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THE THESIS OF MODERN POLITICS OF PAKISTAN

An Analytical Preview of What, Why, When and Who of
Pakistan Political History



A a s i m M a s h k o o r

2017

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By

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PREFACE

Being an avid reader since my childhood, I found newspaper as the most adventurous and interesting storybook of them all. Any story which was restarted and have some new twists and turns comprising a deep and mysterious back ground.

It all started in the 1979 when my father an old stalwart of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto took his FM radio and silently listening the news. I sat with him and listened to the radio first time in my life for the news. It was the sad day of 4th April when the dictator Zia hanged Pakistan's first elected Prime minister.

In my youth I used to read nearly all the great political and economic writers of the Pakistan and about the Pakistan. This book is my analytical preview of the modern political economic history of Pakistan.

I believe Pakistan is here to stay as the brightest star of the region. Being the leader of the Islamic world. Pakistan is the only country which is growing in the coming days will become economic leader of the region and the world.

Regards.

Aasim Mashkooor

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Chapter One

1 HISTORICAL PREVIEW OF PAKISTAN POLITICS

Before the emergence of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, nobody thought that Pakistan political horizon changed so much in the coming days. There were few political parties struggling for the democratic revival. Mujeeb and Bhashani were struggling in East Pakistan, whereas Ghaffar Khan and his son Wali Khan, Asghar Khan, Molana Modudi, Abdul Samad Achakzai, Bugti and Sherrif Mengal, GM Syed in Sindh. All these political leadership was badly scattered and absorbed by their own political agendas. On the contrary, the lack of common grounds and directions was the key to failure. Ayub's dictatorship was acceptable to common public because it was full of economic prosperity. In 1965 war Ayub surrendered against India on the table, however armed forces performed valiantly.

After 1965 war the Ayub Shastri peace pact was discarded amid ambiguity. Bhutto jumped out of the government and started a campaign against the government, although the campaign worked slowly but the Bhutto gain popularity. In this time Bhutto founded PPP (Pakistan People's Party) in 1967, and contested the Elections in 1970.

1.1 Bhutto's Emergence

Z.A. Bhutto was a Berkley Law Graduate. He earned his graduation from Oxford. He was a bright star in newly formed nation of Pakistan. He first selected as foreign minister in 1957 Iskandar Mirza Cabinet. Then he became selected as foreign Minister for Ayub regime. His bold stances on many issues made him both famous and alarming. Ayub's

ministers threatened from his flamboyance. Bhutto showed this aggression during Tashkent dialogues, Ayub disliked that, under great pressure from Soviets who wanted to end this conflict as soon as possible.

Bhutto left the cabinet in 1966, and discussed the Tashkent accord, which was clearly put Pakistan under pressure. Bhutto used that agreement to show his political exuberance and clarity. Being an army man Ayub was lacking deep insight of a politician. He couldn't understand the mood of the nation and the nation rejected him as a president and put Bhutto as a national leader.

1.1.1 1970 Elections in Pakistan

In 1968 Ayub resigned and General Yahya Khan took over for interim period and elections. It was by far the fairest elections of Pakistan. Mujib Awami League took majority in East Pakistan and Bhutto's people's party won in West Pakistan. But during the course Indian backed Mukti Bahni (Freedom fighters) started their war and Indian forces intervened.

1.1.2 East Pakistan Set Back

Indian sponsored Mukti Bahni took over the streets of East Pakistan. Indian propaganda machinery always involved in a diabolical campaign, which announced 1.5 million deaths by the hands of Pakistan military officers. After 40 years the very own Bangladeshi press denied such allegations and Indian and Bengali historians revealed that no such genocide ever occurred at all.

But India successfully dissected Pakistan into two separate independent states i.e. Bangladesh and Pakistan. It was a great setback for Pakistanis across the globe. After 27 years only India successfully dented the newly born Pakistan.

1.1.3 Bhutto's Performance as Prime Minister

Bhutto took power as civilian chief Martial law administrator and during the period he retrieved 93 thousand prisoners of war from the Indian captivity. But also signed a Simla accord with Indira Gandhi (The Daughter of Nehru, A fundamentalist Hindu family), retrieved 5000 square miles from Indian occupation. Bhutto was an excellent coordinator and orator. He used his skills to his best. In 1973 he passed the first national constitution with a joint effort of opposition.

Bhutto also held the Islamic moot in Lahore. He became the most popular leader of Islamic region. He inaugurated the nuclear program of Pakistan and it was unacceptable to United States, who believed that nuclear Pakistan will be the Islamic leader of the world. US staged the rebel from smaller Islamic parties after the elections. But the Zia led a blood less coup to topple the elected government.

1.1.4 Zia's un-time Coup

The government and opposition dialogues on the election rigging was near to success when General Zia, the Bhutto's appointed chief of army staff rebelled and staged a coup. During which he arrested Bhutto and his important ministers. After the coup Zia promised elections in 90 days and other gimmicks. But the elections held after 8 years and the Islamization of the state happened first. Zia was the hypocrite of the highest level. He created a series of his spiritual followers in shape of Nawaz Sharif and Altaf Hussain. He also allowed Islamic extremist parties too actively and openly worked in Pakistan. Although the US agenda to use the regime to curtail the atomic program. But Zia enhanced the program and US had failed to shrink the first Islamic bomb to produce.

1.1.5 Zia is a Military Dictator or Political Militia Leader?

In 1979 Soviet Union (The polar Bear) invaded Afghanistan. In the very same year Z.A Bhutto had been hanged by the Zia in a judicial murder. Zia tried his all skills to wipe out the memories of Bhutto from people's minds but he failed miserably. He used his extreme Islamic ideas to kill the image of Bhutto. He failed again.

During the soviet invasion, Zia started to militarize the religious parties of Pakistan and Afghanistan and used them as a religious fighters of Islam. Although these fighters stopped Soviet armed forces and defeat them and packed them back to Moscow. But the water of river among got red.

Zia also used Reagan administration for the sake of Pakistan military might. The building of a strong Military empire was a great task on his hand but the cost of Islamic militias was too much to be paid in the coming days.

1.1.6 Zia's creation of new political leadership

Being a solitary minded person Zia hardly trust anybody. So he created his own slaves. Zia selected close knitted people and created an artificial leadership for the sake of fillers.

1.1.7 Creation of Nawaz Sharif

The ever shrewd Kashmiri businessman Mian Sharif donated his elder son to Zia. Nawaz Sharif was a slave of obesity. He hardly mastered anything in his previous life. His greatest wisdom was usage of money power. He knew that people have one eternal lust that is money and he had lot of money. He invested in all the government departments. Those days the salary of government employees was quite low. They were paid off by the

Sharif's. Nawaz made a parallel system for them. Especially judiciary and tax department was the main targets.

