



IPRI Newsletter

September 2015

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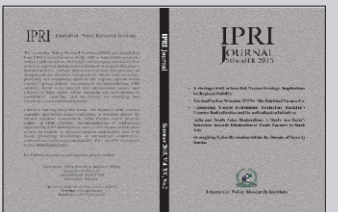
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National Conference



Group Photo: IPRI Staff Members with Chief Guest, Chairs and Speakers of the Conference

Building Knowledge-Based Economy in Pakistan: Learning from Best Practices

Islamabad Policy Research Institute (IPRI) in collaboration with Hanns Seidel Foundation (HSF) organized two-day national conference titled "Building Knowledge-Based Economy in Pakistan: Learning from Best Practices" on September 9-10, 2015 at Serena Hotel, Islamabad. The conference comprised of four working sessions in addition to inaugural and concluding sessions. The conference covered following themes i.e., Building Knowledge-Based Economy in Pakistan: Potential and Prospects, Imperatives of Building Knowledge-Based Economy in Pakistan, Building Knowledge-Based Economy in Pakistan: Modernizing Important Sectors of the Economy and Building a Knowledge-Based Economy: A Way Forward.

Professor Ahsan Iqbal, Federal Minister for Planning, Development and Reform was the chief guest for the Inaugural Session while the conference was concluded by Dr. Miftah Ismail, Minister of State/Special Assistant to the Prime Minister/Chairman of Board of Investment.

Thirteen speakers were invited to speak at the conference that included: Dr Usman Mustafa, Head Department of Economics and Chief, Training and Project Evaluation Division, Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE), QAU Campus, Islamabad; Dr. Asad Zaman, Vice Chancellor, Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE), QAU Campus, Islamabad; Mr. Azhar Majeed Shaikh, Former Vice President/Executive Committee Member Federation of Pakistan Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FPCCI), and Director, Arzoo Textile Mills Limited; Dr. Tariq Bashir, Head of the Science Section, Pakistan Council for Science and Technology (PCST);

Mr. Amer Hashmi, Advisor NUST, President/Senior Fellow NUST Global Think Tank Network, Secretary General NUST Corporate Advisory Council; Dr. Ather Maqsood Ahmed, Head Department of Economics, School of Social Sciences and Humanities, National University of Sciences and Technologies (NUST); Dr. Vaqar Ahmed, Deputy Executive Director, Sustainable Development Policy Institute (SDPI), Islamabad; Dr. Umer Farooq, Member Social Sciences Division Pakistan Agricultural Research Council, Islamabad; Dr. Sohail Naqvi, Vice Chancellor, Lahore University of Management Sciences (LUMS), Lahore; Dr. Gulfaraz Ahmed, Former Federal Secretary, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Reserves, Islamabad; Mr. Umer Shehraz, Senior Policy Analyst at COMSTECH Secretariat, Organization of Islamic Conference, Islamabad; Mr. Zhao Lijian, Political Counselor of Chinese Embassy, Islamabad and Mr. Takashi Harada, Economic Counselor, Head of the Economic and Development Section, Embassy of Japan, Islamabad.

The salient points highlighted by the speakers during the conference are:

- Knowledge-based economy is an economy in which the production, distribution and use of knowledge is the main driver of growth, wealth and employment. The four pillars of knowledge-based economy are economic incentives and institutional regime, education and training, information infrastructure and innovation system.

Continued on p. 2

Building Knowledge-Based Economy in Pakistan: Learning from Best Practices

CONFERENCE SESSIONS

Inaugural Session



The Conference was opened by Prof. Ahsan Iqbal

First Session



Session was chaired by Dr. Javed Ashraf and Speakers included Dr. Usman Mustafa, Dr. Asad Zaman, Mr. Azhar Majeed Shaikh and Dr. Tariq Bashir

Second Session



Session was chaired by Dr. Fazli Hakim Khattak and Speakers included Mr. Amer Hashmi, Dr. Ather Maqsood Ahmed and Dr. Vaqar Ahmed

Third Session



Session was chaired by Dr. Ashfaq Hasan Khan and Speakers included Dr. Umer Farooq, Dr. Sohail Naqvi, and Dr. Gulfaraz Ahmed

