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MQM Pakistan

ELECTION 2018
MQM

ديا جلائے رکھنا پی
ELECTION 2018
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PREAMBLE:
MQM is the only political party in Pakistan which represents and comprises of ninety eight percent working, middle class and poor masses of the country who are presently down trodden, disadvantaged and exploited by the two percent ruling elite.
MQM has revolutionized politics in Pakistan. Its elected representatives and office bearers are chosen by ordinary party members/workers and people on merit from constituents level not by virtue of being born in a feudal family or political dynasty.
The prevalent feudal system in Pakistan is the main obstacle in the progress of the country and prosperity of her people. Due to this obsolete system a genuine democracy could not establish in the country and the people of Pakistan could not get their due rights, social justice, equal opportunities, rule of law and participation in the affairs of the state.
MQM is struggling to abolish this obsolete system and introduce participatory democracy, merit based bureaucracy and independent judiciary wherein the state shall promote social and economic wellbeing of the people in order to establish a truly democratic, progressive and egalitarian society in the country where all citizens have equal rights irrespective of their caste, colors, language, ethnicity, gender, belief and religion.
MQM is against all type of terrorism, religious extremism and is struggling for religious, sectarian and interfaith harmony.
The cherished goals of MQM are eradication of political authoritarianism, abolition of feudal system, promotion of culture pluralism, devolution of power to the grass root level and to achieve full provincial autonomy and completely devolved local government system. MQM believes in induction of common man in the power structure to provide opportunity to economically and socially deprived people.
1. GOVERNANCE

1.1 CREATION OF NEW PROVINCES

On the eve of Independence, Pakistan inherited five provinces, while India had eight provinces. Now Pakistan is left with four provinces, while India has increased its provinces (called states) from eight to twenty nine States and has seven Union (Federal) territories.

It is worth mentioning that Pakistan is the solitary country in the world that has a population 220 million having only four administrative units called provinces. Nigeria that has a population of 178 million has 36 provinces. Japan having a population of more than 125 million has 45 Administrative Units. Turkey having a population of 76 million has 81 provinces. Switzerland having a population of eight million has 26 Cantons (administrative units).

It is generally believed that the poor governance, non-accessibility of the Chief Executive, the Cabinet Ministers and the Secretaries to the Government and other government functionaries, to the aggrieved due to long distances, it is proposed decentralization by increasing the number of four Provinces from four to at-least twenty/thirteen administrative units through a dialogue and mutual consultation, but on failure, then ultimately through a fair referendum in each division.

Under Article 239 Clause (4) of the Constitution, the limits of the Provinces cannot be altered, unless it has been passed by the Provincial Assembly of the Province which is to be affected, by a two third majority of vote. Under Article 48, Clauses of (6) and (7) the boundaries of the provinces can changed or new provinces created , if the prime Minster considers it necessary to hold a referendum on any matter of national importance.

MQM (P) therefore, proposes creation of more provinces for better governance/administration, for prompt and effective delivery of services, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. However these additional provinces will be located within the boundaries of the existing provinces by retaining cultural and historical identity of the province. For example if more provinces are to create in Punjab, these may be named Eastern Punjab, Western Punjab, Southern
Punjab, Northern Punjab and Central Punjab and so on or whatever be the name of the new provinces, shall be suffixed with the word Punjab and so will be in the case of Sindh, KP and Baluchistan. But it is a hard fact that Pakistan needs more administrative units for delivery of effective services to the people and more importantly for a balance growth of all regions simultaneously, even if the Clause (4) of the Article 239 of the Constitution is to be amended and more administrative units may be created through fair Referendum.

1.2 LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Under Article 7 of the Constitution “the State means the Federal Government and the Parliament, a Provincial Government and a Provincial Assembly and such local authorities in Pakistan as are by law empowered to any tax or cess. In brief the State has three tiers- Federal Government- first tier, Provincial Government- 2nd tier and Local Government-third tier.

Though Article 140-A of the Constitution clearly states that, “each Provincial Government shall establish a local Government system and devolve political, administrative and financial responsibility and authority to the elected representatives of the local government”.

It is thus advocated and proposes.

a) **Full empowerment to the elected representatives of the local government under Article 140-A of the constitution:**

b) **Through an amendment a schedule of power of the local government be included in the constitution to protect the form arbitrary attitudes of Provincial Government:**

c) **Financial resources from Provincial Government to Local Government be distributed both vertically and horizontally on NFC formula:**

d) **Taxes like Motor Vehicle Tax, Excise Duty, Stamp Duty, Property Registration fee, Sales Tax on Services be transferred to Local Government as they are by nature local in incidence and burden:**

e) **Restore the status of Karachi as fully Autonomous Metropolitan Corporation like other mega cities of the world by abolishing the unnatural six districts of Karachi.**
1.3 ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ORDER

The Preamble of the Constitution says, “And wherein it is the will of the people of Pakistan to establish an order”, whereas Quaid-e-Azam in his speech on 11th August 1947 said, “The first observation that I would like to make is this. You will no doubt agree with me that the first duty of the Government is to maintain law and order so that the life, property and religious beliefs of the subjects are fully protected by the State”

