

PAKISTAN AWAMI TEHREEK

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*Putting People
First*



Manifesto 2002



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Putting People First



Introduction by Dr Tahir ul Qadri
Chairman Pakistan Awami Tehreek



Over the past 2 decades Pakistan has been through many turbulent times, non more so than the last few months, which we have all witnessed. The prospects and potential of this country have been transformed by the energy of the people of Pakistan. Now we face new challenges and opportunities. We must deal with them with the same clear thinking and robustness.

Previous governments have failed to deliver on the public services. The result is that the basic facilities of life are still beyond the approach of common man. It is imperative that the issues concerning our public services are dealt with. The institutions that hold this country together, and even its independence as a nation, are under threat.

We need a Common Approach because the potential of this country is huge and cannot be realised if we have successive governments that simply spend its inheritance and squander the countries wealth on inefficiencies.

The PAT intends to lead that Common Approach. Our principles and traditions mean that we are in an ideal position to do so. Throughout our election campaign we will be highlighting our policies and fighting hard to serve the people of Pakistan in the way a true democratic government should. A comprehensive national educational policy to streamline the education system in accordance with the demands of the present age will be implemented. The government of Pakistan Awami Tehreek will work out policies for the enhancement of national resources and riddance of debt-ridden economy. We will establish public-private partnership and reduce red-tape. Industry will be set free to compete. Equality, inclusiveness, putting people first will provide basic facilities of life and equal job opportunities..

PAT spans all four corners of the globe in over 86 countries. We have an equal participation of the youth, women, farmers, traders, employees and minorities and all the work we have undertaken has been based on the ideologies of uniting Pakistanis at home and abroad. I have over the last 30 years worked hard to promote Pakistan at home and abroad. We are an inclusive party with a proven track record on social reform.

We have placed parliamentary candidates of the highest calibre in most constituencies. Candidates from all diverse backgrounds will be contesting their seats for the PAT. I believe in giving the people of Pakistan a clean, fresh start but to do that I will need your support. On **October 10th 2002** you will be given the opportunity to have that say in your country's future. **On October 10th 2002** vote for the **Pakistan Awami Tehreek**.

Putting People First



Our Seven Key Priorities

- 1- Education**
- 2- Economy**
- 3- Poverty**
- 4- Health**
- 5- Justice**
- 6- Law and Order**
- 7- Technology**



Action Plan 2002

- **Agenda for the progress of the country**
- **Plan for economic stability**
- **Practical program for the prosperity of the masses.**
- **Course of action for the revival of national morale.**
- **A tangible outline for bright and independent future.**
- **An ideal specimen for a modern, democratic, welfare and Islamic society.**

Future Vision



Pakistan is a great country. It can still be made greater and by the grace of Allah Almighty the country would be at the pinnacle of greatness. Only such a revivalist vision is needed, which is marked by practicality, initiative, dynamism and clarity of purpose. Such a policy is needed, which is characterized by the scientific approach, practical thinking, revolutionary aims, modern methodology and clear plans. Such a system is needed, which is based on equality, justice and fair-play deriving its inspiration from the precedence of merit over privileges. A system, which gives equal opportunities to all, provides the masses with rights at their doorstep, ensures the living of honest and respectable life and eradicates corruption through stringent laws. We want the establishment of such a society and nation:

- Where all the provinces, regions, districts enjoy equal share in the distribution of resources, dispensation of justice, progress and prosperity.
- Where 140 million people are provided with food, residence, education, medical treatment, jobs and justice as basic human rights and the government is responsible for their guaranteed availability.
- Where such durable foundations of economic progress and stability are laid down in every area of individual labour, trade, agriculture and industry as to enable the country to get economic freedom.
- Where the standard of life of masses is raised to the level of international parameters along with the availability of the basic necessities of life so the doors of progress may be opened for the common man.
- Where facilities of life are not only provided in accordance with the international standards in both public and private sectors but also their availability is made more prompt and easier.
- Where modern science and technology and international standard in the field of other sciences and arts lie at the heart of the national progress.
- Where every body is equipped with resolve, honesty, ability and hard work.

Future Vision



- Where the crime is so fettered in the shackles of law that oppression, exploitation and deception cease to flourish in the society.
- Where human rights and political, cultural, religious, and social liberties are fully respected and protected.
- Where every kind of dictatorship and concentration of powers is eliminated and the masses are included in the collective decision-making process and power structure.
- Where multi-dimensional teachings of Islam are spread in a way as to eradicate every kind of terrorism and extremism so that society may become reflective of inter-faith harmony, dialogue, tolerance, moderation and peace.
- Where the people are provided with such a peaceful and secure life as to enable them not only to overcome the crises emanating from deprivation, unemployment, poverty, fear, hunger and thus revive their self-confidence and self-respect but also to play their role honourably in developing international society with a full sense of national identity.
- Where democracy is so entrenched as a system, culture and attitude at political, social and economic levels that respect for difference of opinion, mutual tolerance, consultation and participation, division of labour and powers, respect for the admitted human liberties, economic justice and social parity become the formative elements of such a society. Thus such a progressive and forward-looking system comes into being where the masses, institutions and law are stronger than the rulers, individuals and discretion. The political oppression on the opponents and social and economic exploitation of the poor becomes almost next to impossible.

In the last many decades of Pakistani history, political leaderships and political parties have presented many manifestoes and made tall promises with the nation. But those promises have not been kept. The masses have lost faith in the institution of politics, elections and government due to the continuous deceptions and unfulfilled promises. Therefore the two third majority of people have abandoned to use their right of vote for the last many years since they treat the lofty claims of the leaders as “another ploy to hoodwink them”. In these circumstances, we feel the need of reviving the faith of the masses in politics, elections and the government. We have to

Future Vision



embark upon the tradition of keeping the promises. Our action more than rhetoric would prove the fact that our government is engaged in taking steps in the ‘interest’ of the masses and not that of the privileged classes.

