



# NEWSLETTER

July 2018

Your Vote, Your Voice.

اپنے ووٹ کو اپنی آواز بنائیں



## About the Common Man Initiative

Common Man Initiative is a non-profit organization which aims to highlight the issues of the common man. Our goal is to understand why and how the needs of the common man are not being catered to due to a lack of efficient governance, policy implementation and a sound legal and judicial system.

The organization aims to provide a platform to the common man where they can voice the issues that they face; issues which are often dismissed by the State, amidst personal political and social motives. Issues which need to be brought forward, voices which need to be incorporated in the governance

## Editor's Note

Dear Readers,

The past few months have highlighted various issues that Pakistan has been facing for quite some time. We have witnessed debates and discussions on environmental issues, water shortages, health policies, security and so on. Considering the General Election has been announced for 25th July; this sudden interest in the country's core policies is not surprising.

While this unexpected concern by political parties might be self-serving; I am glad to see the citizens of the country voice their opinions and take initiative to change the status quo. To aid this, and to work towards encouraging public awareness and social responsibility, CMI has launched various campaigns; this newsletter aims to further contribute to the cause. In our previous edition, we featured some Articles of the Constitution which guarantee our fundamental rights. This month, we have emphasized upon Articles relating to the electoral process, to showcase our pertinent rights and establish the need, as responsible citizens of

and policy dialogue of the State and, the common man, who needs representation in order to reshape the relevant public policy narrative.

CMI's overarching goal is to present policy alternatives for a secure and prosperous Pakistan. To this end, CMI shall identify and highlight fundamental governance issues affecting the common man, in order to restructure pertinent State policies. Particularly, through a series of publications, outreach programs, academic collaborations and institutional alliances, CMI intends to present actionable ideas for implementation by private and public institutions.

making the informed decision. To help make that process easier, we have detailed the important aspects of the manifestos of the major parties; focusing on how these might impact the common man.

I hope you enjoy this issue and benefit from it. I would request you to make the responsible decision and vote accordingly. I would also request you to use your privilege, of being educated and aware, and help others, less informed, to make the right choice as well.

I would also like to remind you all to keep in mind our ongoing campaign of planting trees. Monsoon is an ideal season for tree plantation and needless to say, a pressing national requirement. *For further information please visit our website or Facebook page.*

If you have questions, feedback or suggestions, please feel free to contact us.

*Falak Akhtar Wahla*

## How the Common People Spend Their Eid...

### Muhammad Sajid

"Eid was fun. Alhamdu-lillah, it went great. I spent the first day relaxing at home. The next day some friends and I went to river Ravi for a swim. There is a kulfi seller there who is very popular.



The first day of Eid should be spent at home. It is a good opportunity to spend time with the family and host relatives. Eid holidays are the happiest days of the year. It is a break from the usual strenuous routine.

Ramadan is the perfect month to reflect on ourselves. We often complain about things that are outside of our control. Mostly, these issues are external. You cannot fix external problems that are beyond your control. The best kind of change is the one that starts within. As a society, we would improve a lot if all of us focus on our own betterment than fretting about what others are doing. People use each other as an excuse to justify ill behavior. This type of behavior is counterproductive."

### Tariq Masih

"People are becoming indifferent and distant to each other and there is little we can do to bridge the gap. How can you expect strangers to ask of your well-being when your own relatives have disowned you? I am unable to walk. It has been 12 years and I have not moved from this bed. The house behind me is occupied by my family but I sleep out here, on the street. There just is 'not enough space inside'. There are times when I do not even have drinking water, Allah is the one who has been sustaining me for all these years.



I silently observe the world around me, I notice the people. There is no compassion anymore. It does not matter if you do not harbor evil thoughts for people around you, they will still mistreat you.

Like all my Eids there was nothing special about this Eid. I spent my Eid lying on this bed, unable to move, unable to go anywhere. When life loses its meaning, there is not much that can cheer you up. At the end of it all, this too shall pass."

### Muhammad Nawaz

"My oldest son has done B. Com and the younger one just gave his Matric exams. I have also schooled my five daughters, all of them are university graduates. People believe that there is nothing achieved from educating girls - that kind of thinking is damaging. It is not about some gain; it is about making them independent, self-sufficient and aware individuals. Refusing girls education sets them up for failure. God forbid, if my daughters face an adversity, they would be able to stand on their own feet and take care of themselves.



Food prices hike up during Ramadan. You'd think I made a huge profit in Ramadan selling fruits, but that is not true. Instead of making a profit, I have accrued debt. However, I do not let that bring me down. I have my hopes pinned on Allah, the Provider. What has been destined for me, will find its way towards me. Eid was long awaited, after a tiring, hot month of fasting. I used the time to spend time with my family and unwind for three days. A nice little vacation. Eid is a joyous occasion and we should spread happiness. Spend time with our families. I did not go out this Eid, but being with my family brought me more joy than anything else."

### Group of kids

"We all know each other, we live on the same street. We spent the Eid together as well. The first day we went to KFC. On the second day, our parents took us to Lahore Zoo. We saw a lot of animals, there were bears, deer, peacocks and monkeys. Our favorite was the lion. The third day was really memorable because we took a long trip to Sozo Water Park. This was one of the best Eids. Our relatives gave us Eidi with which we bought sweets and obviously, plastic guns. Then we ran around the streets pretending to be soldiers. Eid is one of the best times of the year."



