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Item Type	Article
Authors	Hussain, Mujahid;Khan, Ayaz
Publisher	Qurtuba University, Pakistan.
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Download date	2026-09-18 02:54:05
Link to Item	http://hdl.handle.net/20.500.12424/188114

Rising Nationalism in Pakistan as a Tool of Public Administration

Mujahid Hussain* & Ayaz khan**

Abstract

This paper evaluates the rising Pakistani Nationalism and suggests how to use it as a tool of public administration for good governance. Pakistani nationalism is on the rise, Pakistan is moving towards greater integration and most of the Pakistanis take pride in their nationality and say, "our life starts from Pakistan and ends at Pakistan". Today there is not a single separatist movement in the country. The character of political parties is changing from regionalism to nationalism. The trend will further develop and Pakistanis will very soon emerge as a closely integrated nation in the world. This trend can be very effectively used as tool of public administration. The administrators will discharge their duties with more vigour and those administered, will follow the order with more loyalty if motivated by nationalism. It will enable us to control corruption, nepotism; (by the administrators) dishonesty and inefficiency etc (by those administered) and improve overall governance in the country.

Keywords: Nation, Nationalism, Public Administration, Pakistan

Introduction

Pakistan came into existence on the basis of Two Nations Theory. The idea that South Asian Muslims form separate nation received political endorsement with the Pakistan Movement and led to the ultimate creation of Pakistan in 1947. All the ethnic, linguistic, regional and sectarian groups were united for an independent homeland. The landslide victory for Muslim League in 1947, NWFP referendum on the Pakistan question proves general agreement on Pakistani nationalism at that time. The glimmerings of nationalism can therefore, be seen in the foundations of Pakistan from the very beginning.

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"We are a nation with our own distinctive culture and civilization, language and literature, art and architecture, names and nomenclature, sense of values and proportion, history and tradition, aptitudes and ambitions; in short, we have our own distinctive outlook on life and of life. By all canons of international law, we are a nation."¹

The graph of Pakistani nationalism has been, however, fluctuating up and down during past '64' years due to foreign hand, especially that of India and USA. The policy of 'divide and rule' by USA and other world powers continues to influence Pakistani state and the people. But the Pakistani nation and its institutions have now matured to quite an extent and can effectively blunt this policy of divide and rule. Many Pakistanis claim that they will live for Pakistan and will die for Pakistan. The current wave of rising nationalism is developing day by day and Pakistani nation will very soon emerge as the most closely bonded nation in the world's community.

This paper also takes a new look at importance of rising nationalism to use it as a tool of public administration. The need for intrinsic and extrinsic incentives will always be required for effective public administration. According to numerous studies conducted among public employees, the results indicated that, among those surveyed, financial rewards was not the most motivating factor.² The study also established that among public administration managers financial results have a de-motivating effect among employees.³ Instead of some bonuses and promotions, working for the nation to which one is emotionally attached can bring the highest level of satisfaction. This study will bring out some very pertinent recommendations how to focus on commitment building through use of rising nationalistic emotions in Pakistan

Research Methodology

This study entitled, "Rising Nationalism in Pakistan as a tool of Public Administration" is a qualitative research that attempts to analyze the existing information and data regarding Pakistani Nationalism and its application in public administration. The research question was "Can inculcation of nationalism produce efficiency in organizations?". Independent variable for this study was nationalism and dependent variable was the efficiency in organizations. A combination of field research and historical-comparative research was followed in which field survey, content analysis and in depth interviews were carried out to achieve the reliable results. Purposive sampling was used to select

relevant persons for in-depth interviews. The field survey was conducted to check the changing trend of nationalism. A random sample of '200' persons having equal proportion of teachers, Government servants, armed forces men, businessmen, lawyers, labourers and students were asked following two questions:

- i). Are you a proud Pakistani?
- ii). Do you feel more proud, being Pakistani as compared to yester years?