Continued from p. 1

- In the current era of globalization, the countries which manage their economies, utilize their natural resources and empower their population through training/education are successful economies.
- The absence of a system to exchange knowledge at the micro level, and the communication gap between the different tiers of stakeholders results in fragmentation of researchers and resources. With focused research and development, funding can be carried out in the right direction, and future policies can be implemented correctly.
- To have knowledge-based economy, government policies should be to strengthen the knowledge and research base. The educational focus should shift from mere memorizing to critical thinking. Besides, enhancing the manufacturing and exports of high technology products, promoting the private sector and developing links between the private sector and academia would yield dividends.
- Pakistan's coal, copper and iron ore deposits make the country resource rich. In the recent past, shale oil and gas reserves have also been discovered. Pakistan's young population is also a source of strength. Through technical know-how and knowledge-based economy, Pakistan can transform itself into a progressive nation.



sections.

- At the heart of knowledge-based economy lies advancement of science and technology leading to improvements and value addition. Pakistan is ranked very low on the Innovation and Competiveness indices, internationally. This translates into low end production of cheap goods and inefficient energy consumption ratio retarding the economic growth. The STPs (Science and Technology Parks) have been used in the world to resourcefully produce and consume knowledge for socio-economic growth. STPs are a potential source of knowledge-based industries, and are increasingly viewed as an essential component of the knowledge economy. In this regard, Pakistan's potential with the current resources and manpower is great and should be tapped into.
- To give a perspective on what knowledge hubs can and have achieved internationally the examples of Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), Stanford and Tsinghua Universities should be considered. Massachusetts Institute of Technology's entrepreneurship department has helped create 25,800 new businesses. It is annually generating US \$ 2 trillion revenue and offering 3.3 million jobs, similarly, Stanford has created 39,900 new businesses, is annually generating US \$ 2.7 trillion revenue and offering 5.4 million jobs. China's Tsinghua University's has created 2979 new businesses. It is annually generating US \$ 0.4 trillion revenue and offering 125,000 jobs.
- For Pakistan to move from a low value added agriculture economy, to a high value added knowledge economy, further investment and resource allocation is crucial.
- New institutions particularly in emerging technologies such as nanotechnology, space technology, genomics and bioinformatics, etc. should be established and high quality professionals should be produced from these institutions by providing state of the art research and development facilities. This will help strengthen the supply side of the knowledge

Recommendations

- Knowledge-based economy and ensuing non-linear economic growth is a concept that a country like Pakistan, with a very high ratio of population under the age of 30, ought to have given more attention to.
- Pakistan is undergoing a watershed moment as both economic and security situation are moving towards stability. This is a point where a strategic decision to develop and transform knowledge-based systems will provide huge dividends for not just economic growth but the development of society, to fight radicalization and human development.
- Literacy rate needs to be brought to a level where the youth bulge of Pakistan becomes an asset instead of a liability.
- Higher Education has a direct correlation with innovation and GDP growth. Focus should be not just on developing more universities or schools but also technical colleges. The government should also focus on improving the quality of research being conducted in the existing universities by providing them higher resources and expanding their ambit.
- The complete landmass and population of Pakistan as a resource, national policies should be directed towards the rural sections as much as the urban

National Conference



economy endeavours.

- Creating suitable demand of skills of the professionals in the market by creating effective relationship of research institutions with industry; providing incentives to the private sector to also conduct research and provide financial support for capacity building and helping create laboratories and technology parks in the private sector as well, will complete the circuit and become the foundational step towards smart economy.
- The role of think tanks and research institutes in economic development is chronically underappreciated in Pakistan. This needs immediate attention and investment, if Pakistan is to move towards knowledge-based economic growth.
- Nevertheless, preservation of precious resources is much needed in Pakistan as repetition instead of diversification of product development is a common phenomenon. One way to curb this is thorough doing patent analysis and codifying and regulating the technologies that local firms are working on. Innovative thinking is not required only for developing the state of the art technologies but also in creating a national vision and delineating priorities for future.
- The agricultural sector needs to be revolutionized by introducing knowledge-based reforms and ICT application in farming. For example, capacity building of all stakeholders through the use of ICT and training in modern farming techniques is required. Through web/mobile based applications, different analytical and other information like domestic, regional, and international prices/stocks could be shared. The cell phone based agricultural extension model has been launched in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa by Telenor Pakistan. The same model could be developed in other parts of the country for timely transmission of information to stakeholders.
- A balanced energy mix, exploring indigenous resources and enhancing energy conservation mechanism as well as conservation awareness

would be useful in countering energy shortage.

