



Youth Manifesto 2012



Youth Manifesto 2012

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Printed in Pakistan

Published: September 2012

978-969-558-289-3

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Legislative Development
And Transparency


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PARLIAMENT
PAKISTAN

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FOREWORD

The Youth Parliament Pakistan is an initiative of Pakistan Institute of Legislative Development and Transparency - PILDAT which aims to engage the young leaders of Pakistan in the democratic system of the country. This project was initiated in 2007 with selection of 60 talented Young minds from all across the country who engaged in healthy discussions and pondered over issues of National interest. In the same year, the members of Youth Parliament Pakistan prepared and published a **Youth Manifesto 2007** containing the detailed policies of Youth on issues of national concerns.

Today, five years later in the year 2012, the fourth batch of Youth Parliament Pakistan has taken up this task once again to draft revised and updated policies on national issues. For the enactment of this manifesto a Special Committee "Youth Manifesto 2012" was formed with representation from both Liberal Blue and Moderate Green parties of the Youth Parliament. The views incorporated in this document are prepared through mutual consultation and a democratic process. The objective of this document is to provide considered views of the youth of Pakistan on issues of concern such as Terrorism, Foreign Policy, Economy, Democracy, Electoral Process, Law and Order, Good Governance, Tackling Corruption, Media Reforms, Students and Trade Unions and prevention of Brain Drain.

Subjects discussed in this Youth Manifesto have been arranged in alphabetical order. How the youth perceives these issues and what we propose as solutions to these are listed.

The Youth Manifesto 2012 has not been reviewed or edited by the Secretariat of Youth Parliament Pakistan.

We, the members of Youth Parliament Pakistan are optimistic that these proposed policies, if implemented, will help us achieve a better future for Pakistan.

Islamabad
September 2012

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We, as members of the Youth Manifesto Committee 2012 take this opportunity to pay our special gratitude to all the members of Youth Parliament Pakistan 2012, for without their efforts and hard work, this Manifesto would not have been possible.

The members of Youth Parliament Pakistan have always believed in the notion of Unity, Faith and Discipline and today I feel proud that our team work has rendered us capable of formulating a Manifesto that will not only shape our current policies but would also serve as a guideline for the future Youth Parliamentarians.

We wish to thank the Honourable Deputy Speaker Youth Parliament **Ms. Sarah Abdul Wadood Khan**, (YP19-KPK06), Honourable Youth Prime Minister **Mr. Hashim Azeem** (YP33-PUNJAB13) and the Honourable Former Leader of the Opposition, **Mr. Fahad Mazhar Ali** (YP15-KPK02) for entrusting us with the responsibility of drafting the Youth Manifesto 2012.

I would also like to thank **Mr. Tabraiz Marri** (YP58-SINDH10), Parliamentary Leader of the Green Party in Youth Manifesto Committee for his valuable feedback and assistance in the drafting of this Manifesto.

The Youth Manifesto Committee 2012 comprised **Mr. Amir Abbas Turri** (YP08-FATA01), **Mr. Tabraiz Marri** (YP58-SINDH10), Parliamentary Leader of the Green Party in Youth Manifesto Committee, **Mr. Salman Khan Shinwari** (YP18-KPK05), **Mr. Najeeb Abid Baloch** (YP05-BALUCHISTAN03), **Mr. Hasan Ashraf** (YP01-AJK01), **Mr. Zafar Siddique** (YP39-PUNJAB19), **Ms. Seep Akhter Channer** (YP55-SINDH07), **Ms. Yusraa Faaruq** (YP13-ICT03), **Mr. Jamal Naseer Jamaee** (YP50-SINDH02), **Mr. Haseeb Ahsan** (YP51-SINDH03), **Mr. Yasir Riaz** (YP12-ICT02), **Ms. Ushna Ahmed** (YP59-SINDH11), **Mr. Muhammad Hammad Malik** (YP16-KPK03) **Mr. Touseef Ahmed Abbasi** (YP02-AJK02), **Mr. Noman Nayyir Kulachvi** (YP17-KPK04), **Mr. Kashif Yousaf Badar** (YP27-PUNJAB07), and **Mr. Umar Raza** (YP48-PUNJAB28).

We also wish to pay special thanks to **Mr. Ahmed Bilal Mehboob**, Executive Director PILDAT and Secretary General Youth Parliament, Pakistan, **Ms. Aasiya Riaz**, Joint Director PILDAT, **Mr. Jawdat Bilal**, Project Manager Youth Parliament Pakistan, and all the other members of PILDAT engaged in facilitating the Youth Parliament Pakistan for their encouragement and engagement of Youth in the democratic process.

The Members of the Youth Manifesto Committee would like to acknowledge the support extended by the Danish International Development Agency, Government of Denmark as recognition of the importance of young people's involvement in democracy and democratic practices.

Youth Manifesto Committee 2012

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PREAMBLE

We, the members of the Youth Parliament Pakistan ("YPP"), in our capacity as representatives of the Youth of this Nation, hereby unite to proclaim our commitment to the principles enshrined in this Manifesto.

We demand respect for each and every citizen of Pakistan. We believe that the key to a prosperous Pakistan lies primarily in the Rule of Law, Strengthening of Democratic Institutions, Good Governance, Judicial Independence and Accountability. We also believe that all policies must be formed keeping the National Interests supreme.

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About Youth Parliament Pakistan

After the successful conclusion of the term of 3 earlier batches of Youth Parliament Pakistan (in 2007, 2008-2009 and 2010), the 4th and current batch was selected from across the country in 2012 for a one-year term. 60 Young Pakistanis between the ages of 18 to 29 (as of January 01, 2012) have been selected to be members.

The **Youth Parliament** initiative, undertaken by **PILDAT**, trains young Pakistanis in values of engagement through reasoned dialogue, the use of researched facts beyond simple perceptions, the ability of tolerance of others views and a deeper understanding of Pakistan itself, its various regional issues and perceptions, and finding practical solutions to those problems.

Youth Parliament Pakistan is patterned after the **National Assembly of Pakistan** and its members, selected from across the country, engage in Parliamentary business including debate on important national issues, legislation, and overseeing and scrutinising key national policies from the youth's perspective. The well-researched and objective perspectives of the Youth Parliament Pakistan to various State and Governmental policies that each batch offers to various Ministries and relevant Parliamentary Committees from time to time, was recognized at the highest policy level when the Prime Minister of Pakistan Syed Yusuf Raza Gilani, invited **two Youth Parliament representatives to present their views on draft National Education Policy in the Federal Cabinet** meeting held on September 09, 2009.

An independent **Steering Committee** comprising veteran and young members of Pakistan's Parliament will lead the selection process. The Steering Committee includes Senator **S. M. Zafar** as chairman, while the other members include **Mr. Wazir Ahmad Jogezai**, former Deputy Speaker National Assembly of Pakistan, **Mr. Faisal Karim Kundi**, MNA, Deputy Speaker National Assembly of Pakistan, Patron Youth Parliament Pakistan; **Dr. Donya Aziz**, MNA, President Young Parliamentarians Forum, **Mr. Khurram Dastgir Khan**, MNA, Chairman National Assembly Standing Committee on Commerce, **Ms. Anusha Rahman Khan**, MNA, Secretary Young Parliamentarians Forum, **Mr. Nadeem Afzal Gondal**, MNA, Chairman Public Accounts Committee, and **Mr. Ahmed Bilal Mehboob**, Executive Director PILDAT.

The Youth Parliament follows its own **two-Party System**, an elected Leader of the House or **Youth Prime Minister**, **Leader of the Opposition**, a **Youth Cabinet**, a **Shadow Cabinet** and **Standing Committees**. Youth Parliament members are also twined with their respective members of the National Assembly of Pakistan in their constituencies and work in close coordination with National Assembly Standing Committees. Among other subjects, a training workshop on counter terrorism and extremism has also been held for this batch focussing on young people's abilities to engage in a reasoned dialogue as opposed to violence.

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Youth Parliament is addressed by national and International leaders on important issues during the year. **President of Pakistan**, successive **Prime Ministers of Pakistan**, **Chairman Senate**, **Chief Justice of Pakistan**, former **British Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs**, **Federal Ministers**, a number of **dignitaries** and **political leaders** have addressed and inter-acted with the Youth Parliament Pakistan.

During 4 sessions of the 4th batch in 2012, Youth Parliament Pakistan has been addressed respectively by **Honourable Mr. Faisal Karim Kundi**, Deputy Speaker National Assembly and Patron Youth Parliament Pakistan, **Honourable Senator S. M. Zafar**, Chairman, Senate Functional Committee on Human Rights, **Mr. Uffe Wolffhechel**, Former Ambassador of Denmark to Pakistan, **Honourable Engr. Khurram Dastgir Khan**, MNA, Chairman National Assembly Standing Committee on Commerce, **Honourable Ms. Anusha Rehman**, MNA, **Honourable Mr. Nadeem Afzal Gondal**, Chairman Public Accounts Committee, **Honourable Dr. Tariq Fazal Chaudhary**, MNA, **Senator Syed Fasih Iqbal**, Chief Editor Balochistan Times, **Mr. Riaz Khokhar**, Former Foreign Secretary, **Dr. Nadeem Ul Haque**, Deputy Chairman Planning Commission of Pakistan, **Honourable Senator Muhammad Ishaq Dar**, Leader of the Opposition, Senate of Pakistan, **Honourable Mr. Justice Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry**, Chief Justice of Pakistan, **Mr. Aftab Ahmad Chaudhry**, Managing Director Lahore Stock Exchange, **Honourable Nawabzada Malik Amad Khan**, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, **Raja Shafqat Khan Abbasi**, Chairman Press Council Pakistan, and **Mr. Matiullah Jan**, Special Correspondent/ Anchor, among others.

For further details, please visit www.youthparliament.pk

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The Youth Manifesto 2012 is a manifestation of views and opinions of Youth pertaining to the issues of importance in Pakistan today. Youth Manifesto 2012 is an updated and revised version of an earlier Youth Manifesto 2007 prepared by the first-ever Youth Parliament Pakistan batch in 2007. The need for change in the earlier manifesto was felt considering the various changes especially the Constitutional Reforms and other reforms that have been introduced in the past five years.

For the purpose of drafting this Manifesto, a Special Committee was formed consisting of members from both Blue and Green parties of Youth Parliament Pakistan 2012, who, after careful deliberation, were successful in drafting a document highlighting opinions of MYPs on matters of national and international concerns. Since the majority of Pakistan's population comprises of Youth, it is highly imperative that the opinions and views of Youth be given importance as these vibrant ideas possess the potential to act as a catalyst for change.