We have to bring an end to the disparities and injustices and thus establish such an ideal society and welfare state, which guarantees:

- The provision of opportunities to the talented people.
- The offering of jobs to the skilled manpower.
- Promotion for the hard working people.
- Reward for those who save money.
- Veneration for those who render services.

We have to fight against corruption, injustice, and bribery and bring their possibilities to the zero level of tolerance. We have also to make the whole system reliable reflecting honesty and justice by making the whole structure of the policies transparent from top to bottom.

Pakistan Awami Tehreek is such a broad-based national party, mission, and movement, which represents all the sections of people including the minorities without any difference of religion, sect, color, race and sex.

- It wants to put the international principles of freedom, stability and progress and justice in the shape of a system.
- It is devoid of the Right and Left exploitative division and is above narrow, stagnant and conservative thinking. It is also opposed to every kind of sectarianism, extremism and terrorism and is treading the democratic, welfare, and Islamic path of moderation, development, friendliness and peace.
- It rejects isolationism for national progress, public welfare and collective good and believes in regional cooperation, global interaction, social market economy and participative international democracy so that Pakistan may join the bandwagon of progress along with the international community.

It wants to develop the tripartite system of interaction by involving volunteer, public and private sectors for the increase in the national wealth and resources, participation of the masses in the economic progress and equitable division of resources so that creative activity may be generated in the areas of modern technology, individual labour, trade, agriculture and industry.

Future Vision



- It wants to create such a transparent, conducive and secure atmosphere for trade, profit-making and investment along with promise of honouring agreements, improvement in the condition of human rights and law and order in the country where domestic and foreign investors, overseas Pakistanis and international companies feel attraction in the industrial activities.
- It wants to establish such a society where necessary facilities and resources of life are made available including healthy environment, clean roads, good housing facilities, good education and good food etc.
- It believes in setting up such a monetary system, which keeps the taxes within the endurable limit and evolves a mechanism without giving any space for fear, pressure and corruption during the process of collection. It also ensures a visible return of this collection to society as well as its consumption for the progress of the country.
- It believes in such a political philosophy whose components are liberty, equality, democracy, individuality, rule of law, social justice, public welfare, transparency, accountability, self-sufficiency, and guarantee for human rights and decentralization of powers.
- It believes in such reforms as the establishment of good governance, encouragement of private sector, organization of human resources, spread of education, improvement in other social sectors like health, increase in production, family planning, developmental planning of natural resources, environmental health, culture, encouragement of positive and healthy recreation, eradication of crimes and immediate dispensation of justice.

In the light of this future vision, I want to reconstruct Pakistan with the support of Allah Almighty and cooperation of the masses.

- I want to see the radiance of resolve and confidence, happiness and satisfaction on the faces of 140 million people of Pakistan.
- I want to see Pakistan move ahead proudly not only in Asia but also in the whole of the developed world.

Whatever I have stated above is not impossible to achieve but to make it possible, competent and honest leadership is needed. If you believe that without changing leadership new edifice of the state would be erected and new future would be built up, then you are mistaken. There is a

Future Vision



need of new leadership, who has the potential of comprehending the imperatives of the future. Pakistan Awami Tehreek is only providing that leadership. It is my promise to you that I would put this vision into reality but you would have to play your part and that is to vote PAT into power. As a result of your choice, Pakistan would appear as a great country on the horizon of the world:

- Its economy would be strong.
- It would have strong system.
- Its masses would be prosperous.
- Its parliament would be a superior body.
- Its law would be stringent and strict.
- Its judiciary would be independent.
- Its defence would be invincible.
- Its progress would be fast-paced.
- Its men would have iron resolve.
- Its women would take part in the national progress.
- Its youth would be symbol of national honour and pride.
- Its minorities would be satisfied and peaceful.
- Its laborers would be the authors of industrial growth.
- Its farmers would bring about agricultural revolution.
- Its schools and colleges would be centers for science and technology.
- Its families would be based on the relationship of brotherhood and harmony.
- Its servants and officers would be God-fearing and honest.
- Its mosques and worship-places would be training centers for fostering tolerance, moderation, peace and love.



(Dr) Tahir-ul-Qadri

Our Resolve, Our Program for Pakistan



Public agenda

- 1- Modern education of every kind on broad basis for coming generations and the whole nation.
- 2- Home for the homeless in every locality and fast medical service for every patient.
- 3- Free medical treatment for every poor and speedy medical service for every patient.
- 4- Opportunities for every child according to his potential.
- 5- Resources for every family as per need.
- 6- Promotion of every government servant in accordance with his hard work.
- 7- Security for the pensioners.
- 8- Respectable life for every labourer and farmer.
- 9- The provision of agricultural land for every landless farmer
- 10- Protection for women and equal civil rights.
- 11- Protection for minorities and equal freedom.
- 12- Strict law, immediate and inexpensive justice, hard grip on the criminals and eradication of crimes along with their causes.
- 13- The switch of 75% schools and colleges to the vocational, technical industrial, agricultural, commerce, computer, human resources and other scientific and special education.

Agenda for Pakistan

- 14- Durable industrial progress and stability.
- 15- Agricultural industry in every village.
- 16- Small domestic industries in the urban areas.
- 17- Secure and conducive environment for local and foreign business.
- 18- The establishment of developed industrial structure and new industrial zones for the local and foreign investors throughout the country.
- 19- New business parks and high tech cities for high tech industry, advanced technology, international trade, finance in every region and province of the country.
- 20- Science and cultural world in all the localities of the country for tourism, recreation, culture, art and science.
- 21- Information Technology valleys for the promotion of IT and its harmonising with the international standard in all the major cities of the provinces.
- 22- Elimination of discriminatory and exploitative laws and policies based on corruption, bribery, unjustified privileges and its replacement with equitable laws and environment.
- 23- The fastest communication networks system and high speed Expressways Electronic transportation.

