



Party Manifestos

The Pakistan Tehreek-e-Emaandari (PTE)

The Pakistan Tehreek-e-Emaandari (PTE) came into existence to bring forth a society based on the values of justice and equity, as suggested by its name. It aims to follow the path paved by the founding father of Pakistan, Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah, who envisioned Pakistan on the principles of justice and egalitarianism.

The party does not engage in the conventional idea of “politics” but strives to achieve real goals that help in building a nation where meritocracy takes precedence, architecting a society where the status of law and judiciary is respected and is unbiased, and creating an environment where the social fabric is inclusive of people from different backgrounds, giving spaces to the elderly and the marginalized.

The party aims to work for the ordinary Pakistani citizen and help in making their lives better, ensuring that their future is secure in the country. Hence, the party dedicates itself to multi-faceted projects and schemes that aim to alleviate the status of Pakistani citizens, while keeping in mind that no sort of discrimination is faced because of gender, race, religion, or ethnicity.

Justice for PTE is extremely cardinal, especially in the creation of a Naya Pakistan. It aims to create an environment where opportunities are equal for all. The creation of Naya Pakistan means that the decaying system of governance that is rife with corruption will be replaced with a system based on the true principals of Equity and Justice. Naya Pakistan aims to eradicate all the corrupt practices from the society prevalent on different levels.

In addition to that, the party also aims to create an amicable foreign policy with all its neighboring countries to allow healthy foreign relations which will in turn stimulate the economy. However, simultaneously, the party recognizes the need to stay alert on the country’s borders and promises to take pragmatic measures to ensure the internal and external security of its citizens.

Lastly, the party is a huge advocate for environmental sustainability. They have done significant work to create awareness in the public regarding the environment and they have had several different plantation campaigns all over Pakistan during their reign in power.



Pakistan Awaami Party (PAP) - ناامند لوگوں کے لئے امید ہے (*Hope for the Hopeless*)

Pakistan Awaami Party was formed shortly after the death of the founder of Pakistan as it searched for new leadership and direction and found itself. Composed equally of prominent left-wing leaders and ordinary grassroots inspired people, they joined together against the rising military dictatorship left in the wake of Jinnah's death. The PAP found their inspiration internationally by the Labour Party in Britain, Australia, Sweden, and more. The PAP's entire vision became about empowering the poor and the oppressed favoring a more socialist and left-leaning platform to enact their policies.

The Pakistan Awaami Party's goals, therefore, surrounded promoting secular and egalitarian values and having a strong emphasis on social justice. This included more rights for women, the disabled, and minorities as well as a sharp rejection of Islamic extremism. Their Economic Policies focused on empowering the underprivileged of society and truly becoming the 'hope for the hopeless' in Pakistan. By encouraging partial ownership of workplaces by the workers of companies, the standard for economic independence and empowerment was set. Furthermore, there was a strong encouragement of raising and enforcing the minimum wage, better autonomy and financial justice for the agricultural sector, and poverty alleviation allocated funds.

The Pakistan Awaami party also values more women and minorities in political office, encouraging by law and within their own party as well the need for equal representation. Furthermore, whilst the national assembly is important to them, they also promoted decentralization, giving more power to the separate provinces. Despite promoting more independence, they also want more fund allocation to deprived areas instead of focusing solely on the major 3 cities of Karachi, Lahore, and Islamabad. In recent years, their policies have gravitated to building up Pakistan's national defense and strengthening Pakistan's allies in the West. Similarly, in the East, the PAP supports the encouragement of the economic relationship with China and the formation of CPEC (China-Pakistan Economic Corridor) insisting on the completion of projects as soon as possible.

The Pakistan Awaami Party has been one of the major reigning parties in Pakistan have had control for a large portion of Pakistani electoral history. Recently, their influence and number



of seats have plummeted due to the rise of popularity in other parties. Not just that but because people have started to take note of the internal corruption present within the party. With the Pakistani Awaami Party being so involved with lobbying, their popularity took a hit as many believe that they're not living up to their party's manifesto and promises.

Nonetheless, the PAP is adamant about advancing the social-democratic agenda and social justice as well as gaining back the faith of the people to get back to their prime when their most popular prime minister held office.

Pakistan Humwari League (PHL) - پاکستان همواری لیگ

As a centrist party, the Pakistan Humwari League seeks to bring about social cohesion and progression, keeping in mind the founding principles of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. The party has had a considerable presence in Pakistani politics over the years, and our approach has always been oriented towards what benefits the running fuel of the country: the economy.

The Pakistan Humwari League understands the importance of social welfare and aims to facilitate every Pakistani citizen. However, this is not possible without a strong economy and capitalist class that can help boost smaller industries and make a name for Pakistan in the international market. Over the years, the PHL has taken a more development-oriented approach, aiming to transform rural Pakistan into an urbanized and efficient country. What this means is empowering farmers, workers, and factories with machinery, loans, and certain incentives, and making sure that there is constant work being done on both rural and urban infrastructure.

