

## **9<sup>TH</sup> HUMBLE SUBMISSION**

This volume is being opened with immortal words by **Arthur Schopenhauer** [taken from ***Essays and Aphorisms***]:

*"Every miserable fool who has nothing at all of which he can be proud, adopts as a last resource pride in the nation to which he belongs; he is ready and happy to defend all its faults and follies tooth and nail, thus reimbursing himself for his own inferiority."*

..... And I'm the same miserable fool – but not here to defend my faults and follies at all; I submit myself unconditionally – I surrender.

**9<sup>th</sup> volume** of book on **contemporary history of Pakistan** [since 1971] is in your hand. Each chapter is a different scenario but in continuity of the **'Judges & Generals in Pakistan' Vol I-IV** and travelling through **'The Living History of Pakistan' Vol I-IV** making this book a milestone of a sustained effort to keep the country's past in tact.

We are living in an age of developed media all around; very easy to cross check the truthfulness or the real value of information contained in the scripts in your hand. Now a day the notion prevails that:

***" Wars that are lost on the battlefield can be won on the TV screen.***

*Fake universities selling bogus credentials or fake surveying agencies that sell survey reports which say whatever you want them to say are some examples. Fake human rights organisations are nothing more than a website but give you a clean chit for your deeds on demand. None of it is real, but what difference does that make."*

[The **'DAWN'** dated **8<sup>th</sup> September 2016** is referred]

But my books, including this **'The Living History of Pakistan' Vol-V** are compilation of facts from the contemporary history, may be irritating for many because the truth is often bitter; explaining diverse state of affairs.

No fiction or fabrication as pointed out above. This book may be taken as reference based on authentic news, editorials, opinions and criticisms on issues connected with Pakistan – and with adequate sources.

No misleading intelligence story, no distracting investigative report, no concocted interview and no feed from the 'concerned ones' yet everything

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seems innovative; no fiction in this book but simple narration of facts. As I use to quote in the beginning of each volume:

*'It is the collection of tragedies and misgivings which are deliberately buried in suspicious darkness of political compromises and narration of lust, corruption, egoism, insensitivity and selfishness of ruling few whose families are settled abroad. They only go to Pakistan to rule when their turn ripens up.*

*'I've simply dig them out, collated and placed together for those who want to keep a track of their past.'*

You read your newspaper daily and regularly and many of you go through it thoroughly but you do not keep record of even important events. This book contains nothing but the true events and analysis on certain topics, of course, which have cogent references to your history, your representatives, your leaders, your ideal guides and not the least - your Pakistan.

**Now see if it is not too late:**

**On 30<sup>th</sup> January 2013;** the Chief Election Commissioner of Pakistan [CEC], Justice ® Fakhridin G Ibrahim, went to the office of National Database Registration Authority [NADRA] to discuss affairs relating with the then forthcoming elections. In NADRA, he saw another graceful army officer, dressed in his uniform. Just after a few formal exchanges of words, the CEC said;'

*"Officer; nice to see you. If you see your boss, the Army Chief some time, kindly convey him my gratitude and well wishes; my name is Fakhar."*

The army officer smiled for a while and said:

*'Mr Justice, I'm the Army Chief Ishfaq Kayani my self.'*

Next moment so many things appeared on mutual agenda regarding election arrangements; Dr Qadri's long march and his agenda also surfaced up during conversations. The CEC told the General that:

*'General Sahib, we'll be needing the army's practical help in the coming elections, to get the polls clean and transparent.'*

Gen Kayani warmly held the CEC's hands and, without any pause, offered army's full backing and support while saying:

*'Concentrate on elections Mr Justice; we are with you in holding of fair & firm elections; never mind what the **other** people say.'*

The election campaign started.