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## Electoral Process – According to the Constitution of Pakistan

The Constitution of Pakistan is a composition of fundamental laws and rights that form the basis of how our State needs to be governed. This document provides clear instructions for legal and political proceedings which are intended to safeguard the rights of the citizens and ensure that State institutions operate efficiently.

process of the country. These laws pertaining to the elections aim at making the process 'free and fair'. Unfortunately, not all of us are aware of them or fully grasp the implications of these laws. We have highlighted some of the Articles of the Constitution relating to the electoral process below; we hope that these help you make a responsible decision when you cast your votes on July 25th.

A substantial portion of this document focuses on the electoral

### CHAPTER 1 - CHIEF ELECTION COMMISSIONER AND ELECTION COMMISSIONS

#### 218. Election Commission

(1) For the purpose of election to both Houses of Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament), Provincial Assemblies and for election of such other public offices as may be specified by law or until such law is made by the Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament) by Order of the President, a permanent Election Commission shall be constituted in accordance with this Article.

(2) The Election Commission shall consist of -

(a) the Commissioner who shall be Chairman of the Commission; and  
(b) four members each of whom shall be a Judge of a High Court from each Province, appointed by the President in the manner provided for the appointment of the Commissioner in clauses (2A) and (2B) of Article 213.

(3) It shall be the duty of the Election Commission constituted to organize and conduct the election and to make such arrangements as are necessary to ensure that the election is conducted honestly, justly, fairly and in accordance with law, and that corrupt practices are guarded against.

۲۱۸۔ (۱) مجلس شوریٰ (پارلیمنٹ) کے دونوں ایوانوں، صوبائی اسمبلیوں کے انتخاب کی غرض کے لیے ایک کمیشن۔

لئے اور اسے دیگر عوامی عہدوں کے انتخاب کے لیے جیسا کہ قانون کے ذریعے صراحت

کر دی جائے، اس آرٹیکل کے مطابق مستقل ایکشن کمیشن تشکیل دیا جائے گا۔

۲) [ (۲) ایکشن کمیشن حسب ذیل پر مشتمل ہوگا،.....

(الف) کمشنر جو کہ کمیشن کا چیئر مین ہوگا؛ اور

(ب) چار ارکان پر، جن میں سے ہر ایک ہر صوبے کی عدالت عالیہ کا جج رہ چکا ہو، جن کا تقرر

صدر آرٹیکل ۲۱۳ کی شق (۲) اور (۲) میں تقرر کے لیے فراہم کیے گئے

طریقہ کار کے مطابق کرے گا۔

۳) ... ایکشن کمیشن کا یہ فرض ہوگا کہ وہ انتخاب کا انتظام کرے اور اسے منعقد کرائے اور

ایسے انتظامات کرے جو اس امر کے اطمینان کے لیے ضروری ہوں کہ انتخاب ایمانداری

حق اور انصاف کے ساتھ اور قانون کے مطابق منعقد ہو اور یہ کہ بدعنوانیوں کا سدباب ہو

سکے۔

#### 219. Duties of Commission

The Commission shall be charged with the duty of, -

- Preparing electoral rolls for election to the National Assembly and the Provincial Assemblies, and revising such rolls annually,
- organizing and conducting election to the Senate or to fill casual vacancies in a House or a Provincial Assembly; and
- appointing Election Tribunals.
- the holding of general elections to the National Assembly, Provincial Assemblies and the local governments; and
- such other functions as may be specified by an Act of Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament)

[Provided that till such time as the members of the Commission are first appointed in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (b) of clause (2) of Article 218 pursuant to the Constitution (Eighteenth Amendment) Act, 2010, and enter upon their office, the Commissioner shall remain charged with duties enumerated in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) of this Article.]

۲۱۹۔ [کمیشن] پر یہ فرض عائد ہوگا کہ وہ --

(الف) قومی اسمبلی اور صوبائی اسمبلیوں کے انتخابات کے لیے انتخابی فہرستیں تیار کرے اور ان

فہرستوں پر ہر سال نظر ثانی کرے؛

(ب) سینٹ کے لیے یا کسی ایوان یا کسی صوبائی اسمبلی میں کسی اتفاقی خالی نشستوں کو پُر

کرنے کے لیے انتخاب کا انتظام کرے اور اسے منعقد کرائے؛ اور

(ج) انتخابی ٹریبونل مقرر کرے؛

[ (د) قومی اسمبلی، صوبائی اسمبلیوں اور مقامی حکومتوں کے لیے عام انتخابات منعقد کرائے؛ اور

(ه) ایسے دوسرے کارہائے منصبی انجام دے جن کی صراحت مجلس شوریٰ (پارلیمنٹ) کے

ایکٹ کے ذریعے کر دی گئی ہو؛

۳) [مگر شرط یہ ہے کہ اس وقت تک جیسا کہ کمیشن کے اراکین کی پہلی تقرری

دستور (اٹھارویں ترمیم) ایکٹ، ۲۰۱۰ء کے بموجب آرٹیکل ۲۱۸ کی شق (۲) کے پیرا

(ب) کے احکامات کی مطابقت میں کی گئی ہو، اور اپنے عہدے پر فائز ہوئے ہوں،

#### 220. Executive authorities to assist Commission, etc.

It shall be the duty of all executive authorities in the Federation and in the Provinces to assist the Commissioner and the Election Commission in the discharge of his or their functions.