Another random sample of '200' persons having equal number of employees and administrators/managers were asked, whether they would prefer national interest over personal interest or not (for sake of candidness they were fully assured of secrecy). This survey was aimed at ascertaining if nationalism can be an effective tool of public administration or not. Before proceeding any further I will first define some of the key words for uniformity of meanings and understanding.

- i). Nation: The concept of the *nation* may be defined as a named and self-defined human community whose members cultivate shared myths, symbols, values and memories, reside in and are attached to a historic homeland, create and disseminate a distinctive public culture, and are subservient to common laws and customs.⁴ The term 'nation' may also refer to historical communities born of specific social processes operating and combining over the long time. Ethnic and linguistic groups, identified by cultural features often raise the claim that they are a "*people*" or a "*nation*." Some seek independence and want to form an ethnically or linguistically homogeneous state, while some others seek greater autonomy within a state or province. Still others move back and forth between these two goals or remain in doldrums.⁵
- ii). Nationalism: The term nationalism is used in a great variety of ways. It is sometimes used to describe loyalty to the state, for which another term is patriotism. It is sometimes used to describe the belief that one's own culture and civilization are superior to all others, for which the proper term is chauvinism. The term nationalism refers to a political doctrine about the organization of political authority.⁶ Nationalism, in its broadest terms, simply means a sense of identification with a group of people who share a common history, language, territory, culture, or some combination of these ingredients.⁷ In this article the term Nationalism will be used to describe loyalty to the state.

- iii). Public administration: Public administration means a set of state structures, institutions, and processes. Traditionally, the concept of public administration was characterized, among other features, by hierarchy, continuity, impartiality, standardization, legal-rational authority, and professionalism. It was expected to provide human security and protection of property, establish and enforce societal standards, and sustain the rule of law, among other functions.⁸ Public Administration's role in society is that of working out systematically, and applying professionally, the ways and means of good governance.⁹

Nationalism in Pakistan

After the creation of Pakistan, the main ingredients of nationalist manifestations were found in the very chemistry of the country. The slogan of Independent Muslim state made Islam the unifying force for all the Pakistanis. If we trace the history we can see nationalism evolving through phases as under:

i). 1947 to 1965

During this period people were emotionally attached. Their experience with Hindus was fresh. They exactly knew the importance of independence. The Pakistani nationalism was at its peak. Pashtuns of NWFP had decided themselves to join Pakistan. They were fighting in Kashmir to help their brethren in their quest for independence. Native Pakistanis were all out to help those who had migrated from India. The administrators were making things go without much of resources. Common people were working hard to build their new homeland. In 1965 the complete nation was out to blunt Indian aggression, ready to fight side by side with the armed forces. According to Chaudhry Riaz Ahmad (ex member Revenue Board, Punjab) who was a Magistrate at Sialkot in 1965, the whole nation had jelled into action during 1965 war. After Indians bombed innocent civilians in Sialkot, people were not terrified, instead they came out dancing at the Dramman Wala Chowk. The villagers from the areas occupied by Indians were welcomed with open heart by their relatives/known in the rear areas. After the withdrawal of Indians, people were all out to help displaced persons in rehabilitation. They gave best of their belongings, including untouched imported items to the displaced persons. Army was hailed as heroes by the civilians. Major General Abrar responsible for defense of Sialkot used to smoke imported brand

of cigarettes which was in short supply due to emergency. When the Sialkotis came to know of this, they brought out what ever stock they had at their homes and made sure that there was no stoppage of the desired brand of cigarettes.

ii). *1965 to 1971*

After 1965 there was a deliberate conspiracy. An artificial void was created between eastern and western wings. This was the period when the nationalism was at its lowest ebb. Bengalis were considering the National Army as occupation force. According to Chaudhry Riaz Ahmad (ex member Revenue Board Punjab) even in West Pakistan the people were unhappy with Army. The Army also committed some mistakes which caused irreparable loss and Pakistan was dismembered. The reasons for this downward trend were as under:-

