



**Center for Global &
Strategic Studies
Islamabad**



**Lawrence College,
Murree**



REIGNITING THE NATIONAL SPIRIT

CONFERENCE REPORT

6th SEPTEMBER, 2018



Conference Report

“Reigniting the National Spirit”



**Jointly Organized by
Center for Global & Strategic Studies, Islamabad &
Lawrence College, Murree on
6th September 2018 at
Lawrence College, Murree**

Welcome Address

Brigadier Mujahid Alam, (Retd) - Principal, Lawrence College, Murree

The honorable principal of the prestigious Lawrence College, Murree welcomed the guests on the auspicious of 6th September to commemorate the sacrifices of our valiant armed forces for the motherland. He stressed the need for re- instilling the spirit of patriotism in the nation as it was present in the 1965 war. The whole nation became one and backed its armed forces against the aggressors. The principal particularly mentioned fourteen shuhada (martyrs) of Lawrence College



who laid their lives bravely in the line of duty. There is a memorial in the premises of the college to commemorate their great sacrifice. The principal of Lawrence College reminisced the great services of our minorities such as the legend Commander Mervyn Leslie Middlecoat, who was a distinguished Pakistan Air Force (PAF) Strike fighter pilot in 1965 and 1971 and embraced shahadat. Brigadier (r) Mujahid Alam stressed upon the need to introspect the shortcomings within ourselves and return to the ideals of the founding fathers of the nation. In addition, he remarked that we must face the realities boldly and honestly if we ought to become a great nation as our founding fathers have visualized.

Speaker 1:

Air Marshal Waseem Ud Din, HI(M), S.Bt, (Retd) - Member Advisory Board, Center for Global and Strategic Studies, Islamabad

Air Marshal Waseem Ud Din, (Retd) thanked the administration of the Lawrence College for hosting and CGSS for providing an opportunity to interact with the future of Pakistan. He addressed the audience on the topic of “**Highlighting the Role of Pakistan Air Force (PAF) for the Defence of Motherland in 1965 War**”. His speech comprised of the following remarks:



The growth of Pakistan Air Force is a story of struggle, sacrifice, dedication and devotion by all the ranks of the air force. They took on the task of building an air force second to none. These valiant people struggled against countless odds and hurdles to transform an air force with hardly any aircrafts, resources and infrastructure into a formidable air force and which is the pride of our nation.

The speech comprised of two major parts:

- First part dealt with the reasons of the war
- The second part discussed pivotal points of our victory in the war

Comparisons of the Force Structure of Pakistan and Indian Air Forces

The main stay of PAF air formation was F-86s, F-104s, B-57s. The total fighter inventory of PAF consisted of 149 aircrafts in 11 squadrons. PAF at that time did not possess an elaborate infrastructure. On the other hand, Indian air force had hunters, vampires, oregons, nats and canberra's in their ranks of fighter jets with a combined tally of 536 aircrafts. Keeping in view the large fleet of aircrafts, Indian Air Force (IAF) had an overall force ratio of 3.8 ratio 1 in her favor. The Indian frontline formation consisted of 325 combat aircrafts along the western border. These deployments were such that our Sargodha airfield had to face three Indian air strike centers that is

Pathankot, Adampur and Halwara. The most formidable strength of IAF was its overwhelming quantitative edge over PAF along with its elaborate and integrated airfield structure. On the other hand, the strength of the PAF, however, laid in highly qualified, motivated and experienced fighter crew, air defense controllers, engineers and the support personnel. The PAF leadership at all the tiers were fierce, young and never shy of taking initiatives.



