

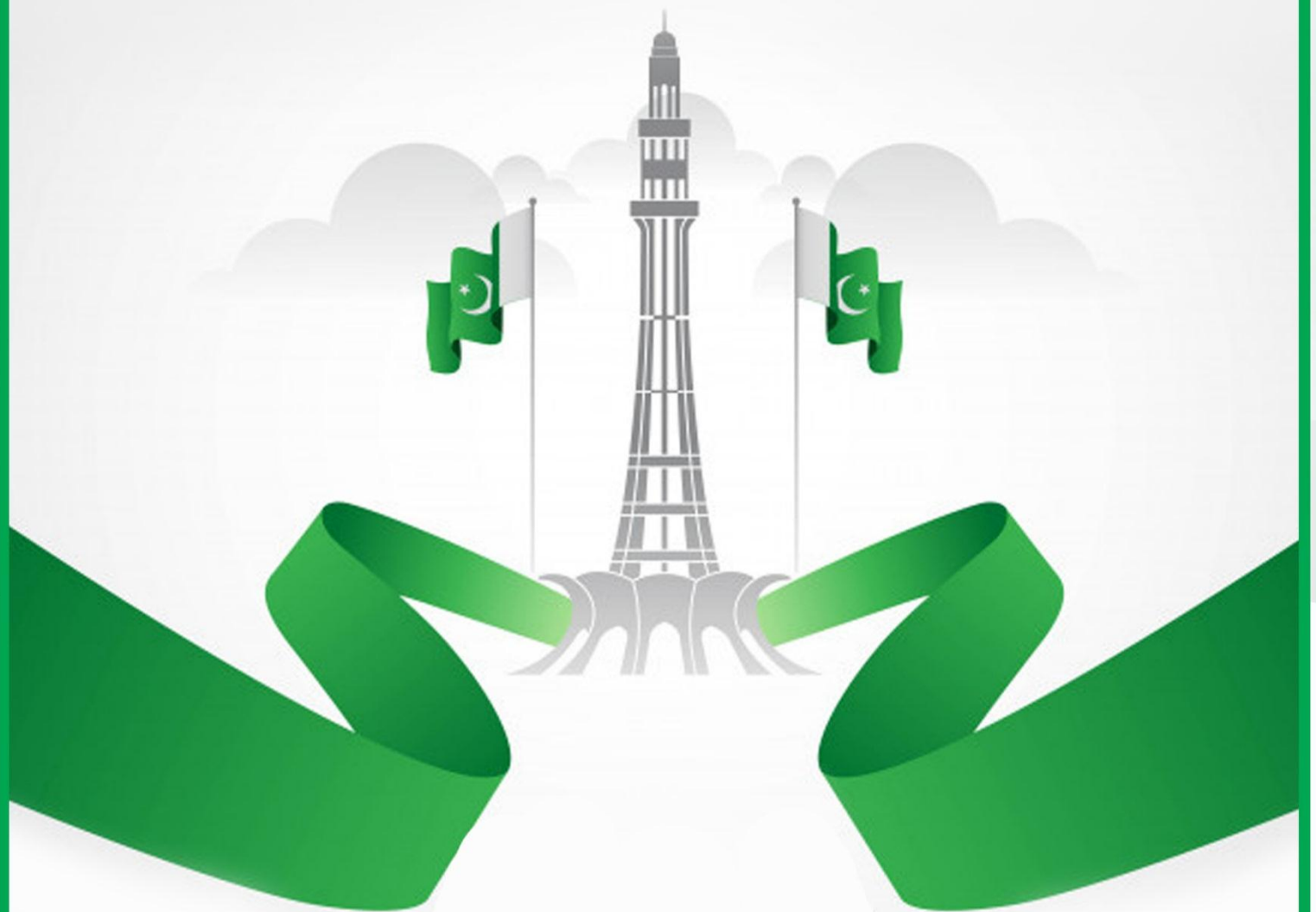


**Center for Global & Strategic Studies,
Islamabad**

Conference Report

DISCOURSE OF NATION BUILDING

26 MARCH, 2019



“CGSS is a Public Policy Institute with a mission to help improve policy and decision-making through analysis and research”

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Conference Report

The discourse of Nation Building



**Organized by
Center for Global & Strategic Studies, Islamabad &
The University of Punjab, Lahore at
Al Razi Hall, University of Punjab, Lahore on
26th March 2019**

PARTICIPANTS

On 26th March 2019, Center for Global & Strategic Studies (CGSS), Islamabad in collaboration with the University of Punjab, Lahore organized a Conference on "Discourse of Nation Building" at University of Punjab. Approximately 350 people attended the Conference, including eminent scholars, policymakers, and practitioners. Moreover, students and faculty members from various universities, government representatives, and retired senior armed forces officers, diplomats and law enforcement officials from across the country also attended the conference.