- Pakistan should strive to enter into partnerships with international technology leaders and provide opportunities to young scholars to collaborate with international universities and industry to create new start-ups.
- The American model of using academics and technocrats as policy makers can be adopted or advisory councils for the legislators can be created leading to more informed decision making.
- Operationalizing the vision documents and policy papers such as vision 2025 can be done through five year plans that are more concrete and should also incorporate budgetary allocations for specific projects.
- Both China and Japan are great models for Pakistan to learn from best practices. Pakistan should learn from China which has moved from 'Made in China to Created in China Model', and should strive to create products in Pakistan.
- Similarly, Pakistan should also learn from Japan as today basic infrastructure development of highest quality and durability is what modern Japan is known for.

CONFERENCE SESSIONS

Fourth Session



Session was chaired by Prof. Dr. Mukhtar Ahmad and Speakers included Mr. Umer Shehraz, Mr. Zhao Lijian and Mr. Takashi Harada

Concluding Session



The Conference was concluded by Dr. Miftah Ismail

Question and Answer Session



CALL FOR PAPERS IPRI Journal Winter 2016

IPRI Journal is published twice a year by Islamabad Policy Research Institute (IPRI). The Institute is dedicated to research and analysis of regional and international issues with relevance to Pakistan's national policies. Editor invites scholars to submit well-researched and unpublished papers for its upcoming IPRI Journal Winter 2016.

Submission Deadline:
October 30, 2015
For Submission Guidelines Visit:
www.ipripak.org

Note: IPRI Journal is HEC recognized 'X Category' Local Journal for Social Sciences.

Recently Published by IPRI

IPRI Journal Summer 2015

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Research Articles

- **A Strategic Shift in Indo-Pak Nuclear Strategy: Implications for Regional Stability** by Dr. Rizwana Abbasi
- **Tactical Nuclear Weapons (TNW) - The Pakistani Perspective** by Dr. Tughral Yamin
- **Countering Violent Extremism: Evaluating Pakistan's Counter-Radicalization and Deradicalization Initiatives** by Abdul Basit
- **India and South Asian Regionalism: A Study into India's Behaviour towards Elimination of Trade Barriers in South Asia** by Dr. Manzoor Ahmad
- **Strategizing Cyber Revolution within the Domain of Security Studies** by Dr. Zafar Khan

Book Reviews

- **Where Borders Bleed: An Insider's Account of Indo-Pak Relations**
- **The Improbable War China, The United States and the Continuing Logic of Great Power Conflict**
- **Is the American Century Over?**
- **Overcoming Pakistan's Nuclear Dangers**
- **The Wrong Enemy: America in Afghanistan 2001-2014**
- **Contradictions of Terrorism: Security, Risk and Resilience**
- **The Media and Human Rights: The Cosmopolitan Promise**



Major Powers' Interests in Indian Ocean

Content Highlight

Major Powers' Interests in Indian Ocean: Challenges and Options for Pakistan



CHAPTER 1

Piracy and Trafficking: Maritime and Security Policy Challenges by Sarwar Jahan Chowdhury

CHAPTER 2

Maritime and Naval Power Play: Competing Roles & Missions by Rear Admiral (R) Pervaiz Asghar

CHAPTER 3

Possible Implications of the Obama "Pivot" or "Rebalance to the Asia-Pacific" for the Indian Ocean Region by Dr. David R. Jones

CHAPTER 4

Blue-waters Dynamics in Indian Ocean: Possible Scenarios by Dr. Nasser Hadian

CHAPTER 5

International Law and Order: The Indian Ocean and South China Sea by Dr. Wang Hanling

CHAPTER 6

Emerging Challenges in Indian Ocean Region: Role of Pakistan Navy by Muhammad Azam Khan

CHAPTER 7

Maritime Security Dynamics in Indian Ocean: Pak-China-India by Lt. Cdr. (R) Adil Rashid

CHAPTER 8

Contemporary Geopolitics of Indian Ocean and Great Power Competition over Gwadar by Dr. A. Z. Hilali

CHAPTER 9

Strengthening Cooperation: Collective Security of Sea Lanes by Dr. Muhammad Khan

CHAPTER 10

Integration of Indian Ocean Community: Challenges and Dividends: Detering and Suppressing Transnational Organised Crime by Captain (R) Martin A. Sebastian

CHAPTER 11

Maritime Economic Cooperation: Hydrocarbons, Fisheries and Minerals by Dr. Shahid Amjad

IPRI Engagements

UN Day for South-South Cooperation



To commemorate the 12th UN Day for South South Cooperation, the COMSATS Institute of Information Technology (CIIT) organised a National Seminar on 'South South Cooperation: Towards a Sustainable Future' on 14 September 2015 at the CIIT. President IPRI was also invited to speak at the Seminar on the 'South South Cooperation: Opportunities for Pakistan'.