With the commencement of operations in July 1965, Air Marshal Noor Khan perceived that an all out war with India was imminent and thus put PAF on operation alert. He ordered the C-130 fleet in Chaklala to prepare for extensive night supply drop missions over Indian- held Kashmir. Subsequently, the PAF took these missions in Kashmir valley at night. Noteworthy was the presence of Commander in Chief of PAF Air Marshal Noor Khan on some of the missions. The operation Grand slam was launched with the crossing of ceasefire line on 1st September 1965. Keeping the traditions alive, Air Marshal Noor Khan personally flew over battle zone himself and gave strike order beyond sunset on that very day. Such was the vision of Air Marshal Noor Khan that close to the sunset Pakistan Army confirmed an IAF attack on advancing Pakistani troops. Immediately the Combat Air Control (CAC) led by the legendary commander Sarfraz Rafiqi engaged the IAF to support the Pakistan Army. Right at the onset, PAF established her supremacy by shooting down all enemy vampire aircrafts which were four in number. The results of this first engagement were profound and forced the IAF

to withdraw entire fleet of Vampires and Oregons for the remaining period of war. From second to fifth September, PAF concentrated on close air support, reconnaissance, photo reconnaissance and combat air patrol missions. It was during the same period that an IAF Nat aircraft was forced to land in Pasrur Airbase by PAF F-104 flown by flight lieutenant Hakimullah, who later rose to become the chief of staff of Pakistan Air Force. This aircraft is still at display in PAF museum. Thus PAF attained ascendancy over its adversary even before the beginning of an all out war. The attack on Lahore on 6th September took Pakistan by surprise. Air Marshal Noor Khan's visionary assessment of an all out war had been proven correct. The battle of Lahore was simmering and the F-86 squadrons started onslaught on advancing Indian army giving severe blow to its advances. By not engaging PAF in the offensive, the IAF lost the initiative and provided PAF the opportunity to seize the initiative and target IAF airfields and installations on ground. The famous Pathankot, Adampur and Halwara pre-emptive strikes were launched at the dusk of



6th September. The strike on Pathankot led by Squadron leader Sajjad Haider achieved all out success by destroying thirteen aircrafts on ground. This was a devastating attack. In Halwara attack, squadron leader Sarfraz Rafiqi set the finest tradition of courageous leadership and left a mark of courage for us to follow. During Halwara strike PAF destroyed five aircrafts in air to air engagements. On eastern front, IAF was surprised by Pakistan from the seaward attack from trikunda which destroyed 10 Canberras and damaged seven others on ground. The PAF continued the offensive by revisiting Indian airfields with B-57s and flying 200 missions in total. The offensive proved extremely successful and kept IAF under stress and undermined the IAF and opportunity for a large scale offensive of its own. The damage caused by B-57 bombers has also been acknowledged by our Indian counterparts and Indian authors in their books. The Air Marshal Noor Khan's innovative approach of offense can be gauged from the use of C-130s for night bombing with successful results. Similarly, the



use of F-104 for reconnaissance by flying extremely low and inverted and capturing the Indian deployments on ground while flying at the speed of sound. Having the launched the attack on 6th, PAF was fully prepared to absorb the retaliatory attacks from IAF on 7th September. Defense of Sargodha was the most crucial as it was the important airfield containing all the frontline fighter jets. IAF, cognizant of the fact launched a major offensive in a series of raids having 19 aircrafts. They were intercepted by PAF by claiming total of 9 aircrafts out of 19. During these raids, our legendary fighter pilot MM Alam shot down 5 out of 6 hunters in single engagement, which is a world record. The PAF was able to establish its supremacy over IAF and the enemy never came back to attack our airfields in the subsequent days of war. It is worthy to note that IAF lost 19 aircrafts in air and 35 were destroyed on the ground. After 7th September, IAF never attempted to challenge PAF and thus PAF attained complete air superiority. After losing 30 aircrafts on 7th September, IAF could not pose a real attack against Pakistani airfields. In the absence of real night interception capability, the enemy force of 60 Canberras were used to conduct night attacks which were intercepted by the F-10 4s flown by Mervyn Middlecoat and other fighter pilots while achieving two night kills with no significant damage to our installations as such. The absence of real threat from IAF, PAF was reinforced to undertake increased counter land engagements as a component of close air support to our ground forces. F-86s were used for this purpose which proved extremely useful. A dedicated strike force was set up at Sargodha led by Squadron leader Allaudin shaheed. This strike wing was played a decisive roel and flew around 400 out of total 500 close air support missions during which not a single aircraft was lost due to dogfight. The aircrafts were responsible for destroying Indian artillery guns, tanks and other weaponry on ground. Overall, PAF flew 2279 sorties while the IAF 3937 combat sorties. The PAF lost only 19 aircrafts with only nine in air to air engagements while the IAF lost over 70 aircrafts, out of which 23 were lost in air to air combat. Hence, in air to air combat, a clear ration of 2.5 to 1 in favor of PAF was claimed by the PAF.