The Youth stands firm on the opinion that in the long run only Democracy holds the key to Pakistan's success, and in no circumstances will the Youth of Pakistan tolerate any unconstitutional or undemocratic manoeuvre within the country.

The Youth emphasizes holding of free and fair Election ensuring that true representatives of People are given a fair chance to govern the people well. The Youth acknowledges that the Court of Law holds the right to interpret the laws in accordance with the Constitution of Pakistan and that all Institutions must act diligently within their parameters to ensure effective Governance mechanism. The Youth believes that our foreign Policy must be made keeping our National interests supreme and must not be an outcome of any direct or indirect pressure from any external or internal source. The law and order situation in Pakistan is a matter of grave concern and issues pertaining to Balochistan, FATA and Gilgit-Baltistan must be resolved on priority basis. The State must ensure equal citizenship rights for all citizens.

Pakistan's dismal economic performance is certainly alarming and has direct implications on the democratic system of the country. The Youth has acknowledged the fact that vibrant policies are the need of the hour for handling these issues and the Manifesto highlights remedies for better economic performance. Issues such as Energy crisis, public private partnership, privatization, direct investment, and poverty eradication have been discussed herein along with the need for curbing corruption and ensuring good governance. Moreover, issues such as Student Unions and Brain drain have also been discussed in the Youth Manifesto 2012.

The Youth believes that implementation of these policies can bear fruit in both short and long term. These policies possess the very traits of Youth and can be termed as optimistic, vibrant and drafted to deliver if implemented in letter and spirit.



Azad Jammu and Kashmir Reforms

Author: Hasan Ashraf (YP01-AJK01)

"It is the land that is disputed and not the rights of the people"

State of Azad Jammu & Kashmir was part of the State of Jammu & Kashmir pre-independence of Pakistan. After independence, war was fought between Pakistan and India in 1948, the case went to the United Nations and as a result of a cease fire line agreement, State of Jammu & Kashmir was given right of self determination by United Nations. This was agreed to both by Pakistan and by India. However, more than 60 years have passed and there are no signs of a plebiscite in the disputed region.

Azad Jammu & Kashmir came under Pakistani control after the cease fire line agreement. The people belonging to these regions have Muslim majority and they think of themselves as Pakistanis. However, due to the disputed status of the region, there has been a lack of Constitutional development in this particular unofficial region of Pakistan. This region has never been made part of Pakistan in the 1973 Constitution of Pakistan, because such an official status would weaken Pakistan's claim over the region that it is not a part of India and it is disputed. However, there are research papers by several NGO's like PILDAT supporting that this region can be officially given a status of an interim province without affecting Pakistan's claim that the land is disputed.

Innovative youth of Pakistan have come with a solution to make this region on equal footings with the Provinces of the Federation without weakening our country's claim in the International Court of Justice. At present, this region is strictly under Federal control, where as the 18th amendment of the 1973 Constitution have delegated much control back to the provinces but the 18th amendment does not apply to AJK. This has caused a feeling of resentment and a feeling of negligence from the Federal Government in the population and political leadership of AJK. The question of regional autonomy has been raised by the legislative assembly of AJK on several occasions on records by the elected members. The current legislative assembly of AJK is under Federal control via a body called "Kashmir Council". The Government benches and the opposition benches both have raised the questions of having control over the state's resources and regional autonomy. Youth of Pakistan has come up with the following recommendations for this sensitive part of Pakistan in order to promote patriotism in the region and to grant regional autonomy as granted to the provinces of the Federation of Pakistan:-

1. It is suggested that AJK be granted rights to produce their own energy as Provinces of the Federation have.
2. The Interim Act 1974 for AJK should be amended that Kashmir's council executive power be transferred to the vice chairman of the council i.e. (Prime Minister of AJK) and not with Kashmir Council Chairman (Prime minister of Pakistan) in all 52 subjects from the concurrent list of subject except the following four over which the federal Government should have exclusive authority as per United Nations Commission for India &



Pakistan's resolutions:-

- i. Defence
 - ii. Foreign Affairs (Excluding Foreign Aid and Foreign Trade)
 - iii. Currency
 - iv. & Communication.
-
3. Federal Government shall allow foreigners to travel to these regions in order to promote tourism and the responsibility to authorize No Objection Certificates will lie with the state of AJK.
 4. Federal Government shall pay due royalties to the region as paid to the provinces of Pakistan for any projects under the control of Federal Government in these regions.
 5. AJK should be allowed to utilize its resources on similar footings as provinces of Pakistan are allowed.
 6. Federal Government shall cease to appoint bureaucrats in AJK without the consultation and approval of its Government.
 7. The chief election commissioner of the region responsible to hold general elections will be selected by the legislative assembly of AJK in same way as the chief election commissioner of the federal Government is selected by the national Government, by developing a consensus among the opposition and ruling party benches.
 8. The legislative assembly of AJK has demanded the control over "Crown Lands", which were lands of Maharaja Hari Singh located in Punjab. Youth recommends that the control be transferred from Federal Ministry of Kashmir affairs to the legislative assembly of AJK.
 9. The youth also recommends that the AJK Government be allowed to highlight the Kashmir issue at international level in an official capacity.
 10. Youth of Pakistan is of the view that the implementation of the above mentioned recommendations will enhance economic development of AJK. It will also prepare and equip the people of the region with more resources to fight and highlight the case for Kashmir's independence movement.



Balochistan: The Way Forward

Author: Najeeb Abid Baloch (YP05-BALOCHISTAN03)

Passing through its fifth insurgency, Balochistan has not been at peace since the last six decades despite attempts of Baloch leadership to engage in the mainstream politics of the Federation. Currently, the issue is deemed to be at its worst when comparing it to the insurgencies in past. Giving an absolute way forward, settlement, and a permanent solution to the conflict is though not easy but neither is it impossible. The Youth of this country believes that the State must undertake following measures on emergency basis for damage control:

1. Settling down the Insurgency needs a mass negotiation between the state and political, rebel, tribal and neutral leadership. This negation shall involve the people at large also who are resented from the Federation. Talks with the Baloch leadership should be guaranteed by a credible guarantor, which will urge the leaders negotiate and reach a mutual understanding.
2. The right of ownership on the natural resources, coast and an absolute provincial autonomy on the aspirations of the local Baloch leadership must be given.
3. Peace cannot be ensured without settling down the ongoing insurgency, therefore, peace talks with the entire Baloch leadership (in country, outside or silent leadership) shall be initiated in the presence of a credible guarantor.
4. Without ruling out the Garrison role in the politics, elections and other administrative issues of Balochistan, a true representation of people cannot emerge, therefore, the role of Garrison must be eliminated and under a peace reconciliation agreement with the Baloch leadership and fair free election (Provincial Governments and also local Governments) should be announced without any delay.
5. Balochistan as a province is more than 44% area of Federation, which is not easy to manage. The demarcation of province i.e. separation of Northern Pashtun areas and formation of completely Baloch province will be a positive solution to the issue.
6. The current law and order situation is turbulent, in order to control it the State must take steps to strengthen the Provincial security forces (Balochistan police, Balochistan levies, Balochistan constabulary) and engaging local people tribal chiefs to sort out the law and order situation. Forces like FC must be replaced by local Baloch forces. The presences of Afghan refugees in Balochistan is also a major reason of the incumbent turbulent law and order situation, the Government must immediately take measures to clean the province from Afghan refugees.
7. Overall the major goodwill measure will include producing the missing persons, halting abductions and appalling murders along with finding out the culprits behind all this. Also, perpetrators responsible for the murder of Nawab Akbar Khan Bugti must be brought to justice. Fair representation in Federal services, state institutions and military services must be ensured to the Baloch people.



8. An emergency plan for the socio-economic uplift of Balochistan must be drafted and implemented for strengthening the Province for generating its revenue, creation of employments and creation of investment opportunities. Ongoing infrastructure projects should also be completed forthwith.
9. Recent announcements of national finance commission (NFC) awards is a good gesture for financial independence of province, however, the corruption allegations on present Government are also of serious nature. The Federal Government must activate its machinery for eradication of corruption from the Province.
10. Federation's development is more or less dependent on development of Balochistan due its strategic location, natural recourses and more than 700km of coast line. However, the failure of the State to take Baloch masses on board usually results in failure of policy implementation. State and its Institutions needs to win back the lost trust which is only possible through providing Baloch a sense of ownership and belonging i.e. engaging them in all major decisions about the province. Confidence building measures will ensure the Baloch that they will not be converted into a minority by development of mega projects and development of economic and business hubs within the province.
11. In the past, the State use of military has proven to be counter-productive and the collateral damages were of costly. In this modern era military solutions are always condemned and are never deemed to be any solution to a conflict. The state needs to use the negotiation table as a first and last option keeping in mind a possible support to insurgency in case of a conflict. Baloch since the very beginning were against the non-Democratic practices within the country. In a well connected society the Federation must refrain from usage of non-democratic instruments for sorting out conflicts such as Governor Rules etc. A fair and free election can and will result in emergence of true Baloch leadership
12. Foreign intervention in the province cannot be neglected. Balochistan due its strategic location has always remained in the eyes of world powers; the reason is its coastal area which provides an easy access of trade between the central Asian countries including China and Western countries. The intervention of India, China United States and other few countries is visible on ground. To discourage their involvement the Government should immediately try to win back the hearts of the Baloch people because without the support of local people, foreign intervention can never come true. As in past also there were never such interventions. "Negations should be the first and last option".



Brain Drain

Author: Sarah Abdul Wadood (YP19-KPK06)

Over a period of centuries, the world has witnessed mass scale emigration of human resources from one region to another in the search of better opportunities. When compared from the historical perspective, this process has been made relatively easier in today's inter-connected globe. Human capital has long been considered an important determinant of economic growth (Schultz, 1981) and therefore, today emigration from an area of low resource to an area of high resource is a lot easier, especially for people with education, technical skills or knowledge.

The predicament of brain drain manifests itself predominantly in terms of a mounting and high skill content of emigration from the region to take advantage of opportunities overseas. The main drawback of this phenomenon includes starving the region of knowledge and skills necessary for supporting higher growth and poverty reduction. The principal grounds for the human capital outflow appear to be an amalgamation of Political Instability, Unemployment, Lack of Opportunities and Deficiency of necessary tools for professional engagement predominantly among the highly specialized professions. Political instability and the associated risks of possible loss of human capital affect emigration of both skilled and non-skilled Pakistanis.

The implications of brain drain are disastrous for any growing country. Exodus of trained, skilled, or educated group of people from an area of low-opportunity an area of high-opportunity often results in dire outcomes in the long-run.