The elimination of worrisome “Income Tax system” for the traders and its replacement with “Transaction-based Tax system” (TBT), reconstruction of

- 24- The elimination of worrisome “Income Tax system” for the traders and its replacement with “Transaction-based Tax system” (TBT), reconstruction of collection system, no inspectors, no capital tax, no residual property tax---self-analysis and automatic payment.
- 25- National Information infrastructure for all the areas and the transition of documentary system of national economy into electronic and digital system.
- 26- New dams, more electricity, new canals, effective irrigation, just distribution of water, forests on the barren lands, the protection of environment and revolution in the agriculture. Developed industrial structures and industrial zones for overseas and local Pakistani investors in all the regions of the country.

Production Capacity OF Industry



Collective Economic Condition of the country and solvable Problems

The decade of 90s has witnessed downfall in both micro-economic and macro-economic sectors, which has disturbed the balance of payments and caused inflation. It has also resulted in the increase of loans, downfall in economic production thus impacting adversely on the investment.

- The growth rate of GDP in the decade of 80s was 6.1%, which shot up to 7.7% in 1991-92. Then the period of decline and instability followed. The growth rate deteriorated to such an extent that it went down to 2.7% during 1996-99. It increased once again to the level of 3.9% in 99-2000 following the events of military takeover on 12th of October 1999. Later on the famine and drought conditions of 2000-01 affected very badly on the national production in every sector and growth ratio came down to 2.6%.

This chart of a decade reflecting the growth rate of GDP is glaring proof of the instability and wrong policies about economy. This decline also affected manufacturing, textile, sugar, small industrial sectors, small engineering and Construction Company etc.

Production capacity of our big Industry and Investment:

Our biggest tragedy in the past has been that the pivot of our economic policies was centered on the personal and family interests at the place of national interests. The object in view was not economic stability of the country but expansion of personal empires and estates. On the other hand, the countries of East and West East Asia kept their march of progress forward while we were pushed to the brink of disaster.

The short comparison of the growth rate of industrial production at a bigger scale is that except sugar, an increase of 1.9% of total production was registered in all manufactures in 1996-97. It was 0% during 97-98. The figure stood at 3.5% during 98-99, which after the change of government increased to 6.5% in 1999-2000. It further shot up to 8.1% in 2000-01.

International Trade



Here a point specially deserves attention. The reason behind the growth rate being 0 instead of being minus (-) was the increase in the production of sugar by 45.7%. (The whole world is aware of why it was so) When the ratio of the rest of production except sugar was calculated, it stood at 0%. Now let us see the other side of the picture as well. During 99-2000, the growth rate of sugar was at 24.1%, while the ratio of all other productions barring sugar reached the figure of 6.5%. But during 2000-01, the ratio of 6.4% was in comparison to 45.1% production of sugar. The remaining production has increased to 8.11%. This goes to show that we have given boost to one industry at the cost of others just to suit our vested interests.

International Trade

- Our exports during 1991-92 were worth 183.599 million rupees, which fell to 34.230 million rupees and 27.415 million rupees in 1999 due to the disastrous policies carried out during the whole decade.
- Likewise our imports during 1991-92 were worth 235.296 million rupees, which declined to 41.624 and 34.061 million rupees in 1999. This comparison very clearly brings our wrong economic policies in focus.

Growth rate of agricultural production:

Our economy is largely dependent on agriculture since the share of agriculture in GDP is 25%, whereas those associated with this profession are 44% of our total manpower. Therefore the situation is replete with concern because the growth rate of agriculture in 1991-92 was 9.5%, whereas it was reduced to 2% in 98-99. It again went up to 6.1% percent in 99-2000 but following the drought period, it came down to 2.5% in 2000-01. The picture thus arising is that the start of the decade was with 95% but the end was at – 25%. While the growth rate of major crops like cotton, sugar cane, wheat was 15.5%. It fell down to ridiculous figure of 0.2% in 98-99. After the change of government 1999-2000, it went up to 15.1% but following the drought in 2000-2001, it was reduced to 10.5%. This comparison shows that we have not been able to work out solid planning for the purpose of stability in the

Monetary and Investment Policy



agricultural yield. It has been a victim to wrong policies and weather changes.

Tragedy with Monetary Policy

The State Bank of Pakistan was established in 1948 and on 11th of July 1950, the official value of rupee was fixed at 3.30 rupees vis-à-vis American dollar. This practice continued until 1958 and the result was that the period was marked by stability.

Later on the devaluation of rupee started and as a consequence, the value of rupee was fixed at 9.90 rupees as against US dollar, which went up to 34.592 rupees in 1992. Until July 1999, the value of rupee was 62.754 rupees. The Sep.11 and subsequent developments have caused improvement to some extent.

Decrease in Foreign Investment:

The main secret at the heart of economic progress and stability of the developing countries is their being associated with International monetary institutions and trade markets along with the creation of favorable environment attracting foreign investment. But we have faced consistent decline in this field for the last many years. Due to the wrong, unreliable and inconsistent policies, the volume of foreign investment has been decreasing consistently. In 1995-96, Foreign Private Investment (F.P.I) was worth 1.4 billion dollars, which declined to 639.9 million dollars in (March-July) 1997-98. It further decreased to 300.7 million dollars in (March-July) 98-99. Up to date, we have not been able to shore it up. Investment in both Direct and Portfolio sectors has been ebbing. The same is the position of Direct Foreign Investment in the shape of Economic Group.

It decreased to 436.1 million dollars in 97-98 (March-July). It further declined to 296.1 million dollars in the same period. It showed an encouraging trend when it went up to 360.5 million dollars in 99-2000. It again has ebbed to the figure of 232.3 million dollars in 2000-01. The above description amply shows that we have not been able to revive the confidence of foreign investor nor have we created favorable environment for it.