**On 8<sup>th</sup> March 2013**; while addressing a public gathering in Railway Ground Mardan, PML[N] President Nawaz Sharif announced one part of his party manifesto for the forthcoming general elections in May that year. He said that during five-year rule of PPP-led government hundreds of innocent people were killed in bloodshed in Karachi and Balochistan. He added:

- *'If we came into power we will **restore law and order** in the country, **eliminate load-shedding in two years** and end unemployment by creating new opportunities.*
- *It will not be just a compilation of hollow slogans; rather he would honour his words as his intention is fair and just.*
- *He would start **bullet train from Peshawar to Karachi**, turn Mardan into an industrial state, and establish a kidney and a burn centre in the district.*
- *He would develop better relations with Afghanistan and solve the issue of Kashmir.*
- *That Punjab government was providing free treatment to the poor kidney patients and giving houses to the poor, besides provision of free laptops to the students. We'll do the same here in Khyber PK.'*

After two years, the social analysts were disappointed to large extent because the energy crisis could not be overcome despite PML[N]'s tall plans. Just few months after winning the elections, the prime minister and his energy minister [Kh Asif] themselves admitted before the nation, through televised programs and press media, that PML[N] would not be able to overcome that energy crisis till ending 2017; during 2015 the PML[N] leadership extended their target to 2018.

### **DRUG MENACE:**

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During the 1<sup>st</sup> week of November 2012; Canadian officials seized 22 kilograms of heroin worth \$8.8 million on a flight that originated from Pakistan. A month earlier, Indian Border Security Force officials found 105 kilograms of heroin concealed among bags of cement on a train from Pakistan, one of the largest-ever seizures of contraband in India.

Drug trafficking, like terrorism, has been devastating fallout for Pak-Afghan conflict since about two decades.

But see the other aspect: Referring to the '**Express Tribune**' dated **26<sup>th</sup> June 2011**; in 1980, there were only 50,000 drug users in Pakistan; by 2011 there were 8.1 million, according to official statistics, and many health experts and social workers think the number was much higher. One reason for the spike was that Pakistan became a major transit route in the 1980s, when drug trafficking was [perhaps officially] sanctioned by the Afghan government as a way to fund the anti-Soviet *mujahedeen*.

Till ending 2012, , drugs worth \$30 billion were smuggled out of Afghanistan via Pakistan every year; one-third of all drugs produced in Afghanistan passed through the coastal areas of the Pakistani province of Balochistan.

The Pakistani authorities conceded that drug trafficking has been a major problem for them. In 2010, they launched the ambitious Drug Control Master Plan, which identified ways to control trafficking, rehabilitate addicts and create public awareness about drug abuse. And officials from Pakistan, Afghanistan and Iran held several meetings to discuss ways to halt drug smuggling from Afghanistan but the extra measures made no difference.

Pakistan has been suffering economic and political consequences for playing host to drug traffickers. Finger-pointing over smuggling is putting pressure on its relations with Afghanistan and by extension, the United States, who were not at good terms because of such militant activities.

And then, of course, Pakistan's citizens suffered. Approximately 0.6 million Pakistanis became drug users every year. While many of them hailed from low-income areas, not all were destitute.

According to one estimate, one in 10 college students in Pakistan is now an addict. For people like them, Pakistan's role in global drug trafficking isn't just about geopolitics; it's about survival.

**Another aspect of our reputation:**

Referring to American top-read magazine the '**Foreign Policy**' of **3<sup>rd</sup> September 2013**:

*"Setting up the infrastructure for this [drug] trade was almost a matter of policy for military ruler Gen Ziaul-Haq, who created the **National Logistics Cell** — essentially a military trucking business — to transport heroin from the northwest to Karachi and bring weapons in the other direction.*

*Even by the standards of rogues and dictators, Gen Zia was unusually brazen and corrupt, with close associates implicated in drug trafficking and money laundering plots. Pakistan seemed on the verge of becoming a narco-state.*

*In 1980, on his way to the United Nations in New York, Gen Zia's diplomatic cargo was searched, and heroin was reportedly found stuffed into marble lamps.*

*[Full details are available in **EIR Volume 8, Number 39, 6<sup>th</sup> October 1981** titled as '**Gen Zia and his regime implicated in heroin traffic**' by Uma Zykovsky]*

*After the war with the Soviets and Gen Zia's mysterious death, that transport infrastructure was more or less privatized by Pakistani cartels and drug mafias, and it has lasted through the present day.*

*Today, as much as 40 percent of Afghanistan's heroin still transits through Karachi, according to the United Nations."*

Pakistanis knew that the Americans had simply played an arm-twisting game to malign the Pak-Army because it had facilitated the **Kahuta Research Laboratories of Dr A Q Khan** to 'manage' nuclear plant components from the world around.