The Youth believes that following factors contribute to Brain drain in Pakistan:

1. Shutting down of Industries mainly due to power outages results in lower economic opportunities that can be translated into fewer employment opportunities.
2. Technological deficiency especially in the manufacturing departments
3. Politically instable country; marred by terrorism

Brain drain becomes inevitable when people are made to feel that their talents won't be utilized, their lives and properties are not secure, and there is dearth of quality education. These individuals choose to migrate as a result of realization of opportunities against their knowledge or set of skills. Henceforth, youth believes that its time to let our talented, skilled and young Pakistanis know that without them Pakistan cannot prosper and following measures must be undertaken on emergency basis.

Remedies for Brain Drain prevention

- i. There must be Political stability in the country
- ii. We must understand the current regional dynamics and take a clear



- position in the war against terrorism
- iii. We must ensure that strong Law and Order system prevails in the country which will provide people a sense of security
 - iv. Generation of employment opportunities is another way to retain the talented human resources of the country; in this regard public-private partnership is a feasible way forward.
 - v. A competitive education system sets the corner stone for creation of effective human resource; therefore, we must also try to increase the number of knowledge and skilled personnel along with retaining them.
 - vi. A system ensuring meritocracy must be ensured in Pakistan.
 - vii. Government must intervene to provide the citizen with basic necessities of life.

Political instability is the root cause of Brain drain. A move towards stabilizing the Political set up is the dire need of an hour since most of the problems stem from here. We must also continue our fight in the war of terrorism at the forefront in order to stabilize Law and order we must also empower and upgrade the law enforcing agencies to achieve this objective. It is also important to provide enough work opportunities and living facilities where talents can nurture and grow by backing up our industries. Government must concentrate on producing energy to revive industries which is a key element of job production. Science and Technology is an area that is not fully exploited by us. A less budget sliced away for education is the reason in leaking the higher studies which could prevent the brain drain. Setting up of Higher Educational institutes matching world standards of education can reverse the brain drain process. No compromise on talent. People should be recruited on the basis of merit and merit alone. Fostering fair process will help preventing the talent from going out. People should be facilitated with electricity, clean drinking water, proper health facilities and protection of life and property. Foreign countries who want to hire Pakistani professionals for jobs must be regulated through Govt. organizations to regulate the brain drain.



Corruption and Accountability

Author: Kashif Yousuf Badar (YP27-PUNJAB07)

The word corruption is derived from Latin verb “Corruptus” meaning “To Break.” Literally, it means “A Broken Object”. In simple words, corruption means “the misuse of entrusted power for attaining personal benefit.” Conceptually, corruption is a form of behaviour which departs from Ethics, Morality, Tradition, Law and Civic Virtue.

The ultimate victim of corruption is the human dignity itself. Hence corruption causes breach in the social order and emerges as a potential threat to the prosperity, peace and stability of human civilization across the globe. Corruption in Government spending leads to serious reduction in impact of development program and results in perpetual increase in cost of maintenance of public assets

Need and greed are cited as the reasons of corruption and corrupt practices. Need as a reason is applied to low paid employees specially those entrusted with service delivery powers and public contact. Corruption occurs out of compulsion, as those indulging in corruption are in need of the basic necessities and lack access to social entitlement. However, need very easily merges with greed once need is taken as a justification by those indulging in corruption and corrupt practices. It is because of this fact that corruption is linked to poverty which is termed as corruption of need. Absence of an Ethical, Moral, Social and Legal & Base in Societal attitudes are also cited as many of the root causes of Corruption.

Corruption and corrupt practices are indicative of breaches in the Governance edifice. They pose serious threats to the sanctity of ethical and democratic values and weaken Administrative, Political and Social institutions. The issues of Corruption, Poverty and Governance are Cross cutting. These issues, put together, form an integral part of the development literature. Recently, the terms Governance and good Governance are being profusely used in such literature. Good governance remains at the forefront of every aspect of our life, be that political, social or economic. Governance has to be good in its manifestation, and if it is not so, it is certainly no governance at all. The mere suffix or prefix of the term 'Good' does not serve the purpose.

The essential components of good governance are the Rule of Law, social Justice, Accountability, Transparency and Predictability. The RULE OF LAW means equal application of law, equal protection by law and equality before law. In the absence of the RULE OF LAW, institutions get weak and become hatcheries for corrupt practices. The realization of the goals of good governance and prosperity becomes a myth.

The examples of 2nd Caliph Hazrat Umar bin Khitab on wearing cloth longer than the normal height put him for accountability to justify his position for the sake of rule of law. This kind of spirit required to demand accountability and corruption free culture from the others.



Transparency International Pakistan shows a limited number of respondents see centres of corruption in Pakistan in the following descending order, of being perceived as the most corrupt to the least: 1) Land administration; 2) Police; 3) Income tax; 4) Judiciary; 5) Tendering & contracting; 6) Customs, plus state corporations and the last is the army. Once again TIP has expressed its shock at the mounting lack of honesty in public affairs.

Ex Indian President Abdul Kalam said “If a country is to be corruption free and become a nation of beautiful minds, I strongly feel there are three key societal members who can make a difference. They are **the father**, the **mother** and **the teacher**.”

The word corruption and Pakistan is familiar and famous for the world. The corruption is everywhere and in almost every field in the country. Some years ago cricket, now passport scandal, Hajj Scandal, Steel Mill, Railway, Ephedrine scandal, Bahria Town scam are in the lime light in the news. The shameful act of corrupt Governments and many part of nation defame the name of Pakistan. The youth have the perception to more strengthen the judiciary, rule of law, discouragement of nepotism and favouritism in the society. Everyone should be accountable to the rule of law from top to bottom in the country.

The youth perception to overcome the great curse of corruption and empowering the accountability process are:

1. Reduce the discretionary powers of the Government officials and political leaders for the usage of public funds.
2. Equal social justice system for all the public according to Rule of Islam.
3. Rule of law will be on the top priority in the country.
4. Introduction of toll-free hot line for whistle blowers on the national level, the youth should stand united against the corruption in the society , Government and in the country
5. Judicial Reforms i.e. appointment of more judges and creation of new courts on emergency basis in the country to speed up the judicial process and creation of monitoring and inspection department in the judiciary to monitor and eliminate the ever increasing corruption.
6. The role of public accounts committee (PAC) ,anti corruption unit and NAB should be further strengthened
7. The Land record system must be immediately computerized in whole of the country to reduce the chances of corruption and changing in the record of land.
8. At least one consumer court and price control committee should be established at the Tehsil level to deal with the issues relating to consumer crimes, over pricing etc.
9. Islamic system based on Democracy must be implemented.
10. Poverty and unemployment should be minimized and equal status should be given to every citizen of the country irrespective of their Gender, Race, Religion, Wealth or Status.
11. Police efficiency must be increased through installation of CCTV cameras

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- and filing of FIR through online system.
12. Community participation especially of students must be ensured in combating corruption.
 13. Independent reputable auditing firms must be hired for auditing of public sector institutions.
 14. Creating awareness particularly about the adverse impact on every one's life be highlighted to mobilize public against corruption. The evolution of a public opinion, which must follow the spread of education, which rejects corruption either because it is morally wrong or because it is scientifically inefficient, or both.
 15. Judgment of Supreme Court against NRO to be implanted in letter and spirit to minimize corruption on large scale.



Democracy in Pakistan

Author: Seep Akhtar Channer (YP55-SINDH07)

Democracy by definition is the rule of people, by the people, for the people. After the rise of Nation states in 1648, rule of Monarchy and the Holy church reduced significantly in Europe. A century and a half later, the world saw revolutions against Autocratic rule and preferred to have a system where they would have a voice and representation. In that transitionary period, different systems of Governance such as Fascism, Socialism, and Communism were tried world over, however, after everything simmered down, Democratic system survived and prevailed throughout the world.

Democracy appeals to the masses because in this system every individual exercises certain powers. In this system, power not only remains with the Parliament but that power and certain responsibilities are also transferred to Institutions which operate within specific parameters to fulfil their roles. A true Democratic System encourages accountability for every individual of Society, be it an ordinary citizen or a people's representative. The Youth of Pakistan believes in the continuation of democracy and encourages implementation of certain measures for the effective working of this system in Pakistan.

The youth believes:

1. Democratic principles must be applied upon in letter and spirit for an efficient working of the Democratic system. Democratic values are the fundamental beliefs and Constitutional principles of our society which would unite all Pakistanis. Principles like Justice, Equality and Liberty must be followed. The youth expects the leaders to follow these. This way they will trust and be trusted.
2. In order to achieve legitimacy for the Government, a formation of independent Election Commission must be ensured.
3. All citizens of Pakistan above the age of 18 should maintain their right to vote, irrespective of cast colour creed or gender.
4. The voters must be motivated to vote so that the turnout can be increased. This will ensure participation of majority in the system
5. Safety of voters must be ensured on the day of election.
6. Democracy should specially be established in FATA by abolishing FCR and ensuring that leaders chosen by the people have the right to legislate for themselves as it is their fundamental right.

Local Government system should be established as this is the best way to transfer power at the grass root level and scrutinize the executive. In this way the Citizens will be able to participate in open and transparent decision making establishing a system of real Democracy. There should be Inclusiveness of all sectors of the community, particularly women. Local Government should be accountable to the community in order to ensure a Corruption free system.

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There should be debate on every topic which is the essence of Democracy. Measures such as Military coups and foreign intervention in state's internal matters that threaten to distort the stability of Democratic foundations should be opposed. All people in the Government should be held accountable for their actions. One major reason why Democracy has not taken roots in the country is due to army intervention hence there should be civilian control of the military.

Access to information in a democratic society is of utmost importance and so the youth believes Media should be free so that the citizens make responsible and informed choices rather than acting out of ignorance and misinformation. Free media will ensure that elected representatives are upholding their oaths of office and are carrying out wishes of those who have been elected resulting in the healthy functioning of our society.

Democratic principles run in line with the ideals of universal freedoms such as the right to free speech. Democracy will allow extensive representation and inclusiveness of as many people and views as possible to feed into the functioning of a fair and just society. Another important aspect of a Democratic society is its civil society which functions as a bridge between the Government and its people. In the last decade, Pakistan has seen the rise of the civil society. However, the Government must regularize it by introducing a mechanism through which the civil society does not only debate Government Policies in its individual capacity, but also enjoys the power to actively contribute to the formulation of legislations. People will make informed choices and this will contribute to political debate productively. Hence Democracy is very important and the youth of Pakistan a democratic form of Governance as compared to other systems.



Drug Trafficking and Narcotics Policy in Pakistan

Anam Saeed (YP28-Punjab08)

“Satan seeketh only to cast among you enmity and hatred by means of intoxicants and games of chance, and to turn you away from the remembrance of Allah, and from prayers.

Will you then desist?”