Loans and Poverty



Increase in external loans

Our external payable loan, which was 9.9 billion dollars in 1980, has now skyrocketed to 38 billion dollars. Thus it becomes abundantly clear that when national economy suffered decline, the volume of our external loans increased.

Unjust distribution of domestic Income and Poverty

We have not been able to make difference in the proportional ratio of domestic income between the rich and the poor in the last 40 years. Thus the resultant situation has not led us to find remedy for the curse of poverty or heal the class-based divisions. In 1963-64, the contribution of the poor classes in the total domestic income was 6.4% and according to statistics of 96-97, their share even after the lapse of 40 years is 7%. The remaining 93% income is divided in the rich and middle classes. Due to this lasting disparity, the proportion of this sector in the growth rate of GDP has fallen to 1.9%. That is why 90% of Pakistan's population is living either at or below poverty line. We can have better comprehension from the following detail.

Population of Pakistan-----	Daily Income
11.6%	below one dollar
2.6%	one dollar
57%	between one and two dollars
18.6%	two dollars
10.2%	more than two dollars

It must be known that a person having two dollars per day is earning Rs. 3600 and the reality is that a person earning to the tune of 5000 or 6000 thousands rupees has been caught in the web of poverty since his monthly expenditure far outweighs his monthly income. In actuality 95% population of Pakistan is living at or below the poverty line. The balance between income and expenditure has been so badly disturbed that the international definition of poverty line has become blurred and come in for question. Therefore its official statistics have not been reliable any more. According to a report issued by the World Bank, out of total population of Pakistan (145 million people) 121 million people are those whose annual income is less than 3000 thousand a month. Likewise almost 35 million people are homeless.

Unemployment and Resources



70 million residences are without the adequate facilities of life. In villages people live in the shabby and dingy houses. Those living in Kachi Abadies in the cities are also meeting the same fate.

Consistent increase in the ratio of Unemployment

The reason behind growing poverty is unemployment and joblessness.

- The ratio of unemployment in 1969-70 was 1.99%.
- The ratio of unemployment in 1989-90 was 3.135.
- The ratio of unemployment in 98-99 was 6.1%.

It must clearly be understood that the above-mentioned number of unemployment is of those people who are skilled and educated but they have not been able to find a job. The number of those people who don't have any skill with them runs into million.

Increase in population and resources:

According to census carried out in 1998, the population of Pakistan has increased to the figure of 145 million people. The ratio of unemployment and poverty has increased in the same proportion. The growth rate of population has no doubt decreased from 3% in 1980 to 2.1% but according to the world indicators (July 2000) now the growth rate of the country is 2.4%. As per calculation of this ratio, a number of 3.5 million is being added to our population. No planning has been mapped out to increase national wealth and resources; therefore the poverty is on the rise. The comparative analysis of our per capita income may be instructive in this regard.

1- Pakistan -----	\$490
2- Thailand-----	\$3000
3- South Africa-----	\$3000
4- Malaysia-----	\$5000
5- South Korea-----	\$11000
6- Singapore-----	\$31000
7- New Zealand-----	\$18000
8- Australia-----	\$21000

Social Sector and Public Health



9- France-----	\$26000
10- America-----	\$28000
11- Switzerland-----	\$41000

Condition of Public Health and Education in Social Sectors

From the parameters of literacy rates, our country is ranked among the most backward countries of the world. But in spite of this, according to the budget of 2000-01, we are spending almost 2.06% of our GDP on education. More or less, the same was our condition in the nineties. Whereas the neighboring countries Iran, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan and Sri Lanka are spending 11.9%, 11.2%, 10.9%, 10.7%, 10% respectively of their GDP on education annually. Moreover, the number of schools and colleges is insufficient and the ratio of enrollment is very low. To rub salt in the wounds, 96% of teaching staff is engaged in the imparting of general education and only 4% staff is imparting technical and vocational education. Without career planning, the educational system is spreading unemployment. Likewise the ratio participation of students in the private educational institutions is dismal.

- It is 19.93% till the primary level.
- It gets reduced to 9.05% till the middle level.
- It stands at 4.67% till the high school level.

The extent of participation of the students at the college and university levels is easy to gauge from the above data.

Public Health

Any kind of opinion about public health can be formed on the basis of ratio of occurrences of deaths. During infancy and below 5 years, the death ratio of our children is the highest in the South East Asian countries. 90 children out of 1000 die during infancy in Pakistan. Whereas the condition of other countries is like this: India 70.9, Bangladesh 61.2, Nepal 75, Bhutan 58.8, Thailand 28.3, Philippine 31.5, Indonesia 41.9, China 30.2, Sri Lanka 15.4. Likewise, the number of children dying below five years is 126 out of 1000 in Pakistan, whereas the number of children dying at the same age in India, Bangladesh, Thailand, Philippine, Indonesia, China, Sri Lanka and Malaysia is 90, 89, 33, 41, 52, 37, 19, 10 respectively. Contrary to this, we are at the forefront in the growth rate of population. The comparative details

Public Health



are given here: Pakistan 2.4%, India 1.8%, Bangladesh 1.6%, Sri Lanka 1.1%, Philippine 1.9%, Indonesia 1.6% and China –9%.

- The basic reason behind the worsening condition of public health is that we have been spending 0.7% of our GDP on it from 95-96 to 2000-01. Whereas Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Nepal and Iran are spending 4.8%, 4.8%, 4.7%, 4.2% respectively of their GDP.

According to a report of A.D.B issued in July 2001, the food of 38% of Pakistan children is substandard and does not come up to the standard of nutrition. In the same way, 52% population does not have the facility of clean water and 75% of population has to put up with bad sanitary conditions. In short, in addition to the above-mentioned horrible picture there are problems like bad governance, deterioration in the structure of services in the form of corruption and bribery, unnecessary governmental expenditures, bureaucracy, inflation, imbalance in the monetary system, luxurious style of life of rulers, lack of attention to the natural and human resources, concentration of powers, dilution of constitutional and state institutions, violation of system, discontinuity of policies, political instability, discretionary rule at the place of rule of law, political oppression, bloodshed, law and order situation and loss of faith in the country expressed by other nations. An attempt at finding the quick-fix solution of these problems is a sine qua non and inability in seeking solution would alienate us further from our destination.