The policy declaration of the Quaid is not only endorsed but in view of the deteriorating law and order situation, that warrants structural changes, it is proposed as under:

i. The recruitment, training, and posting of police officers needs to be done strictly on merit without any interference by the ruling government. Inspector General of Police, appointed on merit, be made responsible for transfer and posting of Superintendents of Police and especially of Station House Officers (SHOs) who control the crime within the province. The Prosecution Branch should also be placed under the IG Police.

ii. An “intelligence wing” manned by highly proficient Officers, be created in each province to assist the police in keeping them fully informed of the coming events that threaten breach of peace.

iii. The posts of Executive Magistrates be revived, (including conferring powers upon the Deputy Commissioners (as District Magistrate) and SDMs. The Hon’able High Courts/Supreme Court have already given it heir assent to appoint executive magistrates and the matter is pending with the Federal Government for the last ten years. The functioning of the Executive Magistrates is proposed to be supervised by the High Court of each province.

iv. Community policing be introduced.
Each Provincial or Union Council/Committee should have local police belong to the same area for patrolling and keeping liaison with the respective Station House Officer.
v. Delinquent police officers should be removed from service instead of transferring them to some other post.

vi. In view of the traffic congestion, frequent fatal accidents, the whole Traffic Wing needs to be reorganized under an Additional IG Traffic, and the Licensing system be reorganized for issuance of license to the drivers by each Province.

vii. Fitness of public vehicles may be delegated to private sector workshop.

viii. The IG Police must coordinate with his counterparts of other Provinces.

ix. The district police has got to keep effective liaison with the elected Mayors, Chairmen, of the Local bodies.

x. Unity of Command. Dual control by police and rangers weakens the policing system. In early years, before formation of the province of West Pakistan, Sindh Police Rangers used to serve under the Provincial Governments. Hence it is proposed to create local Rangers to serve under the Provincial Governments.

xi. Prisons and under-trial prisoners: The prisons are congested and the capacity need to be enhanced, or new prisons be built or the trial process be expedited. For years the cases are not disposed of for shortage of prison vans or for the trial courts. Creation of reconciliation Courts may be established at each taluka/tehsil level for effective reduction of the congestion in prisons. The Jail Manuals be revised and provisions be made to simplify the procedure of meeting the relatives of the accused at the prison.

1.4 TRANFORMATION OF THE CONVENTIONAL DEMOCRACY INTO PARTICIPATORY DEMOCRACY

Dreams and visions play key role in making a Nation rather a prosperous Nation. Karl Marx’s vision, “Workers of the world Unite; you have nothing to lose but your chains” laid the foundation of socialist/welfare states “I have a dream” speech by Martin Luther King Jr., produced a black as President of USA. Muhammad Ali Jinnah’s (later Quaid-e-Azam)
vision that Indian Muslims are not a minority but a Nation led the creation of a separate homeland for the Muslims. With the death of Quaid and shahdad of Liaqat Ali Khan, and ascendency of ruthless rulers and dictators failed to produce a democracy that is called “Government of the people, by the people and for the people”

The current conventional democracy has failed to involve the disadvantaged into the process of decision making. Even within the ruling party hardly 5 to 7% elected representatives rule the Government, while the bulk follows as sheep to the shepherd. Discriminatory allocation of development funds to their henchmen, in recruitment of the candidates without merit, postings and transfers of their blue-eyed boys against key jobs, in flouting the rules by indulging in corrupt practices, ignoring the non-party elected representatives has become the norm of the prevalent so-called democracy.

If poverty is to be alleviated, gulf between haves and haves-not to be reduced, unemployment is to be reduced, arbitrary and ad-hoc decision are to be substituted by merit and so on, it is proposed to opt for participatory democracy by:

A. CHANGING OF ELECTORAL LAWS:

i. Making it compulsory to induct at least 10% hari, peasants, small landowners from the rural areas against the seats of National and provincial Assemblies.

ii. Reserving 30% of the seats including 10% women, in National and Provincial Assemblies for the educated youth within the age group of 25-40 years,

iii. Reserving 5% seats in NA and PA for Non-Muslims.

B. FAIR ALLOCATIVE STRATEGY FOR UTILIZATION OF FUNDS:

Simultaneously, the formula adopted by the Federation in allocating the funds (divisible pool) to the Provinces, the same formula is to be replicated in allocating the funds by the Provinces to the District local bodies-Metropolitan, Municipal Corporations etc.
C. INVOLVEMENT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEES:

The Standing Committees of the Provincial Assemblies should have the same powers and functions as are exercised by the Standing Committees of the Federal Government. No Bill is be passed by the Assemblies unless it is referred to the Standing Committees for eliciting their views.

D. YOUTH AND WOMEN FORUMS:

For effective participation of the youth and women it is proposed to establish Forums at each Tehsil/Taluka, District and Divisional level (as pressure groups) for participation in all national and provincial matters relating to National economic Planning, education, health, housing, social welfare, environment and so on.

1.5 QUOTA SYSTEM

Discrimination amongst its citizen is the biggest injustice from a state. Unfortunately Quota System in Sindh has created a gulf between Rural & Urban population & short sighted rulers have widened this gulf. Although Quota System ended in 2013 but Sindh Government kept using it unconstitutionally.

MQM demands permanent end on having any discriminatory Quota and a third party audit of all these years when lawful right of Urban Sindh was exploited and even the provided for share of 40% was not given to the Urbanites.