(Chapter V: Verse 90-91)

Ministry of Narcotics aims for a drug free Pakistan by 2020. This aspiration will merely remain a yearning if the illegal transport, shipment & sale of illicit drugs are not taken under control. Pakistan's neighbouring country Afghanistan produces around 90% of the world's total opium production which generates around 610 tons of heroine. Afghanistan is also the key supplier of heroine to USA, Europe, Iran, Canada, Sri Lanka & China, where the demand for illicit drugs is increasing exponentially. But for this supply, Afghanistan needs a feasible route with lower risks of any legal hindrances and Pakistan seems to be an eligible candidate for this purpose. Since 9/11, due to insurgence of Afghan refugees and critical situations in areas next to Afghanistan i.e. FATA, Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa & Baluchistan, Pakistan has been serving as the major transitory path for heroine to Iran & Europe. The official figures of this heroine transshipment are around 200-240 tons i.e. around 40% of the total heroine supply by Afghanistan.

Another phenomenon discernible here is the diffusion effect (term used negatively), i.e. out of the \$80 billion heroine smuggled around \$1 billion reaches the farmers of Afghanistan. While, the rest \$79 billion is disseminated throughout the shipment routes from Pakistan to Iran, Iran to China and Russia to Europe. These acts of fraudulence have helped the corrupt transporters to also sale drugs in their respective areas. These are mostly concentrated in FATA, Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa and Baluchistan and are the foremost reason for boosting the number of drug addicts in underprivileged areas of these provinces.

Contrary to the statements above, the performance of Pakistan's Anti-Narcotics Force (ANF) is progressing since 2010 with its implementation of a new & dynamic strategy. According to United Nations report, out of the 4.9% global drug raids Pakistan accounted for 0.4% of the captured drugs. Opium's cultivation has been reduced to 1053 hectares in 2011 from 4185 hectares in 2003. The remaining is also mostly along the borders of Afghanistan, where insufficient water supply and unavailability of resources hampers cultivation of any other crop. Similarly, seizures of other drugs such as cannabis also increased and almost doubled in 2010 from that of 2007.

Though the seizures and raids by ANF are promising, yet these seizures have not been able to impact the internal transit systems for smuggling. Observing a stark decline in cultivation from 2007 can also be attributed to the price slump and overall inflation rather than government raids. It can't be denied that Pakistan still caters to the major chunk i.e. 40% of the drugs shipped to



the western regions globally.

Following are some recommendations proposed by the youth to amend the current drug situation in Pakistan:

1. According to the Control of Narcotics Substance Act 1997 Article 8c, anyone trafficking any narcotic drug or psychotropic substance which exceeds 100 grams will liable to death penalty or a lifetime imprisonment. Government must stringently bring this law into effect and also impose inexorable consequences for the shipment of any illicit drug less than 100 grams.
2. In order to create awareness in general public regarding the dire consequences of infringement of trafficking laws in Pakistan, rigorous campaigns should be launched.
3. The formation of drug zones primarily by smugglers in underprivileged areas must be handled vigilantly. Special undercover teams must be organized to cover these pockets of illicit drugs traffic.
4. The border with Afghanistan must be vigorously strengthened with special attention to the permeable areas. Check posts must be developed with active forces covering any secreted movement between the two countries.
5. Farmers with desiccated plantations and scarce supply of water must be provided financial assistance and water resources to encourage investment in crops apart from opium.
6. According to UN the number of drug addicts in Pakistan was around 624,000 in 2006 while around 4 million was an estimate for drug abusers. Despite of the large number, only 4 government run programs are catering to the recovery these addicts. Government must establish more recuperation institutes and easily accessible counselling programs for the addicts especially in areas on the boundary of Afghan border.
7. National Programs to diminish trafficking must be in concurrence with the local agencies and non-profit/non-profit organizations to increase the impact and penetration to the masses.



Economic Development in Pakistan

Author: Yusraa Faaruq (YP13-ICT03)

Despite having developed multiple five year economic development plans, many of which became the blue prints for the economic success in East Asia, Pakistan has failed to realize its economic potential or plans. As a part of the Pakistani youth today, I believe that if the following measures are taken promptly and efficiently, they would lead to a major improvement in the economic conditions of the country.

1. Increase in the Government spending on the private sector to create more job opportunities
2. Micro financing and debt services to fresh graduates
3. Promotion and development of the small and medium size enterprises
4. Large scale promotion of the domestically produced goods
5. Improvement in the fiscal policy implementation
6. Creation of economic zones for the promotion of foreign direct investments for greater foreign reserves
7. Developing institutions for the promotion of innovation in the information technology and other scientific methods
8. Creation of international exchange programs for the Multi cultural interaction of the Youth
9. Taxation on raw materials and encouraging exports of processed goods

The current economic scenario of Pakistan can be defined as a disappointing hollow structure that needs to be provided with a proper foundation in order to create a stronger building. One of the major problems that need immediate attention is the alarming low rates of employment. Due to this the country is receiving low GDP per capita income forcing its residents to live below poverty lines. Special attention needs to be provided by the Government and there is a need of a release of funds in the form of Government expenditure especially in the private sector which would create greater job opportunities for its residents and would not only increase their individuals' income but would also create a multiplier effect and thereby increasing the GDP of Pakistan. The country is blessed with an innovative, capable and hard working youth however unfortunately due to the unavailable or limited financial resources many of them are unable to pursue their innovations. Such individuals especially the newly graduated youth should be provided with different micro financing and debt services techniques such as collateral free loans which would provide them with a foundation to cater to their ideas. This also would not only decrease burden of the unemployed population in the economy but would also aid in GDP growth.

Even though the cottage industry of Pakistan has immense potential yet it only makes up to 5% of the total GDP. There is a dire need of a SME support program launched by the Government that would promote the industry and help it reach its full potential. Apart from this the trade deficit creates a strong barrier in the economic development. This can be overcome by promoting the use of domestically produced goods especially luxury items. Such a

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change would reduce the heavy reliance of imports and improve the Balance of Payments. The existence of inequitable distribution of wealth in Pakistan is also one of the key ingredients to the economic decline. A strong system of accountability needs to be established which ensures that every individual pays the right amount of tax and the taxation system provided is progressive rather than regressive in nature.

Economic zones need to be established for the promotion of foreign direct investments in areas like Balochistan where exist numerable untapped resources and such investments would be highly favourable for our ever depreciating currency by the increase in the foreign reserves. This also caters to the problem of unemployment since such developments would provide employment opportunities to the local residents. However in order to prevent any exploitation from the international investor the Government needs to establish strict regulations for the protection of the domestic resources. For Pakistan fossil fuel such as oil and petroleum forms a major portion of the imported products and thus has an incredible adverse effect upon its balance of payments. Engineering institutions are needed to promote the development of innovative ideas especially for the creation of different renewable resources which would reduce the heavy reliance on imported fuel. An efficient and productive innovation may also lead to an increase in exports which would further the economic development. Also initiating different youth cultural exchange programs can lead to an inflow of individuals across the globe to come to Pakistan which would not only improve the image of the country but would also support the critically damaged tourist industry and hence further increasing the GDP growth rate.



Energy Crises of Pakistan

Author: Touseef Abbasi (YP02-AJK02)

When it comes to natural resources, Pakistan has been especially blessed with abundant coal reservoirs. However, due to inappropriate governance and misallocation of funds the country is unable to utilize these assets full capacity. In order to improve the current situation, Thar coal supply needs to be exploited for usage as alternative supply of fuel. Environmental pundits may not completely promote the use of coal for energy purpose; however, considering the current economic limitations of the country such an approach is viable. A short term solution in the form of fuel import can also be adopted especially from neighbouring countries like China and Iran. However, this solution would be short-term and may only be used for providing emergency relief to energy deficit areas. These measures will not solve the problem since it would further burden the country's economic position. On the other hand Government organizations such as WAPDA and PEPCO are currently in a state of circular debt which has further increased the problem and until the Government does not generate funds for investments in this sector the energy crises would prevail but due to the current economic position this is not possible. A proposed solution is giving electricity on credit for industrial use. Another important aspect that is needed to be considered is the inappropriate collection of all the dues from the public sector organizations. An implementation of a new and improved system of accountability is needed to improve the financial condition where every organization regardless of their ownership should be forced to pay the right amount applicable to them.

The existing thermal power plants are currently not utilized to their full capacity and an improvement is required to increase their efficiency to their full potential. The amount of investment required for the construction of new power projects is considerably high as compared to the amount required for rental power plants hence for efficient allocation rental plants should be promoted. Also mega projects like dams and reservoirs with greater capacity should be constructed especially projects like the Bhasha and Bunji dam need to be allocated with extra funds by the Government. However such projects require large financial investments which Pakistan would not be able to afford in the current economic crises. An increase in the foreign direct investments as well as international agencies can very well cater to this problem. Along with these, it is highly recommended to the Government to promote the construction of small dams and micro hydro projects all across the country especially since the country might be financially incapable of large dams. This can increase the storage capacity and fulfil the country's problem on a comparative scale.

Regardless of the different measures used, it is very important to realize that fuel sources such as oil and gas are fossil fuels and with the ever increasing consumption they are bound to diminish. Therefore it is very important that Pakistan should focus on the other renewable sources of energy such as wind water and solar. There should be an increase in the research and

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development in the area so that these different sources can be utilized to decrease the dependency upon fossil fuel. The initial investment on solar panels tends to high, therefore in order to promote its usage by the Private sector; interest free loans should be introduced to reduce the initial cost born by the individual investors. Such measure if taken promptly and effectively would definitely improve the energy crises in Pakistan.



Fair & Free Election

Author: Ushna Ahmed (YP59-SINDH11)

Free and fair elections are extremely vital to Pakistan, not only to strengthen the concept of Democracy, but also to restore the faith of Pakistani citizens on the Election Commission of Pakistan and its procedures. Youth believes that engagement of people in the electoral process is crucial for ensuring a sustainable and well functioning Government and In order to achieve transparency in election process, following steps must be undertaken:

1. Political parties, and their fielding candidates, should be made to declare their assets a certain period of time before the elections at all costs. These assets declaration documents should be made public on the internet and in civic centres. The ECP should keep a firm check whether the candidates are spending money beyond the limits fixed by electoral law. If so, they (candidates) must be held accountable by the ECP. Instead of providing transport to the voters to get them to the polling station, number of polling stations should be increased, and well-spaced, so a polling station would be present close to a person's residence.
2. The ECP should make sure that the voters are registered at a polling booth close to their permanent residence.
3. The voters should be informed of their polling stations by letters by the ECP, so that they don't have to interact with the political polling agents for this purpose.
4. The election commission should be given administrative powers, under Section 9 of the Election Commission Order 2002, to ensure a conflict free election using law enforcement agencies, as they please. An independent neutral election monitoring body should also be set up at the polling booth to monitor and educate.
5. The polling staff and presiding officer should be educated of their duties, rights and powers. As should be the police, as mentioned in the sections 6 and 8 of Election Commission Order 2002.
6. A photo voter list should be introduced to virtually identify the voters as well.
7. Electronic voting should be introduced, which would be checked by the public to ensure them of its authenticity. In this way, invalid and doubtful votes would be eliminated, and the process of counting of votes would be accelerated.
8. A finger-print identification machine should be used in the polling booth to ensure the person's identity, and guarantee that the same person would not vote in any other polling booth.

