CHAPTER 6

Policy Recommendations

The foregoing study of problems of governing Pakistan leads to four specific contextual problem areas. These are:

1. Persistence of Colonial Structure
   The basic administrative, legal and state structure is a carry over from colonial times. It has not undergone any fundamental changes. The result is that such a structure, which was designed to meet colonial-era requirements, can no longer serve the needs of a country with complex problems. The overhaul of the structure should, therefore, be on the top of the agenda.

2. Need to have Greater Confidence in People
   An offshoot of the colonial approach is the lack of confidence in the people. Hiding basic information about the country from the people is one manifestation of this mentality. It includes failure to involve the people in grassroots decision-making that affects their lives, to involvement of the people in issues such as law and order, construction and environment.

3. Erosion of State Institutions
   Institutions of the state including police, bureaucracy, judiciary, and so forth have suffered in credibility, competence and integrity with the result that people are less willing to repose confidence in such state institutions.

4. Pakistan in the Hope of Geopolitical Change
   Pakistan is today located in a region that is witnessing important qualitative changes. These changes reflect the unraveling of the post-World War II status quo, with the Revolution in Iran, the
Policy Recommendations

The following policy package is recommended to meet the minimum demands and needs of governing Pakistan as a multinational democratic society:

1. Decentralization of administrative power involving policy participation at the grassroots level. This basically entails a change in the role and responsibilities of the institution known as Deputy Commissioner/(DC) who is the pivot of the administrative structure in the country since he combines influence in his person as Head of the District administration, executive authority, financial powers of revenue collection and judiciary powers as district magistrate. That role now needs to be redefined with devolution and division of powers in a manner that after these powers are not concentrated in one office and they are also to be shared by the locally elected representatives of the people.


3. Building up an infrastructure in the social sector particularly health, education, environment and housing.

4. Economic reforms.

5. Revision of foreign policy outlook and assumptions, particularly reversal of the military option in Afghanistan so that the refugees can return and Pakistan does not have to face terrorism from across the border which, in turn, is a major source of internal destabilization. Additionally, there is the need to rearrange relations with United States so that the
American interference in Pakistan’s internal affairs declines and a stable polity emerges, that is relatively immune from American efforts to destabilize it.

6. Reforms in the political system with the purpose of energizing what is currently a narrow based structure whose social base has led to an arrangement between urban and the rural regions. Better ‘and stringent electoral laws, an in-house accountability process directed against both corruption and defection and ensuring periodical elections on party basis would be a step towards this direction.
Index

Afzaal, Mian, 133
Ahmad, Imtiaz, 80
Ahmad, Aziz, 86, 89
Ahsan, Aitzaz, 143
Akund, Iqbal, 85, 143
Al-Assad, Hafez, 145
Al-Hussaini, Allama Arif, 119
Al-Khatib, Riaz, 89, 117
Ali, Chaudhry Muhammad, 18, 111, 113
Ali, Mian Anwar, 130
Ali, Syed Amjad, 34-35
Amin, Idi, 39
Anderson, Jack, 89
Aquino, Cory, 154
Arbab, Jahanzeb, 71
Arif, K.M., 70-71, 74, 88, 92, 138, 148
Armitage, Richard, 39
Army, role in power structure, 69-73
Azeem, Ejaz, 135
Aziz, Anwar, 59

Babar, Nasirullah, 88
Babur, Nazirullah, 143
Beg, Haji Iqbal, 48
Beg, Mirza Aslam, 27, 94-96
Bella, Ben, 147
Bhashani, Maulana, 101
Bhutto, Mumtaz Ali, 148
Bhutto, Shahnawaz, 126
Bogra, Muhammad Ali, 18, 86
Brohi, A.K., 57
Bugti, Akbar, 40
Bulganin, 32
Bureaucracy in Pakistan, 11-15, 18-20, 81-106.
and Military, 18-20
role in power structure, 81-106
Bush, George, 40, 142
Capital, 75
Carter, Jimmy, 38, 71
Chaudhry, Hamidul Haq, 86-87
Chishti, Faiz Ali, 71-72, 132
Communist Manifesto, 127
Daughter of the East, 141
Dawn, 28, 129
d'Estaing, Giscard, 37
Dulles, Allen, 34
Dulles, John Foster, 33, 112-113

Eban, Abba, 33
Eisenhower, 34
Fahd, 118
Faiz, Faiz Ahmed, 51, 75
Farland, Joseph, 89
Farooq, Haider, 116
Fazal-ul-Haq, A.K., 58
Foreign Policy in Perspective, 141
Friends Not Master, 36, 124
Gandhi, Indira, 44, 114, 137, 149-50, 154
Ghandi, Rajiv, 97
Gauhar, Altaf, 129-130
Gauhar, Humayun, 130
Gauhar, Altaf, 129-130
Gauhar, Humayun, 130

Index
Gillani, Iftikhar, 143
Governance in Pakistan, criminalization of political process and, 46-49
Emerging state of, 49-63
judiciary role in, 58-63
nature of, 25-63
other Islamic countries and, 161-62
political culture of, 41-45
relations with India and, 114-16
role of USA in, 29-41, 110-14
style of, Ayub Khan, 122-25, 143-46
Benazir Bhutto, 139-143, 152-56
Zia-ul-Haq, 132-38, 143-52
Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, 125-31, 146-56
Gul Hamid, 80, 94
Hamood-ur-Rehman, 57
Haq, Fazle, 71-72, 88, 119, 138
Haq, Mahboobul, 39
Haroon, Mahmood, 71
Hasan, Gul, 91
Hasan, Mubashir, 148
Hayat, Malik Aslam, 80
Hazelhurst, Peter, 36
Herald, 48
Hikmatyar, Gulbadin, 119
Hildreth, Horace, 88-89, 111-14
Ho Chi Minh, 127
Hoti, Abdul Ghafoor, 48
Hoveida, 150
Huntington, Samuel, 123
Hussain, Chaudhry Shujaat, 76
Hussain, Maulvi Mushtaq, 57
Hussain, Mian Arshad, 86
Hussain, Riaz, 134
Hussain, Saddam, 45, 118, 145
Hussain, Tajammal, 72
Ilyas, Brigadier, 133
Imtiaz, Naheeda 53
Intelligence services, role in power structure, 73-80
Jaffrey, V.A., 39-40, 142
Jameel-ur-Rehman, 119
Jang, 28
Jatoi, Ghulam Mustafa, 38, 71, 98
Jilani, Mian Ghulam, 30, 90
Jillani, Asma, 55
Jinnah, Fatima, 20, 73, 114-15, 154
Jinnah, Muhammad Ali, 21, 26, 41, 127
Johnson, Lyndon, 35-36
Kallue, S.R., 80
Kazmi, Fauzi Ali, 143
Kennedy, John F., 35, 140
Khalid, Malik Meraj, 48
Khan, Abdul Ghaffar, 51
Khan, Abdul Qayyum, 34, 73
Khan, Aftab Ahmad, 34
Khan, Asghar, 29, 34
Khan, Azam, 36, 124
Khan, Ghulam Gilani, 74
Khan, Ghulam Hassan, 71-72
Khan, Ghulam Ishaq, 39-40, 72, 94-95, 102-03.
Khan, Ghulam Jillani, 72
Khan, Ghulam Mustafa, 72
Khan, Iqbal 71-72
Khan, Liaquat Ali, 30-31, 73, 90, 100
Khan, Malik Miraj, 98
Khan, Monem, 124