2 EDUCATION

The Turkish Government under atta Turk, changed the pattern of education in his country which is being followed now. Basically, they teach the conventional courses up to class VIII in their mother tongue and during the last two years i.e. before passing matriculation exam, they are shifted to professional tier of education where they learn skills in different professions, few opt to go for matriculation or graduation. Beyond graduation, it is almost impossible to get admission in universities for doing their master and doctorate unless they are exceptionally brilliant, if Pakistan has to grow, we have to revolutionize our education system.
MQM Pakistan is a signatory of “Ailn-e-Amal” a minimum education reform agenda to empower Pakistan. Signed on May 14th 2018, and intend to implement the complete agenda.

**MQM STRIVES FOR**

- Increase the allocation in expenditure;
- Early Childhood development;
- Eradicating illiteracy;
- Improving the quality of teaching and learning in school;
- Building capacity in Higher Education and Training;
- Integrated Post-School Education and Training System;
- Teaching staff recruitment should be from areas where in the School and Colleges premises exists so as to ensure Local representation as envisaged under Article-27 of the Constitution;
- College based mathematics, English, and Science foundation program to assist students to take up carriers in engineering, Science and Technology;
- Develop network of community and Education and Training Centers from existing Adult Education and vocational Training Centers;
- Madaris(ReligiousSeminars) be provided incentives to bring such institutions at par with the main stream of education at National Level.

3 HEALTH

MQM believes that access to quality healthcare system is a right of every Pakistani regardless of his/her income level and social status. MQM stresses upon primary and preventative healthcare, instead of the tertiary healthcare,

MQM is cognizant of the poor health status of the population, with the factors affecting it such as, over population, high infant and maternal mortality rates, and problem of governance and regulation of health sector amongst many others that contribute to the poor health indicators of the nation.

MQM proposes measures to develop a comprehensive strategy that international and national organizations can partner with;

i. Targeting population planning, as this is the most important issue that is not receiving the attention it deserves.

ii. Targeting primary health care with the focus on environmental concerns and public healthcare, especially water and sanitation.
Ensuring full coverage of EPI (Extended Program of Immunisation). MQM pledges to eradicate polio through a countrywide sustainable Anti Polio Vaccination Drive by encouraging citizens’ participation.

iii. Increase public expenditure on health 5% of GDP during next five years. To ensure effective and efficient utilization of finances, MQM proposes to increase the healthcare allocation at Federal, Provincial as well as Local level. Removal of bottlenecks in the utilization of funds and fund transfers also needs to be streamlined for the purpose.

iv. Establish, strengthen and equip hospitals in every district and health care centres in every village of the country.

v. Establish institutions for training nurses, lady health-visitors, midwives and other paramedical staff in every district. Develop a trained administrative cadre in health to improve the efficiency of health administration at district and provincial level.

vi. Task shifting through Telemedicine, referral links and highly improved information system to eliminate the physician shortage.

vii. Introduction of low cost and subsidized health insurance schemes by the government for all citizens. Effective utilization of Zakat fund in health sector.

viii. Encourage private sector to initiate employee-contribution-based schemes to provide health coverage for all employees. Harnessing the potential of the private sector by building in transparent mechanisms, so that the sector is more open for service providers, especially in remote areas. For preventive care the Basic Health Unit (BHU) level, the involvement of the private sector with its ability to reach out to communities will be further strengthened.

ix. Take measures to lower the prices of medicines, rationalization of import policy of raw material for manufacturing the medicines locally will make medicines affordable for an ordinary man.

x. Effectively implement the legislation for curbing the purchase and sale of organs for transplantation.

xi. Ensuring facilities and awareness about the problems faced by disabled people so that they have easy access to healthcare and quality of life improves.

xii. Developing a service structure to make the sector attractive enough for medics and paramedics to stay and serve in the country. Incentives for promoting private practice at the
government institutions for making them more affordable, effective and transparent

xiii. Establishment of an independent and transparent "Health Services Reform Commission" that can advise and liaise with different stakeholders, engage in research, maintain a clearing house for research, set and ensure standards for Improving quality of care, and advocate cost effective and efficient solutions to healthcare issues.

xiv. Targeting HR discrepancies through initiatives that are commonly viable, with the right incentives, and that can generate income for the sector. This includes training of paramedics to improve the paramedics to doctors’ ratio, training of the pharmacists and other relevant cadres in existing schools by expansion and up gradation.

xv. Developing and enacting contingency planning for emergencies. The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) should be revived and Provincial Disaster Management Authorities (PDMAs) strengthened for the purpose while the working of the disaster management authorities has to be re thought to be more inclusive and transparent.

- Restore the role of the Local Governments in effective implementation and monitoring of on-ground activities.

4 ECONOMY

The sovereignty of a country is in its independent and free economic policy. The precarious state of Economy is also a big threat to the country.

The Financial Action Task Force, a Watch dog on money laundering and terrorism financing, has placed Pakistan on the “grey-list “in June 2018, this means that Pakistan is not doing enough to fight money laundering and terrorist financing. Its implications will have negative impacts on our economy.

Secondly, the public debt has increased to an unsustainable level of Rs.24.5 trillion [Rs. 16.5 trillion domestic and 8 trillion external debt], i.e. 72% of the GDP.
Thirdly the trade deficit in the last 12 months stood at US Dollar37.5 billion, with imports increasing at a faster rate than the exports. Even the devaluation of rupee is not boosting the exports, mainly due to cheaper imports from China that is sapping the local industrial growth. [The sais devaluation has increased the debt by Rs.,1.19 trillion]. Besides the trade deficit the current account deficit- during last 11months of 2017-18, the current account deficit stood at US Dollar 16 billion.

