

ture is the main dominion of the country. No wonder Jinnah would have addressed the same occupiers of the country when he once said that unfortunately he had the bad coins in his pocket.

Pakistan where more than 60 percent territory is ruled by landlords and tribal leaders, the people have no freedom to cast their votes against the will of their masters. The election process in these areas is just a formality. The seats are claimed as their family legacy. Securing a permanent role in the establishment, the bureaucrats prefer to compromise with the feudal system of Pakistan. They offer hands of friendship to the landlord-cum-politicians for mutual interest. This is the reason the top level positions in the administration of Pakistan are found occupied by the members of the same families. Just like the landlords in politics, serving the top administrative positions is also their family business. In the last 50 years, the faces might have changed but most of the bureaucrats belong to the same families who have been running the establishment since the creation of Pakistan.

In 1958, Field Marshal Ayub Khan gifted an army rule to Pakistan through the first Marshall Law in the country. He could have put an end to the centuries old feudal and tribal system of Pakistan instead he preferred to share his power with the landlords. He also promoted the bureaucracy culture in the establishment. In his ten years of rule General Ayub Khan deeply rooted the bureaucracy and army culture in the country.

He brought army officers in the civil bureaucracy. When he decided to shield his army rule with the customized democracy and reshaped Muslim League into conventional Muslim League he chose Zulfikar Ali Bhutto to be the frontline campaigner of his customized democracy (Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was a foreign return barrister and a top level landlord of Sind being the son of Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto). Since then the army, bureaucrats and the landlords have been sharing the power in Pakistan whether it has been an army rule or a purported democratically run government.

General Zia-ul-Haque who took over power from Zulfikar Ali Bhutto also ruled the country for over 10 years following Ayub Khan's style democracy under the supremacy of army rule. Now the current ruler General Pervez Musharraf is running the country on same principles.

One interesting aspect of Pakistan's military rule is that the Army implements the democracy in its own terms. They pick and choose the bureaucrats, the landlords cum politician and even the judges of the highest civil courts who would show faith in army as a supreme power in the country and abide to follow the democracy on the direc-

tionals leave the country when they find an opportunity overseas. With their outstanding skills and talent they earn a lot of name in their fields in different parts of the world.

There, however, was a significant portion of Pakistani foreign professionals who wanted to serve Pakistan sincerely and honestly. However, they found themselves mismatched in the corrupt system of Pakistani troika (bureaucracy, army and political pundits).

Yet, there have been professionals who found this dilemma as an opportunity. They are returning back to Pakistan by negotiating their high remuneration from the government in return. They are found ready to accept and compromise with the present setup of Pakistan. These professionals are being awarded as "Technocrats" and the ruling troika is found welcoming and introducing them with high-fly slogans. Today, these technocrats are enjoying the top portfolios in the government with top remunerations from the taxpayers money.

In 1993, an alien to Pakistan, a US citizen and a World Bank Financial Advisor Mr. Moin Qureshi was brought to Pakistan and appointed as the caretaker Prime Minister. His job was to get Pakistan out from the falling economy and rising debts of the International Monetary Funds (IMF). He was recommended by IMF.

President General Pervez Musharraf introduced a computer literate Dr. Atta-ur-Rehman to bring a revolution in Information Technology. He came to Pakistan with his outstanding ideas on IT Projects. He claimed that he would beat India and make Pakistan at par with the West in information technology.

No one was talking about the growing need of the power and electricity but Dr. Atta was given enormous funds in producing an IT revolution in Pakistan. The outcome of his premature revolution brought a social change in almost every city of Pakistan. One finds internet cafés everywhere where youth and children spend hours playing video games, chatting and watching dirty sites.

Another US citizen, a financial expert has been introduced as a high-level economist by President Musharraf with the claims of bringing a revolution in Pakistani economy. The person who has never been involved in the politics and never stayed much in Pakistan since his professional career of a banker is being legitimized by making him a parliamentarian through an engineered election process.

The people dream about a true democracy in Pakistan where the voice of a common person can be heard. In the current system of Pakistan as analyzed above, can a true democracy on wishes of the common people of Pakistan, which will provide the freedom to the common people to choose their preferred people to run the country, be achieved?