

PRINCIPLES OF DEMOCRATIC POLITICS FOR PAKISTAN

1. Bringing up sincere and honest political leadership that is above self-interest, and works for the public and national interest.
2. Promoting politics of principles and consensus on basic national issues. Shunning politics of personalities.
3. Establishing "Collective Leadership" as against "charismatic", "ancestral" or "lifetime" leadership that will go along with close consultation with party members and consult leaders of public opinion at all levels of society.
4. Raising fresh leadership from the lower and middle classes by creating political awareness among the masses.
5. Empowering the people i.e., participation of the people in governance, for the purpose of giving complete and genuine freedom to the people.
6. Giving political leadership, and representation in the assemblies and other institutions, to honest, educated and capable men and women from the lower and middle classes.
7. Strengthening the civil society and the political process, and safeguarding them against all intrusions by the vested interest. Giving a new direction to the future politics by indulging in creative political activities.
8. Setting the future direction of politics on real democratic lines. Developing "democratic political culture". Strengthening the political process to safeguard against any encroachment by non-democratic elements.
9. Enabling clean, honest and positive politics based on consultation, mutual cooperation and coordination and accommodation among diverse interests, identities and groups to flourish. Disallowing politics based on intrigue, deceit, confrontation, exploitation, intolerance, sectarianism and religious intolerance to succeed. Arranging coordination between political parties and their workers.
10. Giving due recognition to political parties developing inter-party democracy by ensuring election of all part office-bearers, and doing away with the practice of nominating them.

11. Debarring undemocratically structured political parties and corrupt politicians from contesting elections.
12. Separating the role of ministers and party office-bearers. Political parties to keep strict vigilance over government functionaries. Political parties in power to exercise authority over the elected representatives and monitor the working of the government and the ministers' performance.
13. Acknowledging and establishing the sovereignty of the people, and facilitating their participation in framing state policies. Government to be answerable to the people.
14. Changing the spurious socio-political-economic capitalist system, not just changing the faces in government.
15. Restoring the 1973 Constitution in its original form. Amendments to the Constitution to be made only by the Parliament.
16. Establishing the supremacy of Parliament. All policy-making to be finally approved by the Parliament.
17. Setting up of a fully independent and financially secure Election Commission, with judicial powers, for ensuring fair, free and transparent elections. The chief Election Commissioner and members of the Election Commission to be appointed by the Parliament.
18. Revising the Electoral system to ensure absolutely fair, free and transparent elections that would reflect the true public will.
19. Holding all elections on Party basis and on the basis of "Joint Electorate" system.
20. Arranging low-cost elections. Giving correct criteria for election of candidates. Banning all election advertisements through press and electronic media, banners, billboards, neon-signs, wall chalking, loudspeakers etc
21. Setting up an interim National government for holding the next general elections to the National and Provincial elections.
22. Emancipating the judiciary by making it fully independent from the executive, and making justice easily accessible and inexpensive. Holding the judiciary accountable to the Parliament. Appointment of Judges of the Supreme Court to be made by Parliament.

23. Reforming the bureaucracy by giving them security of service and arranging non-interference in their working of politicians and members of assemblies. Ensuring their appointment on merits, and making capability and honest hard work the criteria of government service. Basing the system of governance on consultation and coordination instead of orders and authority.
24. Devising people-oriented government policies dedicated to development and welfare of the people.
25. Denying any role to the army and the civil bureaucracy in politics of the country, the representatives of the civil society alone being qualified to rule. Setting up a non-political civil service and a non-interfering military. Disallowing any prerogatives to the President and the Prime Minister.
26. Reducing military budget substantially and making it a part of the national budget, making it debatable in the national assembly, as done in other democratic countries, of the world, and making military accounts available to the Parliament for scrutiny.
27. Establishing firmly the rule of law, not the rule of an individual.
28. Assigning to the police a "people-friendly" role that will enable the police to attract public cooperation for maintaining law and order.
29. Guaranteeing basic rights and basic necessities of life. Provision of basic necessities of life and education to be state responsibility.
30. Making the President a symbol of unity with no powers to dissolve Parliament or dismiss an elected government.
31. Putting in place a strong, effective and transparent system of accountability. Setting up a permanent and fully independent "Accountability Commission" for curbing bribery, misadministration by government officials, and check wrongdoings by other elements of society.
32. Ensuring effective accountability of rulers, government employees, political leaders and others for constitutional, legal, financial and moral crimes and treachery against the State, and for amassing wealth and disrupting law and order.

33. Strengthening the Federation by giving full Provincial Autonomy to the provinces.
34. Disallowing any supra- constitutional bodies such as “National Security Council”.
35. Developing a “self-sustained” and “debt-free” economy, least reliant on foreign loans. Freeing the economy from the stranglehold of foreign financial institutions. Removing economic disparities in the society and effacing poverty and unemployment. Lessening the import of luxury goods and increasing export of value-added goods.
36. Making the utilization of resources and means of production accessible to every individual by dint of ability by liberating them from the hold of vested interests. Declaring the means of production of the country to be under national ownership, thus enabling the common man to use these to his advantage. Countering the evil effects of the Class-society, created by usurpers of the means of production, and creating a classless society.
37. Abolishing feudalism, in all its forms, in a manner as would end economic, social and political domination of the vested interests. Accepting the principle of “land to the tillers”. Revolutionizing the agricultural sector by ensuring extensive land reforms, by giving land to the landless, by fixing the ownership of land per family to 100 acres irrigated and 200 acres un-irrigated, by giving 25 acres per family to landless tenants, by banning absentee landlordism and by developing agro-based industry.
38. Delivering the masses from the stranglehold of *jagirdars*, big industrialists, mercantile lords, beurocracy and the religious elite.
39. Simplifying the tax structure and basing it mostly on direct taxation on income rather than on indirect taxation. Promoting tax culture by making tax collection transparent and pilfer proof.
40. Raising the standard of living of the masses, and reducing the enormous difference in income levels between the rich and the poor. Paying attention to fulfillment of the needs of the masses instead of caring fore the interests of the elite.