Since the majority of the votes would be of the youth in Pakistan, in order to encourage them to vote, seminars should be conducted by the ECP in various universities and colleges. To target the rural youth, a door to door campaign could be initiated by the Election Commission.

The total voter turnout in the year 2008 was merely 19.5%. Thus the winning party, PPP, didn't even have the support of the majority of Pakistan, as the

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majority didn't even vote. This low voter turnout has severely dismembered Democracy in Pakistan. If the elections are conducted as free and fair, the voter turnout will consequently increase. Immediate steps would have to be to give the ECP their due power as mentioned in the election commission order 2002. The bogus votes have to be curtailed using any measure possible, such as electronic voting and finger-print identification.

The electronic voting would also speed up and make transparent the counting process, removing rigging from there. They buying of votes, and the bullying and political pressurization must be eliminated using law enforcement agencies by the election commission. A direct contact is to be established between the election commission and the citizens of Pakistan for information and education, so that the people don't have to resort to political polling agents for assistance. Finally educating the masses of their right and duty to vote is crucial to encourage a democratic proceeding, where majority is the authority.



FATA Reforms

Authors: Amir Abbas Turi (YP08-FATA01) and Tabraiz Marri (YP58-SINDH10)

After the 18th Constitutional Amendment, powers of State Executive were transferred from the President of Pakistan to the Parliament. However, despite such measures, The President of Pakistan still holds an authoritative position for decision making in the tribal areas instead of Parliament. The plight of FATA's legislators is such that they can legislate for the entire region of Pakistan, but their local region in accordance with the article 247 of the Constitution of Pakistan.

The FATA region consists of seven agencies i.e. Bajaur, Mohmand, Khyber, Orakzai, Kurram, North Waziristan and South Waziristan and six frontier regions. What is considered to be one of the most dangerous places on earth today was a peaceful territory prior to 9/11 despite its governance short fallings. Political reforms in FATA are the need of the hour; however, in order to implement the writ of state in this region, a Constitutional amendment is a pre-requisite. Currently, Article 247 (3) restricts the Parliament's legislations to be implemented in the region, unless the President so directs. Incumbently, the draconian law of FCR is applied in the region.

The Youth of Pakistan believes that it is imperative to implement the writ of State in the Federally Administered Tribal areas, and believes that following measures must be undertaken:

1. The Parliament should act immediately to remove the self imposed bar from legislation for FATA.
2. A constitutional amendment to omit section 247 of the Constitution of Pakistan must be introduced.
3. Once the lawmakers are rendered capable of legislating for FATA region, they must replace a century old Draconian law FCR 1901 with PPC.
4. An immediate halt to the military operations within the region for securing trust and cooperation of local tribal men.
5. We must immediately demand halt of drone strikes in the region, which are not only a clear violation of our sovereignty and International law, but also responsible for civilian fatalities.
6. FATA must be given a provincial status in the near future and special committee in the National Assembly must be formed to discuss the issues related to provincial status for FATA.
7. In case of reservations about granting FATA a provincial status in the short-run, an interim legislative Assembly must be formed for FATA which would provide the locals a sense of ownership.
8. Currently, the appointment of Political agent in FATA agency by additional Chief Secretary FATA and Governor is equivalent to dragging the country in an obsolete form of bureaucracy. Such form of appointments must be changed after implementation of PPC in the region.
9. In order to resolve any internal security threats, the local tribal leaders must be taken aboard in a dialogue process and those tribal-men must be ensured of their rights in the new form of Governance.

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10. The Government must ensure that development works begin in the region prior to granting the region a Provincial/Semi-Provincial State.

Implementation of these reforms will ensure local support and engagement into the process of Democracy, thus rendering them capable of making correct political decisions for themselves. Sometimes the conservative Islamic ideology of local tribal men is wrongly translated into fundamentalism or extremism, providing the FATA region a right to govern will open communication channels thus assist in changing global perception about FATA. It is a win-win situation for involved parties. The youth believes that if right steps are taken in the right direction, together we can make a difference.



Foreign Policy of Pakistan

Author: Tabraiz Marri (YP58-SINDH10)

“Foreign policy is the key element in the process by which a state translates its broadly conceived goals and interests into concrete courses of action to attain these objectives and preserve interests”

-Padelford and Lincoln

In today's inter-connected world, no State can afford isolation from International sphere and Pakistan is no exception to that norm. Several factors determine a States' foreign policy; however, among the key factors a States' geographic location, culture, history, economy, technology, social structure, public aspirations, power structure, global alliances and world opinion are given heavy weightage. Irrespective of these factors, the primary motive of formulating a Foreign Policy is attainment of National interest and objectives.

Today, Pakistan finds itself amidst several problems, many of which are direct consequence of Policy failures, both at Domestic and International level. In order to achieve our National objectives, the youth of Pakistan stresses a dynamic, vibrant, and progressive foreign policy.

The youth believes that:

1. We must formulate our foreign policy keeping our National interests supreme and must not take into account any undue influence from internal or external sources.
2. We must abide by Quaid's notion of “Peace within and Peace without” and maintain peaceful and cordial relations with all the states of the world.
3. We must abide by all International obligations and all International laws that bind us
4. We must not allow any State of this world to breach our sovereignty and territorial integrity.
5. We oppose the operation of drones within Pakistan's sovereign borders and condemn the act as they violate Pakistan's sovereignty and International law.
6. We condemn the US congressional hearing on the issue of Balochistan, and urge the US Government to unconditionally apologize for the hearing and refrain from such proceedings in the future.
7. We must maintain our current stance in aspect of nuclear assets and vow to protect these assets from external or internal threats.
8. We must strengthen cooperation with SAARC states in the field of trade, defence, culture, energy and information.
9. We believe that special attention must be given to ties with neighbouring countries i.e., China, India, Afghanistan and Iran keeping in view the complex regional situation and historical bond.
10. We insist that the Kashmir issue must be resolved in lines with the UN resolutions and dialogue must be the top priority for resolving any conflict



situation.

11. We must maintain strong ties with Pakistan's all weather friend China. The strategic location of Pakistan and China render such a coalition potentially beneficial for both countries. We must also seek greater cooperation with China in the field of Trade, Energy, Security, Information, Technology, Communications and development.
12. We favour strong ties with the member states of Shanghai cooperation organization (SCO) keeping in view the potential benefits of this partnership and we must seek a full member status of the organization.

In order to progress economically in the long-run we must prefer trade over aid and explore different markets in order to increase Pakistani exports.

1. We must participate actively in international organizations and form new alliances and partnerships which would render Pakistan able to attain benefits.
2. We must not rely upon single partner state, in fact, we must explore different horizons of opportunities especially for the betterment of our economic situation.
3. We must enhance our cooperation with Muslim states of the world, and must raise voice against any injustice in the Muslim world including mass killings in Syria, Palestine and Burma.



Gilgit-Baltistan Reforms

Authors: Amir Abbas Turi (YP08-FATA01) and Tabraiz Marri (YP58-SINDH10)

“Kashmir is the 'jugular vein' without which we have been living for 64 years. But if some enemy gets hold of our jugular vein of GB, we will definitely not have 64 years”

Nazir Naji

The foundation of presently applied political, Administrative, Legal, Legislative, and Governance System in Gilgit-Baltistan is an Executive order issued by the Ministry of Kashmir Affairs. This order is called The Gilgit-Baltistan (Empowerment and Self Ordinance 2009), which does not provide the region of Gilgit-Baltistan any guarantee, back up or the authority of a Constitution, making it an exceptional area of the world.

The present day Gilgit-Baltistan became a separate administrative unit after amalgamation of Gilgit agency in 1970. With a population of approx 1 million, this region borders China, India and Afghanistan, making it an area of extreme regional importance. In recent years, the law and order situation in this region has been distressing. The majority population of this region belongs to Shia'a Sect of Islam, which are made targets of violence often. This situation is certainly alarming, and it is the need of the hour to give this region its' inalienable rights in the form of major reforms.

The Youth of Pakistan believes that in order to address the problems of Gilgit-Baltistan, following measures must be taken:

1. In order to improve the law and order situation of the region, the policy of clemency towards extremism must be discouraged, and the perpetrators must be dealt with an iron fist.
2. All organizations which instigate sectarian violence must be banned.
3. Gilgit-Baltistan (Empowerment & Self Governance) Order 2009 must be replaced by an Interim Constitution of Gilgit Baltistan similar to that of AJK.
4. Autonomy must be given to Gilgit Baltistan Assembly and other institutions as well as Gilgit Baltistan Council, which must have 100% representation from Gilgit Baltistan with the exception of Prime Minister of Pakistan as Ex Officio Chairman; this step will not harm the Kashmir cause in any ways, but strengthen it.
5. Prolonged curfew must be avoided in the region which causes trouble to the local residents. Instead, every effort must be made to ensure law and order situation of the area.



Good Governance

Author: Muhammad Hammad Malik (YP16-KPK03)

The concept of "Governance" is an ancient one. The word "Governance" means the process of making decisions and the process by which decisions are implemented. Since Governance is the process of making decisions and implementation, it focuses on the formal and informal elements which are involved in decision making and implementing them.

Government is one major element in governance. Other elements involved in governance vary a lot and depend upon the level of Government that is under discussion. In rural areas, they may include influential land lords, associations of farmers and corporations, NGOs, religious leaders, political parties and the Military. The situation in urban areas is much more complex. At national level, in addition to the above mentioned elements, media, international donors, lobbyists, multi-national corporations, etc. may play a vital role in making decisions or influencing the process. All other elements than Government and Military are grouped as part of the "civil society." In some countries in addition to the civil society, the process of decision making is influenced by some organized crime syndicates also.

According to the definition of United Nations, Good governance has 8 major characteristics. It is Participatory, Consensus oriented, accountable, transparent, responsive, effective and efficient, equitable, is inclusive and follows the Rule of Law. It also assures to minimize corruption, to take into account in views of minorities and that the voices of the most vulnerable in society are heard in the process of making decisions. It is also responsive to the present and future needs of society.