Host Major General Syed Khalid Amir Jaffery, HI(M), (Retd) - President, Center for Global & Strategic Studies (CGSS)

Guest Speakers Dr. Niaz Ahmad Akhtar – Vice Chancellor, University of Punjab, Lahore

Lieutenant General Khalid Maqbool HI(M), (Retd), Former Governor of Punjab

Senator Javed Jabbar – Former Federal Minister of Information, Government of Pakistan

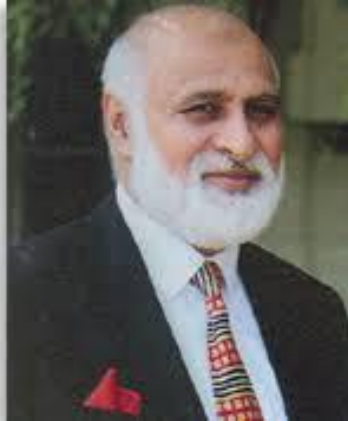
Mr. Shakeel Ahmed Ramay – Executive Director of Zalmi Foundation

Mr. Abdullah Hameed Gul - Member Advisory Board, Center for Global & Strategic Studies (CGSS), Islamabad and Chairman Tehrik Jawanan Pakistan

Syed Maaz Mahmood – President, All Pakistan Business Forum

Introduction of Speakers

Professor. Dr. Niaz Ahmad Akhtar – Vice-Chancellor, University of the Punjab, Lahore



Professor Dr. Niaz Ahmad Akhtar (SI) holds a Ph.D. in Chemical Engineering from the University of Leeds, UK. He has done his undergraduate in Chemical Engineering from the University of Punjab. Previously, Dr. Niaz has served as the Vice Chancellor of the University of Engineering and Technology (UET) Taxila, and as the Rector of the National Textile University, Faisalabad. He was also the Director of the Institute of Quality and Technology Management at the Punjab University. Currently, he is working as the Vice Chancellor of the University of Punjab. Dr. Niaz is also serving on different boards and committees at the University of Punjab. Dr. Niaz, in recognition of his service, was awarded Sitara e Imtiaz.

Lieutenant General Khalid Maqbool HI(M), (Retd), Former Governor of Punjab



Lieutenant General Khalid Maqbool HI (M), (Retd), remained the Governor of Punjab, from October 2001 till May 2008. General Khalid Maqbool was commissioned in the Pakistan Army in May 1966 in the 1st War Course and posted to Baloch Regiment. He is a graduate of the Command and Staff College Quetta, the National Defence College, Rawalpindi, and the Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California, where he attended the Senior International Defense Management Course. He holds a masters degree in Defense and Strategic Studies. He also remained the Chairman of National Accountability Bureau.

**Senator Javed Jabbar – Former Federal Minister of Information,
Government of Pakistan**



Mr. Javed Jabbar is a former Senator & Federal Minister of Pakistan. He takes an active interest in diverse fields including international affairs, voluntary work for rural and urban development, the environment, social issues, and mass media. He has represented Pakistan at UN conferences in New York and in several other countries. As Personal Representative of Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto, he was elected Co-Chairman of the Planning Committee for the World Summit on Children, September 1990 at the UN, the first social sector summit in history.

As Minister, he has drafted several progressive laws and policies for development and reform in different fields, including the PEMRA Ordinance 2000-2002 (which he originally drafted for the Caretaker Cabinet in February 1997) that introduced private radio & TV channels to Pakistan in 2002. He also conducted nation-wide consultations in 2000 for the formulation of the Freedom of Information Ordinance eventually enforced in 2002.