The Main Reasons for the PAF's Astounding Success

The Vital reasons for success of PAF in 1965 war can be attributed to the following important factors such as:

- Courageous Leadership
- Motivation and Morale
- Professionalism
- Effective Training
- Operation Readiness
- Sound Planning
- Self Belief
- Offensive mindset

The success of the PAF owes its success to the charismatic, selfless and courageous leadership of first two commanders in chief of PAF at the time Air Marshal Asghar Khan and Air Marshal Noor Khan. Air Marshall Asghar Khan, first Commander in Chief of PAF, was an upright commander, visionary leader and an exceptional professional. Air Marshal Asghar Khan put PAF on the right path during his eight years long command. He was realistic, direct and precise. A hard task master, he set upon his commanders a task to mould the PAF into a formidable force even though it was greatly outnumbered by IAF in numerical strength.

Air Marshal Noor Khan assumed the command of air force weeks before the war, soon realized that the war was imminent. Like his predecessor, he believed in leading from the front and had an offensive mindset. It was clearly reflected by war planning strategy followed by PAF during the war. He flew precarious conditions in C-130 night bombing missions himself. These examples of faith in one's capabilities instilled self belief in PAF who fought the war with courage and valor. Till now, PAF is following the rich standards and traditions set by these two gentlemen. It is not only the top leadership, but all tiers of PAF who contributed in the successful outcome of the war.

On the other hand, it was the timidity, lack of self belief in IAF which cost them dearly in the war. The Indian commanders preoccupied by the initial losses adopted a defensive posture despite numerical superiority. Another factor which played in PAF's favor was the professionalism of air crew and highest standards of training. The level of motivation was so high that member of the PAF on foreign assignments and

deputations overseas voluntarily returned back to defend their motherland. The shining examples are flight lieutenant Khusro and squadron leader Christy (who was with PIA) returned back, led the air combat missions and in the process, embraced shahadat.

To conclude, it is a fact that despite its financial constraints, PAF was put in an operational readiness through the efforts of its leadership, fight crew and personnel belonging to all tiers of PAF. Initially PAF focused on offensive priorities by attaining all-out air superiority while at later stages shifted its focus on conservation which remained the overriding principle during the war. PAF being a small air force as compared to IAF realized that sound planning and professionalism is the key to success and it has displayed these traits during the war with utmost success. The PAF has made a mark in history. The lessons related to tactical brilliance, effective training and employing force against a larger foe by PAF can be earned from such engagements of war. The 1965 war created celebrated heroes and instilled courage and self-belief in the nation that we can fight for our legitimate rights against a foe greater than our size and come out as victorious.



Speaker 2:

Brigadier Akhtar Nawaz Janjua, SI(M), (Retd) - Member Advisory Board, Center for Global and Strategic Studies, Islamabad



Brigadier Akhtar Nawaz Janjua, (Retd) conveyed his gratitude to the administration of the Lawrence College and its esteemed principal Brigadier Mujahid Alam, (Retd) for being able to speak to the learned young audience and greeted them all on the auspicious occasion of defense day. He addressed the audience on the topic of **“Role of Youth in Nation Building”**. His

speech comprised of the following remarks:

The 6th September of 2018 marks the 54th September since the 1965 war. During the war, every person in Pakistan had immense devotion, spirit and love for their country and wanted to do something for the motherland. From Sylhet to Sargodha and from Chittagong to Chaman, this nation became an iron wall in front of the advancing enemy. The fighters who were engaging the enemy on ground, air and seas were assured that whole nation stands behind them. Those who think that Pakistan may have not won the war are actually misleading the people.