Along with all major characteristics mentioned above there are also some other characteristics that cannot be ignored. These include:

1. Equal participation
2. Promotion of National cohesion
3. National Integration
4. Institution Supremacy
5. Independent Judiciary
6. Constitutional Supremacy
7. Political Stability
8. Free Media
9. Equal Educational Opportunities
10. Socio-economic Development
11. Equal Distribution of Resources
12. Welfare State with Provision of Social Securities
13. Strong Write of the Government on All Fronts

In Pakistan the situation of Governance is not very good unlike developed countries. The major factor that disturbs the implementation of good Governance in Pakistan is the institutional imbalance. along with it, poor



relations between centre and Provinces also play a detrimental role in disturbing the situation of good governance in the country and it has also increased the trust deficit among the stakeholders giving rise to a feeling of insecurity.

Political Instability in the country creates hurdles in sustenance of policies, which results in abandonment or improper implementation of reforms. Similarly, injustice widens the gap between members of the society, converting it into a society of haves and have-nots, and creating massive vacuum for corruption and lawlessness to fill. Inefficient Economic policies and expenditure mismanagement along with huge debt have destroyed the economy of the country. Furthermore, the inefficient and inequitable system of taxation has led to the insufficient revenue generation which is also aided by the lack of accountability and corruption. Poverty and inflation have led to the unemployment which is further aggravated by the illiteracy and overpopulation. Water, energy and food crises are increasing day by day and the writ of the Government is losing its effect. All of the aforementioned factors contribute to the lacklustre state of Governance in Pakistan and the youth of Pakistan believes, that in order to solve such problems, following steps should be undertaken:

Balance should be developed between all the institutions of the country. All institutions must work within their boundary limits. It will thus ensure the proper functioning of the Governmental machinery.

1. Good relations must be developed between the centre and the federating units. All the thorny issues among them must be resolved with the sincerity of purpose. Grievances of the provinces should be re-addressed on priority basis.
2. Equal distribution of natural resources should be ensured. Provinces must be given rights and due share over their natural resources.
3. Access to cheap and quick justice should be made possible for everyone as justice is indispensable to good governance. Dispensation of justice must be irrespective of class, creed, race and religion.
4. Economic policies should be revised and reformed to meet the demands of the poor masses. Agricultural and industrial sectors must be revolutionized to attract foreign and local investment to boost the economy.
5. Extra expenditure must be cut-down by down-sizing the administrative setup which is the dire need of the hour. It would be helpful in reducing debt burden from our country.
6. Legislation should be enacted to improve the accountability. For this purpose all the institutions responsible for maintaining accountability should be authorized. It must be started from the top. Everyone, no matter how powerful is he, must be brought to book.
7. Anti-corruption courts should be established separately. All the cases of corruption should be decided on priority basis to keep a check on corruption and accountability must be started from the Top.
8. Media should be made free and freedom of media is the real essence of

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good governance. It is called the fourth pillar of the state and is instrumental in ensuring good governance.

Civil society should be engaged to diagnose the corrupt system. For this purpose independent private sector auditors can be used.



Law and Order

Author: Umer Raza (YP48-PUNJAB28)

Over the past few years, the law and order situation in Pakistan has worsened. Although, there are many underlying reasons behind this problem, Government's inability to address such issues has contributed a great deal to the turmoil we face today.

There are many factors that work in a complex manner to give rise to a law and order threat, however, when analyzing such events from the Pakistani perspective, we see that energy crisis, foreign aggression or violation of sovereign borders, vacuum between provincial and federal authorities, religious and sectarian violence, boycotts, strikes and conflict of interests among political parties or state institutions are the biggest contributors. These situations are worsened further when the law enforcing agencies are politicized and the Government adopts a reactionary approach to dispute resolution rather than a pro-active approach.

The crime rates have sky-rocketed during the last decade. Today, murder, robberies, street crimes, and violence against women are common in all areas of Pakistan. Such crimes can be directly attributed to micro factors such as increase in inflation, lawlessness, and frustration or anxiety among the masses. On the other hand, some law and order situations that Pakistan faces are direct consequences of our failed policies both domestically and internationally.

The youth of Pakistan regards itself as a catalyst for change and believes that following steps must be taken for improvement in the law and order situation of the country.

1. Intra-provincial and inter-provincial policy differences like varying compensation rates and allowances admissible in Public sector needs to be addressed as soon as possible.
2. The disparities between rural and urban areas create resentment in the minds and hearts of people and steps must be taken for eliminating disparities.
3. Education structure needs to be improved and inequality between the education system be removed so that uniformity in ideas and thinking be secured which is one of the pre-requisite of social control. Provision of health facilities must be ensured specifically in country sides.
4. There is an urgent need for changing in the security apparatus in KPK, Balochistan and tribal areas that includes deployment of armed forces in support of Police, and Para-military forces to prevent deterioration of law and order in the most vulnerable areas.
5. Community police force in the tribal areas needs to be brought into the mainstream of local administration. Other areas may also be considered for having a similar force.
6. Modern training and sophisticated weapons should be provided to Police force for combating terrorism and organized crimes.



7. The Government needs to reduce its dependence on the use of military force to address internal security issues, and should enhance the capacity of paramilitary forces i.e. Rangers, the Frontier Corps and other law enforcement agencies. Capacity building of intelligence agencies to be enhanced. A better coordination among various agencies and law enforcement departments is also recommended.
8. The Government and media need to create more space for cultural and social activities, provide healthy activities for the youth and ensure proper utilization of funds allocated for youth and cultural development.
9. Reconciliation and confidence building process in Balochistan should immediately be resolved and action plans to remove the grievances of disgruntled Pakistanis.
10. Special counter-insurgency contingents of Police and other law enforcement agencies must be enhanced so that the law and order situation can be improved in Pakistan.



Media Reforms

Author: Muhammad Haseeb Ahsen (YP51-SINDH03)

"Freedom to read or write is an important element to expose and reveal the truth, to ensure self-development and self-fulfilment of citizens and to help ensure participation of the citizens in a Democracy"

Pakistani media is an enthusiastic member of the new warrior clan of the 21st century and despite belonging to war-torn country, is playing active role in keeping with the demands of the modern times. By airing divergent views and engaging in cross questioning on significant national and social issues the media reflects and informs public opinion and practically shares the task of the parliament. Investigative reporting and live discussions can undermine the spell of many a magicians. This has facilitated public access to the hitherto unseen workings of the political and bureaucratic set-up while simultaneously highlighting the injustices suffered by the common man as a result of the shady practices of the elite. After a significant role of media in restoring the judicial crisis, straight flow of Democracy, raise human right issues, and great work against terrorism, awareness of education, awareness of voting polls, media has an unprecedented ability to act as a catalyst in civil society efforts to strengthen democratic policy. The fundamental ingredient making democracy possible is the flow of information. despite its important role in ensuring a free-flow of information across board, there is still room for improvements. The youth of Pakistan believes that:

1. It is the responsibility of print media to abide by the laws of information ministry. Print media is working under the information ministry and Associated Press of Pakistan (a Government news agency).
2. Newspaper industry should decrease the rates of news papers to increase readership.
3. Access and availability of news paper should be ensured to every single person.
4. Ministry of information should fix the space for classified ads in newspapers.
5. Ministry of information should ban classified ads on front page of a news paper.
6. News papers must try to draw the young readers.
7. News papers should improve paper and ink quality.
8. News papers should separate a space for Islamic publications.
9. PEMRA should allow broadcasting of local news bulletin to town based FM channels.
10. Radio channels' license holders should strictly follow the rules and regulations of PEMRA.
11. The license holders should set the agenda of FM radio programs for Islamic moral teachings, patriotism, social welfare and guidance.
12. The advertisers should pay more attention towards FM channels to establish them economically.
13. The listeners should record their feedback regularly about FM



programmes.

Accountability of the media is not possible under the disputed regulatory regime. Media organizations and civil society should jointly constitute a commission for this task. The recent coming together of several leading TV channels to frame rules for terrorism coverage is a step in the right direction.

1. The aim of media activism should be to strengthen the weak and vulnerable segments of society. It is they who need our support, activism is not merely reporting but it involves deep passion and research.
2. While covering a big story, especially in the war zones, the human sides of a conflict are often ignored by the general media. Here media activism can play its true role in reminding the world of the miseries and sufferings of the ignored segments of society.
3. First and foremost, media must help in stabilizing the national institutions and national socio-economic, political and administrative structure by pointing out the flow and appreciating any positive work done by the Government or State institutions.
4. The need to strengthen our socio-cultural and ideological foundations was never prioritized. There is cultural invasion from the west and Indian TV channels and cable TV networks. Our values are being attacked and are in danger. Media must build our confidence and faith in our values.
5. We as viewer should mend ourselves, so that we may not be carried away with the media hype. We should know when to stop viewing the repeated hysterics.
6. Media must create a pride in our glorious past, our culture and our way of living. Pakistanis the seventh atomic power in the world and the only Muslim country, which has achieved this status. This is a matter of great pride and prestige. We have met beautiful normative and social value structure, which needs to be preserved, promoted and strengthened.
7. Media must help sustain confidence in our national institutions such as parliament, armed forces and our social structure. Erosion of such confidence in our institutional set-up can be dangerous. All problems and issues such as relating to functioning of our institutional frame work have to be explained effectively to the people so that they develop a positive opinion and attitude.
8. The prime objective of media must be national stability in all its dimensions. A social and political climate needs to be created in which people could engage themselves in positive and healthy activities and could contribute to overall national development.
9. The feelings of despondency and frustration need to be neutralized which is only possible through an effective media.
10. A system of journalistic accountability, both internal and external, is in place on the news side, which leads to more responsible reporting and editing.
11. The print and electronic media must make every effort to ensure that their coverage is factual, balanced and informed. Live pictures must be broadcasted responsibly.



12. No in-session judiciary case may be discussed in electronic media & print media until the decision would be finalized by the apex court. but only can present the analysis on related persons.
13. Not more than one license should be issued by PEMRA for news channels to one media house
14. Media houses must abide by PEMRA rules otherwise the PEMRA must exercise its authority and cancel license or fine on the channel.
15. PEMRA must consider meritocracy for recruitment.
16. Channels or network must not present one-sided story and both sides of the story must be programmed in a balanced and unbiased manner.
17. Any words, documentaries, analysis harming the cause of our national sovereignty must not be allowed to broadcast.
18. No TV channel must support any political party to promote its manifesto and the live coverage of any leader's addressing or political procession more than its limits.(fix the time duration on equality for every major party)
19. All TV channel must have similar operational policies.
20. No analysts or guests belonging to a banned outfit or militant wing to be invited on media program for analysis.
21. Any program against the culture of Pakistan and teachings of Islam must not be allowed to broadcast.
22. Vulgarity and obscenity in commercials must not be allowed and such ads should not be allowed to go on air.
23. All anchors and reporters must be qualified in Journalism and Mass communication, such a measure would not only create job opportunities for the qualified personnel but also filter unprofessional elements from Media industry.
24. Media must launch their offices at the District level, and provide them DSNG and all other equipment of electronic media and print media.
25. Media must in all cases play a neutral role
26. Media must ensure self-accountability, especially in the light of recent incidents exposed on social media.
27. Media must follow all laws and ordinance of PEMRA.
28. Cable operators must follow the laws of PEMRA.