۲۲۰۔ وفاق اور صوبوں کے تمام حکام عاملہ کا فرض ہوگا کہ وہ کمشنر اور ایکشن کمیشن کو اس کے یا ان کے

کارہائے منصبی کی انجام دہی میں مدد دیں۔

v

#### 221. Officers and servants

Until Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament) by law otherwise provides, the Election Commission may, with the approval of the President, make rules providing for the appointment by the Election Commission of officers and servants to be employed in connection with the functions of the Commissioner or an Election Commission and for their terms and conditions of employment.

۲۲۱۔ افسران اور ملازمین۔ جب تک کہ [مجلس شوریٰ (پارلیمنٹ)] بذریعہ قانون بصورت دیگر قرار نہ دے [ایکشن

کمیشن]، صدر کی منظوری سے، ایسے قواعد وضع کر سکے گا جو کہ [ایکشن کمیشن] کی جانب سے

افسران اور ملازمین کا تقرر فراہم کرتے ہوں جن کا تقرر \* \* ایکشن کمیشن کے کارہائے منصبی

کے سلسلے میں کیا گیا ہے اور ان کی ملازمت کی شرائط و ضوابط کا تعین کر سکے۔

### CHAPTER 2 - ELECTORAL LAWS AND CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS

#### 222. Electoral laws

Subject to the Constitution, Majlis-e-Shoora (Parliament) may by law provide for -

- the allocation of seats in the National Assembly as required by clauses (3) and (4) of Article 51;
  - the delimitation of constituencies by the Election Commission;
  - the preparation of electoral rolls, the requirements as to residence in a constituency, the determination of objections pertaining to and the commencement of electoral rolls;
  - the conduct of elections and election petitions; the decision of doubts and disputes arising in connection with elections;
  - matters relating to corrupt practices and other offences in connection with elections; and
  - all other matters necessary for the due constitution of the two Houses and the Provincial Assemblies;
- but no such law shall have the effect of taking away or abridging any of the powers of the Commissioner or an Election Commission under this Part.

۲۲۲۔ اس دستور کے تابع، [مجلس شوریٰ (پارلیمنٹ)] قانون کے ذریعے حسب ذیل احکام انتخابی قوانین۔

وضع کر سکے گی۔

(الف) قومی اسمبلی میں آرٹیکل ۵۱ کی شق (۳) اور (۴) کی رو سے مطلوبہ طور پر

نشستوں کا تعین؛

(ب) ایکشن کمیشن کی جانب سے انتخابی حلقوں کی حد بندی؛

(ج) انتخابی فہرستوں کی تیاری، کسی حلقہ انتخاب میں سکونت کے متعلق شرائط، انتخابی

فہرستوں کے بارے میں اور ان کے آغاز کے خلاف عذر داروں کا تصفیہ؛

(د) انتخابات اور انتخابی عذر داروں کا انصرام؛ انتخابات کے سلسلے میں پیدا ہونے

والے شکوک اور تنازعات کا فیصلہ؛

(ه) انتخابات کے سلسلے میں بدعنوانیوں اور دیگر جرائم سے متعلق امور؛ اور

(و) دونوں ایوانوں اور صوبائی اسمبلیوں کی باقاعدہ تشکیل سے متعلق تمام دیگر امور؛

#### 226. Elections to be secret ballot

All elections under the Constitution, other than those of the Prime Minister and Chief Minister, shall be by secret ballot.

۲۲۶۔ انتخاب خفیہ رائے دی

کے ذریعے ہوں گے۔

دستور کے تابع تمام انتخابات ماسوائے وزیر اعظم اور وزیر اعلیٰ کے خفیہ رائے دی کے

ذریعے ہوں گے۔

## What the Manifestos of the Political Parties Entail

The upcoming elections and intensifying campaigns by the political parties have inspired interest in policies that shape the political narrative of the country. While these policies aim to regulate public and private spheres, and take into account all social, political and economic issues; laws regarding some fundamental matters hold significance and cause serious concern. Areas like health, education, internal security, agriculture, environment, employment and currently, water shortages, are the main concern for the common

man of Pakistan. Educating ourselves on reforms proposed by the major political parties, concerning the aforementioned sectors, is essential. To assist that process, quoted below are points from the manifestos of three major parties (PTI Manifesto 2013, PPP Manifesto 2018, PML-N Manifesto 2013) that cover major areas of concern. We hope you find them useful and take them into account when casting your vote, making an informed and the right decision.

## Education

### PML-N

- National Education Emergency will be declared.
- 100% of the population comprising of children will be admitted in school at the secondary level and 80% will be admitted at matric level to ensure that Article 25-A in context of Article 18 is enforced.
- Strategic plans regarding education for upcoming years, i.e. up to 2025, will be brought into action.

- Teacher training centers will be made operational.
- Career planning programs will be introduced for the better counseling of students at all levels.
- Computer labs will be inaugurated in schools and colleges for students.
- More schools will be made. Technical and Vocational training will be promoted in rural areas.