When the last viceroy called in Nehru, Sardar Patel and Jinnah about the partition of subcontinent, Nehru and Patel instantly agreed while Jinnah told the viceroy to get approval from the Muslim League’s central executive committee first as he cannot decide the fate of muslims from the subcontinent by himself. It is ironic that India’s founding fathers had agreed to the partition there and then but several decades later, India still lacks the audacity to accept and come to terms with this reality.

The elections of 1970s were the most rigged elections in the history of Pakistan where the intimidation and suppression was used as a tool. Especially in East Pakistan, nobody could dare to field a candidate against Awami League. Kashmir and East Pakistan is a stressful and painful reality and needs conscious attention that why such calamity happened to us. Furthermore, the thieves and the looters who ripped the

exchequer of Pakistan also present a question mark. Why Pakistan suffers from the FATF sanctions. We must return to the glorious past. Whoever committed treachery against the motherland will not get salvation on the “Day of Judgment”.

In the early days of our youth, we use to agitate against the government and burn buses or other equipments belonging to the government because we did not have understanding these things belong to the state. Hence, I want to underscore an important point to our youth that one should own the state as their own and protect everything belonging to it. If somebody tries to destroy it, we must stop them and take them to police station or court of law. We must also vote according to our conscience. At first observe his character, sincerity to Pakistan, his vision and plans for the area and then vote for them. Even if our father or elder forces us to vote for a wrong person, we must not submit to this as this is a sensitive matter and the whole decision making rests on the polling of votes. We must use social media and other mediums constructively rather than spreading rumors and disinformation maligning others. That is the role of the youth. One has to reach for the heights of success as sky is the limit. Be good teachers, doctors, lawyers and businessmen in addition to serving in armed forces of Pakistan. On the “Day of Judgment”, apart from personal inquiry of our “aamaal and maamlaaat”, Allah will also inquire about Pakistan that what we have done for the betterment of this country he gave to us and did we justified his special gift to us. If we failed to satisfy God, it will be an extreme embarrassment before our creator hence we should start preparing to be counted in this world and also the hereafter.

While going through the human development report, it is marvelous to note that 64 percent of the population in Pakistan is the youth. Out of that 64 percent, 30 percent belong to the bracket of 15-29 years of age. In another 30-40 years, Pakistan will have the biggest youth bulge. Hence, you're the Asgha Khans and you are the Noor Khans of Pakistan. The future is bright ahead. Some of suggestions to emancipate the current standing of youth by the state are as follow:

- The constitution states that the state shall provide basic education and health but the state is not doing that. Hence the article 25 of the constitution relate to this clause must be implemented in true spirit by the state of Pakistan.
- The state is supposed to provide youth with employment as soon as they graduate from university.

- State of Pakistan should provide the youth with an opportunity of engagement and listen to the concerns and suggestions.
- The college entrance mechanism must be reformed as the twelve years of education is taken away by a mere single entry test. The state of Pakistan must provide as many professional colleges that if a person chooses to pursue a field; he or she must not be returned back unless they wish not to pursue that field. That is their right and must not be denied. The facility of easy loans should be extended to the students.
- Assistance should be provided to help start graduates start their own businesses and help protect their interests.



Speaker 3:

Mr. Amer Hashmi – Advisor National University of Science and Technology (NUST), Islamabad

Mr. Amer Hashmi delivered his speech on the topic of “**21st Century Vision of Pakistan; An era of technological advancement**”. His speech comprised of the following remarks:



The idea behind the speech is to take us ahead of 1965 into the present and suggest where Pakistan should be in 40-50 years with regards to the technological development. In view of the sayings of our holy prophet Hazrat Muhammad (Peace be Upon Him) and founding father of Pakistan Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah, special mention has been given to seeking knowledge. Hence, I would recommend the young audience here to try and read as much as they can and grasp the maximum knowledge. Our Prophet said that:

“The best form of worship is the pursuit of knowledge”

Quaid-e- Azam states in 1947 to the constituent assembly of Pakistan that:

“If we want to make this great state of Pakistan happy and prosperous we should wholly and solely concentrate on the well-being of the people, and especially of the masses and the poor”

It is striking to note that the first speech of Prime Minister to the nation addressed the poor of the country for the first time in the history. This is a good omen, exciting and one can look forward to a bright future ahead.