Those investments in humans became the greatest assets in the coming days of Nawaz Sharif. Money became a lethal weapon against the government machinery. All the weak links became the stronghold of the Nawaz Sharif.

1.1.8 Creation of Altaf Hussain

Altaf Hussain was the student leader in Karachi University. He came into limelight during the elections of 1977. The combined opposition against the Bhutto had few young names too. They had a combined youth opposition as well; consist of right wing Islamic student union. To enhance the effect they accumulate some smaller unions too. One of them was APMSO (All Pakistan Mohajir Students Organization). He was the Chief of that union.

An excellent orator, an opportunist by nature and a cruel executive, He was one of the most admiring and mean youth leader of Pakistan. After the imposition of Martial Law, he found out that he was brutally used by the Jamaat Islami leadership. He left the country and started driving a taxi in New York. MSc. Pharmacy by education, being an educated guy he was ashamed of his contribution in removing democracy. He returned and again took the leader ship of APMSO. In 30th September 1983 he enhance the APMSO into MQM (Mohajir Quomi Movement). In few years MQM became a Household name and Karachi and Hyderabad (the migrant dominated cities) was his stronghold. Altaf won almost all the elections since then. Last year MQM split into two factions. Altaf Hussain became symbol of fear and terror in urban politics of Pakistan.

1.1.9 Re-invention of GM Syed

GM Syed was one of the associate of Quaid e Azam in Sindh. He presented the resolution of Pakistan in 1940 Sindh Assembly. But after that when Ayub announced one unit. He denounced it, and became a rebel leader. He had announced Sindhudesh movement (Liberate Sindh from Pakistan). In 1979 after the judicial murder of Bhutto, especially Sindh became the hub of rebel activities. Instead of crushing such activities Zia nurtured few of them. One such organization was GM Syed Geay Sind. GM Syed was a *Sufi* and he hate hard lines. That's why he was no used of Gen. Zia hard line policies. GM Syed wrote more than 40 Books and many of them are quite popular in Sindh. Gen Zia invested his efforts in few other associates of GM Syed such as Qadir Magsi, Abdul Wahid Aresar and few others. GM Syed had some social effects but his political effects were low and weak.¹

1.1.10 Re-invention of Wali Khan

Wali Khan was born on 11 January 1917, to a family of local landlords in the town of Utmanzai in Charsadda district of the Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa province of undivided India. His father, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan (Bacha Khan), was a prominent Pashtun Nationalist and founder of the pacifist Khudai Khidmatgar ("Volunteer" in Pashto) movement. His mother, Mehar Qanda Khan, belonged to the nearby Razar village, and married Bacha Khan in 1912; she died during the flu pandemic after World War I.

Wali Khan, the second of three sons, received his early education from the Azad Islamia School in Utmanzai. In 1922, this school became part of a chain of schools his father had

¹ Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/G._M._Syed

formed during his social reform activities. It was from this network of schools that the Khudai Khidmatgar movement developed, eventually challenging British authority in the North-West Frontier Province (now Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) through non-violent protests and posing one of the most serious challenges to British rule in the region.

In May 1930, Wali Khan narrowly escaped being killed at the hands of a British soldier during a military crackdown in his home village. In 1933, he attended the famous Colonel Brown Cambridge School in Dehra Dun. He did not pursue further education because of recurring problems with his eyesight, which led to him wearing glasses for the rest of his life.

Despite his pacifist upbringing, as a young freedom fighter, Wali Khan seemed exasperated with the pacifism advocated by his father. He was to later explain his frustration to Gandhi, in a story he told Muklaika Bannerjee, "If the cook comes to slaughter this chicken's baby, is non-violence on the part of the chicken likely to save the younger life?" The story ended with a twinkle in his eye when he remembered Gandhiji's reply, "Wali, you seem to have done more research on violence than I have on non-violence." His first wife died in 1949 while Wali Khan was in prison. In 1954, he married Nasim Wali Khan, the daughter of an old Khudai Khidmatgar activist. After a very roller coaster career, Wali Kahn was also trapped in Zia-ul-haq soft trap. He was one of the very vocal opposition of martial law. Instead he supported many of his policies. Many analyst believed that the silence of Wali Khan on many issues are actually his support on those policies. ²

² Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khan_Abdul_Wali_Khan

1.1.11 Re-invention of Qazi Hussain Ahmed (Jamaat e Islami)

Qazi Hussain was the Pashtun leader of Political Islamic organization (Jamaat e Islamic). He was deputy of mian tufail Mohammad (Ameer) Jamaat e Islami. Mian tufail was Arain Punjabi and so as General Zia, Both religious in nature. Being a deputy of molana modudi, Mian tufail had a great organization behind him. But his non-political training made him not-so-suitable for politics. Zia was a very volatile person. He used his coordinates and associates at his will. He trapped Mian Tufail in his Islamistic ideologies discussions. Mian tufail never found out that this Islamistic jihadi talks were written by CIA think tanks and Zia had only memorized them perfectly. Mian tufail was impressed by Gen. Zia and he opted to take the Afghan jihad with his highly educated and well trained youth. Many Islamic minded Doctors and Engineers went for jihad in Afghanistan and martyred. The cream should be used in the development of Pakistan, Died in the mountains of Afghanistan for the authoritarianism and political motives of Gen. Zia.

Qazi Hussain was the head of all those Jamaat operations. He was so impressed by the ISI and military operations that he associated with them even after the end of Afghan jihad. In 1990 ISI associated all their war horses and set in 1990 elections as IJI (Islami Jamhuri Ittehad). Qazi Hussain Ahmed and Nawaz Shareef was their leaders. They beaten left wing PPP led by Benazir Bhutto. Mian Nawaz Shareef became PM and Qazi got nothing.

After 10 years of Jihad Jamaat e Islami illiterate followers especially from district deer and Malakand became very excited and flamboyant. Their local chief Molvi Sufi Mohammad and his son in law Molvi Fazlullah ready to take all the non-Muslim forces

through jihad all around the globe. Although they don't know that how they will travel so long so far.

Chapter Two

2 INTERFERENCE OF INDIA IN PAKISTAN POLITICS

India is an old country with more than 5000 year historical background. If we go through the history that we will find out some great people such as Ram and Shankar being worshipped for so long. There were few great rulers as well. Ashoka the great was one of them and his advisor Chanakya.

Chanakya was a very educated and great warrior of his times. He had wisdom and bravery both. His book Arth Shaster considered a great guide for politics and war hood.