### PTI – Khud Mukhtar Pakistani – One Education System

- Urdu/local languages as a medium of instruction till grade 8, English and Urdu will be mandatory from grade 1 to 12.
- Increase spending from 2% GDP to 5% in five years.
- Need based voucher system to fund students to go to private schools to fill gaps where government schools are not enough.
- Focus on girl's education, double number of girl's high schools in five years.

- Special program to modernize and upgrade government sector colleges for near term impact – encourage community engagement.
- Sports and extracurricular activities like debates to be specially emphasized upon for developing potential of the youth.
- Adult Literacy: Focus on illiterate adults (ages 15-30) and invest in resources to provide functional literacy.

### PPP

- The education budget shall be increased to 5% of the GDP by 2025.
- Teachers will be hired on merit.
- Financial management systems will be introduced to improve efficiency, utilization and targeting of resources to remote, marginalized and under-served areas. In order to increase retention of students beyond primary level, primary schools will be upgraded to lower secondary levels.
- Stipends will be awarded to girls to complete secondary school and HSSC. Both public and private schools will have to perform against set benchmarks to attain incentives like performance grants.

- Teachers will be trained to focus on all students, with added focus on students from marginalized backgrounds.
- The curriculum would be reformed, provinces will be engaged to deracialize the curriculum, to foster religious harmony and tolerance. Textbook boards will be given autonomy to produce quality books. IT-based learning will be introduced especially in Early Childhood Education.
- Collaborations will be done between Pakistani and foreign institutions to ensure greater development.
- Distance learning programs will be set up for cost-effective learning. Study-centers will be set up for

better exam preparation.

- Resilience will be fostered in schools for students affected by war and natural/man-made disasters.
- Teachers will be trained under comprehensive training programs. Teacher education, curricula, training arrangements, accreditation, and certification procedures will be institutionalized. Additional resources will be allocated for the capacity building of teachers in the English Language.
- Well-functioning and modern Pakistani universities will be established, which will promote a culture of research.
- Multiple sources of funding, scholarships,

interest-free student loans at the district, provincial and federal level will be established.

- Paid internships for a period of up to 12 months to all qualifying, educated young people between 17-21 years will be guaranteed.
- An Employment Bureau will be created, which will build a database to identify unemployed youths in Pakistan. PPP will work towards reviving student unions, and district and provincial level youth councils.
- The National Volunteer Movement will be started, to involve youth in rescue, emergency services, health camps, and education services across the country.

## Health

### PML-N

- Introduction of National Health Insurance Scheme.
- Forming at least one District Healthcare Authority, in each district, in order to keep a system of check and balance in the hospitals.
- To maintain the quality and standard of medicine, Drug and Food Administration Department will be strengthened.
- Initiatives will be taken to stop drug abuse amongst children.
- Existing Computerized National Identity Cards of beneficiaries shall be replaced with smart cards detailing coverage details and usage for each family covered under the programme.
- Existing Basic Health Units will be strengthened and where possible leased to private medical practitioners in public-private partnership mode.
- Medical colleges and teaching hospitals will also become fully autonomous bodies managed by their respective Board of Governors for professional and

administrative autonomy.

- Provincial Governments will be encouraged to provide an efficient medico-legal service. For this purpose, facilities for legal and forensic studies will be expanded in Medical Colleges.
- The basic aim of the health programme will be to achieve, within 5 years, 100% vaccination of children, 50% reduction in maternal and infant mortality and at least 10% reduction in the rate of population growth.
- Provision of clean drinking water and safe sewerage disposal.
- Private sector will be encouraged to expand pharmaceutical manufacturing.
- Effective hospital hygiene and waste disposal programs shall be introduced.
- Well-being of senior citizens and handicapped persons will be ensured by special facilities, preferential access and concessions.

### PTI

- Increase spending from 0.86% of GDP to 2.6% of GDP in 5 years. A six-fold increase in absolute terms.
- Provide Primary Health Care (PHC) to the poor. All BHUs, RHCs revitalized with doctors, staff and medicines, rural health center to be the fulcrum of PHC delivery.
- Focus on mother and child health care.
- All DHQ/THQ Hospitals to be modernized.
- Focus on health care delivery in every district.
- Create jobs in healthcare (nurses, LHQ's, LHV's, doctors, paramedics etc.), increase the number of nurses, LHV's and paramedics, increase the number of

doctors, with special focus on dentist and eye doctors.

- PTI will ensure free primary health care system for the poor.
- Increasing existing coverage by the public sector by 100%.
- Focus of the health policy will be disease prevention, to reduce the burden of communicable and non-communicable disease.
- Will achieve all Health Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) relating to maternal, neonatal, infant and child mortality.
- A fully devolved national health governance system

with solid links to the community will be firmly in place.

- PTI will sustain a robust primary health care network in the rural areas to ensure that health services are provided effectively at grassroots level.
- Ensure the availability of clean drinking water and sanitation facilities across rural and urban Pakistan.
- Initiate national programmes on the prevention of blindness, genetic disorders, mental illnesses and Oro-dental diseases.