- Restoring self-esteem of the poor and the weak and fulfilling the aspirations of the youth.
41. Reducing poverty, unemployment and price-hike. Providing low-price houses to poor families. Enabling everyone to live a prosperous and happy life.
 42. Removing monopolies and exploitation in the agricultural, industrial and business fields, so that the masses are directly benefited from the fruits of development.
 43. Reducing the monopolistic role of middlemen, especially in the agricultural sector.
 44. Achieving freedom from the dictations of the IMF and the World Bank.
 45. Reducing charges on utility bills and reducing prices of basic food commodities by curbing smuggling, hoarding and black-marketing.
 46. Giving shares in big industrial enterprises to their workers, and ownership to the tillers of the land they cultivate.
 47. Improving the railways for transporting goods and passengers in order to reduce the load on road traffic, and to facilitate transport of agricultural and industrial produce for development of economy.
 48. Removing monopolies and exploitation in the agricultural, industrial and business fields so that the masses are benefited directly from the fruits of development.
 49. Promoting "Pakistani Nationhood" by declaring religious minorities as intrinsic part of the nation, and arranging their full participation in state affairs.
 50. Developing the Pakistani nation as peacemakers and not warmongers. Ensuring unity and integrity of Pakistan and well-being and prosperity of the people.
 51. Giving equal rights to women with men in the social, economic and political fields and providing them financial security.
 52. Removing all kinds of discrimination on the basis of religion, sects, ethnicity or language. Eliminating religious elitism, religious intolerance, sectarianism and terrorism. Creating a culture of goodwill, and establishing a tolerant society.

53. Making the majorities an integral part of the nation with equal rights' and guaranteeing their full participation in state affairs.
54. Trusting the collective wisdom of the people, and raising leadership from amongst the lower and middle classes. Effecting reforms conceived by the people rather than imposing them from above by the establishment.
55. Improving personal behaviour of the individuals by doing away with pride, egoism. Prejudices and belief in myths and superstitions, and by preferring national interests to private interests. Creating self-confidence, encouraging simple living and promoting share habits in the people. Providing equal opportunities to the individuals for growth, expression and development of personal capabilities.
56. Raising the moral and spiritual level of the people, and developing them individuals into "democratic beings", practicing tolerance and dialogue in everyday life. Engendering zeal among the people for rendering service to others.
57. Liberating the nation from ignorance, backwardness and retrogression.
58. Raising literacy level of the people by making primary education compulsory, improving the standard of education and technological development, and preparing a uniform curriculum of education. Utilizing education for developing the inherent human potential and the creative faculty in man.
59. Developing consensus on basic national issues among the people and the political parties. Establishing a research and publishing cell for study and resolution of such issues. Devising a positive and progressive work plan for strengthening and insulating the political process against all kinds of intrusions by the vested interest.
60. Improving the working of the Local Bodies system. Making it a body for solving the problems of the people rather than making it an instrument for keeping a dictator in office.
61. Making available public transport buses in abundance for the common man, and banning luxury cars.

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63. Believing firmly in the ultimate reality, God Almighty – the Creator, Designer and Sustainer, the Sovereign – and serving humanity with compassion, justice, amity and harmony irrespective of caste, creed, race, language or religious beliefs.
64. Sovereignty of the people, to be acknowledged.
65. Supremacy of Parliament -- All policy-making decisions to be made by Parliament.
66. Amendments to the Constitution only by Parliament.
67. Rule of law – no prerogatives for President and Prime Minister.
68. National ownership of means of production – equal opportunities of access for all.
69. Ending feudalism – land to the tillers.
70. Elimination of religious elitism, religious intolerance, sectarianism, and terrorism.
71. Strengthening the political process in order to safeguard against anti-democratic elements
72. Raising political consciousness of the masses, for developing 'democratic culture' of tolerance, goodwill and peace
73. Political leadership from the lower and middle classes, and 'collective leadership' in political parties. All party office-bearers to be elected.
74. Monitoring by political parties of government's working and minister's performance.
75. Doing away with politics of confrontation, intrigue, deceit, and exploitation.
76. Denying any political role to the army and civil bureaucracy – a 'non-political civil service' and a 'non-interfering military'.
77. A permanent and transparent system of accountability.
78. Security of service for government servants, and appointments on merit.
79. A fully independent and financially secure Election Commission, for foolproof electoral process.

80. 'Self-sustained' and 'debt-free' economy.
81. Minorities to be integral part of the nation with equal rights and obligations.
82. Developing consensus on basic issues of public and national importance.
83. 'People-oriented' state policies for development and welfare.
84. Raising literacy level, and providing quality education. Arranging scientific and technological advancement and encouraging creativity.
85. Removing poverty, unemployment, price-hike, and increase in utility bills.
86. Raising the moral and spiritual level of the individual. Developing the individual into a 'democratic being', practicing tolerance and dialogue.
87. Equal rights and financial security for women.
88. 'People-friendly' role for the police.
89. Simplifying the tax structure. Imposing 'direct taxes' as against 'indirect taxes'.
90. Improving the road and rail transport system, for agricultural and industrial development.

Slogan: Land to the landless – Job to the jobless - Shelter to the shelter less.