Poverty Eradication

Author: Salman Khan Shinwari (YP18-KPK05)

In our understanding poverty is defined as people living under \$2 a day, or people who cannot afford 3 meals a day for their families. 60% of Pakistan's population lives under \$2 a day or in other words dwells in poverty. While 25-28% (World Bank and UNDP estimates) of population lives under the poverty line. Thus, more than quarter of the Pakistani's, mostly living in rural areas, cannot even afford proper food for themselves or their families, let alone education, healthcare and shelter. These people usually have families which are suffering from malnutrition. They are then forced to begging and living off Zakat, which is a big blow to their self esteem. The root cause of this issue is the exploitation of the unprivileged class by the privileged, facilitated by the capitalistic system. These underprivileged are mostly employed by the privileged and are paid in kind or enough for just bare existence in order to keep them slaving away. One way or another, they are not allowed to earn enough money to grow independent from their masters.

1. Welfare as an immediate solution, for the people living below the poverty line
2. Private organizations should adopt the concept of micro financing while the Government would provide the initial funds
3. Allocation of land to the low income earning farmers thereby reducing their dependencies upon the feudal landlords increase in the general wage rate and increased job security through Government regulations solutions suggested to this issue in the past have usually been: more economic activity, starting mega projects, increasing the minimum wage, working on the increase of GDP etc. While all of these might be, to some extent, correct, they do not target the issue directly. In some cases, it does generate economic growth but it only facilitates the rich to get even richer. In order to help the poor one must only target the poor and must not mix any other class, as non-regulated capitalism tends to help the rich to get richer. The solutions to this problem that are suggested by us are stated below.
4. The most feasible solution to have immediate results would be to provide individuals from the lowest level of the financial hierarchy welfare funds. This would primarily address to the people who are unemployed and suffering from extreme poverty. However, the amount of this welfare would decrease after a certain period of time. The theory behind this is to nudge the recipients to look for work and to become independent. The finances for this welfare fund would be generated by imposing direct taxes on highly paid salaries and businesses. This system has been tried and tested in many countries, especially in Finland, and has had immense success.
5. This system is to only give immediate relief to the poorest of the poor, however, it is not the sole solution of curtailing long term poverty. Thus the next two solutions are extremely important.
6. The first is Micro Finance program, similar to that of the Grameen bank in Bangladesh and Kashf Bank in Pakistan. This program gives out small



amount of loans to the people living below the poverty line, in order to facilitate them in opening their own businesses. They only charge their clients services costs rather than the usual profit, making their job dedicated to bringing prosperity in the lives of the poor. The clientele targeted are usually so poor that they do not have the initial investment, which might be as low as \$20, to open a small business of their own. Once their business starts running the loan is repaid in extremely small amount of instalments, making the repayment rate of this loan as high as 97%. Thus it has the highest repayment rate as compared to other commercial banks. The Government would provide the initial funds to private Non-Profit Organizations whose sole purpose would be to loan out that money to facilitate the poor. The Government would then regulate these banks to make sure that they are fulfilling their founding objective. The Grameen Bank and its replicated programs have been highly successful in fighting off poverty. In Bangladesh alone, more than 8 million borrowers have been revived from below the poverty line. Most of the borrowers are women as they are the ones mostly affected by poverty. Not only does it benefit the individual economic situations, it has also empowered the women resulting in a high voter turnout and changing the overall male dominated culture in the country. This program is currently being used in more than 60 countries in the world and is successful everywhere despite the diversity of culture, traditions and various other conditions.

7. The second long term solution would be to introduce a maximum and minimum land holdings mostly to existing land tenants. Studies have shown that the percentage of people in poverty is far less in the land holding category of the population than the landless population. This proves that the mere holding of land can bring relief to people very easily. Official figures show that presently in Pakistan 67% of house hold do not own any land, while only 1% own over 35 acres of land. This unequal ownership of land has also helped in the gain in the income share of the wealthiest 20% at the expense of the poorest 20% in the past twenty years, taking the inequality between the classes to the next level. Land reforms would not only rehabilitate these people but would also bring them out of the influence of their feudal lords who are more than the cause for their inability to rise up. Thus each family should be provided with a minimum amount of land for self sustenance. With proper implementation and regulation this is possible.

All these programs have been targeted for the rural areas of the country, reason being that 75% of the poverty prevails in the rural areas, and the urban poverty is the overflow effect of the rural poverty. However, there are other solutions apart from the aforementioned ones- for example, minimum labour rates, minimum wages, etc- which should not be ignored especially for curing urban poverty. But the long term solutions are the most pertinent in order to ward off poverty from our country.



Public Sector of Pakistan

Author: Muhammad Zafar Siddique (YP39-PUNJAB19)

As a representative of Youth of Pakistan, I believe that if following steps are implemented promptly and efficiently, it would lead to a major improvement of Public Sector Institutions of Pakistan.

1. Elimination of corruption and mismanagement.
2. Hiring of employees should be carried out on merit without Political involvement.
3. Downsizing is necessary to lay off extra employees and reduce cost.
4. Human Resource Mechanism should be introduced.
5. To increase efficiency, transparency and revenue Resource Planning System (ERPs) should be introduced.
6. We should look towards Public Private-sector partnership.
7. Internal audit department should be independent and autonomous to avoid any financial mismanagement.
8. Financial statements should be made public annually after external audit.
9. Members of Board of Director should be visionary, sincere and their educational background and professional expertise should be relevant to the department. Management should focus mainly on core potential business of each and every Public Sector Institutions (on short run). Compensation of leadership should be directly linked with the profits of the institutions.
10. Hire management consultancies that are given larger control.
11. On the launch of a new product a complete life cycle forecast should be created to ensure profitability. Promotion of research and development to make our institutions according to new trends of world.
12. Exploitation of brand opportunity should be encouraged to attract a larger market.
13. Enhancement of operational skill to improve productivity.
14. A significant amount of support should be brought from Pakistan's global alliance.
15. Efficient procurement and supply-chain management is largely required.
16. Implementation of bailout packages to the public sector in order to improve the debt scenario.

The Public sector of Pakistan currently faces a huge challenge to overcome its deficit and provide adequate services to the masses. Over the years, we have seen a gradual decline in the performance of these state institutions which should be a cause of concern for all the relevant stakeholders. In this regard, it is necessary to introduce large scale reforms in the public sector in order to achieve the desired results. Firstly, there should be a policy of no tolerance towards corruption and financial mismanagement as it has proved to be a plague for our institutions. Corruption here covers not only financial corruption but also corruption in the form of nepotism and favouritism. Hence, it is important to eliminate the culture of 'Sifarish' where people are hired for the job not based on merit. We need to introduce a comprehensive plan to hire the best people to run these organizations. Similarly, we also need



to take care of over staffing. A significantly large number of public employees need to be laid off in order to reduce the costs and improve efficiency. However, at the same time the Government should prepare an alternate plan to help these workers in securing job in the private sector. Moreover, it is also important to introduce public-private partnerships at appropriate levels as this formula has proved to be successful in many developed countries. The Government's involvement in running these institutions should be brought to a minimum.

Another major reason for concern here is the lack of independent audit departments in our public institutions. It is imperative to give sufficient independent power to the audit departments so that they can carry out their mandated tasks in a proper manner and without any influence. This step is necessary in order to ensure that money is not being embezzled at state institutions.

Leadership plays a huge role in the making any organization successful and same is the case with public institutions. Government should put in extra effort to find not only honest but experienced and visionary leadership to head such bodies. In presence of capable leadership, the whole organization will be galvanized towards achieving greater success. It is the need of the day to tailor the organizational structure of our public organizations on modern lines. New and latest techniques should be employed to manage supply chain and marketing. Also, there should be more focus on research development so that the products and services of our state run institutions do not get redundant. Lastly, the Government should be more careful while bailing out the public institutions. It should try to make these organizations responsible for their own affairs instead of banking upon Government support. Once the public sector realizes that it is responsible for its own affairs, it would certainly work towards improving itself.

Energy Crisis in Pakistan is one of the most severe challenges facing the country today. Electricity, natural gas, water and fuel are essential part of our daily lives and its scarcity has severely affected the economy and overall living of our country. Thousands have lost their jobs, businesses; our daily life has become miserable. Pakistan is currently facing up to 18 hours of electricity outage a day and 2 days of Gas outage a week in most parts of the country and the problems are expected to worsen if not dealt with soon. The Youth of Pakistan believes that In order to deal with the crisis following measures must be undertaken:

1. Immediate allocation of funds in the Government budget for Thar coal project to overcome energy shortages in the long run.
2. Trade treaties must be signed with neighbouring countries for an immediate inflow of fuels.
3. Prompt Government intervention for the removal of circular debt of WAPDA and PEPCO
4. A strong system of accountability must be created, ensuring efficient collection of dues from the Public sector.

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5. IPP payments must be regularized to decrease the shortfall from the thermal power supply.
6. Improving the efficiency of various Thermal Power units.
7. Increase in foreign investments to introduce mega projects especially for the creation of larger dams
8. Special reports to be published to clarify the misconceptions regarding the Kalabagh Dam.
9. Construction of smaller dams and other micro hydro projects all across the country for better storage of water.
10. Utilization of alternative energy sources i.e., wind, solar, thermal, and nuclear.
11. Interest free loans to be introduced for the promotion of smaller projects by the private sector.
12. Full utilization of the air corridors in Coastal areas of Sindh and Balochistan for an improved capacity of the wind energy.
13. Ensuring a correct energy mix keeping in view the Economic limitations.



Religion and Democracy

Author: Noman Nayyir Kulachvi (YP17-KPK04)

وَأَمْرُهُمْ شُورَى بَيْنَهُمْ (38:42 الشورى)

'Their system is based on mutual consultation'.