He was elected to the Senate of Pakistan and served for a 6-year term from 1985 to 1991. He has served as Minister in three Federal Cabinets of Pakistan; As Adviser on National Affairs to General Pervez Musharraf; As Minister of Information and Media Development in his Cabinet (1999-2000); Minister for Petroleum and Natural Resources (1996-97) in the Caretaker Government of President Farooq Leghari and Prime Minister Malik Meraj Khalid.

Mr. Shakeel Ahmed Ramay – Executive Director of Zalmi Foundation



Mr. Shakeel Ahmad is a researcher with a keen interest in areas like Belt and Route Initiative, CPEC, global diplomacy, digital diplomacy, emotional intelligence, hybrid warfare, global governance, Political economy, climate change negotiations, and track-II diplomacy. He is a regular visitor at Foreign Services Academy of Pakistan. He teaches Digital Diplomacy, Negotiation Skills, and Conflict Transformation. He has also delivered lectures at ISPR headquarter on request on different subjects. He was also the coordinator for Imagine New South Asia network of leading think tanks and civil society organizations. It works to mitigate conflicts and pave ways for cooperation. Shakeel also served on board of regional network, Climate Action Network South Asia (CANSA).

He remained part of the government delegation for climate change negotiation at UNFCCC for many years. Shakeel is also working with a different parliamentary committee including Human Right Committee of Senate, Defense Committee of Senate, and Foreign Relation of National Assembly. He also worked with Constitutional Amendment Committee of Parliament (both Houses), etc.

Mr. Abdullah Hameed Gul - Member Advisory Board, Center for Global & Strategic Studies (CGSS), Islamabad and Chairman Tehrik Jawanan Pakistan



Mr. Abdullah Gul is the son of General Hamid Gul – Former DG ISI. He is the Chairman of Tehrik Jawanan Pakistan & Director General MEASAC Research Centre. He also remained former Head of Aljazeera Think Tank on South Asia. Currently, he is a Member Advisory Board Center for Global & Strategic Studies (CGSS), Islamabad.

Major General Syed Khalid Amir Jaffery HI(M), (Retd) – President CGSS



Major General Syed Khalid Amir Jaffery HI (M), (Retd) is the former Director General Anti-Narcotics Force and has also remained Pakistan's Ambassador to Bosnia-Herzegovina. He has served on various command, staff and instructional assignments including Military Intelligence Directorate, General Headquarters, and Inter-Services Intelligence Headquarters. Currently, he is the President of the Center for Global & Strategic Studies (CGSS), Islamabad.

Syed Maaz Mahmood, President, All Pakistan Business Forum



Mr. Maaz is a highly qualified and successful entrepreneur with a Master degree in Chemical Engineering and an MBA degree from the University of Punjab. He previously worked as Zone Manager at Lubricant Sales & Marketing (Industrial and Consumers). He worked as Sales Manager- Jotun Powder Coatings Pakistan (Pvt) Ltd and as Director, Sales Marketing at Supreme Powder Coatings. Presently, he is working as the President, All Pakistan Business Forum.

Opening Remarks by Major General Hafiz Ahmed Masroor, (Retd) – Vice President CGSS



Major General Hafiz Ahmed Masroor thanked the Guests and other participants for attending the event especially Mr. Javed Jabbar. He also thanked the university administration for their positive response. He shared that Pakistan is an important country due to its geo strategically location but unfortunately it is under attack from many directions including the world's power, regional powers, neighboring countries, and so-called friendly countries. But our Pakistan army and our people have tremendous resilience and they fought against enmity and Pakistan

force cannot defy the enemy without the support of Pakistani People.

He said that since Pakistani youth is made a target of a variety of disillusioned ideas and aspirations, which makes them fodder for forces of darkness and destruction, CGSS launched a nation-wide campaign through conferences and interactive sessions.

The Series of such events has been organized in other parts of the country in due course of time. He was of the opinion that self-reliance and self-esteem are the first steps towards the journey of success. He advised students to see glass half-full instead of seeing it as half-empty and not fall to negativity and lack of self-confidence.

He said that future of Pakistan lies in the hand of our younger generation and expressed confidence that our younger generation will achieve much more in years and decades to come by working harder, better and smarter to succeed as great nation.