Since early days India was called as Bharat Maata (Baharat motherland). After the inception of Pakistan they believed that their motherland had been cut into two by the Muslims and Mr. Jinnah. They wanted to take revenge of this from Pakistan and Pakistanis.

2.1 Players and Opponents

2.1.1 Mir Murtaza Bhutto and Al-Zulfiqar

Mir Murtaza Bhutto was the younger brother of Benazir Bhutto. He was studying in London when his father was killed in a judicial murder. Murtaza was very disturbed and he knew that his father was innocent. He wanted to know unclear judicial incident of his father which was unanswered yet. He was very impressed with the Latin American guerilla leader Che Guerra. He went to Libya and Syria and asked for help. Murtaza started hiring his guerrilla fighters from across Pakistan. Few of them became very famous due to their activities. Salamullah Tipu who hijacked PIA aircraft from Karachi

in 1981 was one of them. He took the plane to Damascus and killed a Lieutenant Tariq Rahim of Pakistan Army travelling in the Plane. ³

Al-Zulfiqar was heard at that moment first time. India provoked Murtaza and his allies. They provide training and ammunition to them. Murtaza never thought why India is helping them.

Murtaza understand after few years that India was using him against Pakistan. So he took a cold way out and spend a long and quite weekend in Damascus. He returned back in Pakistan in 1993.

He was killed by Sindh Police in fake encounter on 20th September 1996. Six guards of Mir Murtaza Bhutto were killed with him. All policemen involved in Mir Murtaza Bhutto fake encounter was promoted by Sindh government.

2.1.2 Altaf Hussain and Black Tiger Squad

Migrants from India lived in Pakistan scattered but their population in Sindh is quite huge. Karachi and Hyderabad are the densely populated cities and both contain high percentage of Immigrants. In 1973 in an affirmative action Bhutto imposed some laws to support less educated rural Sindhi population. But some aristocratic and pessimistic approach immigrant think tanks thought that it was an attempt to square their superiority.

With the emergence of Altaf Hussain they found an autocratic leader for their support. In the late 80's the first batch of trainees went to India for weapons and commando

³ Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1981_Pakistan_International_Airlines_hijacking

training. It is very difficult to say that who the link behind this cooperation was. But the Bangladesh born Anwar Ali who lived in London was the most important person.

Jawed Langra (limping) was first of few gone to India and trained. Even though in 1996 Naseerullah Babar (interior minister) broke the backbone of the MQM by killing most of the gunnies. But due to the strong media machine of MQM. The general public reaction that MQM is an innocent bunch of politicians and their gunnies were the young stone pelting kids and nothing more. But the systematic assassinations of all the police officials In Karachi, Who participated in the operation clean-up against MQM proved it wrong. All those claims of MQM that they are a peaceful organization is quite doubtful.

Many MQM loyalists who have been involved in such activities and now spending their lives underground said that MQM has two faces one political and innocent, while other is lethal and dangerous.

The target was to de-stabilize the Sindh and especially Karachi. Karachi was the sole earner for Pakistan. Indian ports were scared of Karachi performance and being a complete cosmopolitan whereas the development of all the regional ports were barred due to extraordinary performance of Karachi. Being the home of largest middleclass in the region. Most of them were Urdu speaking migrants from India.

The development and growth should not be expand with fast pace the city put under fire with planned efforts from RAW and UAE was the sponsor and MQM was the executive. The most famous shooter was the Solat mirza who confessed the killings of more than 500 persons. Solat mirza was hanged to death in 2016.

2.1.3 Nawaz Shareef and Hasan, Hussain Nawaz

Nawaz Shareef was the eldest son of Mian Shareef. He was the youngest brother from Ittefaq (unity) family. The seven others were hard working and very loyal to each other. Mian Shareef was the youngest and only educated brother from the family. They were the blacksmiths from Kashmir. Settled in Amritsar (India) since 200 years but when Amritsar was announced in India by Redcliff. They migrated to Lahore. Since 1973 they were having a small business of blacksmith. But after the nationalization they lost it too. But their lady luck smiled when Ex-Amritsar General Zia took over. Mian Shareef personally known to the father of Zia. Mian Shareef became regular visitor to General Zia. After few years Zia was looking for a suitable person who can negotiate in the trade and industries for his sake. Mian Shareef presented his elder son Nawaz. His son did not like hardships and he loved money and its powers. Politics became the right business for him. As an industries minister he did miracles with his own business and Ittefaq group was growing fast.

In 1985 Zia held a nonparty general elections. This was a much planned effort for dis-integrating the social structure of the political parties. Many people left their parties and taken part in the elections and became a Zia supporter. Mohammad Khan Junejo of Muslim league Functional (Pir Sahab Pagara) became prime minister and Nawaz shareef was elected as Chief Minister Punjab.

After becoming Chief Minister he found out the power of politics and democracy. His first priority was to strengthen his family business. Every construction in Punjab was strengthen by ittefaq Steel. It was growing with 400% growth rate. Before the death Zia dismantle the provincial and national assembly. Junejo taken the problem to the court.

Court was near the final verdict when all of a sudden Gen. Zia c-130 plane crashed near Bahawalpur. Top 5 generals with American ambassador all died in this crash.

The court announced the verdict that although the removal of Junejo was illegal but due to the late application filing the election will be held on schedule. Due to the verdict election held in 1987.

Mian Nawaz Shareef won majority in Punjab and Benazir Bhutto won the Sindh and center. PPP formed the governments in Sindh, Baluchistan and NWFP and Islamabad. It was a dreadful time for Pakistan. Nawaz Shareef had no vision whatsoever. He wanted power and power generated money for him and his family. It was time to go head on with Benazir Bhutto who was the daughter of Zulfikar Bhutto. ZA Bhutto nationalize their Ittefaq Foundry and Zia released the foundry. Benazir hated Zia and his followers because they judicially killed her father. It was the torrid time and everybody confused. Gen Beg was confused too. He had no chance to become COAS. But the lady luck found him. Everybody tried his level best to please Gen. Beg.

The crucial player of Pakistan politics are Mian Nawaz Shareef and his old father and young brother. Together they became the dirty trio of blood relatives. They were the trustworthy to each other they knew each other. They settled the chess board of their likes. But their opposite was the lean and tall Benazir Bhutto. Bhutto's daughter have the courage of his father and she was far cool temperament than his father, Although Bhutto's genius was incomparable but the Benazir was also very intelligent and cunning. But the conspiracy master was Nawaz Shareef and he followed Benazir like anything. MQM were the partners of Pakistan People's Party in Sindh and center. After 11 months MQM left the PPP in center and Sindh. PPP tried their level best but the government did

not survive 26th month and Ghulam Ishaque Khan (the President) winded up the assemblies and announced new elections.