In his presentation, Ambassador (r) Sohail Amin explained the conceptual frameworks and phases of cooperation since the post war decolonialization period. He said that south south cooperation presents enormous opportunities from Pakistan. Transnational projects like TAPI, China Pakistan Economic Corridor and CASA 1000 were defined by him as projects



that fall within the framework of south south cooperation.

President IPRI also highlighted the establishment of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) and its focus on the development of infrastructure and other productive sectors in Asia, including energy and power, transportation and telecommunications, rural infrastructure and agriculture development, water supply and sanitation, environmental protection, urban development and logistics, etc.

Challenges in the India- Pakistan Relations under BJP Government: Security and Diplomatic Perspectives

At a Seminar organised by the Strategic Vision Institute on 15 September 2015 in Islamabad, President IPRI made a presentation on 'Challenges in Pakistan-India Relations under the BJP Government; Diplomatic Perspective'.

He spoke about various phases of dialogue with India and attributed their failure in producing positive results to Indian intransigence. He said that the present Indian government has adopted a hostile attitude towards Pakistan. Until talks with India get resumed, Pakistan should keep the

Kashmir issue alive at all forums and Indian security forces atrocities against innocent Kashmiris should be highlighted internationally.

In the present circumstances, Pakistan should not be keen on resuming the dialogue process unless India was willing to discuss the issue of Kashmir without any preconditions.

He also stated that the speech of the Prime Minister at the UNGA session should forcefully highlight Indian violations of the LoC and the working boundary.



IPRI Review Meeting

Post Operation Zarb-e-Azb: Security and Rehabilitation Challenges



Ms. Aymen Ijaz, Assistant Research Officer in her presentation on "Post Operation Zarb-e-Azb: Security and Rehabilitation Challenges" discussed in detail the joint military offensive being conducted by the Pakistan Armed Forces against various militant groups in North Waziristan close to Pak-Afghan border.

The salient points highlighted during the presentation are:

- Airstrikes on militants and the ground operation under Zarb-e-Azb operation was launched on June 26, with around more than 30,000 troops after gathering credible intelligence and surveillance information.
- The operation is based on a four phased military action: strangulation, clearance, rebuilding, and handing over control to civil administration.
- Presently, the operation is in its last phase and is being conducted in the difficult Shawal valley.
- To address the security and rehabilitation challenges in the post-operation scenario, the government along with the military has taken

several initiatives. The government is trying to ensure strict regulation of international borders to prevent cross border infiltration of terrorists and smugglers. The Frontier Corps (FC) is deployed not only to train the Levies and the Khasadars but also to ensure law and order situation in the tribal region. The political administration has been restructured with gradual incorporation of amendments in the Frontier Crimes Regulation (FCR). Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) reforms have been introduced that include development of infrastructure, re-opening of schools and educational institutes, building up of hospitals, restoration of livelihood and revival of economic activity. Many de-radicalization centers have been opened at places such as Bara, and another named as Sabaoon-II in North Waziristan Agency (NWA).

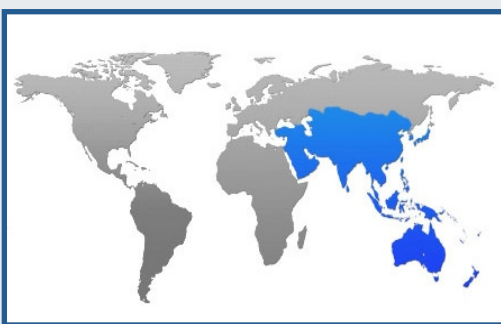
- The resettlement and rehabilitation of Internally displaced persons (IDPs) has begun since March 2015. The government and army in assistance with many foreign non-governmental organizations and the UN are playing active role in the rehabilitation

process. The IDPs return would occur in phases: Phase 1(March 2015-July 2015), Phase 2(August 2015-November 2015), Phase 3(December 2015-March 2016) and Phase 4 (April 2016-November 2016). The IDPs have been given Rs. 25,000 as cash assistance and Rs. 10,000 as transportation expenses along with food ration for six months and a kit containing non-food items for each household. The children were given anti-polio and measles vaccinations. The FATA Secretariat along with FATA Rehabilitation & Reconstruction Unit (RRU) is making efforts for safe and secure return of IDPs.