Lastly the Debt to GDP ratio remains around 70% which is causing great strain of the economy.

With a view to revive the economy to a sustainable level, MQM P proposes following measures:-

MEASURES:

1. First, a plan is to be drawn spread over a period of three months to frustrate the Agents who are helping the unscrupulous big businesses to indulge in money laundering. Strict watch and measures need to be continued in this direction.

2. To manage the debt level, Pakistan has got to accelerate local resource mobilization. By and large the Commercial banks opt to provide maximum credit to Government than to facilitate the Industrialists who find it difficult to secure loans for renovation and expansion. The State Bank has got or bring a balance between sanctioning loans to Government and to the Private Sector.

3. The Federal Government has got to evolve a fiscal consolidation plan by reducing the annual fiscal deficit. The Fiscal Responsibility and debt Limitation Act of 2005 be restored in its original position {It had been amended by former Finance Minister twice in order to conceal the worsening debt situation.

4. There is greater need to avoid fixing artificial targets of growth. It is almost impossible to achieve a growth target of 6.2%. Only pragmatic approach will ease the situation.
5. Curtail drastically the non-development Expenditure and also the development expenditure where the projects are not being completed in time and every year the cost of completion is increased.

6. The Annual Budgets of both Federal and Provincial Governments be transformed from ‘accounting budget’ to ‘performance budget’.

7. The Special Economic Zones which are to be established under CPEC Program need to be expedited.

8. Special Wings be created in Federation and Provinces, headed by specialists from both public and Private sector to address and combat the over-all issue of sagging economy and how to come out from the ‘grey area’.

The ultimate objectives and goals of MQM’s Economic Vision is to provide a sustainable roadmap towards:

- Poverty alleviation, improving substance level for a common man, prices for essential item including public and private transportation, oil and petrol utilities etc.
- Reducing cost of doing business, improving exports competitiveness:
- Resolving energy shortages and settling of circular debt:
- Incentive for investment, industrialization and growth:
- Improving possibilities of employment:
- Providing special support for food energy
- Bringing fiscal and monitory policies in alignment with each other

**MQM PROPOSES:**

i. Reduction of Federal Government expenditures due to devolution and austerity measures; including reduction of Non-Development expenditures.

ii. No representation without taxation.

iii. Reducing the incidence of indirect taxes and such levies to provide relief to a common man.

iv. Drastic cut on imports of non-essential goods;

v. Improving governance of Public Sector Enterprises like PIA, Steel Mills, Pakistan Railways, PEPCO etc. prevent their haemorrhaging and assign a role to the Private Sector in Public Private Partnership models;
vi. Recall and reclaim all bad/unpaid loans that were issued in last 70 years by ignoring nationally and internationally accepted fiscal safeguards and were never returned or partially returned.

vii. Assigning a greater role to the overseas Pakistanis in the fast and sustainable economic development of Pakistan, for example creating Public Private Partnership models with IT Parks, Industrial Zones, and Technology Cities low cost Housing Schemes etc.

viii. Reducing abuse of Afghan Transit Trade, under invoicing and curbing smuggling in Pakistan.

ix. Social Sector and human resource development on fast track through big investment.

x. Effective measures to bring back looted and plundered national wealth worth of billions of US Dollars, taken out of Pakistan.

xi. Promotion of organized Micro-finance Sector in Urban Centres also, venture capital financing, cooperative farming, agricultural reforms, small medium enterprises SMEs, labour intensive and value addition industries etc.

5- CENSUS:

MQM has reasons to believe that urban Sindh has been under counted in every census and subsequently under-represented in de-limitation of constituencies.  
2017 census is a glaring example of injustice with urban Sindh and specially Karachi, where millions of tax payers were not counted.  
Despite MQM’s hue and cry, Council of Common Interest’s decision of holding sample census was not implemented.  
MQM would strive to get census fraud corrected and thus also the number of constituencies that the urban Sindh deserves.

6- TERRORISM:

Terrorism is one of the biggest threats that Pakistan is now faced with. The acts of terrorism have resulted in tens of thousands civilians’ deaths, military personnel and members of law enforcement agencies, have caused destruction to property worth billions of rupees. Acts of terrorism have reached to an extent that a significant portion of the
society now believes that the very existence of the country is at stake. To combat terrorism, MQM proposes the following:

i. Implementation on the National Action Plan (NAP) in letter of spirit by the Federal & All Provincial governments.

ii. Meaningful changes in the judicial and prosecution system to ensure that people involved in violation of laws are brought to justice.

iii. Ensuring independence of law enforcement authorities by freeing them from the clutches of political control.

iv. Addressing the root causes of terrorism - poverty, religious extremism, unjust policies- by alleviating poverty and spreading education

v. **DEWEAPONISATION OF PAKISTAN:** MQM drafted the "Deweaponisation of Pakistan Bill 2011" and laid it before the National Assembly on 16th January 2011. It needs to be enacted after due discussion, debate and necessary amendments if any. In order to ensure the achievement of the object and purpose of this Bill whereby a weapon free Pakistan is brought into effect it needs to be ensured that the eradication and substantial curtailment of the manufacture, trade, smuggling, import and proliferation of arms, ammunitions, explosives and weapons would have to be pursued through a phase-wise plan. The proposed Bill needs to be adopted and enacted by the Parliament throughout the country simultaneously without any loss of time.

vi. Launching of a rigorous public awareness campaign in collaboration with citizens and religious scholars to curb religious extremism, hatred, fanaticism and terrorism from the country.