In 1990, Mian Nawaz Shareef became the Prime minister of Pakistan. The setting looked perfect somehow. Establishment had been nurtured and blossomed by Zia and his spiritual son now holds the office.

But things was not as smooth as it looks. The Jihadi organizations of Afghanistan (fighters of Islam) fighting hard for money and power. Pakistan western borders became unsafe. These groups were not only volatile but reactive as well. Their tolerance level and understanding both were low and could be vanish with a single hit. The myth artificially created by CIA that they were Sons of Islam was long gone. The warriors of dollars are fighting for more dollars. India in the east was very much feared by Pakistani nukes.

Although Pakistani Army those days had some great generals, Abdul Waheed Kakar, Jehangir Karamat was two of them. It was Abdul Waheed Kakar who told Nawaz Shareef that he might have the majority in the assembly. But it's time to go home empty handed, but Nawaz was stubborn lad. He asked the double shot and he took GIK (Ghulam Ishaque Khan) with him. Both the president and PM went home and history had made.

In 1997 Benazir Bhutto lost to Nawaz Shareef. This time the majority was overwhelming and Nawaz did everything to kill himself. First casualty was Jehangir Keramat the army chief and second was Supreme Court chief justice Sajjad Ali Shah. Then their came Chief of Army Staff Musharraf, the only Urdu speaking full general of Army. He was in the plain returning from the official trip of Sri Lanka. When the cockpit had a discussion of

century that government dismantle COAS, he would be arrested by Sindh police chief. General Usmani informed Musharraf. He ordered to arrest all the designers of coup. When Musharraf landed at Karachi, The whole country was changed. General Butt who took COAS from Nawaz Shareef were arrested too so as Sindh police chief. PM was crying for help all over their as he had done nothing.

2.1.4 Nawaz's Corruption

Nawaz's Shareef million dollar empire was growing fast especially after his entry into politics. But after his 3 year PM debut. He became billionaire in days. The political business laying eggs of gold, the most beautiful thing in the process that Nawaz was playing the role of both cock and hen. Every mega project was taken as gift. No need of evaluations only needed the amount of kickback offered. Nawaz had registered the habit of taking the most expensive of projects. Motorways instead of modern railway tracks, Thermal power instead of Hydro power, and huge palaces at the cost of taxpayers, but above all he used to pay taxes as low as 300 Rupees. The myth was that Nawaz now buying every prime property around the globe and Panama papers have confirmed it now.

The boys of Nawaz was doing even well. Hussain became billionaire when he was not even adult. Hasan was investing billions of dollars in his property business, which was generating billions too. The kids were doing miracles. But the Panama papers revealed the formula.

2.1.5 BLA / BLO / BNP

The Baluchistan Liberation Front (BLF), also known as the Baloch Liberation Front, is an ethnic-separatist political front and militant organization that is currently fighting against the Pakistani government for an independent Balochi state. Juma Khan Marri founded the BLF in Damascus, Syria in 1964. Four years after the group's establishment, it joined the Iranian Balochi Revolt, an insurgency of Balochi groups fighting the Iranian government.

During the Iranian Balochi Revolt, in an effort to destabilize and undermine Iran, the Iraqi government publically supplied the BLF with weapons and operational support. In 1973, the BLF and other Balochi insurgent groups, decimated from five years of fighting, negotiated an end to the fighting with the Shah of Iran. As a result of the agreement Iraq decided to stop openly supporting the BLF with arms support, but maintained its relationships with the organizations leadership.

Following the end of the conflict in Iran, the BLF and other Balochi groups turned their attention to inciting an insurgency against the Pakistani state, demanding independence for the Pakistani province of Baluchistan. This insurgency is known as the Independent Movement of Baluchistan of 1973 to 1977. At the start of the insurgency Iraq continued to covertly supply weapons to the BLF and other Balochi militant groups, and on February 10, 1973, the Pakistani government raided the Iraqi Embassy in Islamabad, Pakistan and uncovered crates of small arms and explosives that were allegedly en route to the BLF and several other Balochi insurgent groups. . In response to the rebellion, the Pakistani Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto dismissed the Balochi provincial government, prompting the BLF and other Balochi insurgent groups to attack several

Pakistani security forces convoys. As the conflict escalated, the Pakistani government deployed 80,000 troops to Baluchistan to fight an estimated 50,000 insurgents. Analysts believe that the government operation pushed the BLF out of Baluchistan into Afghanistan by the end of 1974. While the BLF was in exile in Afghanistan, the Soviet Union allegedly helped it regroup, allowing it to rejoin the Independent Baluchistan Movement. The insurgency came to an end in November 1977, after Pakistani security forces implemented martial law and the military established general amnesty for militants in the region.

From 1977 to 2004, the BLF's activities are uncorroborated, however, reports seem to suggest that the group did not disband. In 2004, the group reemerged in the public eye when gunmen claiming to be BLF militants killed 3 Chinese foreign workers working on a Pakistani mega-development project in Baluchistan. Shortly after, Dr. Allah Nazar publicly stated that the gunmen were part of the BLF and that as of 2003, he had taken command of the BLF. Prior to this statement, Nazar was known for being the leader of his own group, the Baluchistan Student Organization – Azad (BSO-Azad), which is an organization that seeks to educate youth on political matters.

In 2005, the BLF carried out multiple attacks, targeting Pakistani security forces, pipelines, and foreign workers. On March 25, 2005 the Pakistani government captured Nazar, which temporarily halted BLF activities. Nazar was released a year later on June 20, 2006, after members of his BSO-Azad group went on a hunger strike to demand his freedom.

After his release in 2006, little was reported on the group until the BLF attacked the provincial minister Sardar Sanaullah Zehri in October 2011. In 2012 the BLF killed a

journalist, accusing him of not reporting on the BLF objectively. . Since 2012, the BLF has continued its attacks on foreign workers, journalists, and Pakistani government affiliates, including a recent attack against 20 foreign workers on April 11, 2015.

Following the attack, Nazar publically claimed that killed workers were members of the Frontier Works Organization, which is affiliated with the Pakistani military.

2.1.6 TTP (Tahreek e Taalibaan Pakistan)

TTP was initially an Afghan organization led under Mullah Omer. Formed by Mufti Abdul Rasheed (Jamia Rasheedyah, Karachi) under the supervision of Naseerullah Babar (Interior minister) of the Benazir government. Although Mullah Omer was studied in Pakistan, but he was willing to go Afghanistan.

Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan , alternatively referred to as the Pakistani Taliban, is a terrorist group which is an umbrella organization of various Sunni Islamist militant groups based in the northwestern Federally Administered Tribal Areas along the Afghan border in Pakistan. TTP is solely focused against state of Pakistan and believed to enjoy foreign support. Most, but not all, Pakistani Taliban groups coalesce under the TTP In December 2007 about 13 groups united under the leadership of Baitullah Mehsud to form the Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan. Among the Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan's stated objectives are resistance against the Pakistani state, enforcement of their interpretation of sharia and a plan to unite against NATO-led forces in Afghanistan.

The TTP is not directly affiliated with the Afghan Taliban movement led by Haibatullah Akhundzada, with both groups differing greatly in their histories, strategic goals and interests although they are both predominantly Pashtun. The Afghan Taliban, with the alleged support of Pakistani Taliban, operate against international coalition and Afghan

security forces in Afghanistan but are strictly opposed to targeting the Pakistani state. The TTP in contrast has almost exclusively targeted elements of the Pakistani state although it took credit for the 2009 Camp Chapman attack and the 2010 Times Square car bombing attempt. Maulana Fazlullah became the group's new leader in late 2013. In the following year the TTP fragmented into at least four groups, with the defections said to have left the group in considerable disarray.⁴

2.1.7 Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) in Pakistan

The roots of the TTP as an organization began in 2002 when the Pakistani military conducted incursions into the tribal areas to originally combat foreign (Afghan, Arab and Central Asian) militants fleeing from the war in Afghanistan into the neighboring tribal areas of Pakistan. A 2004 article by the BBC explains:

The military offensive had been part of the overall war against Al-Qaeda. Since the start of the operation, the [Pakistani] military authorities have firmly established that a large number of Uzbek, Chechen and Arab militants were in the area. ... It was in July 2002 that Pakistani troops, for the first time in 55 years, entered the Tirah Valley in Khyber tribal agency. Soon they were in Shawal valley of North Waziristan, and later in South Waziristan. ... This was made possible after long negotiations with various tribes, who reluctantly agreed to allow the military's presence on the assurance that it would bring in funds and development work. But once the military action started in South Waziristan a number of Waziri sub-tribes took it as an attempt to subjugate them. Attempts to persuade them into handing over the foreign militants failed, and with an

⁴ Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tehrik-i-Taliban_Pakistan

apparently mishandling by the authorities, the security campaign against suspected al-Qaeda militants turned into an undeclared war between the Pakistani military and the rebel tribesmen.

“Many of the TTP's leaders are veterans of the fighting in Afghanistan and have supported the fight against the NATO-led International Security Assistance Force by providing soldiers, training, and logistics. In 2004 various tribal groups, as explained above, that would later form the TTP, effectively established their authority in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) by concurrently engaging in military attacks and negotiating with Islamabad. By this time, the militants had killed around 200 rival tribal elders in the region to consolidate control. Several Pakistani analysts also cite the inception of U.S. missile strikes in the FATA as a catalyzing factor in the rise of tribal militancy in the area. More specifically they single out an October 2006 strike on a madrassah in Bajaur that was run by the Tehreek-e-Nafaz-e-Shariat-e-Mohammadi as a turning point.

In December 2007, the existence of the Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan was officially announced under the leadership of Baitullah Mehsud. On 25 August 2008, Pakistan banned the group, froze its bank accounts and assets, and barred it from media appearances. The government also announced that bounties would be placed on prominent leaders of the TTP. In late December 2008 and early January 2009, Mullah Omar sent a delegation, led by former Guantanamo Bay detainee Mullah Abdullah Zakir, to persuade leading members of the TTP to put aside differences and aid the Afghan Taliban in combating the American presence in Afghanistan. Baitullah Mehsud, Hafiz Gul Bahadur, and Maulavi Nazir agreed in February and formed the Shura

Ittehadul Mujahideen (SIM), also transliterated as Shura Ittehad-ul-Mujahideen and translated into English as the Council of United Mujahedeen. In a written statement circulated in a one-page Urdu-language pamphlet, the three affirmed that they would put aside differences to fight American-led forces and reasserted their allegiance to Mullah Omar and Osama bin Laden. However, the SIM did not last very long and collapsed shortly after its announcement.”⁵

2.1.8 Threats beyond Pakistan border

Qari Mehsud indicated in a video recorded in April 2010 the TTP would make cities in the United States a "main target" in response to U.S. drone attacks on TTP leaders. The TTP claimed responsibility for the December 2009 suicide attack on CIA facilities in Camp Chapman in Afghanistan, as well as the attempted bombing in Times Square in May 2010.

In July 2012, the TTP threatened to attack Myanmar in the wake of sectarian violence against Rohingya Muslims in the Arakan state. TTP spokesman Ehsanullah demanded the Pakistani government to sever relations with Myanmar and close down the Burmese embassy in Islamabad, and warned of attacks against Burmese interests if no action was taken. While the TTP has been conducting an insurgency in Pakistan, its ability to expand operations to other countries has been questioned. This was a rare occasion in which it warned of violence in another country.

⁵ Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tehrik-i-Taliban_Pakistan

2.1.9 Designation as a terrorist organization

On 1 September 2010, the United States designated the TTP as a Foreign Terrorist Organization (FTO) and identified Hakimullah Mehsud and Wali ur-Rehman as specially designated global terrorists. The designation of the TTP as an FTO makes it a crime to provide support or to do business with the group and also allows the U.S. to freeze its assets. The US State Department also issued a \$5 million reward for information on the two individuals' locations.

In January 2011, the British government moved to classify the TTP as a banned terrorist organization under its Terrorism Act 2000.

In July 2011, the Canadian government also added the TTP to its list of banned terrorist organizations.

2.1.10 Internal Splits

In February 2014, a group of TTP jihadists under the lead of Maulana Umar Qasmi broke away from the organization to form the Ahrar-ul-Hind, in protest against the TTP's negotiations with the Pakistan government.

In May 2014 the Mehsud faction of the TTP defected from the main group to form a breakaway unit called Tehrik-i-Taliban South Waziristan led by Khalid Mehsud. The breakaway group was unhappy with the various activities of the TTP, saying in a statement "*We consider kidnapping for ransom, extortion, damage to public facilities and bombings to be un-Islamic. Tehreek-e-Taliban Mehsud group believes in stopping*

the oppressor from cruelty, and supporting the oppressed."⁶ The Mehsuds were widely seen as the most important group in the TTP and their loss was regarded as a major blow. In February 2017, the TTP announced that the Mehsud faction had rejoined the group, following the "defection of the rogue elements to the rival parties".