Conclusion

- Operation Zarb-e-Azb is primarily a unique and successful operation which has been responding to the security threats and rehabilitation challenges in a comprehensive and sustained manner.
- Operation Zarb e Azb has sent message to the world and to the militants that any attempt to destabilize, infiltrate or attack Pakistan will be met with clear and forceful response, both militarily and diplomatically.

Upcoming IPRI Two Day International Conference



Emerging Security Order in Asia Pacific and its Impact on South Asia

Conference Themes

1. Overview of Emerging Security Order in Asia Pacific
2. Rising China and US re-engagement in Asia Pacific
3. Regional Connectivity and Trade in Asia Pacific
4. Power Politics in the Asia Pacific: Implications for South Asia

Date: November 17-18, 2015

Venue: Marriott Hotel,
Islamabad, Pakistan

Note: Entry is through card only

IPRI Review Meetings

Growing Hindu Extremism in India: Implications for Neighbouring Countries



- BJP plans ethnic cleansing of all non-Muslims before 2021 census and has called Hindus to increase birth rates to protect Hindu religion.
- To ensure zero participation of Muslims in India's political system, the BJP has demanded abolition of Muslim voting rights.
- Recent Line of Control/ Working Boundary violations along Pakistan-India borders and harsh statements by Indian side have further strained the relations between India and Pakistan.
- The demand for abrogation of Article 370 from the Indian constitution and fuelling of Hindu-Muslim riots in Kashmir, are clear indication of BJP hawkish and rigid policies towards Pakistan.
- BJP is supporting insurgency in Balochistan and tribal areas of Pakistan.

Conclusion

United Nations along with the international community should take measures to prevent BJP's extremist policies in order to protect basic rights of minorities in India.

Modi should adopt a balanced, tolerant and non-discriminatory approach towards all fragments of society irrespective of religion/caste/sect and pacify the domestic extremist elements and organizations.

India should normalize its relations with other regional states and should shun its hegemonic policies to create peace and stability not only at domestic level but also at regional level.

Mr. Asghar Ali Shad, Research Fellow IPRI, gave a lecture to IPRI scholars on the topic "Growing Hindu Extremism in India: Implications for Neighbouring Countries."

The salient points highlighted during the presentation are:

- In order to understand the present situation of growing Hindu extremism in India it is important to evaluate the evolutionary process of Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS). RSS is a Hindu organization founded in 1925 by Keshav Baliram Hedgewar. It means "National Volunteer Organization" or "National Patriotic Organization" and is based on the principle of selfless service to India. It is presently headed by Mohan Bhagwat since 2009.
- RSS has an idea to form Akhand Bharat, or undivided Indian state which is true representative of Hinduism or RSS Hindutva ideology. RSS even refused to accept tricoloured Indian national flag and demanded saffron colour flag that was symbol of Hindu religion.
- In 1951, RSS established its political wing with the name of "Bhartiya Jana Sangh" which later on transformed into Bhartiya Janta Party (BJP) in 1980. Different organizations have affiliated themselves with RSS and are referred as Sangh Family or Sangh Parivar. These include BJP, Vishwua Hindu Pradesh (VHP), Bajrang Dal, Bharatiya Kisan Sangh (Indian Farmers' Association), Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh (Indian Labour Association), Swadeshi Jagaran Manch (Nativist Awakening Front), Akhil Bharatiya Yuva Morcha (All India Youth Wing), Vidya Bharati (Educational Institutes), and Hindu Raksha Simitis (Hindu Defence Council).