On the assigned topic, I want to focus on the US advancement in field of military and other fields as it is the undisputed global leader in the worldly knowledge at the moment and reached its pinnacle. Therefore, I would like to encourage our younger generation to take note and take us further ahead in the field of science and excel in every field to make us stronger and capable enough to address the challenges of tomorrow.

There are “Darpa” schools in the USA which has science labs in high schools and the students are provided an opportunity to perform experiments and their cognitive abilities are tested and assigned different tasks according to their abilities. These “Darpa” schools feed to the elite US organizations. Furthermore, the US has cutting edge technologies which are classified and yet not been exposed to the outside world yet. In order to achieve such technological advancements we must focus on the following important aspects such as:

- In Pakistan also we have some basic infrastructure which can be used to innovate such as Naval complexes, Mirage Rebuilt Factory, Pakistan Ordnance Factories. If one visits these institutions, they are mini cities and have the required man power and financial capabilities. The only thing lacking is the leadership as it needs direction and course correction as we have to compete internationally and lead the race.
- We must also orient ourselves to export and market the defense equipments in foreign markets in major quantity rather than only producing for its own defense forces.
- In agreement with Brigadier Akhtar Nawaz Janjua’s notion, we must be innovators rather than jobseekers.
- We must focus on developing human capital especially in sports and recreations apart from healthcare and education. Pakistan should be more competing and host such events with vigor and enthusiasm, we may well be on path of progression.
- Fair and equitable distribution of wealth must be ensured among the masses. Rich and poor gap has widened with the passage of time.
- Transparent political and participatory process must be ensured. This part of nation building.
- Civil military relations must be stable and the entire stakeholders must be on same page to address the growing challenges of the 21st century and bring stability to the country.
- The diaspora abroad can become handy in bringing knowledge and cutting edge technologies to Pakistan and must be approached by the state.

Speaker 4:

Mr. Tauqeer Ahmed, Member Advisory Board, Center for Global and Strategic Studies, Islamabad

Mr. Tauqeer Ahmed expressed his gratitude and said that it is a privilege to address the students of this distinguished seat of learning, the Lawrence College, Murree. He dedicated his speech to the students of this college as the youth is the future of our nation. The title of speech was, “**6th September: The Day I remember**”. His speech is an amalgamation of the following:



I remember the day when a tank was placed in a chowk and a billboard was displayed saying “donate only one paisa” and the in a day, the tank was full of one paisas. Another fond memory of those days is the dogfight from Lahore. One could see the helmet of the pilot as they were chasing Indian aircrafts. The whole of the nation was transformed like an iron wall and became one. Our cunning enemy was defeated and hence couldn’t digest the defeat, started hatching conspiracies against Pakistan and ultimately succeeded in dismembering Pakistan in 1971.

In 1965 war, Radio Pakistan and singer Madam Noor Jehan played a significant role to support our armed forces. It was the media which played a key role in the form of these mediums but currently, the adversaries are using social media to spread disinformation about Pakistan and its armed forces. Today’s social media has become devil’s ears, eyes and horns. With dedication, love and special care, we can achieve our goals for the betterment of the motherland just like we do for our own mothers. Pakistan Zindabad!

