at PPI News Agency, Islamabad, Pakistan.
- Reporter & Stringer at Pakistan Broadcasting Corporation, Karachi, Pakistan.
- News Reporter at VIS News (Division Of BBC International)
- Attended a Course on "American Literature" the Novel conducted By American Center, Islamabad, Pakistan.
- Attended And Participated in Technical Seminal of W.T.O.'S Commission in South Asia.
- Conducted & Coordinated Visit and study for the delegation of project "PECHAN" from Nottinghamshire U. K, headed by Sheriff of Nottinghamshire.
- Attended First Educational Forum of Arab Countries held in Dubai in 2006 and represented Pakistan International School (English Section) Jeddah).
- Participated in the IISS Annual Conference the Global Strategic Review (GSR)-2011, held in Geneva 9-11 September 2011.
- Participated in the Council of International Schools (CIS) forum-2011 on Student Guidance and Admissions in Lisbon, Portugal.
- Participated in The Gulf Forum-2011, The Gulf and the Globe held in Riyadh, 3-5 December 2011) organized by the Gulf Research Council and Diplomatic Institute KSA.
- Participated in lectures and forums organized by the King Faisal Research Center.

#### **Articles & Publications**

- Pakistan and Gulf Relations
- Public Relations in Private Commercial Organizations in Pakistan.
- Practice of Public Relations.
- Public Relation in Government Organizations.
- Write-up for Newspapers and Magazines.



#### **Col (R) Syed Tahir Hussain Mashhadi**

Position: Senator  
Party Affiliation: MQM  
Gender: Male  
Province: Sindh

#### **Committee(s):**

- House Committee
- Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs and Kashmir Affairs and Gilgit Baltistan
- Standing Committee on Human Resource Development
- Committee on Rules of Procedure and Privileges **(Chairman Committee)**
- Standing Committee on Interior and Narcotics Control
- Standing Committee on Defence and Defence Production

#### **Details:**

Tenure = March 2012 to March 2018



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#### Haji Muhammad Adeel

Position: Senator  
Party Affiliation: ANP  
Gender: Male  
Home Phone: 091-5272797  
Mobile Phone: 0333-9136667  
Fax: 091-5278887  
Province: Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

#### Address:

- i. F-412, Parliament Lodges, Islamabad.
- ii. Gunner Lane, Ziarat RD. The Mall, Peshawar Cantt. Pakistan.

#### Committee(s):

- Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs and Kashmir Affairs and Gilgit Baltistan (**Chairman Committee**)
- House Committee
- Standing Committee on Finance, Revenue, Economic Affairs, Statistics, P&D and Privatization
- Standing Committee on Defence and Defence Production
- Committee on Rules of Procedure and Privileges

#### Details:

Tenure = March 2009 to March 2015

#### Achievements:

B.A

Haji Muhammad Adeel s/o Hakeem Abdul Jalil (Hakeem Sahib) was actively involved in the non violence movement against the British Empire in the Sub continent and was the president of All India National Congress Committee Peshawar District and a close colleague of Bacha Khan and Mahatama Gandhi, & Member of Central working committee of Congress, in 1919 jailed at INDEMAN (Kala Pani) for three years.

#### Current Position:

- i. Senator
- ii. Parliamentary Leader in Senate of Pakistan
- iii. Senior Vice President, Awami National Party (ANP) Pakistan.
- iv. Chairman Election Commission of ANP.
- v. Coordinator ANP Lawyers.
- vi. Member Central & Provincial Executive Committees of ANP.
- vii. Member, National Executive Committee, Pakistan India People's Forum for Peace and Democracy.
- viii. Member of National Steering Committee INSA (Imagine a New South Asia).

#### Previous Positions held:

- i. Acting President of ANP, Pakistan
- ii. Member of Provincial Assembly in 1990, 1993, and 1997.
- iii. Minister Finance in NWFP Provincial Cabinet in 1993.
- iv. Deputy Speaker NWFP Assembly in 1997-1999.
- v. Deputy Parliamentary Leader of ANP in Provincial Assembly.
- vi. Vice President of ANP, Pakistan.
- vii. Additional, General Secretary ANP.
- viii. Information Secretary of ANP/NDP, Pakistan.
- ix. President ANP/NDP/NAP City District, Peshawar.
- x. Chaired Special/Standing Committee in Provincial Assembly on Education, Procuring Rules of Business, Industry, C&W, Health Task Force.
- xi. Remained Member of Public Accounts (1993-97,99) Committee, Finance Committee and Law Reform Committee.
- xii. Senior positions in various organizations like:
  - a. Vice President, Abaseen Arts Council
  - b. Secretary General, Edwards College Student Council Peshawar.
  - c. President Fine Arts Society, Edwards College.
  - d. Chairman Frontier Ghee Manufacturers Group.
  - e. Member Managing Committee All Pakistan Ghee Manufacturers Association.
  - f. Executive Member of Zonal Committee, Federation of Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Pakistan.
  - g. Executive Member, Sarhad Chamber of