To this end, we believe that current relations with countries such as China and Central Asia are extremely important. As the pioneers of the CPEC deal, it is our duty to carry it forward and help both China and Pakistan prosper from mutual cooperation. Chinese interest will not just increase tourism, but it will also increase entrepreneurship, and we will capitalize on this momentum by empowering the youth and bringing their ideas forward.



The PHL is also adamant about making Pakistan as digitally accessible as possible. This means making government services accessible through mobile applications, and citizen portals. We think this can build IT infrastructure, and modernize Pakistan. To this end, we believe in welfare programs giving laptops and other devices to students in need. With the COVID-19 pandemic, we feel it is more important than ever to have online systems such as E-Courts.

More than anything, the PHL is focused on democracy. For many years, the Pakistani electoral college has been manipulated by politicians and agencies, and PHL has been affected deeply by this. Corruption has resided in the government for years, and we seek to challenge this. The sanctity of the ballot will always be our biggest struggle, and we will not let malicious forces, both internal and external, take over the will of our people. We stand behind the Quaid's vision for Pakistan to operate as a true, and fair democracy. Under our watch, democracy will flourish, our institutions will be free from bias, and the separation of powers will be upheld. The involvement of extra-judicial forces, such as the military, is something we condemn, as it is a slippery slope leading us to a dictatorship.

Lastly, the PHL feels as if people from all provinces need to be heard. The government should do its job in making sure the provinces have enough power to operate on their own will, and not rely on the federal. A true federation is characterized by autonomous provinces, and we believe that should be the case.

The Islami Inqilab Party

The Islami Inqilab Party was born in an evolutionary process after the partition of India and Pakistan. After losing control in East Pakistan, it cemented control in the West. The party strives for the implementation of the Shariah and an Islamic system of governance in Pakistan. Its latest slogan, "Mazhab Key Zariye Mashrati Tabdeeli" (social transformation through religion) has increasingly gained momentum. In recent years, it has chosen to align, in coalitions, with other Islamic parties.

It has chosen an isolationist foreign policy posture in recent times, cautioning greater integration with superpowers such as China and the United States of America. With CPEC, it



has often expressed reservations against control being mandated to non-elected officials and bodies. Today, it poses great opposition to the government, for what it considers dangerous mismanagement.

One of the fundamental priorities of the party is to mitigate the economic crisis that confronts the country and renders many traders, laborers, shopkeepers, farmers, and government employees either jobless or underpaid due to the flawed contemporary economic policies. The party recognizes that soaring inflation and the IMF's dictatorial policies incapacitate the Pakistani economy and pave the way for a kind of economic terrorism that preys on the already light pockets of the poor. Furthermore, the party also opposes the penetration of Western powers like the IMF into Pakistani economics as they are of the opinion that these Western agents not only inculcate un-Islamic economic principles in the country's financial institutions but also fleece the poor and trample upon the rights of the working classes.

Since the promulgation of General Zia's "Hudood Ordinances" in 1979, the Islami Inqilab Party has advocated for all state institutions to subscribe to the doctrines of the Quran and Sunnah and design their operational frameworks in compliance with them. While the party believes that the existing constitution does adhere to the prescribed Islamic Shariah Law, it is the lack of implementation of religious principles in legal and judicial matters that it aims to alleviate. It approves of the advisory status of the Council of Islamic Ideology (CII) and the autonomy of the parliament in the implementation of legislation, however, it is a staunch supporter of the idea that all economic, judicial, social, political, legal, educational, and health affairs in Pakistan should be governed by the principles laid down by Islam, and for this reason, it believes that the CII is a constitutional body integral to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan since it advises the legislature on whether or not a particular piece of legislation is repugnant to Islam. Hence, the Islami Inqilab Party aspires to reform social structures through the stringent implementation of Islamic rules and regulations in all institutions of society.



Balochistan United Party (BUP)

BUP won the 1997 elections and was able to form an alliance government in Balochistan with Haris Mengal as the Chief Minister. This legislature didn't keep going long as, soon, contrasts started emerging between the Balochistan Provincial Government and the Federal Government. In 2002, the party didn't contend in the elections in protest of General Pervez Musharraf's October 1999 military upset which enabled the pro-military religious alliance to win almost all the moderate and nationalist constituencies.

Balochistan United Party is a strong proponent of provincial autonomy and Baloch nationalism. The party advocates provincial control over natural resources.

United Qaumi Party (UQP)

United Qaumi Party, is based on its secular identity, this party is based on two main fractions. Originally founded as a student organization, it gained popular support mainly from Karachi. The party had particularly raised its voice for the Muhajirs. Muhajirs were the Urdu-speaking Muslims, who migrated to Pakistan when the country emerged independently from the British Raj in 1947. Karachi was then home to a very diverse set of ethnicities. Muhajirs advanced in commerce and the bureaucracy, but many resented the quota system which facilitated Sindhis in gaining university slots and civil service jobs. It was this very ethnic rivalry that led to Muhajir political mobilization, which was further provoked by the stagnant economy. As recently announced in 2018, the fraction that operates locally stated their manifesto on the following lines; Devolution of power, empowerment of local bodies, creation of new



administrative units, transforming traditional democracy into participatory democracy, establishing the unity of command, curbing money laundering, and adopting realistic economic goals.