## PPP

Pakistan has made several commitments internationally and to its people for the provision of health care, particularly to the most vulnerable. The country has agreed to the United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) related to health and family planning which include:

- Reducing maternal mortality rate by 2030 to 70 per 100,000 live births, the infant mortality rate to 12 or less per 1000 live births, and the under-5 mortalities to 25 or less per 1000 live births.
- Achieving 100 per cent immunization coverage for routine immunization for under 2-year olds, in order to reduce morbidity and mortality associated with the incidence of communicable disease.
- Ensuring that universal access to sexual and reproductive health is part of national strategies and programs.
- Ensuring substantial increase in health financing in order to support health services and the recruitment, training and retention of health workforce.
- Ensuring equitable distribution of health resources, particularly in support of areas that are underserved and underprivileged.
- Supporting public-private partnership nodes for universal health service delivery to achieve the above set targets.
- Monitoring and evaluation of all health personnel through a robust, e-monitoring system.

Our party has been associated with a number of significant advances in health policy and program in Pakistan. The introduction of the Lady Health Workers (LHWs) program by Shaheed Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto in the 1990s was a far-sighted innovation which has proved the test of time. Not only has this program become the most obvious point-of-call for any community-based health intervention, it has led to significant changes in gendered social norms around health care provision and access in rural areas. Our People's Primary Healthcare Initiative (PPHI) system in Sindh has yielded excellent results in re-hauling the provision of basic health care around Basic Health Units

- Initiate a Mega Population Control Project to reduce population growth, population planning will be made part of Health Department and integrated at the district level. National Campaign on reproductive health, including birth spacing, will be launched.
- Develop a need based workforce of health and ensure a proper service structure.
- Strengthen regulatory authorities regarding medical services, drugs, and food.

(BHUs) and Rural Health Centers (RHCs). Moreover, we have led the country in building, upgrading and operating, including under public-private partnership arrangements, secondary and tertiary health facilities of the highest caliber. Sindh has the highest per capita expenditure on health of all the provinces, and our health facilities have earned renown for providing excellent free of cost care to our people from across the country.

Every person has right to access basic medical facilities. The Pakistan People's Party will pass legislations at federal and provincial levels to ensure the provision of basic health facilities for all. It will be mandatory for the federal and provincial governments to provide basic health facilities of good quality to the people.

We, therefore, propose a radical raft of measures to expand health provisioning in order to fill missing gaps, join up the dots from primary health care to tertiary, provide effective health management systems, and ensure that some of the most vulnerable join in to utilize the services provided. Our proposals under the Health Care for All – Expanding, linking-up and Joining-in (ELAJ) program involve:

- Expansion of services along the successful models of the LHW and primary, secondary and tertiary care initiatives in Sindh.
- A Family Health Service linking all elements of health provisioning into a unified individual-centered system.
- A Mother and Child Support Program targeting maternal and child health and nutrition through cash incentives for the taking up of maternal and child health services and counselling, and ensuring that existing policy commitments are met to provide adequate antenatal, delivery and postnatal care to women of reproductive age, including voluntary contraceptive services. It would also focus on the provision of emergency obstetric and neonatal care to women. Wherever policies and program are not in place, we will ensure that they be drafted and implemented.

## Water Scarcity

### PML-N

The PML-N manifesto 2013, does not address the issue of water shortage.

### PTI

- Ensuring Pakistan's Water Security
- Initiate high level political dialogue with India to ensure enforcement of the Indus Water Treaty and, with Afghanistan on Pakistan's water security vis a vis Kabul river flows, to ensure Pakistan's lower riparian rights, in light of international best practices.
- Renewable energy
- Hasten construction of large storage reservoirs such as Diamer-Bhasha and Nelum-Jhelum.
- Small dams initiative and run of the river projects. There are many sites for small dams but those do not in any way replace the need for large reservoirs.
- Improve water use
- Better and more efficient use of natural resources such as land and water by using nature's given resources in an optimal manner.
- Making agriculture sustainable by land improvement instead of land degradation and limiting the use of

### PPP

In order to buffer against the effects of climate change, and improve Pakistan's water situation, the Pakistan People's Party (PPP) has already put the following initiatives in place:

- The construction of water reservoirs, initiated under a public-private partnership for farmers.
- The Flood Emergency Reconstruction Project, which strengthened river embankments and improved drainage systems.
- The Sindh Resilience Project, which aims to increase capacity to manage risks that arise from natural disasters and climate change
- The restoration LBOD and Kotri Drainage Network System, including the activation of old water ways, initiated after 2011 rain floods.
- The construction of Two Link Drains from Sanjar Chang to Sorahadi in Badin, which has helped to lower sub-soil water levels in an area of 35,000 acres.
- The construction of stone pitching along Rohri Main Canal in the vulnerable reaches of the Rohri, Dadu and Hala Divisions, which has helped decrease ground water losses of around 200 cusecs.

underground saline water.

- Increase efficiency of water use at farm level by training farmers on proper water and input use through field-based local trained teams of agriculture support service.
- Decentralize irrigation system based on village councils.
- Proactive information, management of expected river flows for agriculture/irrigation and flood management purposed; measurement of seasonal snow, glacier melt etc.; flood forecasting and warning, gauging and predicting water route.
- Rain water harvesting, targeting 50% run off will be harvested.
- Reduce use of water in agriculture by 30%. Current water delivered at farm gate: 102MAF; potential water saving:34MAF. Saved water will reduce groundwater pumping, saving diesel, helping the environment and making farmers more profitable.