This is the foundation of the law of Islam in politics. Surah Shu'ra, within three words of its phrase, holds profound meaning. Its description is: The first word is 'Order'. Arabic language uses this word in many ways. But time and place of under discussion Ayah contents that it is in the meaning of 'System'. These meanings are an expansion of the meaning of the word 'Order'. When order is related to many people it sets limits and rules for its own self. Here its application is both for Political Power rules and Party systems. If we consider, then the word 'Order' is used for this same purpose in our language.

All Government matter, whether Local Government, Provincial, National, Political or Social, Law and Order, Rights and Religion in our daily lives, are to be dealt under this Ayah. Nothing is excluded.

Previously, the heads and leaders did consult with advisors regarding state issue, but were not bound to follow the decision reached by consultation. They had the power to veto any such decision that displeased them.

But وَأَمْرُهُمْ شُورَى بَيْنَهُمْ made clear that the leader's decisions are to be the product of mutual consultation. Everyone had equal rights when it came to advising. Only mutual consultation could make or break laws. If unanimous decision was not reached, then the majority's decision was to be accepted In our language for example, we can say that:

"The fate of the ownership of this property will be decided by the mutual understanding of these 10 brothers. This will clearly mean that only these 10 brothers are entitled to decide about this property and that the opinion of one brother will not be given more weight than the opinion of another brother. If all of them reach to one decision mutually, well enough, otherwise the decision of the majority will count".

But if the same thing is said like this: "While deciding about the ownership of this property, these 10 brothers will be consulted for their input", this will mean that there is another person, out of these 10 brothers, who has the authority to take the decision; it will mean that the actual opinion which counts is that of this person and only his decision will be implemented. Therefore, before forming an opinion, this person should ensure that he consults each of the 10 brothers. However, in this condition he will not be bound to follow the opinion of any brother, nor will he be bound to go with the majority.

Since for us, the system of a Muslim Consensus is وَأَمْرُهُمْ شُورَى بَيْنَهُمْ. that's why the process of choosing people for authoritative positions will be done via taking every (or as many as possible) opinion into consideration. And

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even after taking charge of their seats, these chosen/elected people will not have the right to disregard the popular Muslim demand and voice in matters of national level.

Abul A'la Maududi in 'Tafheem-ul-Quran' writes the explanation of the Ayah as: **وَأْمُرُهُمْ شُورَىٰ بَيْنَهُمْ**. Its nature's own terms and terms of Rule require 5 things:

Firstly that whom people's advantage and rights the consensus deals with, they should have complete independence for their expression of views and should be made known that how their works are being conducted currently, and they should be given the right that if their transactions are being headed with faults and follies then they can interfere during their proceedings, protest, and if they see no correction then they can change their head persons. To snatch away peoples voice and keep them away from truth is not in the spirit or principles of **'أْمُرُهُمْ شُورَىٰ بَيْنَهُمْ'**.

Secondly that whosoever is to deal with the collective issues, that person should be chosen through consensus, and this consensus should be transparent. A true leader is not he who wins by hook or crook, but he who has the people's consent.

Thirdly the advisors to the leader should also have the peoples consent, obtained without any coerce or lies.

Fourthly that the advisors should have the right to advise according to their knowledge, beliefs and conscience. If they advise out of greed, then it will undoubtedly result in treachery.

Fifthly, the decision taken by consensus of the 'Shu'ra', council, should be accepted, otherwise the decision is vain. Allah says that not the advice is important, but the consensus developed afterwards is, and the matters should proceed accordingly.

Holy Prophet (PBUH) decided, before his death, that for the Government the successors will be Quresh, not Ansars. He said that after him, the successor to the Government will be Quresh, till they bear faith. And whosoever goes against their decision, Allah will punish them. He explained that the Quresh have the consent of both Muslims and non- Muslims. Thus the Holy Prophet (PBUH) made clear that the authority is to be given to the one who has the people's consent, not on any other grounds.

Hence, the explanation of the formerly mentioned Ayah, by Sir Javed Ahmad Ghamidi and Maulana Maudoodi makes vibrant that Islam's Government system is based on mutual consensus, and this is Democracy.



Students & Trade Union

Author: Jamal Naseer Jamaee (YP50-SINDH02)

Youth of Pakistan believes that Student and Trade unions are the basic Democratic nurseries and fall under the basic rights of students and labours respectively. These representative bodies which spread the democratic awareness and work for the rights of students and labours should be made strong by taking following steps:

1. Students and trade unions must be given Constitutional provision.
2. Students and trade unions must operate under clearly specified "Code of Conduct" applicable throughout Pakistan.
3. Students and trade unions must not have any political affiliations whatsoever.
4. The usage of any force is not to be exercised in any educational Institute without the joint consent of students Unions and Institutional authorities.
5. In case of emergencies the deployment period should be no longer than 90 days
6. Restrictions on joining student union should be completely discouraged to promote freedom of expression
7. Elections of Executive councils or the Cabinet of the Unions on regular basis should be held without any external pressure.
8. Students and trade unions should take on board on the issues of national interest.
9. Unions and authorities are the equal stake holders of the system so both should be valued on equality basis.
10. Funds should be allocated for these unions or they should be permitted to generate funds in legal manner for vigorous activities with strong check and balance.

Student Unions play a significant part in the true representation of the youth to the educational institutions. They provide a proper channel through which the youth can express their views and opinions in a completely progressive manner. Therefore it is very important that the rights of such unions are safeguarded so that no individual or institution can use their unfair influence upon them. It is also important that a pre-set standard code of conduct should be established which would be applied to all unions across the country. This would help regularize and maintain a certain standard upon and provide a key guideline to any individual or group who can or is affected by the actions of the unions. In order to keep the actions and ideas of the unions completely fair and transparent it is very important to keep these bodies and its members independent from any political affiliation. If this is not practiced then the result would be the catastrophic picture that exists in our political Democracy and the whole point of unbiased and independent unions will be destroyed.

In order to create fully functional Unions, they should be provide with some authority of judgment and their opinions should be kept under consideration especially in the matters involving other students since it is their job to



represent the student community in front of the institutes authorities. This specifically applies to situations where the educational institute wishes to implement a decision upon the students which might not be appreciated by at least a dominant majority. However, in case of certain emergencies where the institute is bound to take drastic measures to restore the instable law and order situation the time period of deployment should not be great than 90 days. In further delay would be considered as a violation of the basic fundamental rights of the student unions and such a practice should be completely abolished.

In some cases an official restriction is placed upon the students on being affiliated with any such student union group once they commence their academic career. In cases, where an individual student or group breaches such regulations, strict action is taken against him or her and it is taken against the code of conduct. Such regulations should be immediately terminated as they deprive the students of their fundamental right of freedom of speech and expression. Since the student union have the responsibility of genuine representation of the student community they are expected to not only to be politically independent in terms of their membership but also their elected council in terms of its leadership should be elected through a transparent mechanism which should not be in how influenced by a third or external party.

Also the youth of Pakistan is highly capable and competent to take unbiased and appropriate decisions hence the ideas and opinions of the youth that are represented by the student unions should be forwarded to the Government authorities. The Government is responsible to consider these ideas in their decision making especially in those areas which directly influence the youth. It is obvious that student unions make a very important part of the democratic structure of the society and it is the responsibility of the Government to safeguard its right so that it is able to fulfil its duties without any hindrances

The system of Trade Unions has been abolished in most developed states, however, keeping in view the Pakistani perspective and business conditions in mind, these unions still have an important part to play for the betterment of economic practices in the country.

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Terrorism

Author: Amir Abbas Turi (YP08-FATA01)

"It is the calculated threat or use of violence to inculcate fear, intended to intimidate or coerce Government/societies in pursuit of goals that are generally political, religious or ideological"

United Nations "Terrorism" is derived from the word "terror" (of Lat. Terrere means 'to frighten'), which denotes extreme fear. It was first introduced in the 'Reign of Terror' and term came to the spotlights of the Political discourse during the terror period of French Revolution (1793-94). Thus far, diverse opinions and definitions have been put up by philosophers and scholars throughout the world, rendering us incapable to derive a single unanimously accepted definition of Terrorism.

Our history is heaving with incidents of Terrorism, sometimes in individual capacity and sometimes state sponsored. It is a well known fact that Barbarians used Terrorism against Romans and Jews in the 1st Century. Similarly, a new form of terror was introduced in the 11th Century during the Hashishian era. However, it was not before 1947 that the word "terrorism" was first used in English for Breton's violence against the Jews. The term however achieved a significant meaning in world affairs after the 9/11 attack on twin towers.

Terrorism possesses grave consequences for a state; some of these may include loss of human capital, economic loss, rise of extremism, and increase in IDPs. Thus far, Pakistan has suffered an estimated loss of more than U.S \$60 Billion as a result of direct involvement in the war against terror. The loss is not restricted to decline in investments, but approx 40,000 civilians have lost their lives as a result of War on Terror. Inculcation of war, usage of violence, targeting non-combating targets, Ideological motives, and lack of empathy for humanity are the key features of Terrorism. Generally, the causes for terrorism may include sociological factors, ideological factors, separatism, foreign occupation of territory, and failure of multi culture-ism, however, In the Pakistani context, following factors have contributed heftily to terrorist activities:

Mistrust in Pak-US relations. (Musharraf era War on terror)

Sectarian and religious fundamentalism is responsible in contributing the rise of terrorism in Pakistan. Perhaps, in the previous 3 decades, many precious lives are lost in Pakistan due to the sectarian violence and prevailing law and order situation. The security situation in Baluchistan is volatile due to military operations. Taliban insurgencies and drone attacks in FATA.

The Youth believes that we must stand united against terrorism. In Pakistani context different sects also give rise to terrorism, which as a result kills many innocent people across the country. Therefore, we can say that Terrorism is an Intra-faith phenomenon. Our Youth believe in peace, harmony, equality for



all, justice, unity among the theologians of different sects. We must take following concrete measures to tackle terrorism:

Terrorist acts are usually performed on religious grounds, which are nurtured through system of education in society. There is a dire need to revise the syllabus which promotes Inter- faith harmony; respect and tolerance for others beliefs, faiths and viewpoints.

One institution or department cannot single handedly tackle terrorism therefore, state agencies and civilians are needed to work hand in hand in order to eradicate this menace. Strict check on keeping licensed arms and ammunitions must be ensured along with minimizing its distribution and production in the long run domestic intelligence sources under supervision of police must be encouraged. Anti Terrorism courts must be made strong. Identities of the judges, lawyers, witnesses who address the cases must not be disclosed to avoid life threats.

(There have been cases reported in the past that lawyers, judges, witnesses are killed and some of them even backed out from the cases due to threats received)

Pakistan is usually blamed by International community for encouraging terrorists and providing them with safe havens. If these accusations holds true, they should be discouraged. Dialogues must always be the top priority to handle any disagreements whereas national interests must be kept supreme in all cases.



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