Speaker 5:

Major General Syed Khalid Amir Jaffery, HI (M), (Retd) – President , Center for Global and Strategic Studies, Islamabad

Major General Syed Khalid Amir Jaffery, HI (M), (Retd) expressed his gratitude to the administration of Lawrence College, Murree on behalf of Center for Global and Strategic Studies (CGSS) for providing an opportunity to address the young audience by our distinguished speakers. Furthermore, he delivered an informative session regarding **“What is CGSS and how it helps various Stakeholders in formulating policies”**. His speech had the following pertinent points:



It is an absolute delight to commemorate our defence day in the historical Lawrence College, Murree. This college has produced excellent army, air force and naval officers as well as eminent lawyers, doctors, engineers, artisans, bureaucrats and businessmen.

To be brief, the presentation will shed light on CGSS and its activities. The think tank mainly discuss and formulates policies after conducting research and deliberations and forwards the proposals to the concerned authorities in government and other stakeholders. CGSS also performs the same function. The CGSS adopts downward-up

approach as a research and policy formulation mechanism. First of all topic is selected which mainly pertains to the current situation. The government and other organizations request CGSS to conduct a research on the suggested topics. Seminar and



conferences follows, which create the public awareness as well as feedback is attained

from the cross section of society. Then follow the roundtables discussions to discuss policy outcomes. Furthermore, an in-house discussion among the advisory board members is conducted on the back of past data and further discusses the suggested policies. Finally a policy paper is chalked out after the ongoing discussions and dispatched to the concerned authorities. Our think tank specializes in empirical research on economics, counter terrorism, culture and regional integration.



Address by the Chief Guest:

Lieutenant General Muhammad Zahir Ul Islam HI(M), (Retd)

– Chairman, Center for Global and Strategic Studies,

Islamabad

Lieutenant General Muhammad Zahir Ul Islam HI(M), (Retd) expressed his contentment to be able to connect with the young and dynamic audience of Lawrence College, Murree. He felt privileged to be standing in front of the future of Pakistan, who will be the scientists, businessmen, generals, lawyers and teachers of the future. He delivered a speech on the topic “**How Armed forces and nation stood together to defend the Motherland**” His speech had the following pertinent points.



I want to speak about how the nation stood as a single unit and integrated into one. This is the primary reason that we won the 1965 war. In the 1965 war, there were no sectarian divide such as Deobandi, Barelvi, Shia and Sunni. Everyone was a Muslim and a Pakistani. The spirit of Jihad was predominant in the hearts of every Pakistani



as it was considered that an infidel state has invaded our motherland and threatened our sovereignty and we ought to defend every inch of it. The sayings of Quaid: “Unity, Faith and Discipline” was the

motto of every Pakistani. It was a firm conviction that we are fighting for a just cause

and aggression must be responded with strength and unity. When the international boundary was crossed on 6th September 1965, the whole country stood up in arms and went towards border to support their armed forces. The support to the armed forces was wholesome. The support from artists, singers, businessmen and people from every walk of life was overwhelming. Hence, the forces responded and performed miracles. As a cohesive force, the armed forces equipped themselves amply even in the face of financial constraints. Particularly our navy, which wreaked havoc in Dwarka and silenced the adversaries. It didn't allow any aggressor or ship to threaten the motherland. The air force much inferior in numbers but skill, training and bravery allowed to arrest the initiative and from there on, and the kept the Indian air force under constant stress. Similarly, the army also performed efficiently and effectively. Although, they were taken by surprise on 6th September 196, but the brave response was such that those who were aiming to have a party in Lahore Gymkhana were not allowed to go further and repelled back with show of courage and valor. I am extremely hopeful and optimistic as far as our younger generation is concerned. I believe that this young generation is far better than us and the future of this great country is in their hands. They will have to take this motherland forward through their leadership. We are in safe hands as far as Pakistan's future is concerned.

Comments by the Guests

Major Azhar-ul-Islam (Retd) - Member Advisory Board, Center for Global and Strategic Studies, Islamabad

It's a privilege to back here in Lawrence College. There is a slight misunderstanding that the war started on 6th September 1965, but the fact of the matter is that it started much earlier. The name of Major Raza Shah on the Yadgar-e-Shuhadalaid his life before that as he was one of the first officers to be martyred in the war. He being related to Lawrence College is an ample proof of the quality of people this institution has produced.