Pakistan Awami Tehreek Pledges 2002



1-Education

A comprehensive national educational policy to streamline the education system in accordance with demands and needs of the present age.

2- Economy

The government of Pakistan Awami Tehreek will work out policies for the enhancement of national resources and riddance of a debt-ridden economy. Public-private partnership-Reducing red-tape, setting industry free to compete.

3- Agriculture

Modernization of the agricultural industry giving it the recognition and assistance it deserves as Pakistan's biggest industry.

4- Industry

Incentive-based programs ensuring optimum results. IT and E-business orientation, enabling our industry to compete with the best.

5-Trade

Enhancing trade missions. Customer's services improvement to ensure positive trade.

6- Fair Taxation System

Changing of the whole system. Introducing a transaction-based Taxation system (TBT).

7- Poverty Alleviation

Equality-inclusiveness- putting people first. To provide the basic facilities of life and equal job opportunities. The provision of affordable education and justice for the poor.

8- Employment

Loans for the trained and jobless under a self-employment scheme. In addition, national and economic planning, electricity, housing, trade and agriculture.

9- Health

Setting targets for doctors, patients and hospitals. Increased health provisions, treating patients most in need.

10- Justice

Guaranteed, immediate and cost-free justice. Structural changes in the judicial system for the provision of immediate and speedy justice.

11- Crime and Law

Trust in our legal system- reducing the fear of crime. Giving people a sense of safety and security.

12- Good Governance

Our government will lay foundations to establish good governance as a culture oriented to the service of people.

Education For All



Education is the topmost priority of the government of Pakistan Awami Tehreek. The literacy rate will be raised through adult education movement and by imparting formal and informal education within a period of 10 years through a great educational revolution. The first priority of the manifesto of Pakistan Awami Tehreek is education for all (EFA).

The following steps will be taken to streamline the educational system of the country in accordance with demands and needs of the modern age under a comprehensive National Educational policy.

- 1- The literacy rate will be raised up to 90% in the next 10 years.
- 2- The educational system from the initial stage to the level of university will be changed in the next 10 years by enforcing the modern and developed educational system.
- 3- In keeping with the new educational policy the teachers will be trained in order to enhance their competence to meet the demands of new trends in education.
- 4- The educational activities based upon thinking and understanding will be started systematically from early education and primary level.
- 5- The basic knowledge of ideology of Pakistan and Islamic studies will be incorporated in the curriculum at every level.
- 6- The educational institutions and curriculum will be purged of every kind of sectarian, regional, linguistic and sectional biases and hatred.
- 7- For the effective implementation of educational reforms educational devolution scheme will be enforced in the department of education.
- 8- Efforts made for the spread of education in the private sector will be encouraged at every level.
- 9- Information technology will be promoted at economic, educational and industrial levels.
- 10- The proposed reforms will also be implemented in the seminaries to integrate them in the national mainstream.
- 11- Respect for human rights, rule of law and philanthropist behaviour will be made part of the curriculum of every level.
- 12- Primary education confirmation card (PECC) for children will be issued throughout the country.
- 13- The number of the students will not be allowed to exceed by 30. For this purpose the double shift system will be started in the schools so that the students are able to get maximum individual attention of the teachers.

Setting Industry Free to Compete



- 14- A special educational fund will be set up for the higher education of the helpless and needy students. Traders, industrialists, rich citizens and people with good economic standing will contribute to this fund on the basis of proportion of their income.
- 15- Our government will impose educational emergency throughout country to achieve 90% literacy rate under 10-year educational plan. According to this plan, new educational institutions of every level will come into being and double shift system will be introduced in the existing schools. Thus the number of educational institutions will double through the introduction of this system.
- 16- A ‘National Education Force’ comprising of the jobless educated youth will be established for the availability of educational staff, which will organize efforts for the achievement of 90% literacy rate.
- 17- All Pakistani schools, colleges, universities and research centers will be linked to the national industrial enterprises so that the theoretical and practical knowledge is harmonized.
- 18- Volunteer scholarship schemes would be launched at national level for the education of the children of the poor farmers.

Economy

The provision of basic facilities to the public depends on the strong economy of a country. The government of Pakistan Awami Tehreek will work out effective policies for the enhancement of national resources and riddance of debt-ridden economy. Conducive environment will be created for national and international investment so that the ratio of economic growth picks up momentum.

The main characteristics of our government’s economic policy are given here under:

- 1- Discontinuity of the policies will be stopped in order to revive the faith of the public in the system and institutions. Long-term transparent policies will be formulated.
- 2- The tax ratio will be minimized and the tax base will be widened.
- 3- The documentation of economy will be ensured.
- 4- Electronic commerce will be developed.
- 5- Transparency in decision-making will be ensured.
- 6- Privatization will be encouraged thorough healthy competitiveness and economic liberalization.

Agricultural Modernization



- 7- Quick accountability will be conducted for eradication of corruption.
- 8- The national economy will be propped up to sustain itself by liberating it from the burden of loans. Our government will embark upon such steps as increase in exports, decrease in imports and reduction in fiscal deficit to enhance national resources, which will ultimately make it a self-sustaining economy.
- 9- The transformation of big industrial groups of the country in to Multi-national companies will be encouraged.
- 10- The forests will be grown in the barren areas.
- 11- The cultivable areas in Baluchastan and Cholastan will be cultivated.
- 12- Human resource development will be preferred in every field.
- 13- The enhancement in national resources and its system of proper consumption will be crafted.
- 14- The national and international economic activities will be encouraged and conducive environment will be created for local and foreign investors.
- 15- Foreign currency accounts will not be freezed in any way so that the confidence of the investors in the state polices remains intact and the national economy does not suffer from lack of confidence and uncertainty.
- 16- Awareness will be spread throughout the world about the attractive fiscal incentives, liberal economy and human resources of Pakistan for promotion of investment.