Speaker 1:

Professor. Dr. Niaz Ahmad Akhtar – Vice-Chancellor, University of the Punjab, Lahore

Professor. Dr. Niaz Ahmad Akhtar expressed his gratitude to Major General Syed Khalid Amir Jaffery, HI (M), (Retd) for organizing the series of Pakistaniat conference. He stated that throughout the world developments and debates about nation-building are marked by a set of characteristic ideas, issues, questions, discourses and challenges to societies engaging in such endeavors throughout their history. Among others, a specific focus lies on questions of an argument about identity. That identity strengthens a state and makes it viable and



capable of facing the internal and global challenges in the long run. In this regard, Pakistan is an exemplary case, that there have been repeated disagreements as well as reform processes in the nation-building process.

He further explained that this has been accompanied by continuous debates and ideas spoken by multiple actors drawing on different agendas and interests. When it comes to questions such as collective-individual relations, state-society relations, questions of reform or change, preservation, historical and cultural legacies and documenting and discussing existing practices, discourses and ideas, each one of them should bring into proper research. A state can't sustain unless it has a common culture and identity. Belief in common culture, history, kinship, language and religion force the people to establish a common national identity. Since the nation-building is a slow and ongoing process, it cannot be argued that Pakistan as a state has failed in accomplishing the nation-building goal. 68 years are maybe not enough for a diverse society to integrate into one nation.

Dr. Niaz Ahmad Akhtar shared that since the inception of Pakistan, there has been a debate regarding religion and politics or to put it more accurately, to determine the role of religion in politics or state affairs, if any. In early days, the debate was perfectly

on intellectual grounds and a battle was fought between two schools of thought: the conservatives and the modernists. Both had their own justifications in support of their views and ideologies, but there were very few who could actually comprehend and anticipate that those debates were actually determining and shaping the future discourse of Pakistani politics. Since then there have been two active and one passive school of thought in Pakistani society. The conservatives; who won the battle, and the modernists; who didn't stop propagating and advocating their leftist ideologies, are active schools. A large segment of Pakistani society that is most of the time silent, is the passive school in this particular context. But now this silent spectator-like school is changing, may be changing more rapidly.

Moreover, he argued that despite the emphasis on Islam and the Muslim way of life, the Islamic law did not become the basis of Pakistani legal system and the newly formed state remained as the "Dominion of Pakistan" with British Indian laws in place. There is a dire need to look over the consequences in which Pakistan is built. Constitutions, however, change because of the differences in democratic view, which was the reason Pakistan divided into the different ethnic divide. It can be clearly seen in all the provinces likewise Baluchistan separatist movement, Gilgit-Baltistan movement and Sindudesh Movement and others. As it can be seen in the FATA reforms, were successful in achieving the status of nation-building, Pakistan can work



collectively in integrating other provinces. Despite using the religion to mobilize the masses, the elite that led the struggle to preferred secular systems over religious ones. This choice and contradiction between goals of mobilization and policies of the post-colonial state remain a major source of the recurrent challenges to the state in the form of Islamist and ethnic separatist movements. Secularism faces a structural and path-dependent crisis of legitimacy in Pakistan because of a historical or genetic disjuncture located at the very origins of Muslim nationalism that led to the creation of Pakistan. There are ideological confusions at the heart of Pakistan – a confusion that has led to damaging and dangerous consequences.

He mentioned that these ideological confusions are not the only cause of internal Islamist and secular ethnic challenges but also the reason for lack of clarity in the foreign policies of the state. The inherent contradictions and confusions in the nation-state formation of Pakistan suggest that these ethnic and Islamist challenges are unlikely to disappear easily, at least not until the same people continue to rule and make same mistakes that they have been making since the creation of Pakistan.

Many have blamed Islam itself for the conflicts; however, I argue that it is not Islam per se that accounts for Pakistan's decline, but the country's ambiguous, if not conflicted, relation to Islam as a political ideology. It is this ambivalence on part of those who have been ruling the country that is chiefly responsible for the uncertainties that have plagued the country's identity and resulted in conflicts and loss of lives. So deep are these uncertainties that even 71 years after Pakistan's creation, fundamental questions about the state's historical purpose and about concepts of political belonging remain unanswered. It can now be assessed and stated that the old narratives and discourse of Pakistani politics is changing.

