

MILITARY HISTORY TECHNICAL ANALYSIS

Critical Perspectives on Military History: An In-Depth Analysis of Col. Ashfaq Hussain's 'Witness to Blunder' and the Kargil Conflict

Published: January 31, 2025 | Tags: Ashfaq Hussain | Witness to Blunder | Kargil War Analysis | Pakistan Army History | Military Memoirs | High Altitude Warfare

Introduction to the Literary and Military Legacy of Col. (Retd) Ashfaq Hussain

Colonel (Retired) **Ashfaq Hussain** occupies a unique position in the contemporary literary and military landscape of Pakistan. A former officer of the Pakistan Army, Hussain transitioned from a career defined by regimented service to one marked by critical inquiry and satirical observation. His body of work, spanning over 20 publications, serves as a vital record of both the institutional culture of the armed forces and the high-stakes geopolitical maneuvers that have shaped South Asian history. While he is widely celebrated for his **Gentleman series**-a collection of humorous and insightful memoirs regarding life within the military-it is his sixth book, "**Witness to Blunder: Kargil Story Unfolds**," that has garnered the most intense scholarly and public scrutiny.

Hussain's importance as an author stems from his dual capacity as an insider and a critical analyst. In the context of military history, "insider accounts" often suffer from institutional bias. However, Hussain's work, particularly his critique of the 1999 Kargil conflict, broke traditional molds of military writing in Pakistan. By dissecting the tactical and strategic failures of the Kargil operation, Hussain provided a technical breakdown of how a lack of transparency and a flawed chain of command can lead to catastrophic national consequences. This article provides a comprehensive 2,000-word analysis of Hussain's contributions, focusing on the technical logistics of high-altitude warfare, the sociological framework of military life, and the strategic implications of the Kargil "blunder."

The Theoretical Framework of 'Witness to Blunder'

To understand the depth of Ashfaq Hussain's "**Witness to Blunder**," one must first understand the theoretical underpinnings of the Kargil Conflict. The book serves as a primary source for understanding the "**Kargil Clique**," a small group of high-ranking military officials who initiated the operation without broad institutional or political consensus. Hussain explores the concept of **Compartmentalization of Information**, where only a handful of generals (Pervez Musharraf, Aziz Khan, Mahmood Ahmed, and Javed Hassan) were privy to the operation's full scope.

Hussain's analysis highlights several core military and political concepts:

- Tactical Surprise vs. Strategic Error: While the initial occupation of the heights was a tactical success that caught the Indian military off-guard, Hussain argues it was a strategic failure because it lacked a viable "exit strategy" and failed to account for international diplomatic pressure.
- The "Need-to-Know" Basis: This intelligence principle was used excessively, preventing even the heads of the Air Force and Navy from knowing about the operation until it was too late for coordinated support.
- Plausible Deniability: The use of the Northern Light Infantry (NLI) disguised as "mujahideen" (freedom fighters) was a core component of the initial strategy, which Hussain critiques as a technical failure in maintaining international credibility.

Technical Analysis: Logistics and Terrain Challenges in High-Altitude Warfare

Hussain's writing provides granular detail on the **logistical nightmares** associated with the Kargil heights. The terrain in question-Dras, Kaksar, and Mushkoh sectors-reaches altitudes between 11,000 and 18,000 feet. At these elevations, the technical requirements for troop survival and combat change drastically.

1. Physiological and Atmospheric Constraints

In his accounts, Hussain touches upon the **physiological impact** on soldiers. At 15,000 feet, oxygen levels are approximately 60% of those at sea level. This leads to High Altitude Pulmonary Edema (HAPE) and Cerebral Edema. Hussain details how soldiers were forced to occupy bunkers without adequate acclimatization, a technical violation of standard high-altitude warfare protocols.

2. Ballistic and Weaponry Adjustments

The technical deployment of artillery in Kargil required complex mathematical adjustments. In thinner air, projectiles experience less drag, meaning standard range tables for 155mm or 105mm Howitzers are inaccurate. Hussain explores the difficulties in maintaining supply lines for heavy ammunition up steep ridges where even mules could not traverse, necessitating human portage in sub-zero temperatures (-30°C to -60°C).

3. The Northern Light Infantry (NLI) Structure

Hussain provides a technical breakdown of the **Northern Light Infantry**. At the time, the NLI was a paramilitary force (it was later regularized as a result of the war). Hussain argues that these troops were utilized as "cannon fodder" because their status allowed the central command to distance itself from their casualties, a move he identifies as a moral and administrative blunder.

Comparison: 'Witness to Blunder' vs. Official Narratives

A critical component of Hussain's work is how it contradicts the official state narratives prevalent in the early 2000s. The following table provides a comparison between the claims made in "Witness to Blunder" and the narrative presented in General Pervez Musharraf's memoir, "In the Line of Fire."