Agriculture

Pakistan Awami Tehreek will make agriculture the foundation of its economic revolution and the maximum attention will be paid to agricultural economy. Following steps will be taken to develop agriculture:

- 1- On account of dependence of Pakistan's economy on agriculture, it will be declared as the biggest industry of the country.
- 2- Agriculture sector will be developed on the pattern of the modern industry of the developed countries to equip it with modern technology.

Industry



- 3- The distribution of agricultural land among the peasants and landless farmers up to a sustainable level will be ensured so that the big landlords and feudals do not exploit them.
- 4- The major land lease contracts with the landlords will be cancelled.
- 5- New small dams and water reservoirs will be established.
- 6- New water channels will be established in Balochistan and Chaulustan.
- 7- Community drive will be launched to pave canals.
- 8- The provision of water will be ensured to arid areas through tube wells, seasonal canals, small dams, agricultural lands and other possible means.
- 9- Our government will work for awarding of ownership rights of land to the poor farmers and Haris by determining the collective areas of lands with respect to the number of the families of farmers and Haris.
- 10- Those involved in the gory business of adulteration of seeds, pesticides etc will be awarded strict punishments.
- 11- Redistribution of land will take place anew among the landless farmers and peasants and every family will have the possession of at least 12.5 acres of land. However where there is difficulty in doing so, there the landless families would be given economic support for the construction of houses and residential plots in the villages so that they own some assets.
- 12- No local or foreign investor will be allowed to buy the production of Pakistani farmer on nominal prices and thus exploit them.
- 13- The Livestock Industry will be organized for development and in this way hundreds of billions of foreign exchange spent on the import of edible oil, tea, wheat and milk can be saved.
- 14- The government of Pakistan Awami Tehreek will encourage agricultural industry of small size in the rural areas. For this purpose, the loans ranging from Rs. 10 thousand to 10 lakhs will be made available to the farmers on easy conditions so that agro-based industry would be set up in the rural areas.

Industry

No country can achieve economic stability without making industrial progress. Therefore sound industrial progress requires a consistent industrial

Trade



policy as a pre-requisite. The industrial policy of **Pakistan Awami Tehreek** will be as follows:

- 1- Our government will chalk out long-term policies for the development of industries and will guarantee their continuance through constitutional and legal safeguards.
- 2- Some countries have paid attention to macro-economy and while others are focusing their attention on micro-economy. We shall embark on a joint venture of micro and macro planning to gather its fruits on the pattern of Japan.
- 3- Our government will establish International Standardization Commission to ensure the standard and quality as required by the international markets.
- 4- Equal and uniform importance will be given to the villages and cities in connection with the establishment of new industrial zones so that there is a uniform speed of progress in rural and urban areas. This step will discourage urbanization from the villages.
- 5- After a thorough analysis of the sick and closed industrial units a process of their recommencement will be launched.
- 6- The national polices will be industry friendly and the rights of industrialists will be protected. The Chambers of Commerce and Industry will be engaged in the formulation of economic and industrial policies.

Trade

The trade policies of our government will be business friendly. Equal importance will be given to all sectors of trade so that all sectors play their equal role in the national progress and development.

The following steps promising immediate results will be taken to increase the exports of Pakistan:

- 1- The embassies situated in the developing countries will be given target of exports of national products.
- 2- Trade missions will be sent to explore the new avenues in the international market.
- 3- The quality control will be ensured so that the confidence of the foreign importers remains intact.
- 4- The ratio of exports will be increased by establishing economic relations with the friendly countries.
- 5- Business parks will be established in industrial zones to boost international trade. The most modern information and communication

Taxation



network will be set up in every business park. These parks will be linked to airports and other areas.

- 6- The import of goods being manufactured locally will be discouraged and by encouraging the local farmers national production will be increased.

Fair and transparent Taxation System

- 1- Transaction based Tax system will be established by changing the prevalent outdated income tax system.
- 2- This TBT-based system will come into force through phased implementation in three years.
- 3- More revenues will be collected under TBT as against the existing system.
- 4- This system will not need any assessment for income tax and wealth tax nor will there be any need of tax inspectors.
- 5- The dismantling of system of tax inspectors:
 - a) will root out corruption and bribery culture.
 - b) will not need any tax offices.
 - c) will save the expenditures incurred on the maintenance of buildings and salaries of income tax officers.
 - d) will enable us to use these buildings for educational and welfare purposes.

Poverty Alleviation

The eradication of poverty is one of the main priorities of **Pakistan Awami Tehreek**. The policy of PAT would be to eradicate poverty and not to target the poor as has been done by the previous governments. The following steps will be taken for this purpose:

- 1- The people will be provided with basic facilities of life and equal jobs opportunities for the purpose of realizing their potential and enabling them to earn their livelihood on equal footings.
- 2- Micro-financing societies will be established at the level of every union councils, tehsil and district to provide employment to the womenfolk at the lower level. Loans on easy installments will be made available to them for this purpose. The helpless women will be given money on subsidy. Thus the women will earn their living in their homes.

Poverty Alleviation



The government of **Pakistan Awami Tehreek** will enforce economic prosperity program for the provision of affordable living to the poor masses. According to this program:

- 1- The devaluation of rupee and inflation will be banned.
- 2- **Pakistan Awami Tehreek** will make labourers the shareholders in the mills and factories. Every industrial factory and mill will necessarily have a minimum number of shares of the workers, clerks and labourers.
- 3- A part of the total profit of the factory will be distributed among the workers.
- 4- The facilities provided by the Factory Act will also be made available to the private labourers.
- 5- The Workers Security Ministry will be set up.
- 6- The forced labour of children and women would be banned.
- 7- Poverty Alleviation Fund with 100 billion rupees annually will come into being.
- 8- The cheaper and affordable living will be provided to those with less than Rs. 5000 income.