6.1 - LAW & ORDER:

Law & Order is top priority of MQM. Protection of life, property and dignity of a citizen is the fundamental responsibility of the state and the government of the day.

MQM resolves to rid the country of lawlessness and a disorderly situation through granting a greater participation to the people of Pakistan in evolving a better security environment. MQM proposes following measures:

i. The Police service to be restructured and strengthened into a people owned service.

ii. The revived Sindh Police Act of 1961 needs to be amended to incorporate concepts of the district Public Safety Commission and Police Complaint Commission. This would act as a deterrent to the police excesses if any, in a participatory democracy.
iii. To build a self-reliant Police service, a comprehensive policy be drawn to create a service-oriented law enforcement agency.

iv. Civilians need to be provided moral force and the best way to achieve the objective is to introduce and institutionalize “Community Policing” under the aegis of Local Government. The community police then shall connect with the neighbourhoods through a “Neighbourhood Watch and Ward System”.

v. Inter-ethnic, inter sectarian & inter political parties community based committees to meet regularly at Police station and town levels to discuss and sort out issues relevant to improving Law & Order situation and promote peace and harmony amongst the citizens.

vi. Local Policing is need of the hour, especially for Karachi.

6.2–FORCED DISAPPEARANCES:
Pakistan faced Terrorism & Lawlessness from Karachi to Khyber, several operations launched to eradicate the menace & after the sacrifice of thousands of Civilian & Uniformed Martyrs the country is relatively peaceful.

Unfortunately forced disappearances of militants, political & human rights activists attract serious criticism on much needed operations & targeted actions. MQM believes that every Pakistani, whether accused of a heinous crime or not, has a Constitutional right to be prosecuted according to the law of the land.

Therefore we propose that a potent commission for missing persons be formed and all those missing are produced before such commission. The commission should send all the cases to court where the accused are prosecuted & sentenced, if found guilty.

7- POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT
Nearly a third of our population lives below poverty line. One of the main causes of poverty is the non-development of human resource. In rural areas it is the slow growth of agriculture caused by poor / inadequate delivery of input, whereas in urban areas, it is the wage discrepancies between the slow growing formal sectors verses the relatively fast growing informal sectors. Poverty cannot be alleviated by a magic wand but needs a multi-pronged strategy. Some of the proposed measures are:

i. Creation of a comprehensive national policy outlining specific targets and measures to curb poverty. Special focus must be placed on creating even playing fields for educational attainment, health status and employment opportunities.
ii. Narrowing of gap between wage rise and inflation. Both public and private sector wage rises must be directly proportional to inflation.

iii. Control food price inflation by stabilizing and / or subsidising the prices of wheat, rice, sugar and oil.

iv. Greater public investment in agriculture, including agro-industry, agribusiness and livestock; greater incentives for cooperative farming and cooperative marketing in rural areas and housing and construction in urban areas.

v. Reduction of taxes on low income and poor people.

vi. Introduction of social security schemes for all adult population.

vii. Bringing down unemployment by encouraging industrialisation throughout the country, promoting cottage industries, establishing vocational institutions, and providing incentives to agro-based industries in rural areas.

viii. Provision of more incentive for labour intensive industries.

ix. Promotion of education and training is vital for poverty alleviation.

8- INDUSTRIES AND LABOUR SECTOR

i. Equal concentration on manufacturing as well as light and heavy industries to create a robust and sustainable industrial sector. It is imperative that stakeholders from private sector are fully facilitated for the establishment of industrial estates.

ii. To improve the economic conditions, MQM proposes to spread the net of cottage industries throughout the country. Also to increase the number of women industrial homes to provide an opportunity to learn skills to enhance their living standards and support their families.

iii. Encourage and deploy a public-private partnership mode to encourage investment and realise hidden opportunities.

iv. Ensure introduction and smooth running of one-window operation to reduce inconvenience for investors and for rapid industrialization.

v. Creation of an industrial-based economy with reasonable wage structure, provision of health care insurance, old age benefits, disability pension and a housing unit after retirement to the low income employees both in public and private sector.

vi. Establishment of joint monitoring boards of entrepreneurs and labour within industrial units to ensure respectable wage structure for employees so that uninterrupted production could be ensured.
vii. Ensure meaningful consultation with trade unions of employees before the privatization of public assets.

viii. Provide incentives to small and cottage industries including, but not limited to, easy credit and land allotments.

ix. Immediate steps to eliminate recurring power load shedding for industrial units.

x. Encourage private sector in developing and deploying information technology in such a way that it becomes one of the fastest growing earners of foreign exchange.