- BJP's discriminatory policies can be divided into two phases of their government in India. Few extremist measures during their first term, 1998 nuclear explosion, violence against Christians, Gujarat carnage, improving ties with Israel.
- Presently in its second term in office, slogans like Love Jihad, Ghar Wapsi, Bahu Lao Beti Bachao programmes and compulsory education of Geeta, Maha Bharat and Hindu literature in educational institutes, ban on cow slaughter and beef ban in Maharashtra, boycott of film PK and other Pakistani movies, demand for resignation of Hamid Ansari, attack on seventy year old Christian Pope in Bengal, ban on Christian missionaries and giving Indian nationality to all non-Muslim Bengalis are intended to promote cultural violence in all segments of Indian society.



Publications by IPRI Scholars (September 2015)

**Air Cdr (R) Khalid Iqbal,
Non Resident Consultant**

"Where is Modi's proclaimed
Victory?"

(The Nation)

"NAP: Loops and holes"

(The Nation)

"Resetting Afghan peace process"

(The Nation)

"Unplugging terrorism through
De-radicalisation"

(The Nation)



(Daily Pakistan)

"Bharti Gorbachof, Pakistan Aur.....!" ((Nawa-i-
Waqt)

"Ab Nepal...Bharti Nishanay Par"

(Nawa-i-Waqt)

**Muhammad Nawaz Khan,
Assistant Research Officer**

"Pakistan: Zarb-e-Azb and
Rehabilitation of TDPs"

(The London Post)



**Khurram Abbas,
Assistant Research Officer**

Rising Balochistan: the result of
national resolve" (Pakistan Observer)



**Saman Zulfqar,
Assistant Research Officer**

"A Way forward for Balochistan"

(Daily Times)



**Amna Ejaz Rafi,
Assistant Research Officer**

"Regional peace"

(Pakistan Observer)



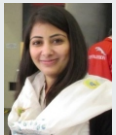
**Aymen Ijaz,
Assistant Research Officer**

"Analysis of Pak-India
composite dialogue" (Pakistan
Observer)



**Gulshan Bibi,
Assistant Research Officer**

"Pak-German
Liaison" (Pakistan Observer)



**Asiya Mahar,
Assistant Research Officer**

Possibility of a new cold
war" (Pakistan Observer)



**Asghar Ali Shad,
Research Fellow**

"Ilm Par Mabni Maeshat Ka
Qayaam"

(Daily Pakistan)

"Modi Ka Bharat Aur Zafrani
Dheshatgardi!"

(Nawa-i-Waqt)

"Karachi Sab Ka"



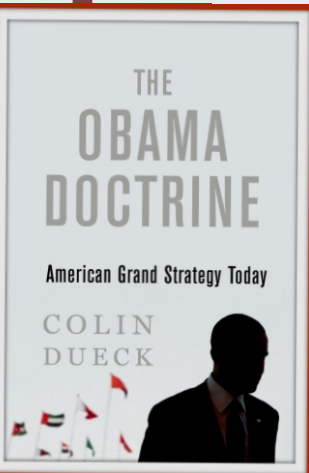
Addition to Our Library

The Obama Doctrine: American Grand Strategy Today

The book analyzes Obama's foreign policy strategy, record, and approach from a conservative perspective. It offers detailed and explicit analysis, predictions, and recommendations regarding various Republican Party foreign policy stands heading into the 2016 presidential primaries and election.

In The Obama Doctrine, Colin Dueck analyzes and explains what the Obama Doctrine in foreign policy actually is, and maps out the competing visions on offer from the Republican Party. Dueck, a leading scholar of U.S. foreign policy, contends it is now becoming clear that Obama's policy of international retrenchment is in large part a function of his emphasis on achieving domestic policy goals. There have been some successes in the approach, but there have also been costs. For instance, much of the world no longer trusts the US to exert its will in international politics, and America's adversaries overseas have asserted themselves with increasing frequency. The Republican Party will target these perceived weaknesses in the 2016 presidential campaign and develop competing counter-doctrines in the process.

Dueck explains that within the Republican Party, there are two basic impulses vying with each other: neo-isolationism and forceful internationalism. Dueck subdivides each impulse into the specific agenda of the various factions within the party: Tea Party nationalism, neoconservatism, conservative internationalism, and neo-isolationism. He favors a realistic but forceful US internationalism, and sees the willingness to disengage from the world by some elements of the party as dangerous. After dissecting the various strands, he articulates an agenda of forward-leaning American realism—that is, a policy in which the US engages with the world and is willing to use threats of force for realist ends.



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