Commander Naeem Sarfraz - Member Advisory Board, Center for Global and Strategic Studies, Islamabad

Regarding war, it can be observed that Pakistan's Navy performed exceptionally well in the war. The Indians had an aircraft carrier, cruisers and significant number of destroyers at their disposal unlike Pakistan Navy. We had a very small force but the distinguishing feature was that we had a daring commander in chief as he decided the war to be taken to India right from the start. Pakistan carried



out the bombardment of Dwarka. This became a crucial success as after the bombardment of Dwarka, the Indian fleet never came to terms with this shocking attack. Hence, after this attack, the Indian huge fleet was put at bay and never dared to intervene for the remaining period of war. This victory was very significant for Pakistan because Dwarka was that naval field from where aircraft bombarding Karachi was to be controlled through radar. That radar and control station was destroyed in the attack. Hence, possibility of bombing Karachi was hugely discounted in the aftermath of this attack.

Question and Answer Session

Question 1: What is the status of the Kashmir issue in international forum?

Answered by Brigadier Akhtar Nawaz Janjua, (Retd) - Member Advisory Board, Center for Global and Strategic Studies, Islamabad

Answer: Kashmir remains at the heart of every Pakistani. It is an unfinished agenda of the partition. It was India which went to UN for resolving the issue. The issue was to be solved through plebiscite. Kashmir issue is the only core issue between Pakistan and India and peace cannot be guaranteed without resolving it. However, it has to be solved accordingly will of the Kashmiris.



Comment by Lieutenant General Muhammad Zahir Ul Islam HI(M), (Retd) - Chairman, Center for Global and Strategic Studies, Islamabad

There are fourteen UN resolutions on Kashmir. It is the UN obligations. It is to be resolved in accordance with that resolution. So Pakistan has a solid stance which is internationally recognized as valid.

Question 2: What is the status of the Indian spy Kulbushan Yadav case?

Answered by: Lieutenant General Muhammad Zahir Ul Islam HI(M), (Retd) - Chairman, Center for Global and Strategic Studies, Islamabad

Answer: Kulbhushan Yadav is an Indian spy and his case is being taken by India to International Court of Justice. However, he is a hardened terrorist and has been awarded death sentence by Pakistan's courts. Pakistan is not obliged to carry out the verdict of any other courts outside its territory in this case.



The Indians have gone to the international court of justice. However, Pakistan has all evidences to prove its claims. However, he is here in Pakistan and will be dealt with according to the law of the land.

Comment by Major General Syed Khalid Amir Jaffery, HI (M), (Retd) - President, Center for Global and Strategic Studies, Islamabad

Kulbhushan is not an ordinary spy. He is responsible for gruesome acts of terror inside Pakistan due to which thousands of Pakistani civilians and armed personnel have lost their lives.



Question 3: What is the rationale behind sending Pakistani troops abroad to fight on foreign lands?

Answered by: Lieutenant General Muhammad Zahir Ul Islam HI(M), (Retd) - Chairman, Center for Global and Strategic Studies, Islamabad

Answer: Pakistani troops are not stationed abroad to wage a war on its own, invade or make adversaries. Pakistan is being requested by the United Nations (UN) due to its professionalism, exceptional performance and dedication in peacekeeping missions. Hence, it is an honor for Pakistan to serve in peacekeeping missions under the auspices of UN. Pakistan has never sent its troops to ingress in other countries such as the US and India did on many occasions.

Question 4: According to Pakistani accounts, we won the war, while in Indian history, they won the war. My question is that what proof do we have actually won the war?

Answered by: Brigadier Akhtar Nawaz Janjua, (Retd) - Member Advisory Board, Center for Global and Strategic Studies, Islamabad



The enemy pollutes our young minds by putting doubts in their heads. They are actually distorting the history in their favor. The war of 1965 was a unique phenomenon as whole of the nation, without any distinction of East and West Pakistan stood behind their armed forces. In my opinion that is the biggest victory. I would also suggest carrying out an indigenous research on the said topics in order to allay the confusions rather than get in the trap of Indian accounts which are exaggerated in the content and

highly biased. We should also highlight our weaknesses and strengths in an objective manner in those researches.