In August 2014, hardline elements of the TTP from four of the seven tribal districts formed a separate group called Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan Jamaat-ul-Ahrar, led by the Mohmand Agency commander Omar Khalid Khorosani, after disagreeing with Fazlullah's order to fight the Pakistani Army's Operation Zarb-e-Azb offensive in the Tribal Areas. However, in March 2015, Jamaat-ul-Ahrar's spokesman announced that they were rejoining the TTP. Some Uzbek and Arab fighters previously working with the TTP reportedly began leaving Pakistan to go to Iraq to fight alongside the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant. In the same month, Asmatullah Muawiya, the commander of the Punjabi Taliban, announced that his faction was ending their armed struggle against the Pakistani state.

In October 2014, the TTP's spokesman, Shahidullah Shahid, and the group's commanders in Orakzai, Kurram and Khyber tribal regions and Peshawar and Hangu Districts defected from the TTP and pledged allegiance to Islamic State (IS).

⁶ Source: Wikipedia

The TTP differs in structure to the Afghan Taliban in that it lacks a central command and is a much looser coalition of various militant groups, united by hostility towards the central government in Islamabad. Several analysts describe the TTP's structure as a loose network of dispersed constituent groups that vary in size and in levels of coordination. The various factions of the TTP tend to be limited to their local areas of influence and often lack the ability to expand their operations beyond that territory.

In its original form, the TTP had Baitullah Mehsud as its Amir. He was followed in the leadership hierarchy by Hafiz Gul Bahadur as naib Amir, or deputy. Faqir Mohammed was the third most influential leader. The group contained members from all of FATA's seven tribal agencies as well as several districts of the North-West Frontier Province (NWFP), including Swat, Bannu, Tank, Lakki Marwat, Dera Ismail Khan, Kohistan, Buner, and Malakand. Some 2008 estimates placed the total number of operatives at 30–35,000, although it is difficult to judge the reliability of such estimates.

In the aftermath of Baitullah Mehsud's death, the organization experienced turmoil among its leading militants. By the end of August 2009, however, leading members in the TTP had confirmed Hakimullah Mehsud as its second Amir. Government and some TTP sources told the media that Hakimullah Mehsud was killed in January 2010 by injuries sustained during a U.S. drone attack. Unconfirmed reports from Orakzai Agency stated, after the death of Hakimullah Mehsud, Malik Noor Jamal, alias Maulana Toofan, had assumed leadership of the TTP until the group determined how to proceed.

Reuters, citing a report from The Express Tribune, indicated in July 2011 that Hakimullah Mehsud's grip on the TTP leadership was weakening after the defection of

Fazal Saeed Haqqani, the Taliban leader in the Kurram region, from the umbrella militant group. Haqqani cited disagreements over attacks on civilians as reason for the split. The paper quoted an associate of Mehsud's as saying that "it looks as though he is just a figurehead now. He can hardly communicate with his commanders in other parts of the tribal areas. He is in total isolation. Only a few people within the TTP know where he is." A December 2011 report published in The Express Tribune further described the network as "crumbling" with "funds dwindling and infighting intensifying." According to various TTP operatives, the difficulties stemmed from differences of opinion within TTP leadership on pursuing peace talks with Islamabad. In December 2012 senior Pakistan military officials told Reuters that Hakimullah Mehsud had lost control of the group and that Wali-ur-Rehman was expected to be formally announced as the head of the TTP. However a video released later in the month showed Hakimullah Mehsud and Wali-ur-Rehman seated next to each other, with Mehsud calling reports of a split between the two as propaganda.

2.1.10.1 Fazlullah and TTP

TTP current chief Molvi Fazlullah was the very same guy we discussed in Jamaat Islami section. He is the son in law of Malakand and Deer Jamaat chief. Sufi Mohammad was the worker of Molana Modudi since a very long time. But it is hardtop defined when and how he became hardliner militant. Fazlullah was his nephew and after marrying Sufi's daughter, he became his assistant.

After the Swat cleanup operation, Fazlullah fled to Afghanistan and still attacking Pakistan Military and its supporters. Fazlullah is not alone, India supported in this war. All the attacks carried out in the civilians and military establishments in last 4 years

have been carried out with the help of Indian intelligence. India has opened more than 5 consulates in Afghanistan which are planning all these attacks in Pakistan.⁷

⁷ Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tehrik-i-Taliban_Pakistan

Chapter Three

3 PAKISTAN IN NEW MILLENNIUM

3.1 Musharraf and Chinese Integration

In the history of Pakistan there were only two regimes when economy was the first priority. Ayub and Musharraf, although the Ayub times were far single sided and not very expanded evolution, but it was the era of development. However Musharraf era was truly developmental. Pakistan GDP which was merely \$75 billion inflated to \$275 billion. The per capita income jumped from \$400 per annum to \$900 per annum. First time the loans were settled to the comfort level. Loans were also payback from \$47 billion to \$38 billion.

Shoukat Aziz was initially the finance minister of Musharraf after the hiccup with PM Jamali. Musharraf made him PM. Shoukat had derived the new formula. He said why silk route was so popular 5000 years ago. He found out that if china used silk route from Gwadar to Khyber Pakhtun Khawn and then Gilgit Baltistan and through Khanjarab Pass to Sinkyang China. The sea travel time will be cut to 22 days at least. This 22 days' time saving will cost 1000 \$ per container.

Chinese were impressed with this cost cutting idea. Pakistan was developing Gwadar deep sea port. Although the Karachi deep seaport project was already started, but the capacity was limited, However if the Gwadar seaport started to capacity it can even easily supersede the Dubai and Bandar Abbas port.

Chinese started thinking even bigger plans. They were having problems with the expansion plans. They wanted to grow, but the production was at the capacity. So they thought outsourcing the cheaper production houses and expensive productions will be

in-source. In that way they won't lose any business and still they expand. Because they knew that Japan did that blunder and lose their business with China.

Second Musharraf targeted the futuristic idea of wars and found out that Pakistan Arm forces should be ready for modern wars. He invested billions of dollars on the modernization of Armed forces. Next generation weapon and support machinery production lines were set up with the help of Chinese companies. Pakistan became a major exporter of the arms and ammunition in the region. On the other hand in the hi-tech department Pakistan and China joint venture JF-Thunder now rated one of the best medium range jet. Pakistan is producing jet boats for navy and medium size vessels and tanks are also in the production.

Pakistani Missiles are the most astonishing achievement for the armed forces of Pakistan. The accuracy and advancement of these missiles are state of the Art. Benazir and Musharraf are the two futuristic leaders made the nation modern and state of the art at least in the defense.