But what the successive rulers of Pakistan did to wash away that allegedly rogue impressions from the US and the other enemy states.

**Little talk about our recent past:**

**On 8<sup>th</sup> August 2016**; a suicide bomb attack killed 72 people in Quetta, capital of Balochistan province in Pakistan. About 120 others were injured in the blast, which happened at the entrance to the emergency department of hospital where the body of a prominent lawyer shot dead few hours earlier was being brought and the mourners had gathered there.

The casualties included mostly of lawyers and journalists accompanying the body of Bilal Anwar Kasi, former President of the Balochistan Bar Association. Bilal Kasi was shot dead while he was on his way from home to the main court complex in Quetta. It seemed the two episodes in succession were pre-planned.

[In a live TV talk show of next day, an anchor asked a Quetta based lawyer that: *'what will happen to the courts – when the same would open....'*

A prompt reply in a tearful voice came that:

***'...what courts and what justice .... The whole generation of senior and mostly foreign qualified lawyers has been washed away.... Who will appear therein even if the courts open tomorrow.....'***]

In Pakistan, the Human Rights NGOs and the big Law Chambers always used to cry over such situations in the past. They only remained confined to warn the media and the sitting governments to *'improve the situation'* or to refrain from doing this or that – using cosmetic phrases. However, these NGOs or the successive Bar Associations of the superior courts never emphasized on a just solution or opted:

- *to suggest the successive governments that the 19<sup>th</sup> century's Evidence Act, PPC, CrPC and the Police Rules be re-written keeping in view the changing social needs and patterns of crime;*
- 
- *to apprise the superior courts that what court procedures are being practiced in other developed [Islamic, Democratic or Socialist] countries and what kinds of evidences are admissible in their courts – why not considered in Pakistan;*
- 
- *to inform the governments and the superior courts to adopt any model court system from any developed nation to IMPART QUICK JUSTICE to the people;*
- 
- *to suggest and help the Parliament to re-write the Police Act of 1861 & Police Rules of 1934; how can one expect speedy justice in this atomic age but relying on 85-160 years old testaments and demonstrations.*

The general populace has started voicing that '**.....till the intellects rise up with new enlightened laws, rules and procedures, let the military courts prevail instead of the paralysed civil judiciary.**'

The above lines were also the summary of the opening chapter of '**The History of Living Pakistan**' Vol-I titled '**Chehrey Nahin Nizam ko Badlo...**' [Change the system not faces]; over which the former Attorney General of Pakistan Irfan Qadir wrote his candid opinion which is placed here **verbatim**:

*"Inam Sehri Sahib,*

*I have carefully perused your email. I tend to agree with most of it. Evidence Act or **Qanun e Shahadat** of 1985, no where disregards any matter placed before the court having nexus to any relevant fact or a fact in issue. Most of these laws are working perfectly well in developed countries following Westminster model of government.*

*Law making in our country is certainly lagging behind but the real fault lies with the men who implement the laws through enforcement or prevention. To become a police officer in grade 17 or above one has to pass at-least the Central Superior Services [CSS] Examination. These officers mostly control and conduct the investigations.*

*Those who are unsuccessful have little choice but to enter the lower judiciary or as an alternate join the legal profession or prosecution to eventually find their way into the country's superior judiciary through use of influence, intercession or **sifarish** since induction therein is mostly without observance of proper selection procedure or pre-appointment competitive examination.*