Feature/Event	Musharraf's Narrative ("In the Line of Duty")	Mossain's Analysis ("Witness to Blunder")
Operation Scope	A defensive maneuver to prevent Indian encroachment.	An offensive, clandestine operation initiated by a four-man clique.
Political Awareness	Claimed the Prime Minister was fully briefed on all movements.	Asserts the Prime Minister (Nawaz Sharif) was kept in the dark regarding the operation's depth.
Casualty Reporting	Minimized figures to maintain domestic morale.	Highlighted the high death toll of the NLI and the refusal to claim bodies.
Strategic Outcome	Framed as a tactical victory that highlighted the Kashmir issue.	Defined as a "blunder" that isolated Pakistan diplomatically and led to military withdrawal.
Coordination	Implied synergy between all branches of the military.	Detailed a total lack of coordination with the Air Force and Navy.

The Sociology of Military Life: The 'Gentleman' Series

Beyond the geopolitical gravity of Kargil, Ashfaq Hussain is beloved for his **Gentleman series**, which includes titles such as *Gentleman Astaghfirullah*, *Gentleman Bismillah*, and *Gentleman Allah Allah*. These books provide a technical look into the **socialization process** of the Pakistan Military Academy (PMA) Kakul and the everyday life of an officer.

The Mechanism of Humor as a Coping Strategy

In military sociology, humor is often a mechanism for managing the high stress of combat and rigid hierarchy. Hussain uses **satire** to humanize the officer corps. He describes the "**ragging**" (hazing) rituals and the strict discipline of the academy not as abusive, but as a systematic process designed to break down civilian individualism and rebuild it as part of a collective military identity.

Institutional Vocabulary and Norms

Hussain's books are a treasure trove for understanding military-specific terminology and behavioral norms. He explains the concept of "**The Gentleman Cadet**," an ideal that combines Victorian-era chivalry with the requirements of modern warfare. By documenting these traits, Hussain provides a cultural ethnography of one of Pakistan's most influential institutions.

Field Guide: Analyzing the Failure Modes of the Kargil Operation

For students of military science, Hussain's analysis of the Kargil "blunder" offers a case study in **operational failure modes**. An analysis of the text reveals several key procedural errors that lead to the collapse of military operations:

1. **Failure of Joint Operations:** A modern military operation cannot succeed in isolation. The absence of Air Force involvement meant that the infantry on the peaks was vulnerable to Indian Mirage-2000 air strikes using laser-guided bombs (LGBs).
2. **Logistical Overextension:** Hussain points out that the supply lines were based on the assumption that India would not react with a full-scale counter-offensive. When India mobilized its entire Eastern and Western Commands, the supply routes became indefensible.
3. **Intelligence Blind Spots:** The planners failed to use SIGINT (Signals Intelligence) to monitor Indian reactions effectively, relying instead on the hope that the "mujahideen" cover story would hold.
4. **Underestimation of the Adversary:** There was a technical miscalculation regarding the Indian Army's ability to move heavy Bofors 155mm guns into high-altitude positions and use them for direct-fire roles.

Case Study: The Siege of the Heights and the NLI Abandonment

One of the most poignant sections of Ashfaq Hussain's work focuses on the individual stories of the **Northern Light Infantry (NLI)** soldiers. He documents cases where soldiers were left without food for days, surviving on melted snow and grass, while holding peaks under heavy bombardment. This serves as a **Failure Mode and Effects Analysis (FMEA)** of the command structure's duty of care.

The technical failure here was in the **Evacuation and Recovery Protocol**. Because the state could not officially recognize the soldiers as its own (to maintain the "mujahideen" narrative), it could not perform the standard procedures for recovering the dead and wounded. Hussain's documentation of this was a major factor in the subsequent regularization of the NLI into the regular army, as it highlighted the unsustainable nature of paramilitary deployment in high-intensity conflict.

The Broader Implications of Hussain's Literary Contributions

The works of Ashfaq Hussain, particularly those cataloged on **Goodreads** and widely cited by military analysts, serve a dual purpose. On one hand, they are a source of **institutional pride** and humor through the *Gentleman* series, fostering a sense of community among veterans and the public. On the other hand, *Witness to Blunder* serves as a **corrective history**, a check on the tendency of military institutions to sanitize their past.

From an SEO and strategic communication perspective, Hussain's books are essential because they bridge the gap between technical military jargon and public understanding. His 2597+ ratings on Goodreads for 20 different books signify a massive reach that transcends borders, with Indian and Pakistani readers alike seeking his accounts to find a version of the truth that exists outside of official white papers.

The legacy of Ashfaq Hussain is thus defined by **transparency**. Whether he is describing the humorous mishaps of a cadet or the grim reality of a frozen trench in Kargil, his writing emphasizes the human element within the machine of war. For future military leaders, his work is a reminder that technical proficiency and tactical brilliance are meaningless without strategic foresight and institutional integrity.

As the Kargil Story continues to unfold through new declassifications and memoirs, "Witness to Blunder" remains the benchmark for critical military writing in the region. It highlights that the greatest blunders are often not made on the battlefield, but in the closed rooms of the high command where ego often overrides intelligence. Hussain's work continues to be a mandatory reference point for anyone seeking to understand the complexities of the Pakistan Army and the enduring conflict in Kashmir.

By integrating technical military analysis with personal narrative, Ashfaq Hussain has created a body of work that is both educational and cautionary. His contribution ensures that the lessons of

Kargil-of the need for democratic oversight, the dangers of internal cliques, and the vital importance of logistical realism-are not forgotten by the next generation of strategists and historians.