The construction of delay action dams and recharge dams in Lower and central Kohistan have augmented ground water reservoirs through retention of flash flows emerging out of the Kirthar Range spreading from the northern boundary of the province, including the outskirts of Karachi.

One of the key areas of focus will be infrastructure development and investment in multiple methods of conservation:

- The lining of canals.
- Effective storage and irrigation systems including promotion of drip irrigation.
- Rainwater harvesting.
- Public awareness campaigns for the efficient utilization of water.
- The treatment of sewage plants.
- Augmenting supply by investing in new technologies.
- Improving water quality management.
- Addressing water logging and salinity.

## Internal Security

### PML-N

PML(N) is committed to a thorough and comprehensive review of national security and foreign policy, to bring it in consonance with the hopes and aspirations of the people. To this end, PML(N) will undertake the following initiatives and measures:

In consonance with the Quaid-e-Azam's belief in good relations with all countries, the PML(N) will make concerted efforts to enhance and strengthen Pakistan's relations with its proven and time-tested friends, to make them truly strategic. At the same time, it will pursue a policy of normalization with countries with which we have differences, so as to seek their resolution by means of peaceful negotiations, with the objective of establishing cordial and cooperative ties with all countries, especially those that are our neighbors.

- It will accord the highest priority to strengthening the nation's defenses. For this purpose, the needs and requirements of our Armed Forces would be met, under all circumstances.
- Pakistan's strategic assets, acquired with the nation's blood and sweat and in the face of grave international threats and pressures, would be protected and

improved to ensure strategic parity in the region.

- It would be ensured that the formulation and determination of the nation's foreign policy remains the sole preserve of its elected representatives, while the implementation and execution shall be assigned to relevant departments and agencies by the Federal Cabinet.
- For purposes of regular and systematic coordination and consideration of all matters related to national security, a Cabinet Committee on Defense and National Security, to be headed by the Prime Minister and assisted by a Permanent Secretariat, will be established, to maintain democratic oversight of foreign, defense and national security policies.
- The PML(N) will make full use of the country's think tanks, which will be strengthened and improved, while instituting regular consultations with elected representatives, defense analysts, media personalities and retired diplomats, to take advantage of their experiences and understanding of national security issues.

### PTI

PTI will not allow Pakistan's territory or people, including its armed forces, to be used by any other nation for the promotion of its political ideology or hegemony, for promoting terrorism or for destabilization.

PTI realizes the need to treat this scourge of terrorism on multiple fronts simultaneously:

- To provide security for ordinary citizens so that terrorists are unable to melt into the population and find shelter there.
- To convince the militants to lay down their arms and come to the dialogue table. However, dialogue and fighting cannot go on together so militants must lay down their arms during process of talks.
- To address genuine political grievances: especially of the people of Balochistan and FATA. A reaching out to the political Baloch exiles will be made by PTI in all earnest. In addition, the people of Balochistan must have the prime share of their resources and infra structure, development must take place in the province to open up the area. PTI believes that Balochistan requires a political solution not a military one.
- FATA will be brought into the mainstream of Pakistan and the colonial remnant, the FCR, will be removed and the people of FATA will be given a sense of ownership in Pakistan. PTI will implement a "no to drones" policy.
- In Karachi, politicization of law enforcement agencies

has led to extreme ethnic polarization. PTI will restore a neutral police force with no political inductions.

- The counter terrorism policy of PTI comprises of a comprehensive approach aimed towards abolishing the narrative of Jihad so as to reduce the size of the force to be tackled. The financial channels funding militants and extremists will be immediately closed.
- PTI will extricate Pakistan from the US- led War on Terror policy.
- Counter terrorism is also about winning the battle for hearts and minds of citizens. PTI would implement a major "Insaf Economic Package" for redressing the devastation caused by over a decade of war, alongside providing security to the ordinary citizen.
- 'Dewaponisation' across the country.
- PTI will undertake a major improvement of the Criminal Justice System.
- PTI will enact a Witness and Judges Protection Act.

### PPP

- The PPP will work towards channeling resources to promote political consensus, bolster law enforcement capacity for implementation, and ensure that the use of force remains solely the monopoly of the State.
- A smart, integrated and streamlined National Security Plan will be introduced. The plan will focus on militant groups across the provinces. National Counter-Terrorism Authority (NACTA) will be placed under the PM Secretariat, to ensure it serves as the control room for all federal agencies.
- Provinces will be supported to establish their own counterterrorism authorities. Policy solutions will be sought, that combine conventional tactics and counter-terrorist measures to uphold the rule of law.
- Effective security will be provided to judges and legal personnel involved in the prosecution of members of militant organizations. A "Victim Support Project" for the rehabilitation of terrorism victims will be established.
- The widows and families of martyred police and para military forces, will be duly compensated and their children will be provided employment opportunities.
- The autonomy, intelligence, and operational

capacities of the police and law-enforcement agencies will be enhanced.