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- Commerce and Industry.
- h. Founder Director of :
    - a. Khyber Eye Foundation.
    - b. Ittifaq Kidney Centre.
    - c. Children rehabilitation Centre.
    - d. Anti diabetics society.
  - xiii. Man of the year Award (1997) by American Biographical Institute USA.
  - xiv. Country visited (Afghanistan, Iran India, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Turkey, Malasia, Singapore, Hong Kong, Thailand, Sri Lanka, Greece, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, Germony, Frnace, UK, Canada, USA, Japan, Azbukistan etc).



### **Syed Faisal Raza Abidi**

Position:Senator  
Party Affiliation:PPP-P  
Gender:Male  
Mobile Phone:0321-8229275, 0301-8241628  
Fax:021-5879099  
Province:Sindh

#### **Address:**

- i. Room No.442, P.C. Hotel, Rawalpindi.
- ii. Flat M-2, Karrakuram Enclave, Phase-II, F-11/1, Islamabad.
- iii. B-10, New Rizvia Housing Society, Near Safora Goth, Opp: Kiran Hospital, Karachi.

#### **Committee(s):**

- Standing Committee on Overseas Pakistanis
- Standing Committee on Information and Broadcasting
- Standing Committee on Information Technology and Telecommunication
- Standing Committee on Defence and Defence Production

#### **Details:**

Tenure = March 2009 to March 2015

#### **Achievements:**

- B.A, B.B.A
- Business (Import & Export), (Director & Chief Executive: 1997-To date)
- President Pakistan People Party, Karachi Division: (2008-To date)
- Member Central Executive Committee: (2008-To date)
- Al-Zulfiqar Group of Companies, Karachi. C.E.O: (1997-To date)



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#### Moulana Muhammad Khan Sherani

Position: Senator  
Party Affiliation: JUI-F  
Gender: Male  
Home Phone: 081-2826422, 082-2412853,  
082-2412785  
Mobile Phone: 0333-5233887  
Province: Balochistan

#### Address:

- i. J-107, Parliament Lodges, Islamabad.
- ii. 93-A, Chaman Housing Scheme, Airport Road, Quetta.

#### Committee(s):

- Standing Committee on Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs
- Standing Committee on Defence and Defence Production
- Committee on Rules of Procedure and Privileges
- Standing Committee on Ports and Shipping

#### Details:

Tenure = March 2009 to March 2015



#### Syed Naveed Qamar

Federal Minister for Defence

Syed Naveed Qamar took oath as Federal Minister on February 11, 2011 and assigned office of Ministry of Privatisation. Earlier, he was sworn in as Federal Minister on March 31, 2008 and given portfolio of Ministry of Privatisation and Investment and additional portfolios of Ministries of Finance, Ports and Shipping. He held the portfolio of Finance Minister for five months in 2008. On August 7, 2009 he was assigned the portfolio of Federal Minister for Petroleum & Natural Resources with additional charge of Minister for Privatisation. He has been assigned additional charge of Ministry of Water and Power on March 5, 2011. He has also been asked to look after the parliamentary affairs of Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Resources w.e.f. March 9, 2011.

He has served as Provincial Minister for Information Government of Sindh in 1990, Chairman, Privatisation Commission in 1993 and Federal Minister for Finance and Privatisation in 1996. Presently he is also member of the National Assembly's Standing Committees on Rules & Privileges. Syed Naveed Qamar was born in Karachi on September 22, 1955. He Graduated in Computer Science from Manchester University and MS/ MBA from California. He completed his B.Sc. (Hons) in 1976 from Manchester University, U.K followed by an MS in Management from Northrop University, U.S.A in 1978 and MBA from California State University, Los Angeles USA in 1979.

Syed Naveed Qamar is politically affiliated with Pakistan People's Party Parliamentarians (PPPP) as a senior leader. He currently holds the position of Member Central Executive Committee in the party and was previously elected MPA, Sindh (1988-1990), MNA (1990-1993), MNA (1993-1996), MNA (1997-1999) and MNA (2002-2007). In General Elections 2008 he was elected MNA by securing 102,737 votes from NA-222 Hyderabad-V Tando Muhammad Khan as Pakistan People's Party Parliamentarians (PPPP) candidate. Syed Naveed Qamar is married and has three daughters and a son



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#### **Sardar Bahadur Ahmad Khan Sehar**

Federal Minister for Defence Production

Sardar Bahadur Ahmed Khan was born on May 15, 1961 in Wara Sehran, Punjab. He has been elected as MNA for his first term. He is politically affiliated with PML (Q).