3.2 Re-molding of Pakistan People's Party (Martyrdom of Benazir)

CIA was worried about the Musharraf designs of modernization of Pakistan Armed forces. The world's 6th largest army with most modern weapons and machinery backed by the state of the Art missile systems. CIA designed a truce between PPP and PML (N), they signed the Charter of Democracy in London. After that Benazir announced, she will be returned Pakistan for the elections in early 2008. In October 2007 Benazir returned to Pakistan. The rally was bombed in Karachi more than 50 people died on the spot. Benazir survived miraculously.

In fact CIA did not want Benazir alone to go back, Benazir was the daughter of Bhutto knew that CIA is more dangerous than Musharraf so she did not trust them. Secondly, she knew that it was CIA who planned the judicial assassination of Bhutto. Zia was the second culprit who designed the Bhutto assassination.

CIA believed that Benazir was the most difficult leader of Pakistan to handle. After all consequences of political realm Benazir approached to Musharraf and shared her idea with him, Instead of falling in the trap of CIA. She reverted the plan in the sensual way. CIA planned his assassination and 27th December after the Rawalpindi public gathering a shooter and a bomber attack the Benazir vehicle. Although the vehicle was bombed and bullet proof but due to Benazir exuberance. She defied the security guidance and due to outer exposure of her upper body she was badly injured and expired after few hours. Whole country was shocked on the brutal murder and all of a sudden CIA introduced the backup Asif Ali Zardari into the scene.

3.2.1 Emergence of Asif Ali Zardari

The money collector of Benazir governments (who uses Benazir name to collect money). Asif Ali Zardari was the choice of Nusrat Bhutto the mother of Benazir. Benazir married with Asif in 1986. She was too busy in politics and never had time for courtship or any other thing.

In 1987 when Benazir became Prime Minister of Pakistan, Asif became advisor of environmental protection matters and the money was pouring in. After the martyrdom of Benazir Bhutto, Asif Ali Zardari landed with hand written will of Benazir which clearly mentioned that Asif will be the guardian of the children as well as the party.

The sympathy wave had swept the nation and PPP won the majority of seats in 2008. Sindh and Punjab national assembly seats. Yousuf Raza Gillani became the Prime Minister and Asif Ali Zardari became the president of Pakistan.

3.3 Raw (Research and Analysis Wing)

In early 60's the Indian government has setup a committee to learn the art of fight against Muslims. Their all previous efforts failed miserably. This time they set up a committee first to compile a research on the subject. Committee studied all the history and found out the worst defeat in the history of Muslims was in Spain, from where not a single Muslim left by the Christian rulers of old Spain.

3.3.1 Analysis from East Pakistan Debacle

They found out the only way to defeat Muslims is separate them from their religion. The more dis intact Muslims from their religion the easier to defeat. Bengalis were fond of music and dancing. India promoted as their cultural strength. Created the sigma that East Pakistan citizens were cultured and artistic, whereas the West Pakistan citizens

were warmonger and un-civilized in nature. Due to language barrier they found that west Pakistanis were Urdu speaking, while Bengalis love to speak Bengali.

Exploiting the language barrier and social injustices they artificially created the walls which were not even existed. Research and analysis wing created an artificial ocean of differences. But the most interested part is that after 2006, When Bangladesh opened their investment market for foreigners Pakistan was the highest investment share in the Bangladesh market.

3.3.2 Impact of RAW in last 10 years

Now RAW has change their strategic implications. They now played in parts. They settled and design their own targets and use Pakistan different political parties in their design. For example if India want to de-stabilize Karachi, MQM is the most suitable organization for them. They sponsor few hardline elements in MQM. Those elements worked according to given plan. Things happened according to plan and Karachi became violent and unhealthy.

To damage the agriculture growth of Pakistan, India started campaign against the dams. In the 80's Pakistan achieved great milestone in agriculture. Instead of building small and medium sized dams in Punjab. Punjabi think tank insisted on Kalabagh Dam. However dam on river Indus is extremely damaging strategically. But the wrong project created misconception among the provinces, which created differences among all the provinces.

India oil the fire with their paid people and provinces became more confused. However Diamer Bhasha Dam is more fruitful for Pakistan and it will be more fruitful for both Tarbela and Mangla. Building of more small and medium sized dams on Ravi, Jhelum,

and Chenab will provide control on untimely floods and later that flood water will be used easily.

On the other hand Sindh and Baluchistan both are facing water shortages all round year. They should have built medium and large sized dams so they can reserve floodwaters and utilized this water all round year.

ANP repeatedly said that we will bombed Kalabagh dam because it can be destructive for Nowshehra city. However nationalist Sindhis said that it will stop the flow of Indus River. Both are right. RAW supports both the parties. However they invested also in the canal department of Punjab and WAPDA so they do not design smaller dams in Punjab and continuously insist on Kalabagh dam.

Problems	Supporting Parties	Analysis
Kalabagh Dam	PML(N)	ANP, PPP, MQM and Other Regional Sindhi Parities
More Provinces	MQM in Sindh	PPP in Sindh not ready for more provinces where MQM want.
NFC Accord	PML(N) PPP MQM Baluchistan Parties	Population based Division Language Based Division Local Bodies must be given share Division upon Poverty

3.4 Theoretical Analysis of Political Dilemma

Not a single party supports others idea. PML (N) support population based division because they ruled the highly populated Punjab. Whereas PPP language based division because they won from rural Sindh. Even after 45 years affirmative actions of ZA Bhutto is still enforced in Sindh. However the laws were imposed for 20 years only. After 45 years PPP became the power brokers instead of political party. They used to sell jobs after the death of Benazir. Zardari turned party from socialist reformist to conservative money mongers. Hardly anything run on merit. Everything is available for sale. If you have money you can buy any designation from councilors to mayor provincial assemblies to national assemblies to senate.

RAW supports all the parties on different opinions at a time they bribed and funded all the parties in way that their horns will be tied for ever so the development work cannot go on the right track. On Kalabagh dam they support all the negatives ANP, Sindhi nationalist, PPP and MQM on the other hand PML (N) in Punjab to insist on Kalabagh.

On the other hand they invested billions on WAPDA to stop working on other options such as smaller dams in Punjab and Diamir Bhasha Dam. Asif ali Zardari announced Diamir Bhasha dam in his presidency, Only important and genuine work announced during his tenure.

But all the other important tasks were undone by his presidency. He also signed a gas deal on high prices with Iran. Iran Pakistan India gas pipeline was failed due to sanctions from US. Which said that sanctions will be barred all imports and exports from Iran.