Poverty Reduction program for the workers and labourers

Our government will take following steps for the economic stability of the workers and labourers embodying the essential principles of strong economic foundations of the country:

- 1- Our government will focus on making labourers and workers the shareholders in the mills and factories under the Employee Share Ownership Plan and determination of a certain number of shares in every factory and mill will be made obligatory.
- 2- The minimum monthly salary of the labourers and the workers will be Rs. 5000.
- 3- It will be the responsibility of the state to provide basic necessities of life to the labourers of all factories.
- 4- The indexation of salaries will be made for the 100% increase in the income of the labourers and workers so that their salaries and pays may get increased automatically as against the proportion of dearness and inflation.
- 5- The exploitative system of the forced labour of women and children will be rooted out.
- 6- The steps for the training of the manpower would be taken enabling every person to boost economic activities through his involvement at the private level.

Employment and Health



Employment

There is a conspicuous disagreement between the ratio of increase in population and the provision of the jobs opportunities. The end result is that the ratio of the unemployment has gone to the dangerous levels. **Pakistan Awami Tehreek** will undertake the following steps with the collaboration of private sector to provide job opportunities to the unemployed youth:

- 1- Loans ranging from Rs. 10,000 to 10,000,00 will be given to the trained but jobless youth under the self-employment scheme. In addition to this, the government will launch national economic plans in housing, electricity, irrigation, trade, agriculture and industry etc. This step will give jobs to the thousands of youth and national revenue will also be generated.
- 2- Our government intends to embark upon a five-year plan for the eradication of joblessness. According to this plan, the jobs will be provided to the 50 lakhs people.
- 3- Unemployment allowance will be given to the jobless youth in accordance with the need or education until they get their jobs.

Health

Treating Patients Most In Need

The health sector has always been in a shambles in Pakistan. The government of **Pakistan Awami Tehreek** will allocate 5% of total budget for health and the following steps will be taken to improve health standards of the citizens:

- 1- National Health Service will be set up at the national level, which will ensure the provision of basic facilities of health to every citizen and will devise a mechanism for better performance in accordance with the international standards in health. The following steps will be taken under this organization:
- 2- The factors like poverty, ignorance, unchecked population, environmental pollution, non-availability of clean water, faulty sanitary system and adulteration in food have impacted very adversely on the health of people. Our government will address all causes, which are responsible for deterioration in the health field through the co-ordinated efforts of different related departments.
- 3- The facility of free medical treatment will be provided to the people with less than Rs. 5000 income.

Justice



- 4- Emergencies health centers will be established in different areas where people will have the facility of getting the first aid help in the case of any emergency or accident.
- 5- There will be a ban on the practice of quacks who play havoc with the lives of the people.
- 6- The system of National Health Insurance will be put into effect for the immediate provision of medical facilities to the public at the official level.
- 7- Strict punitive laws will be enacted against those who adulterate in the food and medicines.
- 8- No medical University exists in the country at the moment. A medical university will be set up to promote the medical education in accordance with the international standards.
- 9- Psychotherapy centers will be established for the treatment of psychological and addicted patients.
- 10- The environment will be created in accordance with the principles of health care.
- 11- The production and heinous business of narcotics will be strictly dismantled and punitive punishments will be meted out to those involved in it.
- 12- The rural incentive program will be started to make practice attractive in the villages so that the doctors could be able to serve in the villages as well as in the cities.

Justice

The government of **Pakistan Awami Tehreek** pledges to provide immediate and cost-free justice. The judicial system of the country will be made very effective to provide immediate justice.

A change will be brought about in the structure of the judicial system for the provision of immediate and speedy justice. According to this plan, the powers of the judiciary will be devolved to the lower level. Thus a new judicial structure will come into being:

- Establishment of federal court at the central level
- Establishment of Supreme court at the provincial level
- Establishment of High courts at the district level
- Establishment of Municipal courts at tehsil level
- Establishment of local courts at the union council level

In order to increase the performance of the judges, their salaries will register a considerable increase so that they are able to shoulder responsibilities with utmost concentration.

Corruption



- The reforms will be undertaken to provide immediate and speedy justice.
- The Department of Legal Help will be established for the purpose of protection of civil liberties of the citizens and ensure the provision of speedy justice.
- The centers for the legal training of the citizens will be established to spread awareness about law among the people where short courses and workshops will be conducted to achieve the above-mentioned purpose.

Corruption

Illegal activities of every kind fall within the domain of corruption. But there is no comprehensive definition incorporating corrupt attitudes and practices. That is why most of the people go scot-free. Our government will take effective actions against the corrupt activities like conspicuous disagreement between legal sources of income and existing assets and standard of life, abuse of power for personal ends, misfeasance, misconduct, bribery, negligence in the performance of duty, embezzlement of governmental and public assets, counterfeiting and the enforcement of economically unfeasible and sub-standard plans for political gains:

- A)- Prohibitory steps
- B)- Punitive steps
- C)- Administrative steps
- D)- Steps for transparency in the system

The properties and assets of defaulters will be confiscated and no body will be allowed to usurp even a single penny. Accountability courts will be set up at the district level. Summary Accountability Courts will also be established to decide on the corruption cases speedily.

Multi-dimensional accountability will be conducted to mete out strict punishments to those who will be found involved in corrupt practices as a part of drive aimed at purging the society of corruption of bureaucracy and political elite. According to this plan, legal, administrative, political, and financial accountability will be conducted.

In order to establish corruption-free society:

- The political-bureaucratic liaison will be dismantled and an anti-corruption drive will be launched at social level to spread the awareness among the masses.