Comment by Lieutenant General Muhammad Zahir Ul Islam HI(M), (Retd) - Chairman, Center for Global and Strategic Studies, Islamabad

I agree with Brigadier Janjua regarding the indigenous research on such topics. Furthermore, Air Marshal Waseem's comprehensive presentation contains data which can be readily authenticated by any international history accounts online and in books. What happened after the war at Tashkent must not be confused with the 1965 war. One should be absolutely sure that we won the war and should be assured as not a single city fell to the adversaries.

Comment by Air Marshal Waseem ud Din, HI (M), S.Bt, (Retd) - Member Advisory Board, Center for Global and Strategic Studies, Islamabad



Neither we lost the war as a nation nor did we lose psychologically. The whole data and figures that I presented is verified and even authenticated even by the Indian side. India, Pakistan Air War of 1965 by Sameer Chopra aptly backs my figures. After reading his book, we came to know that Pakistani bomber did even more damage to the Indian side in the war of 1965 than we initially imagined and even did not claim it initially. If we don't analyze the events of the war objectively, we may not come stronger as a nation because these events provide shining examples and lessons for our younger generation.

Question 5: It is believed that Pakistan initiated war in 1965? What are your views of panelist regarding this allegation?



Answered by: Mr. Tauqeer Ahmed - Member Advisory Board, Center for Global and Strategic Studies, Islamabad

I am a witness of 1965 war. As the war erupted, the soldiers ran toward the borders. If it was us then how come the soldiers were so unprepared to have been reaching towards

the border. Hence, it is quite evident that it was India which attacked its neighbor Pakistan rather than the other way around.

Comment by Major General Syed Khalid Amir Jaffery, HI (M), (Retd) - President, Center for Global and Strategic Studies, Islamabad

Probably the question alludes to Operation Gibraltar. That operation took place in Kashmir. India got worried and crossed the international boundary into Pakistani territory. However, India failed to achieve its objectives. India was a much stronger adversary and we held our own.

Answer by Lieutenant General Muhammad Zahir Ul Islam HI(M), (Retd) - Chairman, Center for Global and Strategic Studies, Islamabad

The question that you asked is a very pertinent one because there is always confusion when it comes to Operation Gibraltar or Operation Grand Slam. As far as Ran of Kach is concerned, all these activities started before the 6th September, a historical fact that Major Azhar has also alluded to. The connections of events basically go back to 1962 in Indo-China war, where India was badly defeated by China. This followed a boundary commission of three countries: Pakistan, India and China which were tasked to delineate the boundaries between these countries as far as the northern region is concerned. India declined to participate at the last moment while Pakistan and China went on to demarcate its international boundary between them. This was the history based on which there was a movement within Indian polity that they have to do something for Kashmir. Before 1965, Indian Occupied Kashmir had a status much like Pakistan's Kashmir where it had a President and a Prime Minister. In 1965 India amended its own constitution and Kashmir was given a special status. Whereas the President was changed to the Governor's office while Prime Minister was replaced by Chief Minister's office from India. When this status was changed, a popular uprising erupted in valley led by Abdullah. This happened in May or June 1965. Upon observing the fast changing atmosphere in the occupied valley, the Army in Pakistan decided to have a contingency plan. An operation was launched to support the uprising. However, up until first September, it was not a full-fledged war but merely skirmished. When the Indians sensed that they were about to lose Kashmir, they crossed the international borders and attacked Pakistan. So the complete war of 1965 was initiated by India not Pakistan.

Comment by Brigadier Akhtar Nawaz Janjua, (Retd) - Member Advisory Board, Center for Global and Strategic Studies, Islamabad

Pakistan's center of gravity lies in its army and as far as it is vibrant and intact, nobody can dare come close to violating its sovereignty.