- Police records will be computerized, and cooperation between institutions, such as NADRA will be emp to aid crime prevention. Former UN Peacekeepers will be incentivized to work in the police force, who will bring in expertise from conflict zones.
- Gender imbalance will be offset within the police force by employing more women, and to make the police force more sensitive to community needs, especially in cases related to women and children.
- A separate National Register of Crimes against Women will be introduced. There will be immediate implementation of pro-women laws related to honor killing, gang rape, acid attacks, inheritance, divorce, dowry, sexual harassment and early childhood marriage.
- Efforts will be made to ensure safety of minorities. Religious scholars from all religions and faiths shall be engaged to promote interfaith harmony and foster tolerance. Forced conversions will be prevented through legislative measures.

## Employment

### PML-N

- The PML- N Government shall introduce Poverty Funds, Alleviation Funds, Micro-financing Institutions, along with Rural Support Program at both central and provincial level, in order to eradicate unemployment from Pakistan. It is expected that 30 lac job opportunities will be introduced in different fields.
- The rights of laborers shall be protected. PML(N) will develop a skilled labor force to meet the challenges of a growing economy.
- Labor laws will be revised to ensure justice to all parties and to improve working relations and overall growth.

### PTI

- Leverage private/public/NGOs for Mega Skill Development Program.
- Target 2 million youth in skill development centers at the end of year 3.
- Provide stipends for poor people.
- Focus on employable skills and placement service to match students and jobs.
- Develop manpower skills for export.

- Ensuring "Decent Work" for the national work force by ensuring fair wage and safe working conditions to prevent accidents and occupational diseases at work place and provision of social protection.
- Undertake a campaign through relevant federal and provincial agencies to provide free certified vocational training to those intending to proceed abroad for employment on the basis of periodical surveys of skills required in different countries. This will advance their job prospects and better remuneration through internationally acceptable certification programmes.
- Improve remittance system through official banking channels.

- Reduce the demand and supply gap of labor by alignment of skills and education with industrial ization through institutionalizing vocational and technical education. 2 million people per annum will be given the skill.
- PTI will ensure that the minimum wage is commensurate with the inflation level in the country and the real earnings of the poorest workers are protected.

- Workers Welfare Fund and Workers Profit Participation Fund will be used for providing maximum benefits to the labor employed in concerns from where the tax is collected.

## PPP

### Employment

The 1972 Labor Policy announced by Shaheed Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto's government is regarded as the benchmark for labor rights in Pakistan.

We will replicate the salient features of the labor policy across Pakistan:

- Mine workers will be brought under the ambit of labor legislation and will be provided with same protection as other workers.
- Maternity benefits will be granted to women during and after their pregnancy.
- Women, particularly pregnant women, will be protected from engaging in hazardous operations that may expose them to serious risk of bodily injury, poisoning or disease. They will be provided with alternative means of remuneration.
- All restrictive provisions on trade union formation will be removed, with relevant laws brought into conformity with ILO Conventions 87 and 98 and the Trade Union Act 1926.
- The jurisdiction of Labor Courts will be extended to the informal, contractual, home-based, domestic,

seasonal spheres. It will be made applicable to workers in crop agriculture, horticulture, livestock, forestry, fisheries, ship-building, mining, construction, finance, transport, trade, and services sectors.

- The scope of Employees' Social Security and Workers' Welfare Fund in the provinces will be extended to Workers in all formal and informal sectors of the economy.
- PPP will create institutional mechanisms within the SECP to promote women's presence in the corporate sector.
- Through Benazir Income support program, trainings will be provided to beneficiaries at the household levels, to set up their own ventures and become financially stable.
- PPP will introduce and implement legislation to protect and enforce the rights of differently-abled people in work environments. In addition, PPP will review quota allocation for differently abled people in public sector employment. Such private sector organizations will be offered tax reliefs.

## Environment

### PML-N

- We will give high priority to ecologically sound development policies to preserve and develop the country's natural and forest resources to counteract the impact of global warming and fight the cancer of water-logging and salinity.
- There is need for a coherent strategy across all our provinces to deal with the climate change threat facing

- Pakistan. Natural disasters do not stop at provincial boundaries and nor should their response be disjointed. Past natural disaster remnants like floods and earthquake affectees will be rehabilitated adequately. Prioritization of routes destroyed in natural disasters will be undertaken. Model villages will be built in all natural disaster zones to reduce discrimination.

### PTI

- Provision of clean air and potable water to all will be a primary focus a right to life that will be ensured through the "Green development agenda" of PTI.
- Responsible development will be ensured to sustain Pakistan's future economic progress that will lead to a better quality of life for all citizens. The environmental impact assessment (EIA) requirement to be enforced for all development projects starting with government projects will be a decision-making tool not a decision justifying tool.
- Industrial pollution to be tackled through CETPs/clean production promotion and EIAs.

- Endeavour to restore and preserve Pakistan's unique natural assets by proper environmental valuation. This will be treated as precious natural heritage common to all and necessary for future generations (including waterways, watersheds, forests and national parks).
- The rapid deforestation will be halted and reversed and PTI will chalk out a pathway to doubling Pakistan's forest cover in 5 years through public-private partnership, promoting non-traditional forestry and ensuring local stewardship of natural resources.