*In the recent times one such **sifarishi** became Chief Justice of Pakistan and during his chief justice-ship, the judiciary of Pakistan suffered immensely as an institution and in the aftermath of his tenure, all this eventually paved way for certain constitutional amendments which led to the establishment of military courts in the country as judiciary failed to provide expeditious and inexpensive justice in terrorism related matters etc.*

*Besides, the legality of judgment of 31st of July 2009 by means of which majority of judges of the superior courts of the country were*

*removed by a small minority of 14 judges handpicked by Justice Iftikhar Chaudhry remains highly questionable.*

*Consequently, even more incompetent and inexperienced persons, than ever before, were inducted as judges to fill the vacancies created in the higher judiciary by this unprecedented judgment hitherto unknown to judicial history of our planet.*

*As such, **the judicial system [in Pakistan] has almost collapsed.** Many of the judgments being rendered by these judges apart from being substandard are often un-implementable. Excessive use of contempt power has thus become an order of the day for seeking implementation of these illegal verdicts.*

*Such is the unfortunate state of affairs in our land of the pure namely Pakistan.*

*Best regards,*

***Irfan Qadir** 8<sup>th</sup> January 2016*

***[former Attorney General of Pakistan]***

Mr Qadir has correctly assessed the situation. The fault starts from the Police Act 1861 and the Police Rules of 1934. The most lot of police investigating staff exploit the loopholes, of course, for ulterior motives.

All we know that in 99.9% cases of raids, arrests and recoveries no genuine eye-witness is ever available. Police put the witnesses from lists in their pockets, 161 statements are concocted and recorded and then Police bargain the case because those witnesses have to stand in the court only once to 'innocently' negate the whole occurrence.

Mr Qadir is correct to point out role of judges here. For such situations, witnesses and judges are mostly in collision with the investigators – defence lawyers only there to participate the show – to fill the file. Here, if the judges want to do justice, and if capable and courageous – they can go for other circumstantial evidences like photos, videos and CCTV or documentary evidence as per **2012 SCMR 1258** – but our most trial judges only find way to let criminal go home safely.

Thus Pakistan's higher judiciary miserably failed to address the weakness of police and trial judges' nexus. They only tried to become big through 'contempt of court notices' NOT through actual inputs needed.

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I had started my writings on history of Pakistan from this curse of contempt; back in 2012, Scenario 1 of '**Judges & Generals in Pakistan' Vol-I** [available at inamsehri.com] is referred.

AG Irfan Qadir was kind enough to comprehend these extended lines promptly and added that:

*"Dear Inam Sehri Sahib,*

*It's very nice of you to include my words in your written history. Certainly I would welcome that.*

*Here I consider it necessary to sum up my tenure as Attorney General for Pakistan in one short episode. On my last day in office as I was leaving the Supreme Court, a journalist asked me "**What have you to say about your Attorney General-ship?**". To this my prompt and natural response was:*

***"Rahen na rahen hum meheka karenge - banke kali, banke sabaa baagh e wafa mein."** [ .... but we'll continue to deliver fragrance like jasmine and scented breeze in the garden of loyalty and conviction]*

*Best regards,  
Irfan Qadir"*

### **Democracy [?] in Pakistan:**

The fact remains that the on-going system of government, **criminally labelled as democracy** in Pakistan, always required a large investment to get elected. And once elected, the expenses incurred during the exercise have to be recouped by a handsome return on investment.

Since 2008 these expectations were raised to '**no limits level**'; nothing falling under the definition of national interest thus nothing decent that could survive the so-called democracy. More so, this degeneration did not happen through a sudden fall – see Pakistan's history through past two decades at least.

This 'achievement' was equally earned by the politicians, the judiciary, the police, the bureaucracy, the businessman and less by some army high ups.

Analyse the following factors highlighted by '*the London Post*' dated **31<sup>st</sup> August 2015**, for instance:

- **Gen Musharraf's NRO**, the most shameful legal expedient, apparently to keep himself in power and thus gave both respectability and legitimacy to theft, and flooded the political playing field with white collared criminals all around in the country.
- 
- The **Charter of Democracy**, basically a declaration of criminal partnership amongst the politicians which guaranteed immunity against accountability of signatory two parties; PPP & PML[N]. This mutual benefit was strengthened with the concept of **friendly opposition** in Pakistani democracy.