- Selfish Leadership: Selfish leadership has been unable to build and sustain a diversified and vibrant economy; the agricultural system which should have been the backbone of growth from Independence onwards has been unable to live up to its promise. The stutters and starts of the manufacturing industry are well known and the financial sector is fragile due to overall economic issues facing the country. Pakistan is heavily indebted and has little to show for it. The people are poor, marginalized and humiliated. According to Muhammad Yusuf (DFO from Forest Department) one gets disgruntled because of greed and selfishness of our leadership. He was serving in a tribal region for the best interest of the nation and was recommended for a gallantry award by the commander of the area. He would never compromise on principles for making money. This was not liked by the Minister of his department who was expecting hundreds of thousands every month and therefore, sidelined him.
- Education System: The education system inherited as a British legacy could not sustain the initial emotional tide of nationalism and soon it started withering away. There is no standard syllabus for the schools in the country. Most of the schools are teaching oxford syllabus which in no way can inculcate nationalism among the youth. In addition to this, the people because of low literacy rate

and ignorance can not differentiate between good and bad and are misled by negative propaganda.

- Foreign Hand: Foreign powers played an instrumental role in creating differences among the two wings of the country. Regionalism was given preference over nationalism. India trained Mukti Bahini which instigated and led the rebellion. USA betrayed Pakistan at this very crucial juncture of national history and the promised 7th Fleet never departed the American coast.
- Injustice: The injustice meted out to the East Pakistanis in their share of national income, jobs and positions of powers estranged them against the ruling elite. They saw no other option but to part ways to get rid of the injustice on the hands of ruling elite. This is how the nationalism fell down to lowest level.

iii). *1971 onwards*

This is the period when national intellect has developed to quite an extent and the Nation can differentiate between good and bad in a better way. According to Dr Muhammad Hafeez PhD (Head of Sociology Department in Punjab University, Lahore) the nation has now understood the gimmicks of US policy. The policy of ‘divide and rule’ will not work now. The nation is now getting more united for the defense of Pakistan. The US policy of mistrust and suspicion will fail.

Recent Trends of Rising Nationalism

The rising Pakistani nationalism among Pakistanis is very obvious. Dr Muhammad Hafeez PhD (Head of Sociology Department in Punjab University, Lahore) says, “My life starts from Pakistan and ends at Pakistan”. A man of his stature and caliber, who knows pulse of the people, is actually expressing the sentiments of Pakistanis. The trend of rising nationalism was confirmed during field survey in which response to the question No-1 (Are you a proud Pakistani?) was 99% yes and response to question No-2 (Do you feel more proud, being Pakistani as compared to yester years?) Was 88% yes.

Change from Regionalism to Nationalism

In the early decades of Pakistan’s history, some separatist groups and parties focused their attention on their ethnic identities. However, with the passage of time national interest of the country came to fore, putting

the regional propensities on the back burner. This state of affairs is evident from the elaborations given in the following paragraphs:

- Pukhtoons: There has been a consistent demand for a Pukhtoon homeland – Pukhtoonkhwa by Awami National Party backed by a quasi-military organization known as the Red Shirts.¹⁰ But in comparison to the nationalists' struggles in Sindh and Balochistan, the Pukhtoons' campaign has been conciliatory and unspectacular. The comparative quiescence of NWFP is partly a result of the Pukhtoon's relatively good representation in Pakistan's central state institutions, especially the Army. Whilst Baloch and Sindhis have very little representation in the army, the Pukhtoons have consistently provided between 30 and 40 per cent of the senior officer corps. Two of Pakistan's military leaders, Ayub Khan and Yayha Khan, came from NWFP. The Pukhtoons' share of the top bureaucratic jobs – around 10 per cent – has been less striking but it is more or less in line with NWFP's share of the total Pakistani population. In addition, the Pukhtoons have been particularly active migrants within Pakistan. The large Pukhtoon community in Karachi, for example, means that many Pukhtoon families receive remittances from Karachi and have a direct interest in the stability and continued existence of the Pakistani state. Pukhtoon business interests extend throughout the country and give their owners and employees a stake in the success of Pakistan as a whole.