Law & Order and Good Governance



- An effective relationship will be established with the Association of States Against Corruption to ensure the elimination of corruption at the state level.

Law and Order

Effective reforms are direly needed to give people a sense of safety and security of life, honour and property along with the eradication of terrorism in the society. The Government of **Pakistan Awami Tehreek** will be strict in confronting crimes and even stricter in addressing the causes of crime proliferation in society. **Pakistan Awami Tehreek** has chalked out a plan incorporating revolutionary measures and modern reforms in this respect.

- 1- The policy of equality will be adopted in the eyes of law in order to root out crimes from the country because conformity to law is the most effective weapon to confront crimes.
- 2- The public co-operation will be ensured in a bid to purge society of crimes and every body will be made aware of his responsibility in this respect.
- 3- The SHO of the area will be bound to arrest the accused within 48 hours of committal of any crime.
- 4- After the establishment of a peaceful and safe society, no justification is left in retaining weapons for personal security. Therefore the society will be deweaponized.
- 5- The capital punishment has been prescribed for the smugglers of narcotics but it is not acted upon. The enforcement of this punishment will be ensured.
- 6- Pakistan is the target of terrorism at the moment. The Police will be equipped with training and modern facilities of international standard to tackle all forms of terrorism.

Good Governance

Pakistan Awami Tehreek believes that the establishment of good governance can only ensure the bright future of Pakistan. By better administrative and economic policies centering on welfare, people can be enabled to get rid of the mammoth problems they are confronting at the moment. The orientation of bureaucracy will be changed from being a ruling institution to that of responsive and responsible one attending to the problems of the masses on urgent basis.

Good Governance



Our government will lay the following foundations to establish good governance as a culture oriented to the service of people:

1- Quick accountability

The government will conduct immediate accountability of those who will happen to be negligent in the discharge of their official duties so that the public has no complaint against any department.

2- Transparency

The availability of correct and timely information is unavoidable in order to ensure transparency in every walk of life. Transparency also denotes the independent access of the masses to the relevant information.

3- Public and Private Partnership

Pakistan Awami Tehreek will adopt the public participation as a basic principle to establish good governance.

4- Predictability

A system will be chalked out by which the investor will have a clear estimate of the loss or profit in any enterprise. To remove the hurdles in the way of investment and avoid emergencies and accidents, a through pre-planning will be done.

The government of **Pakistan Awami Tehreek** will cut down the unnecessary volume of the bureaucracy. A responsible officer will be appointed over section officer and the whole system will be changed. President, Prime Minister, and chief ministers will be given facilities equivalent to ones enjoyed by the citizens and their palatial residences will be transformed into the women universities and hospitals for the public welfare. The perks and privileges, which are drain on national exchequer, will be taken back.

Women-Minorities-Youth-Sports



Women Women

The equal participation of men and women in the task of establishing a developed and ideal society is necessary. But the women have been ignored in every area of national life in the past.

Pakistan Awami Tehreek will create equal opportunities for the women in all walks of national life to integrate them in the national mainstream. The number of the existing academic institutions of women will be increased so that the literacy rate among the female gender may be increased to enable them to get their proper share in the job opportunities along with men.

The local, social, cultural, educational and family rights of the women will be protected and substantial steps will be taken for their progress in these areas. The possibilities resulting into their deprivation with regard to social, matrimonial and inheritance rights will be eradicated.

Minorities

The discriminatory laws against the minorities will be voided enabling them to get integrated in the national mainstream. The chances of discrimination of the minorities will be neutralized by encouraging the social inter-faith dialogue. The safeguards and rights provided in the constitution will be effectively implemented.

Youth

The Youth ministry will be made efficient and effective at every level. A department will be set up at the central to the level of the Union Council, which will address the problems of the youth. The representatives of the Youth will also be included in the formation of policies of the national importance.

The Youth will be provided with opportunities of professional training to make them get rid of economic problems. A special educational fund will be set up for the acquisition of higher education. Our government will provide job opportunities to 25 lakhs jobless youth under a five-year unemployment plan.

Sports

The government of Pakistan Awami Tehreek will take special steps to promote sports activities in the country. The role of Pakistan Sports

Tourism-Transportation-Art & Culture



be launched so that the Pakistani Youth could participate in the international games. The anti-corruption laws will be framed so that the national honour should remain intact and no damage is done to it.

Tourism

The government of Pakistan Awami Tehreek will take practical and comprehensive steps for the promotion of tourism in the country. It will declare it as an industry. Our government will involve private sector by offering it incentives so that it brings in investment in this sector. Special arrangements will be made for the protection of historical places. New parks will also be established through the involvement of the private sector keeping in their importance from the tourism point of view.

Transportation

Our government will take steps to create infrastructure of the transportation, plan new projects and make their implementation speedy. High-speed Expressways and Electric Transportation will be established between the rural and urban areas of the country for the purpose of setting up faster transportation network. A ten-year transport will be launched for the improvement of railway transport.

Airports will be built up in the industrial and trade areas. The existing three local and two international sports will also be expanded by upgrading them in accordance with international standards.

Art and Culture

Pakistan Awami Tehreek will take the following steps for the promotion of Pakistani culture inside and outside the country:

- 1- The culture reflecting Islamic history and national values will be promoted as to guarantee the identity of Pakistan both nationally and internationally.

Women-Minorities-Youth-Sports



- 2- National culture will be introduced throughout the world keeping in view the importance of tourism.
- 3- For the spread of local literature, languages and culture, electronic and print media will be used at the inter-provincial levels.
- 4- Science and Culture Worlds (SCW) will be established throughout the country for the sake of projection of tourism, recreation, culture, art and science. Moreover, the training centers will also be brought into being at various levels.
- 5- National Art Academy (NAC) will be set up to be supervised by the senior artists for the purpose of training and polishing the creative abilities of the new artists.



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