3.5 PML (N) and problems

3.5.1 Water shortages in Punjab during winters

Small and medium sized dams on Ravi, Sutlej and Chenab, It provides Water for both irrigation and in industries.

3.5.2 Lack of tax collection

PML (N) in order To control the Traders organizations. Allowed markets for smuggled goods and this deflate the tax culture.

3.5.3 De-Industrialization

Enhanced smuggling damaged the local industries so much that small industries are closing more than any other thing. Small industries are the highest job creators in the market around the globe.

3.5.4 Lack of higher education opportunities

Karachi has more universities than Punjab. Whereas the population of Punjab is 120 million compare to Karachi which is holding 20 million only.

3.6 MQM and Problems

3.6.1 Altaf a problem himself

Instead of way forward Altaf became a baggage for MQM. He should be demote himself to a normal worker and formed a highly educated committee to run the day today matters.

3.6.2 Focus on industrialization

Government jobs are attraction for greedy and dishonest. Honest and hardworking people prefer business and industries.

3.6.3 Politicizing the educational institutes

Instead of creating political awareness MQM put their workers in the jobs in educational institutes. It made strong union support but the quality of education disturbed immensely.

3.6.4 Control the civic amenities

Water board, KMC, KDA, and other important civic amenities were strong presence of MQM labor unions. Although it made MQM worthwhile in Karachi politics but politicizing the civic amenities made them expensive and too slow.

3.6.5 PPP and its Problems

PPP is the oldest party of Pakistan. It carries some unique habits and rituals of his own. So they have their own problems.

3.6.6 Sell government jobs

Due to corruption the government jobs became popular in less educated and corrupt mentality communities. They are willing to buy jobs at any cost. It means higher the rate of jobs and higher the corruption it generates.

3.6.7 No Vision

There are very few environmental protection efforts in the province. There are unhygienic water supplies all around the province. The tree cutting is a common phenomenon. Both common citizen and government authorities does not take any interest in tree saving.

3.6.8 Lack of Industrialization

It was a time when Sindh government was considered as biggest industrial support due to which it provides jobs to all the three remaining provinces. But due to high industrial income now the current governments have very little interest in industrialization.

3.6.9 Very Few high educated leaders

Current lot of PPP leaders are very little educated. Previously Bhutto and Benazir both attracted the educated class of Pakistan. But the Asif Zardari is neither so intellect nor he has the visionary thinking so the educated class is leaving the party.

3.6.10 Lack of developing Dams

All over the world dams are being developed on the tail of the river. But the Sindh province does not have single medium or large dam. If the province would not develop a series of medium and large dams the province soon become barren.

Chapter Four

4 NEW PAKISTAN HORIZON

In order to develop a strong economy of Pakistan, Musharraf and its economic think tank revitalize the 5000 years of business route i-e. Silk route. The Gawadar and Karachi will be used as a door to China and central republic states of Russia and Russia itself. This will create a door for more than 1500 million people, Almost 25% of the world population. Shoukat aziz the PM, Dr. Ashfaq Hasan, Dr. Salman shah and few other design this course and presented to Chinese President. Chinese president who was planning to take China into new millennium with new vision and thinking, has designed the new strategy for new silk route. He thought that we will outsource all the cheap products of China into Silk route countries. If China outsource 40% of exports into these countries, the total amount of these countries exports will be jumped up to \$800 billion. While in the meantime China invest into high-tech products and utilize its very high trained labor force to at its best price. Then China will be able to generate \$5000 billion exports easily.

In this way Chinese companies will own both cheap and hi-tech businesses at a time. Russia-China and Pakistan are the three big partners, whereas the other Central Asian states and Iran will be the smaller partners. The amount of business will be as huge as \$6000 billion. These 10 countries will produce the goods for the whole world.

4.1 China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC)

China became the friend of Pakistan since establishment 1947. China is a huge population country on earth map. Fortunately, it is a most powerful economy in the world in terms of large scale manufacturing and industrial economy. CPEC is huge project which started in Musharraf Era to design the road to road trading through Pakistan to supply the economic goods from china to other European countries. Pakistan as country has all fortune of mineral goods, natural resources and eco-friendly environment climate than other countries in Asia. China Pakistan Economic Corridor is a gateway of trading goods through Pakistan channel.

China Pakistan Economic Corridor is an infrastructure project is going on under construction mode which is currently worth \$46 billion investment. Subsequently, China will use the land of Pakistan as trading purpose to modernize the infrastructure and strengthen the economy of Pakistan by providing the state of art construction of modern transportation network channel from china to Pakistan Gwadar Port directly, planting the various power plant projects, residential colonies for manpower and labor. It is now currently partially operational and open for transported a Chinese cargo to Gwadar port of Pakistan for further onward to west Asia and Africa. By this mega project a vast railway tracks are to be built under the support of CPEC. This project will link seaports in Karachi and Gwadar through modern transportation networks are being built by under CPEC.

The economic survey have been conducted in 2014 to 2015 for CPEC. The trade activities has increased to \$16 billion between China and Pakistan. At a glance result of china increased economy gradually picked up from 4% during 2010. Despite the mega

china's sharing in Pakistan through bilateral relationship is the signing of Memorandum on the construction of China-Pakistan Economic Corridor. This project has been further divided into phases which is being in the completion of Gwadar International Airport and Gwadar Port. It has almost been completed by 2017. It is further expansion includes Karakoram Highway which connect Pakistan with China. The expansion and modern placement of fiber optic to better the communication between the two countries. China Pakistan project is a 3218 kilometer long route which consisting of road transportation, railways and pipelines.

Chapter Five

5 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Conclusion

The problem with Pakistan political parties is that they are based on these idiotic lines.

- 1 Family and heirship policies.
- 2 Lack of professionals and educated people. *Pakistan Tehreeke Insaaf* and *Pakistan People's Party* are the only two parties with highly educated people.
- 3 Most of the time wasted on non-people issues.
- 4 People issues are either neglected or ignored.
- 5 Roots of the problem always remain for future use.

Due to these reason many people believe that non-political system or dictator ship is far better system than democracy. 1973 constitution was good as a startup but the modernization is critically needed. But the political elite only interested in their own self and real changes is no way near. World is moving at a very fast rate. But the semi-literate politicians are still playing chess and could not understand the much needed changes.

5.2 Recommendations

5.2.1 Election Reforms:

Election commission of Pakistan should use digital voting system through National Identity card which will verify the authentication of voting candidates and prevent from fake and fraudulent measures.

5.2.2 Constitutional amendments:

The major policies related human development and infrastructure development will be mention in constitution therefore, whoever so government comes in next after elected would be accountable to mandate this policy according to procedures.