In fact, for those at the centre of power in Pakistan, N.W.F.P (now Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) has shown the way. Despite the fact that it had the strongest national movement in 1947, the Pukhtoons have never presented a significant challenge to Pakistan's central institutions. The reasons are clear. The Pukhtoons have been given a considerable share in the country.¹¹ (Jones Bennett Owen, 2002, pp.139-40)

In the past, the National Awami Party (ANP) has been raising slogans for the right of Pukhtoons only. But now it is observed that Awami National Party has adopted a national posture and plays significant role in the national politics, setting aside its tendency of provincialism. This trend gives an inkling that emerging nationalism in Pakistan is more pro-Pakistani, shunning the regional/separatist manifestos.

- Baloch: The Baloch tribes are settled on bleak lands that straddle Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Iran. One of their historic claims to

fame is that their ancestors decimated the army of Alexander the Great as he tried to make his way back to Greece from India. Baloch separatism was the brainchild of a few tribal chiefs (the sardars) and a student movement. The problem in Balochistan was potentially serious in that it sought to generate separatist and nationalist sentiment within a culturally distinct ethno linguistic group that had its own autonomous history and had not changed much under British rule.

Since partition, there have been four encounters between the Baloch and Pakistani forces. The first two occurred in 1948 and 1958 and lasted a few months each, ending in a Baloch surrender, the imprisonment of the then Khan of Kalat for fifteen years, and the execution of other rebels. The third and fourth encounters sparked by separatism took place in 1962 and 1973 which were suppressed by the Pakistan paramilitary forces.¹² No doubt, the Balochs have genuine grievances concerning step mother treatment meted out to them by consecutive military and civil regimes in the country's history. No sincere efforts have been made by the successive governments, at the central and provincial level, for ameliorating the deteriorating condition of the poor masses of Balochistan. But despite these grievances in tact, today the priorities and political philosophy of Baloch political mind has changed rather tilted in favour of Pakistan. The people of Balochistan, like other Pakistanis, are more devoted and faithful citizens of Pakistan and the strong sentiments of provincialism are subsiding in favor of pro-Pakistani nationalism. The Baloch political leadership has merged in the main stream parties like PPP and PML-Q, and is playing active role in resolving the national issues. Baloch youth are joining Pak Army and other security forces to play a role in defense of Pakistan. Some disturbance being carried out in Balochistan is due to foreign (India) hand and is failing to have any meaningful effect.

- MQM: The Mohajir Quami Movement (MQM) or Mohajir National Movement as it is also known, has its roots in Karachi University. In 1978 Altaf Hussain and a group of like-minded students founded the All Pakistan Mohajir Student Organization (APMSO). It was, in large part, a reaction to the existence of other student groups such as the Punjab Students Organisation, the Pukhtoon Students Federation, the Baloch Students Organisation and the Sindhis' hard line Jiye Sindh Students

Federation.¹³ MQM claimed to speak for and represent the “poor people” (*gharib log*), the “common people” (*aam log*), or, simply, “the people” (*awam*), and to strive for social justice and equality (*musawat*). Moreover, the party portrayed itself as a party of the humble lower-middle class. Like the PPP had done earlier, the MQM condemned “feudalism” and the vested interests of a small number of rich clans - “the 22 families who rule Pakistan as if it were their own landed property (*jagir*).¹⁴ By the turn of the century, Altaf Hussain had no vision of the future whatsoever; his speeches and media interviews simply contained a long series of complaints about how partition had been a mistake. The scope of his ambition, it seemed, had been reduced: he looked far less like an energetic campaigner for Mohajir rights and far more like a would-be mafia boss determined to hang on to control of Karachi. MQM never refuted the allegation of working for Jinnahpur few years back, but now they refute very strongly and are extending themselves into other provinces giving it a colour of Pakistani Nationalist Party.