While concluding his speech, Dr. Niaz Ahmad Akhtar stated that the irrationality in its all outlooks is being questioned by experienced and rational individuals. Religion, as a tool to fool and rule, will no longer be a characteristic of Pakistani politics. The journey of rationalization of Pakistani society has just started and hopefully, it will be accomplished in years to come. It is evident that Pakistanis, like those in the Renaissance in Europe, have started questioning. And this is how things ultimately change. With this hopeful conclusion that Pakistani is changing and let's keep on contributing our part to make it stable and prosperous. The journey of rationalization

of Pakistani society has just started and hopefully, it will be accomplished in years to come.

Speaker 2:

Lieutenant General Khalid Maqbool HI(M), (Retd), Former Governor of Punjab



Lt. General Kahlid Maqbool HI (M) thanked the organizers for inviting him. He started his speech by saying that Pakistan's new positive approach towards recent incidents is really appreciated. But he questioned that if we are very positive then why Pakistan is not progressing? He then added that geographically Pakistan is in very critical position from its inception she is fighting for its survival due to its revolutionary thinking. Pakistan always faced critics that Pakistan didn't progress that much; the reason behind that Pakistan didn't take all the stakeholders on board. World Bank 's 'report that how

will be Pakistan in 2047 after 100 years of Pakistan, in which they mentioned that all the resources of Pakistan are in control of four groups, Army Civil Administration, industrialist, and landowner and the common man is still deprived. The world is always pinpointing towards our Army and liberals used to say that the army should be out of national matters and they focused on secularism and they believed in social freedom. He criticized the impact of this liberalization on our society. He then raised an important question that what is Pakistan's geostrategic and economic potential? He narrated that we stand in between South Asia, South West Asia, and Central Asia. India is a huge country and big power but energy deficient and if India wants to get energy from Central Asia, it has to pass through Pakistan. Afghanistan very rich in minerals and if minerals have to be refine exported it is through Pakistani. China has a number one purchasing power parity, China in the next ten years may be the largest superpower. China has to manifest its potential to the world through the maritime pass they have to find west world opportunity via Gwadar, if people want to deal with Iran then Pakistan is the gateway that gives the tremendous potential to Pakistan. It is not

just that we have geopolitical importance but it is our capability to protect to translate it and implement it. He appreciated a military contribution towards Pakistan's strength and added that we are lucky to have a world's best military who never complained and narrated the stories like Indian Army. We have dedicated, the commendable army who are fighting with high morals and not only the army person but also their families are ready to contribute.

He also disclosed that the groups fighting within the country are funded by foreign resources. He said that despite many hurdles we are standing with Kashmir and raised voice for Palestine which is not an easy task because that will lead cuts in the fund but Pakistan has the strength to protect and project Pakistan positively in front of the world and it is a matter of pride for Pakistani people as well. We have the ability to challenge bigger power, USA used harsh words for Pakistan but after one year now the USA talked like a friend. Now we have proven through our performance and through our sacrifices that we have not only our geo-strategically importance but we have the capability to protect it that is why now the world is taking us seriously. He welcomed and complemented the China representative in the conference, and he asked that today emerging power China is with Pakistan because she knows that we are trustworthy. He also added that we are facing twenty years history to fight with terrorism, and when army deployed in different places; people of Pakistan stand with the decisions of Pakistan army and they supported army by all means. This is the land of the brave nation and the committed people who can stand up to any type of threat; he appreciated and said that without them we can't attach geo-strategic defence. He also added that we are blessed to grow in 12 months season; and now in whole the year we can get fruits, vegetables, and animals in affordable prices; we can export it to the china. Thar is rich in Coal and in future we can be independent of energy production. We are blessed with the natural resources and we have the opportunity to trade the items and World Bank study says that in a route way Pakistan's trade can increase manifold in future. He said that our youth is committed and not a negative youth. This region is from tourism point of view is very important as it is the birthplace of Sikhs; Hinduism and Buddhism; and if we only focus on tourism we can generate the revenues. We need to work hard to achieve strong footing and firsts of all needs to invest in human resource and build institutes. If Pakistan's firms cannot develop a model for e-commerce then we will leave behind. Individuals build institutions to avoid conflict. In the end, he said that we need a leader who is truly and deeply

attached to Pakistan and can stand against foreign enemies. The leader who can understand that through education and technology we can move forward and achieve Pakistan on which we all feel proud.