9 - ENERGY:
Energy is essential to economic growth. It drives trade & industry, powers farms and businesses, supports job creation and enhances economic opportunities. Pakistan has been facing a chronic shortage of power / energy both in respect of Hydel as well as Gas generated power causing rolling blackouts, particularly in summer months. In winter the north of the country in particular faces gas shortages and gas load shedding. At its core the energy crisis reflects absence of a coherent national policy. One of the reasons of recent occurrence for this state of affairs in Energy Sector is the Circular Debt which has occurred because of the non or delayed payments of dues (by consumers to the power generating & supplying companies and by the these companies to the Oil supplying companies and by them to the international Oil companies). MQM thus reiterate that it will formulate a comprehensive National Policy on energy in consultation with the local expertise.

The salient features of MQM’s energy Plans are as follows:

i. Improve drastically the Management of power, oil & gas sector in Pakistan, through inducting professionals on merit as head of organizations working in these sectors.

ii. Re-prioritize the use of Natural Gas amongst different categories of its consumer’s e.g. the Power Plants should get preference over Fertilizer Plants. So that the existing Power Plants generate electricity to their installed capacity.

iii. Immediately undertake the Projects of cheap & abundant supply of gas and electricity from Iran, Qatar & Central Asian states.

iv. Enhancing the speed of exploration work of oil and gas drilling to look for new resources of fuel on priority basis.

v. Renovating & desilting Tarbela & Mangla Dam on war footing basis.

vi. Completing the projects of construction of all small and medium sized Dams, as early as possible.
ix. Upgrading all the existing Thermal Power Plants to increase their efficiencies and generation.

x. MQM will work with a missionary zeal to explore the sources of Alternate Energy such as Wind energy, Solar energy & Thermal Energy, through the use of modern technology, indigenized by Local Expertise.

10 - FOREIGN AFFAIRS:
MQM wants an independent foreign policy for Pakistan and wants to promote close, friendly and honourable relations with all the countries, especially with the neighbouring countries. MQM believes in the policy of peaceful coexistence, or in simple words, live and let live. MQM believes that all the disputes and conflicts be resolved through dialogue and peaceful means. MQM wants to solve the Kashmir issue through meaningful, sincere and honourable dialogue according to the wishes of Kashmiri people. MQM encourages confidence building measures (CBMs) and dialogue process with India and desires peace and close cooperation between the countries of South Asia, especially in economic fields so as to provide peace, progress and prosperity to one fifth population of the world living in this region.

11- AGRICULTURE & IRRIGATION
Agriculture sector in Pakistan contributes 21% of the GDP and saves foreign exchange especially by growing more wheat and rice than required for local consumption.
MQM proposes:

i. Abolishment of the prevailing medieval feudal system from the country.

ii. Land reforms undertaken in the past have not served the purpose which envisaged restricting the ceiling of large estates and to distribute the land acquired from the large estate holders to the landless cultivators or those owning land below subsistence holding. A proposal to this effect was made by the MQM in the form the "Redistributive Land Reforms Bill 2010", which was tabled in the National Assembly on 12th October 2010 and still pending as the feudal dominated Parliament is unwilling to surrender land in excess of ceiling of 36 acres canal irrigated and 54 acres non-canal
irrigated land. MQM is committed to land reforms and will strive for the Bill to be passed by the Parliament.

iii. Devise alternate delivery system at the door step of the farmers-quality seed; fertilizer; pesticides; water particularly to tail enders; short term credit and to facilitate for the formation of private cooperative marketing societies to eliminate the role of middleman.

iv. The land record has to be computerized, despite resistance by the patwaris/tapedars and land mafia who mint money by the manipulation of records.

v. Resolve the woes of the haris-cultivators and to save them from the clutches of landlords/zamindars and government functionaries. This needs drastic amendments, including establishment of Hari Courts, under Sindh Tenancy Act, 1950.

vi. To curb illegal practice of establishing private jails for forced labour, frequent ejection of haris, treatment of the womenfolk and children of cultivators as chattels by the zamindar. In this connection Domestic Violence Act needs amendments.

vii. The wheat or sugar cane, for which support price is fixed by the Government, needs to be procured only from the small khatedars while practice to procure from the middlemen and big zamindars/landlord) has got to be curbed. Commodities should not be procured in excess of the available storage capacity. Secondly wheat or refined sugar should not be exported unless the next crops arrival in the market. Liberal export and loose administration caused the prices of atta to rise from Rs.30/-, 35/- to Rs.45/- per kilo, which adversely affects the town dwellers. It is, therefore, proposed to give subsidy to the price of milled atta to the urban consumers who face the brunt of rising prices.

viii. The rural dwellers be provided loans by the House Building Corporation on the same terms and condition and ceiling limit as provided to urban dwellers.

ix. Producers of livestock and fisheries be encouraged and facilitated.

x. Increase share of cultivators (harees /muzareh) from 50% to 60%.

xi. Introduction of district level micro finance credit on the pattern introduced and followed by Grameen Bank of Bangladesh.

xii. Subsidies on purchase of tractors and small agriculture machinery.

xiii. Allocation of State land to landless cultivators followed by the cooperative farming, cooperative marketing and easy credit for the inputs.
xiv. Declaring peasants (harees/muzareh) as labour and legislation on the pattern of labour laws for them, to stop ejection of tenants at will.

xv. Elimination of bonded-labour as well as the culture of traditional landlords' private jails through effective legislation and its strict implementation.

xvi. Promotion and incentives for agro-based industries in rural areas.

11.1 - IRRIGATION:
Pakistan is known to have one of the best irrigation system since British time. But over a period of time because of inefficient management, lack of maintenance and expansion, loses in transmission and low cost recovery of irrigation fee and heavy subsidies have led to persistent losses and wastage of billions of rupees.