- Seraikis: The Seraiki national movement is a relatively recent phenomenon with demands first appearing in the 1960s. Like the Sindhis and the Baloch, the Seraikis argue that their cultural rights are being suppressed and that they are being economically exploited by Punjab. Zia ul Haq’s strong centralist regime forced the fledgling Seraiki movement to hide into the background. But as soon as democracy was restored in the country, it re-emerged. Their demands like, official documents to be written in Seraiki, more Seraiki language programs on radio and television, increased employment quotas for Seraikis, and the formation of a Seraiki regiment in the army show no signs of separatism.
- Sindhi Separatists: Sindhi separatist Parties like Jeay Sinsh have almost disappeared from the scene. Some politicians talking of Sindh card also seem to be misplaced. Murders of Murtaza Bhutto and Benazir Bhutto, in which no Punjabi hand seems to be involved has further strengthened the Pakistani nationalistic feelings among Sindhis.
- Creation of Bangladesh: Creation of Bangladesh was the result of international conspiracy and incompetence of those at the helm of affairs at that time. However it has left positive effect on unity of rest of the Nation. Bangladesh is still among world’s ten

poorest nations. The propaganda that West Pakistanis are eating away the wealth of East Pakistan has proved to be wrong, in fact it was West Pakistan sustaining the economy of East Pakistan also. Same is the case with Balochistan. An air of separatist notions has been created by enemies of Pakistan. But it is the thinking of those who are living in Switzerland and are playing in hands of enemies of Pakistan. The Baloch people understand that all Pakistanis are brothers and the brothers share each others reliefs and grieves. The notion that Punjab is eating away wealth of Balochistan has no appeal now. If Balochistan provides natural gas then Punjab shares wheat it produces with Balochistan. All Pakistanis are like one body and have to strengthen each other.

Other Indicators of Rising Nationalism

Military Operations

In 2007 and 2008, public opinion polls indicated that Pakistanis supported peace deals with militants and believed they would help end the fighting. In addition, Pakistanis were opposed to army combat operations against militants in Pakistan. Public opinion began to change in the late spring 2009, when the Taliban broke “sharia for- peace” deal in Swat and overran Buner. Polling results in May 2009 and July 2009 suggested that the public was opposed to peace deals and was increasingly supportive of military action.¹⁵ The nation stands united against US and Indian sponsored Tehrik e Taliban. Tribals who are true Pakistanis more than anyone else, are now standing up against misguided tribals involved in terrorist activities.

No Separatist Movement in Pakistan

Various separatist movements which existed some times back had the cognizance that their existence and survival is subservient to the integrity of Pakistan. This unique feature of Pakistani nationalism became the binding force which urged different segments of the society to sacrifice individualistic tendencies for the unity and integrity of the country. Today, according to Dr Sikandar Hayat (Dean National Institute of Public Policy, Lahore) there is not a single separatist movement in Pakistan. Some disturbance in Balochistan is toally due to foreign hand, having no roots among the masses and is destined to fail. The traditional separatist sentiments of some segments in the society have, by and large, subsided in the wake of emerging challenges for the country, internally and externally. Thus, in reality it is a paradigm shift in the policy of

separatist parties in particular and other sections of the society in general, to set aside all differences for the sake of safeguarding the sovereignty of Pakistan.

Arfa Karim

Arfa Karim who became world's youngest certified IT Professional at the age of nine (died on 14 Dec 2012) was a living proof of rising Pakistani nationalism.¹⁶ All her dreams were for development of Pakistan. It looked as if she was born to make Pakistani children realize their potentials and excel in their lives. The recognition which she received in her life and after her death by Great Pakistani nation also amply proves rising trends of nationalism in every Pakistani.

Anti-Americanism

Long experience of sixty-three years history verifies that America is an unreliable and fair weather friend of Pakistan. In mid -2009, a survey was conducted by the University of Maryland through polls which exhibited the fact that more than two-thirds of Pakistanis (69 %) had negative views of the current U.S. government under Obama.