Speaker 3:

**Senator Javed Jabbar – Former Federal Minister of Information,
Government of Pakistan**



Senator Javed Jabbar thanked CGSS for organizing the event and participants for attending such an important conference. He started his speech with his topic **"Pakistaniat – an Expression of a Unique National Identity"** and cast light on his interest in the topic and briefed about his publications. He said that he wrote a book on Pakistaniat which was appreciated by COAS- Gen Qamar Javed Bajwa and COS asked him to write three versions of this book for Matric, Intermediate and for NDU which are now the part of the syllabus. He then started with a question what is a nation? Further added that there is no scientific definition is for

nationalism there are many elements which define nationalism; language, ethnicity, history countries but still a particular definition is still awaited as a country like Sweden have 4 languages; the same ethnicity has prevailed in many countries and vice versa.

He said that there is no ambiguity in the definition of state it is simply stated that it is an entity whose sovereign authority over territory is demarcated territory and is recognized by another state; just like Pakistan is recognized by other countries, we are nation or not it is long debate but yes we are living in a state Pakistan. In UN there are 193 member countries and in Security Council, five members have veto power which is not fair but in General Assembly all the countries are equal; but each state is different just like the children from the same womb their fingerprints will be different so each nation state is different. He said that he divided those 193 states into six groups a) historical states: those countries which are on map from last many centuries living on same area and speak same language like China, Egypt, Turkey, Iran, Russia b) Mass migration: Those states created through mass migration from Europe in 16th century, in 300 to 400 years they occupied Australia, North America, South America, New Zealand, Canada, Brazil they killed the native people and occupied their lands. It is a paradox that these countries are the stable states of nowadays' c) Germany and Italy they fought each other for many hundred years and they decided to be living in peace and united in the 19th century. d) France and the UK have decided that divide the Middle East in such a way that it will not hit their benefits; Jordan, Iraq, Ghana (Post-Colonial Nations) created by these countries e) states created by disintegration: Pakistan was the first state which being came into being after second world war; but after few years due to its disintegration Bangladesh came into being on the map of the



world central Asia, and after soviet union demolish in 1991 Bosnia, Serbia f) the countries based on Religion: Vatican, Maldives, Saudi Arabia, Israel, and Pakistan.

Pakistan stands with unique identity as it is different from all the countries which came into being in the name of religion for example in the Maldives no one can be the citizen of Maldives if it does not belong to Hanafi-Sunni sect, Saudi Arabia named on a tribe and purely based on ethnicity and of course Israel purely based on religion. But in Pakistan, anyone can be a citizen if he or she fully filled the requirements whether Sunni, Shia or from any other religion.

Then he cast light on two nation theory; he said that Muslim and Hindu are two different nations. But it is very important to know that 3% of the minority are not Muslim but they have the same right to live in Pakistan as Muslim. There is a need to understand that minority have the same right to get respect as Muslim. He then asks from the audience; what is Pakistaniat? He answered the question “Pakistaniat is loyalty and mental commitment with our motherland”. He further added that there are 8 elements which make Pakistan as a unique country in history 1) this is a country with invented name as an adjective which is invented in 1933, while other countries names in the world have their hundred years old name history. Pakistan is an acronym of “P for Punjab A for Afghanistan and K for Kashmir. 2) The second reason why we are unique is Pakistan was the only country born with two wings separated by a thousand miles of hostile

He further added 30 positive characteristics as a Pakistani nation which he further divided these characteristics into four generic clusters 1) Unique Identity 2) Collective Identity 3) Assertive mindset 4) Evolving Identity

In the end, he said that we are proud on our Army and being a nuclear power but at the same time we are disappointed, people in this country become a victim of cynicism but ironically they are not ready to go and poll the votes; then how this system will change. There is a need to produce civil leadership which took the country towards positive avenues without the interruption of Military. For Pakistaniat there is need to strengthen the 30 positive aspects and need to eliminate or reduce the negative aspects.