MQM proposes following steps to save the system:
i. Construction of dams may be undertaken even at small scale to conserve the water and or to generate electricity by artificial waterfalls. Growers committees be formed to evolve warabandi formula-distribution of water on equitable, area and crop basis.

ii. The unproductive expenditure which has exhibited continual rise has got to be curtailed. Substantial allocation will be made to control salinity and water logging.

iii. Before the revision of water rates, stringent measures are required to be taken against the big landlords who in connivance with village revenue officials do not pay even the prescribed water charges and cause wrongful loss to the provincial exchequer.

iv. The cropping pattern also needs to be changed, keeping in view of the national interest and experts should be employed to teach and train farmers into improving their per acre yield and the knowledge about which crop to be harvested during different times of a year.

v. Each province should draw a Provincial Policy on Agriculture and Irrigation to optimize the production per acre.

12 – JUDICIARY
To ensure a free, independent and impartial judiciary, MQM proposes the following:
i. Establishing an independent and impartial judiciary at all levels: The MQM reiterates its commitment for complete independence and impartiality of the judiciary by pledging that it will continue to struggle for the establishment of an independent, impartial and autonomous judiciary that could impart justice to all citizens of Pakistan and establish rule of law in the society.

ii. Elimination of delays in delivering justice, non-trial or inordinate delays of cases and congestion in prisons through comprehensive judicial reforms and by establishing close working relationship between by the government and the judiciary.

iii. Introduction of extensive and effective jail reforms to reform the prisoners into responsible citizens and to eliminate widespread human rights abuses in jails.

iv. MQM will ensure that steps are taken to provide justice to every citizen regardless of his or her financial status. The poor will be assisted with legal aid by the State to contest their case in courts.

v. MQM will introduce and establish a comprehensive plan for witness protection and give it constitutional cover to encourage citizens to come forward and record their statements without fear or favour.

13- MEDIA AND FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION

i. MQM firmly believes in the freedom of expression. With the proliferation and freedom of both print and electronic media, public awareness has been increased manifold. MQM aspires for a robust, creative, responsible and developing media industry, combining commercial success and public service. Under no circumstances, media’s independence should be curbed and public be deprived of their valuable service.

ii. Reinforcement of independence of non-governmental regulatory authorities: The media regulatory authorities should be free from government control, completely independent and should be mandated with sensible rules and fair regulations that cannot be used as a political tool.

iii. Legislation should be made to ensure the security of media personnel, they should be provided with life insurance and adequate training, especially for those who are covering the conflict zones and PEMRA should be held responsible and ensuring the implementation of the above.
14 - INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

It is encouraging to see that steady and rapid advances in the Information Technology sector. As our societies are becoming complex each day, the use of IT becomes mandatory to improve various aspects of our lives. From small applications to major improvements, we experience the great impact of IT and the internet in our lives. The use of IT in a social context where organizations and individuals shape its use is encouraging. The implementation of IT is an ongoing social process that involves changes in people's role and in organizational procedures. IT is not only shaping the lives of people at individual levels, it is vastly transforming the economy as well. Business entities, organizations, media, social setups have increased their productivity gains by using IT more effectively. The spread of internet technologies and their implication and proliferation across areas have accelerated trends that began in the past two decades and now are viewed as e-commerce. MQM strongly supports such initiatives and encourages the youth of our nation to utilize e-commerce and IT to enable our country to remain on the progressive path. This is the time to be at the forefront of technology to keep ahead the complexities and empower our societies with Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and Information Technology Enabled Services (ITES).

The real power and potential of technology is to improve overall how an organization conducts its business, including how it delivers external public services, how it operates and manages internal business processes, and finally how it governs.

MQM has following strategic goals in arena of Information Technology for the next five years.

i. Introduce Smart Cities concept and in all metropolitan cities of the country.
ii. Purpose built Information Technology research based universities in major cities.
iii. Information Technology Cities and Parks in federal and provincial capitals.
iv. Unified Enterprise Level Data centres for private and public sector.
v. Provide a secure, robust and reliable communication network for banks and financial sectors.
vi. Easy online access to government services, plans and activities.
vii. Efficient, consolidated and reliable infrastructure services.
viii. Technology and network infrastructure upgrades.
ix. Digitization of documents and records for Federal, Provincial and Local Governments.

x. Implementation of E-Government and E-Governance program. Build e-Government countrywide, sustainable e-Government workforce, improve experience of the public in their interaction with Government, develop a culture of collaboration and innovation thus improving Government efficiency and ensuring transparency, accountability and competency, in particular stressing upon making ITES training compulsory for the existing public sector staff.

xi. Creation of jobs for IT professionals through Information Technology Enabled Services (ITES).

xii. Through Information Technology Enabled Services (ITES) ensure citizen centricity, common infrastructure and interoperability, collaborative services and business operations, public sector governance, networked organizational model, social inclusion, transport and open government.