In poll conducted by Pew in June 2010, in the US, only 8 percent of Pakistanis, living in America, expressed their confidence in President Obama. In contrast, 79 percent of Pakistanis have a favorable view of China and deem China as the long tested and real friend of Pakistan. On the other side, 59% of Pakistanis consider America as the worst enemy of Pakistan and the source of main trouble in the country.¹⁷ All these surveys show that Pakistanis view the things in Pakistani perspective. Only 8% Pakistanis having confidence in President Obama shows the Pakistanis are Pakistanis even if they are living in USA.

After US attack on Salala Check Post All Parties Conference (APC) was immediately convened in which all political parties, including MQM and ANP, expressed unanimity on the national issue of protecting the sovereignty of Pakistan. Thus, emerging Pakistani Nationalism is truly Pakistani in its colour and substance.

Using Rising Nationalism as a Tool of Public Administration

Effective and efficient public administration serves as a life blood for promoting and strengthening democracy and good governance. An effectively functional public administration is unavoidable tool which ensures that democratically elected leaders are not left unbridled to protect the right of citizens and to mobilize resources and utilize the same for promoting national cause. A consolidated democracy requires the administrative capacity of the State to maintain law and order, and to

promote and protect public goods such as the environment. Public confidence in the political system is increased where the public service delivery system is effective, public officials are accessible to local citizens, and government agencies and departments work together in well-coordinated, complementary fashion.¹⁸ In case of Pakistan, the picture is dismal due to existing political instability as a backdrop of political bickering, which in turn, has unleashed the ultra headed monster of colossal corruption in the society, particularly the unprecedented political corruption has virtually locked the economic progress of the country. But the rapid waves of emerging nationalism leading to freedom of press and judiciary, non-intervention of military in political affairs and reshaping the country's foreign policy to cope with emerging strategic challenges has, to a greater extent, turned the tide.

How Nationalism can be used as a Tool for Better Administration

Modern administration theories are trying to bridge the gap between private sector and the public sector through various means. The main difference between the private and public sector is that of ownership. In case of private sector the administrators have the sense of ownership, the actions will be non-imposed and the non-imposed actions have positive results, because in such a case supervision is not required. Every actor will put in his/her best and give the maximum output. In case of public sector however, if one does not have sense of nationalism, there is no ownership. The duty becomes a fatigue and the output will be much reduced.

Nationalistic feelings are nothing but the sense of ownership of the state. Everyone thinks the state is his/her and will have to share the good or bad fruits. As a matter of fact rising Nationalism has turned out to be a viable tool of public administration for managing political and strategic challenges confronting the country. The result of field survey is strong evidence that instead of material incentives nationalist motivation can build the commitment of the administrators and the administered more effectively. The response to our question No-3 (do you prefer national interest over personal interest or not?) was 100% yes. This is an ample proof that if someone is nationalistic, he/she will be more committed and the output will be much higher. Following examples will make it clear how nationalism can be used as a tool for better administration.

- Administration during Early Days after Independence: At the time of independence the country was without any resources. But our forefathers did not let this helplessness hinder their way. They used thorns in place of paper pins but administered the

state affairs in a befitting manner. All this was possible due highest level of nationalism. This means that nationalism can be an effective tool of public administration.