Speaker 4:

Major General Syed Khalid Amir Jaffery, HI (M), (Retd) - President,
Center for Global & Strategic Studies (CGSS)

He thanked and appreciated eminent speakers; he started his speech with the role of minorities and second that Pakistan minorities are as good and loyal as the majority. He quoted that last year in a seminar Head of Pakistan's cotton association who belongs to Sindh discussed that 80 percent of yarn Pakistan imported from India, which is not good for Pakistani cotton grower. She was Hindu but a true Pakistani and due to her point, the policy got changed to some extent. He said that we in Pakistan started adopting attitude knowingly or



unknowingly which are probably alien to us. These series of lecturers are based on the same issue and said that through these lectures we want to reeducate the youth. He added that Pakistan was not created from India, there was no country in the world named as India. We got freedom from the British Rule not from India. There are two provinces Sindh and Punjab which have similarities with the culture of India. The thought inculcates in our mind that someone has drawn a line on the same land and there is no difference between these two countries. But he condemned such propaganda and elaborate we are different from India. Only two provinces are similar but KPK and Baluchistan are totally different. He then shares the historical importance of this region i.e. Pakistan, Pakistan was the part of the Central Asian Empire and we have resemblance with central Asian countries, not India.

He explained different dynasties and prove that Pakistan culture has a strong impact on Central Asian states. Till 1846 Punjab was an independent country and after 1858 it came under British Crown so we do not have any similar culture with India. Britishers recognized that there are two major nation in the subcontinent. India never jealous with foreigners that is the reason there you can find diversified culture and languages, official languages are 26 and in total 1652 languages spoken to India. He quoted that Sonia Gandhi reported that we are engaged in the cultural war with Pakistan; he further added that yes in some extent she was right you can see the media

flooded with Indian culture, languages .our children started to talk in Hindi so, unfortunately, we are the prey of cultural war.

He said that Quaid-e- Azam had the vision to realize this that in India someone will rule like Moody. That was the only reason that he struggled for the independent state, now it is the responsibility of 65 percent of our youth to create a Pakistan which is needed to be, a strong country where every person wishes to live.

Speaker 5:

Mr. Shakeel Ahmed Ramay – Executive Director of Zalmi Foundation

Mr. Shakeel Ahmed Ramay thanked General Jaffery for inviting him to share his perspective about “**Emotional Intelligence and Public Diplomacy**”. He said that emotional intelligence is a complicated phenomenon which is being used by the west. The west is doing it by designing some plan to hit our emotional side. For example, the Muslims are very much sensitive about their religion and about our Prophet Muhammad (PBUH), so they put a video on the internet which caused an anarchical situation in Pakistan.



Mr. Ramay shared that during the past decade the west was propagating against Pakistan that Pakistan is a bust state, a state in anarchy and sponsoring terrorism. The west is continuously projecting the false picture of Pakistan in front of the world. Our enemy has identified that they cannot defeat us in a better field so they try to defeat us at an emotional level. Furthermore, he added that there is dire need to understand the meaning of emotions and second how to control this emotion which is a trickery thing. He quoted an example of German incident where a Russian-German girl missed and at that time Russian foreign minister turn this scenario and accused German Government not taking care of their citizens and created image against Germans in Russian citizens. From 1947 we are facing war scenario; our enemy identified that they can't defeat us in war field but emotionally; they used to create a fault line for us.

He quoted the example of 1971; a hype was created that whatsoever is produced in east Pakistan transferred in West Pakistan. This misinterpretation of facts has divided our country. In Pakistan, there is a need to identify a fault line in every reported case, but unfortunately, we emotionally reacted directly to the incident without knowing the fact behind the statement. In the world nowadays, public diplomacy moves around social media; to tremor the peace of a country. Emotions can be used positively, Quaid-E-Azam united the nation on the name of Islam and justice and emotionally he created power and now we are independent. He shared that though we got our independence in the name of justice, unfortunately now we are also a victim of injustice, our politicians and bureaucrat's children are getting educational degrees from abroad. But, propaganda is created for politicians and they are criticized on every channel this is also injustice because bureaucrat's children also study abroad but no one criticized them. If we see that in Pakistan for almost two million children cannot access the educational institution this kind of injustice is killing our society. There is no institute in Pakistan which is taming skills to the uneducated people. He further added that the main corruption is intellectual corruption; if you are not intellectually fit then no one can uplift the economy. This is the only country which has overcome the terrorism but the problem is that now we are selling the sacrifices of our young military corps. We are making our enemies from our inside as we taught our children that in Pakistan there is a lot of potential but by the passage of time they got emotionally weak. We need to control our emotions otherwise it will be a disaster.