In democracy, when the opposition becomes 'friendly' a very apt Punjabi quotation [**of thieves and police dogs working together**] comes true.

- Constitutional safeguard and then manipulation which emasculated the **Election Commission** as to facilitate the rigging of elections.
- 
- The **CJP Iftikhar Chaudhary's bench in judiciary**, hypocritical-ly activist, thoroughly corrupt, and blatantly biased against PPP and the Pak-Army, which himself authenticated army-rule twice, himself always got favours from army but gave ultimate immunity to the PML[N] politicians.

The cumulative effect of all of the above had been to take the country to the very edge of catastrophe – murder, torture, mayhem, extortion, plunder, and the complete breakdown of every institution of the country.

The Army was the only institution left standing - the people of Pakistan started looking towards the army again. Where ever both Nawaz Sharif and Gen Raheel Shareef were seen together in public, it was the General who dominated all the applause, while the PM was always seen sunk into embarrassment and indignity.

Looking through that scenario; agitating the minds of the people was whether the army would take war against the terrorists as well as the operation clean-up to its natural conclusion, or would it be abandoned midway? Stopping halfway was viewed as betrayal by the people of Pakistan who were standing firmly behind their army, and as firmly against the political elite which had thoroughly wrecked the country.

Two existential threats to the state of Pakistan, '**terrorism and mega corruption**' were to be seen as two pincers of the same assault on Pakistan starting with getting the 18th amendment nullified under which the political parties became the family business –

- As there cannot be elections within the political parties [constitutionally] – what sort of democracy it is.
- 
- As the PPP and the PML[N] both negated the Local Governments – what sort of democracy it is.
- 
- As Articles 62 & 63 were not applied to the members sitting in assemblies – what sort of democracy it is.
- 
- As there is no Accountability of politicians and senior bureaucrats for their financial corruptions – what sort of democracy it is.
- 
- As only the family members of rulers are nominated against women seats in assemblies – what sort of democracy it is.
- 
- As tickets for assemblies are sold for hefty amounts in the name of party fund – what sort of democracy it is.
- 
- As the members in assemblies are given state funds as their pocket money but in the name of 'Development Funds' – what sort of democracy it is.
- 
- As the leaders and the families of all big political parties reside abroad, only come to Pakistan to take their turn to rule – what sort of democracy it is.

There can be tens of above like questions to be added in the above list but of no avail – as the whole crowd of 200 million people is delighted to raise hands in favour of status quo. **TAY pher hore choopo....**

**Inam R Sehri**  
Manchester  
21<sup>st</sup> March 2017

**PS:** See the governance pattern in our beloved country – just to recall some glorious *Ameerul Momineens* of our past.

Referring to the '**Daily Times**' dated **1<sup>st</sup> July 2016**: At a time when Pakistan was passing through acute energy crisis and the government was making promises to overcome electricity shortfall till December 2017, gen-

erators amounting to Rs:8.4 million were installed at the Sharif family's estates - at 96-H and 180-H Model Town LAHORE, the private properties of Punjab Chief Minister Shahbaz Sharif and his son MNA Hamza Shahbaz.

[CM Punjab Shahbaz Sharif had once reiterated that: "**Mostly Punjab is suffering badly from the darkness while drama has been staged in the name of rental power project,**" the CM's address at Harappa dated 19<sup>th</sup> April 2012 is referred.]

However, on 30<sup>th</sup> June 2016, PPP Chairman Bilawal Zardari said the same words that the PML[N] government had been using as prolonged load-shedding as a tool to victimise the people of Sindh – **history repeats itself even in the statements on load-shedding issues.**

**"Democracy, good governance and modernity cannot be imported or imposed from outside a country."**

.....Emile Lahoud