After completing a Master's degree in Political Science and International Relations from Bahauddin Zakariya University Multan in 1984 and LL.B from Multan Law College in 1994, he served as a lecturer from 1985-1988 and Manager Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan from 1988-1997 before joining politics. Married with two daughters, his hobbies include studying literature, art, music and politics.



#### **Malik Amjad Pervez**

Special Secretary/Secretary Committee

Mr. Amjed Pervez Malik holds the position of Special Secretary (BS-22) in the Senate of Pakistan Secretariat. He is overall in-charge of the Parliamentary Committees of the Senate, besides being ex-officio Secretary of the Senate Standing Committees on Defence and Defence Production and Foreign Affairs and Kashmir Affairs and Gilgit-Baltistan. He has over 28 years service out of which more than 17 years is in the Parliament.

Before joining the Senate Secretariat as Deputy Secretary in 1995, he had 10 years service as a CSS Officer. He had Teaching experience at University and College Level, Research at Development Studies Institute and Systems Limited, Lahore besides work as Assistant Director

(Administration) WAPDA, in the early part of career. While remaining in the Parliamentary Service, he worked for about a year each (on deputation / leave) in top positions of Country Program Manager of IFES, a US based international NGO working on USAID Project, Chief Coordinator, Ministry of Information and Joint Secretary (Implementation) in Prime Minister's Secretariat.

He is holder of two post graduate degrees; one in Economics with distinction from Punjab University and one in Mass Communication from Leicester University, UK and is a registered Scholar at Maastricht University, Graduate School of Governance in dual career PhD Program on Governance and Policy Analysis. He is also holder of a graduate (LLB) Degree.

His work experience is divided in Parliamentary and Executive Service as well as Research, Teaching, Project Management and Administration. In Parliamentary service his experience includes; Inter-Parliamentary Relations, Parliamentary Administration and support to the various Committees, Members and Parliamentary Leadership / Delegations. He has worked as team leader in major donor funded Legislative Strengthening Projects as well as a number of internal Parliamentary initiatives and Projects. He has quite a few articles / papers at his credit besides lead role and contribution in electronic media productions and campaigns.

#### **EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION:**

**Degrees:** M.A. Economics (with distinction) and LLB from Punjab University

M.A. Mass Communication from Leicester University the UK

**Diplomas:** Harvard University JFK School of Government, Executive Education Program, 2006.

Diploma in Legislative Drafting, Tulane University, Public Law Centre, **New Orleans**

Diploma in Research and Legislative Drafting (for Democratic Social Change), **Boston University, USA**, Distance learning course leader (2005)

#### **Training Courses:**

Civil Services Academy, CTP, Information Academy, STP (1<sup>st</sup> in FPOE) & NIPA



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#### **OTHER WORK**

- Research Assistant, Development Studies Institute and Systems Ltd.
- Lecturer (Economics) (University of AJ&K and Degree College Murree (PPSC Selectee)
- Assistant Director (Administration / Commercial) WAPDA

#### **Civil Services of Pakistan (1985-1995):**

Qualified Central Superior Services (CSS) Examination and worked as Information Group Officer of Government of Pakistan from 1985 to 1995.

#### **International NGO Service (2004):**

Worked (on leave from the Parliamentary Service) as Country Representative of IFES, US based International NGO working on US AID funded Legislative Project

#### **Media Development Work (2002-3):**

Worked (on deputation) as Chief Coordinator with the Minister for Information and Media Development (2002-2003). Besides state level media management on the occasion of National Elections / Referendum, conceived, planned and conducted a national **Workshop on Media Development** involving print & electronic media in Lahore in 2002.

#### **Public Affairs Wing, Prime Minister Secretariat:**

Worked as Joint Secretary (Implementation) Public Affairs Wing, Prime Minister Secretariat on deputation in 2008. Monitored implementation of 100 days Program of the newly elected government, Prime Minister's Directives and MPs Schemes.

#### **Contact:**

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Email: [amjedpervez@gmail.com](mailto:amjedpervez@gmail.com)



#### **Riaz Ahmad Khan**

Senior Private Secretary

Mr. Riaz Ahmad Khan, Senior Private Secretary, Senate Secretariat has been working in the Senate Committee on Defence & Defence Production since June 2012. Earlier he was posted in the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee. He holds Bachelor's Degree from University of Peshawar and Master's Degree in Political Science from University of Punjab, Lahore. He is responsible for maintaining the Committee Office, upkeep of record, contact with Members of the Committee and coordinate with Secretary Committee/Senate Secretariat for holding meetings of the Committee. He is also dealing with the work related to preparation of the reports in the book form which involves compilation, proof-reading, coordination with printers and dissemination of the report to various quarters in public and private sectors.

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**SENATE OF PAKISTAN**  
**Promoting Pakistan's Defence through**  
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