Speaker 6:

Mr. Abdullah Hameed Gul - Member Advisory Board, Center for Global & Strategic Studies (CGSS), Islamabad and Chairman Tehrik Jawanan Pakistan



Mr. Abdullah expressed his gratitude to the organizers, especially General Syed Khalid Amir Jaffery and appreciated the esteemed speakers. He introduced his topic **“Nation Building and Responsibilities of Youth”** and said that Pakistan is a name of power and we must be proud of it. Pakistan has a long history of struggle behind its freedom. It is the agenda of the foreign world to create negative thinking in our minds that “Pakistan has no potential” but the reality is different. It was initially considered that in three months Pakistan will fail and again merge with India. The reality turns 180 degrees opposite; by the passage of time, Pakistan got economic viable. Mr. Abdullah has focused that there is need to know how to build positive traits from which we can build new leadership, first of all, there is need to own our achievements and victories and must be thanked for the blessings we have. After that we have to independent in our knowledge base; and no need to be dependent on European nations for education and inventions, this will only achieve when we work on our own R & D in leading universities. When Pakistan being into existence the education in this region was only 17% but now this percentage increased by many folds. He cast light on the achievements of Pakistan; he said that Pakistan has challenged the new world order that is why all big powers are against our country. Furthermore, he said that Pakistan is made for existence and it will exist, the world’s leading powers know it that Pakistan will rise and give world socio monetary economic social justice system. He said that Pakistan is self-independent in resources; and must proud of it, Pakistan has to lead with strong strategic boundaries. It has direct access to South East Asia human resources, Gulf Central Asia natural resources. But our enemy is playing with our emotions and applying divide and rule policy, and trying to denuclearize and de Islamize. Pakistaniat is our soul and our pride we should stick with it. There is a need to answer the enemies’ dirty tricks by knowing our own strengths, we are the nuclear power and Pakistan’s army considered as the number one army. We need to make

dialogue with them on equality base; for peace. In the world, all the democracies have failed but their justice system is very strong but unfortunately, our justice system is failed now, it is a hardcore area on which we have to work. The youngster must come forward and act positively. He appreciated the Pashtun's efforts in Pakistan's every field and also said that Baluchistan's security issues exaggerated to alienate the region from the country, in the USA every year thousands of people murdered but no one stops going there so why we restricted our travel plans and afraid to go Baluchistan. There is a need to change the mindset up and alleviate the thoughts to reach on the top.

At the end he concluded that we belong to Hazrat Muhammad P.B.U.H, who has built the nation with his Character, to make our identity in this vulnerable world there is a need to build our character by recognizing our strengths.

Speaker 7:

Syed Maaz Mahmood, President, All Pakistan Business Forum

Mr. Syed Maaz Mahmood thanked and appreciated all the speakers. He started his speech by saying that in Pakistan we have 60 percent of youth who have great potential and so the future of a country is really bright. He also shared that in Pakistan there is dire need to produce more entrepreneurs as an entrepreneur are usually thought as the national asset of any country; the innovation by them can enhance living standards of the people and uplift the country generic condition. He further added that the entrepreneur is the persons who create jobs and help to build up the nation and prosperous economy. Though it is not an easy task to become a businessman in this challenging world; but our youth need to be prepared for all the challenges. In Pakistan we have a lot of negative odds and but at the same time, we have pharmaceutical, chemical and many other sectors which are flourishing. There is a need to stay positive and be Pakistani. He also emphasized that our ambassadors in different countries should highlight and promote Pakistan's positive image in the world because nowadays due to the current situation our integrity is on stake and no one is taking us seriously. This is a high time that our youth must come forward and create soft image

of our beloved country; he also shared that our youth is using social media and through this platform, they can proliferate positive information of our beloved country.