15- OVERSEAS PAKISTANIS:
The services of overseas Pakistanis are extremely important for Pakistan from multiple perspectives. They unfailingly remit precious foreign exchange and promote foreign investment in Pakistan. A number of Pakistani expatriates have acquired prominent positions in some major western democracies by actively participating in local politics of those countries. These prominent political positions, in turn, have handed them the opportunity to play a critical role in safeguarding Pakistan's interests and enhancing its image abroad. Despite repeatedly proving their unflinching loyalty towards their motherland, Overseas Pakistanis have been routinely denied the respect they deserve. To address this unfair situation with overseas Pakistanis,

MQM proposes:

i. Repeal the controversial ban through constitutional amendment on Pakistanis with dual nationality to contest elections in Pakistan
MQM has already proposed a constitutional amendment bill in the previous Parliament. It is surprising that people on sensitive government posts, governors, judges and bureaucrats are allowed to retain dual nationality but overseas Pakistanis are denied the right to contest elections!

ii. Make overseas Pakistanis constitutional right to vote an easier process.
iii. Accord Overseas Pakistanis respectable treatment and provide them with economic opportunities in Pakistan.

iv. Persuade talented and qualified overseas Pakistanis with attractive economic opportunities to return to Pakistan in order to reverse the brain drain that is responsible for posting/nomination/recruitment of incompetent people on most critical positions.

16- WOMEN AND NON MUSLIMS – THE MARGINALIZED SEGMENTS

MQM believes that every citizen of Pakistan is fully entitled to enjoy universally accepted human rights that include the right to life, liberty, education, worship, property, and prosperity, equal status in the society and participation in political process without any discrimination. MQM also believes that the State must take full responsibility to ensure protection and security to all its citizens. Torture, police excesses, confinement without trial and socio-political harassment must cease in Pakistan. To improve the state of human rights in Pakistan, MQM proposes the following:

i. Effective legislation and implementation of strict punitive measures against the following: all police/other law enforcement agencies' torture and excesses; confinement without trial; socio-political harassment; social ailments like gender discrimination; sexual harassment; discouragement of female education and their full participation in society as equal citizens; domestic violence; child abuse; rape in vengeance and otherwise and forcing opponent's womenfolk to march naked on public streets; honour killings; child marriage; Karo Kari, Vinee, marriage to the Holy Quran, acid victims, bonded labour and child labour.

ii. Launching of a massive public awareness campaign, both in urban and rural areas, in collaboration with community participation to educate masses of their fundamental human rights and means to address them in case of their violation.

iii. Repealing of all existing discriminatory laws against women and non-Muslims.

iv. Treating non-Muslims as equal citizens of Pakistan and awarding them state protection for their lives, property as well as freedom to practice their religion freely.
V. MQM will establish "women shelter homes" to provide then State protection and security to adult couples who marry at freewill but end up facing severe consequences for challenging centuries old customs, particularly in some rural areas. The State shall ensure that they no harm comes their way.

17 - ENVIRONMENT:
Improvement of environment by making efficient use of natural resources and energy, respecting the natural world and wild life, utilising the open space, eco-friendly designs and construction methods, recycling waste, plantation on a large scale and creating parks in each locality.

i. Extensive forestation in a most aggressive way.

ii. Industrial effluent and untreated sewage must not be dumped in to the sea.

iii. Sea and coast lines would be protected.

iv. Environment friendly urban development will be regulated, encouraged and promoted.

v. To combat industrial waste initially government will facilitate in installation of Combined Effluent Treatment Plants.

18 - YOUTH:
The major population consists of those who are builders of the nation. Their better education and grooming will ensure fast progress of the State. It is important to formulate such policies, which provide equal opportunities to the young enabling them to participate, actively bringing the nation in the international forum in respectable manner. With good standard of life of our youths, negative trends can also be eliminated from our society. Some of the detailed recommendations are given below:

i. Youth should not be left out for want of seats in educational institutions. Every student who seeks admission in subjects of his choice should not be discouraged.

ii. Vocational training centres need to multiply to accommodate thousands of matriculates who seek admission in such vocational institutions.

iii. Youth Development Centres need to be constructed in every district to enable and empower youth.
iv. Sports grounds, stadiums, schools for performing arts need to be provided at all administration units.

v. Career counselling and job placement centres need to be introduced.

vi. National Library Program for the youth will be launched.

**19 – CULTURE AND SPORTS:**
Culture knows no boundaries. It should be left to the discretion of the people without any undue hindrance from the State. The arts and sports culture is central to preserving a sense of community in the society. MQM is a proponent of institutionalization of arts and sports in the overall youth development programme. MQM would encourage youths towards arts and sports through the development of sports facilities, parks and backing private initiatives such as arts academies.

**20 – SOCIAL WELFARE:**
There are segments in society who have been neglected and are vulnerable, such as elderly people, orphans, physically challenged, mentally disturbed, street children and destitute who are in need of care and support with no family network or been thrown out by the family. There are several urgent measures, which need to be taken for these segments, such as:

i. Establishment of Old Age Homes in every district for elderly people having no families.

ii. Visible and substantial increase in opportunities for Physically Challenged and Mentally Disturbed people in every field such as development centres, ranging from educational to employment.

iii. Introduction of Reserved Seats in National Assembly for Physically Challenged people, as per the Constitutional Amendment Bill tabled by MQM in the Parliament.

iv. Orphanages should be patronised by the Government and restructured in a manner that Safety, security and well being of orphans is ensured.

v. Special care and attention towards children and adults with special needs and establishment of day care centres where specialists will be employed.

vi. MQM will assert to rehabilitate the street children and the juvenile and women prisoners.