- The REDD financial mechanism will be used for forest valuation after having a proper regulatory process.
- Integrated waste management to be introduced for all urban centers with private sector engagement leading to "zero" waste. PTI will ban plastic bags that have become a national environmental menace and include appropriate legislation.
- Green jobs will be generated through environmentally friendly alternate economic activities. Target of five million jobs to be generated in 5 years (details in environmental policy).
- Pakistan's water and energy sectors will be the prime sectors for green interventions to reverse inefficiencies in a win-win manner including water and energy conservation, as well as renewable energy promotion.
- Mass transit systems in the most affordable and green manner will be introduced to tackle one of the major sources of urban air pollution.

## PPP

Climate change, water scarcity and recurring floods have a critical bearing upon development and population well being. Global warming, melting glaciers, torrential monsoon rains and recurring high floods on the one hand and water scarcity on the other hand have made Pakistan highly vulnerable. In the wake of growing, multiple and interconnected climate change-related threats facing Pakistan's economy and society, it is critical that comprehensive, multipronged and urgent steps be taken to safeguard livelihoods, infrastructure, economic systems and social stability. This will require state policies, institutions and investments (both private and public sector) to be aligned towards the objective of building resilience and adaptation capacity of communities, society, and economic systems, will require that special focus be directed towards vulnerable segments of the population, such as women, children and other economically and socially marginalized people.

The institutional architecture for addressing climate change challenges exists in the form of the National Climate Change Council (NCCC), National Climate Change Authority (NCCA) and the Climate Change Fund (CCF) mandated under the Climate Change Act, 2017; along with the proposed Disaster Risk Management Fund. The previous government was hindered by its impoverished vision on the sustainable future for our children. Our party, on the other hand, is

- PTI will follow the policy of "Value Nature to Preserve Nature". A green national budget will be presented every year to reflect the true environmental costs of all budgetary decision making.
- Climate change will also be addressed on an urgent basis with the policy of transforming Pakistan from the "most vulnerable to the most adaptive" country in the world. A dedicated climate change fund will be announced to channelize and leverage climate compatible development that can effectively cope with the rising natural disasters.
- Disaster management will be treated with the urgency it deserves. The existing infrastructure in the country will be made climate and disaster resilient while all new infrastructures developed will be climate proof. Also, early warning systems and an empowered NDMA will be ensured to cope with future natural disasters.

acutely sensitive to issues related to climate change and environment sustainability as these affect the future of urban and rural communities of our country. The infrastructure investment priorities of our government in Sindh have clearly shown the importance we attach to water conservation, forestation, and diversified sources of energy. Our federal and provincial governments have had an exemplary record of responding to climate change-related contingencies such as floods and droughts.

Our approach to sustainability and resilience is based on the following parameters:

- Climate-related risks and vulnerabilities already inform the context of all our global futures. Climate action, therefore, cannot be seen as a special sector. It is part and parcel of decision-making across policy areas.
- Our new infrastructure policy framework will incorporate sustainability and resilience to climate action as an investment priority.
- Pakistan's main climate stressors will act alongside existing sources of risk and vulnerability – namely droughts, floods and seawater intrusion.
- We need to build regional cooperation for effective adaptation, mitigation and climate action. Managing the needs of river basins, in particular, should be elevated as an agenda in bilateral, multilateral and diplomatic platforms.

# Voting Process

When you arrive at the Polling Station, you will be required to go to the Presiding Officer.

## Step 1

At the desk of the Presiding Officer, you will be required to show your original National Identity Card (NIC) issued by the National Database and Registration Authority.

The Presiding Officer will then call out your name and number, as entered in the Electoral Roll.

Your name and number in the electoral roll will then be struck off, to indicate a ballot paper has been issued to you.

The Presiding Officer shall then mark the cuticle of your right thumb with indelible ink.



## Step 2

Before the ballot paper is issued to you, the Presiding Officer will stamp the ballot paper on its back and sign it.

The Presiding Officer will then record your number on the electoral roll on the counterfoil of the ballot paper, along with your National Identity Card number, and stamp it with the official mark, sign it and obtain your thumb impression on it.



## Step 3

The Polling Officer will obtain a thumb impression from you, next to your photograph on the electoral roll.



## Step 4

You will then be issued the ballot paper.

You will be refused a ballot paper if, you:

- Fail to produce your original National Identity Card.
- Refuse to put your thumb impression on the counterfoil, next to your photograph on the electoral roll.
- Already have traces on your thumb being used to put an impression.
- Refuse to receive a mark by indelible ink on your right thumb, or if you already have traces of such an ink on your thumb.



## Step 5

You will then proceed to the place reserved for marking the ballot paper. The ballot needs to be marked within the space containing the name and symbol of the contesting candidate for whom you wish to vote.

The marked ballot paper needs to be folded and inserted into the ballot box.

Once you have cast your vote, you are required to immediately leave the polling station without undue delay.



### Important things to remember:

Your ballot paper will be deemed spoiled and subsequently discarded in the counting process, if:

- It does not have the stamp and the sign of the Presiding Officer.
- It has any writing or mark other than the official mark, the signature of the Presiding Officer, and the mark indicating your selected contesting candidate.
- The mark indicating your selection is divided equally between two candidates.
- If you have mistakenly spoiled your ballot paper, take the ballot paper to the Presiding Officer.
- If the Presiding Officer is satisfied that you spoiled the ballot paper by mistake, he/she will issue you a new ballot paper.