- Restoration of Chief Justice of Pakistan: The enthusiasm shown by the people in the restoration of Chief Justice Mr. Iftikhar Muhammad Chaudhry, who is considered as the hero of nation to confront and subdue a dictator and his entourage for the sake of national interest, is a manifest evidence of emerging Pakistani Nationalism. This state of scenario is proving to be a useful weapon to prevent any one from taking any action which is against the interest of the nation and which damages and ransacks the sanctity of the law of land.
- The Role of Higher Education Commission: The role played by the people setting at the helm of the affairs at Higher Education Commission of Pakistan (HEC) is worth applauding, which demonstrated true spirit of Pakistani Nationalism. Sustaining all sorts of Political Pressures, the HEC authorities exposed hundreds of politicians possessing fake degrees, paving their way for reaching the coveted echelons of parliament. This emerging political scenario, has changed rather minimized the monopoly of feudal lords in the politics of Pakistan to a remarkable extent. It is evident that nothing else than nationalism has played its role in changing the behaviour and approach of state functionaries in civil and military institutions in the country to counter any anti-Pakistani maneuver.
- War on Terror: The martyrdom of more than 3500 officers and men belonging to Pakistan Army, FC and Police Force in war on terror is the evident proof of emerging Pakistani nationalism. These casualties have ironically boosted the morale and professional commitment of the defence forces to curb the ultra headed monster of terrorism in the country. The civilian population stood side by side with the armed forces during the military operations against Taliban in FATA, Swat, and Dir. This situation reminds the glorious memories of heroic sacrifices made by military and civil population alike in the war of 1965 with India.
- Nuclear Deterrence: Zulfikar Ali Bhutto declared in 1965 that, *"If India builds the bomb, we will eat grass or leaves; even go*

*hungry, but we will get one of our own.*¹⁹ On 11 and then 13 May, 1998, India exploded three nuclear devices under the desert at Pokharan in Rajasthan. Pakistan was under huge international pressure not to follow suit. But the then Prime Minister of Pakistan, Nawaz Sharif, backed by the nation and the Army, turned blind eye to all kinds of international pressures and conducted five nuclear tests on 28th of May, 1998, at Chaghi, in Balochistan. The whole nation joined hands with political and military leadership on the eve of this critical juncture in the country's history. Pakistani leadership disregarded the huge incentives offered by Clinton for not conducting nuclear tests. Clinton failed to visualize the nationalistic sentiments of the entire nation at that time. The pressure exerted on Nawaz Sharif at home was irresistible. It was mounting on the government every day, every hour and even a lay man of ordinary prudence was of the opinion that Pakistan should reciprocate in the same coin. So, it can be easily concluded that the nuclear deterrence of our country is the real manifestation of emerging nationalism which outstripped all other considerations.

- Earthquake/Floods: Earthquake (2005) and Floods (2010 and 2011) saw the Pakistani nation fully united to meet the challenge and help their brethren. Complete nation was out busy in collecting, transporting and distributing relief goods. The school children were donating their pocket money, media was all out to project the cause and motivate people to help the affected people in their rehabilitation. The administrators were putting in their best without any extra incentive. The only incentive for everyone was intrinsic commitment because of nationalistic sentiments.

Recommendations

- *Recommendations For Improving Nationalism*
 - i). Leadership: The critical issues of corruption and poor governance, disillusioned populace and a young population with few economic prospects have to be addressed quickly. This requires Pakistan to come up with a new generation of leaders, who are capable of relaying the foundations of State in crisis and who are also capable of defending its populations' interests better, based on unwavering respect for different State institutions.

- ii). Education System: The education system has to be Pakistani and not the western. It has to be based on true spirit of Pakistani nationalism. The notion of provincialism and separatism should be eradicated from minds of our generations through nationalistic curriculum of our schools. Inculcating Pakistani nationalism should be the hall mark of our education system.
- iii). Literacy Rate: The positive relationship between rising nationalism and the literacy rate demands that we should all possible measures to enhance literacy rate in the country.
- iv). Justice: Merit should prevail. Everyone, poor or rich, strong or weak should get his/her due without any discrimination based on caste creed or religion.
- v). Self Reliance: No country in the world can live on crutches of foreign aids. Pakistan has to get rid of economic problems by managing its own resources in a better way. This is the only way to get rid of foreign interference; otherwise friends like USA will keep dictating and imposing policies of their interest.
- vi). Due Share to Balochis: Despite the fact that it had the strongest national movement in 1947, the KPK never presented a significant challenge to Pakistan's central institutions. The reasons are clear. The Pukhtoons have been given a considerable share in the country. (Jones Bennett Owen, 2002, pp.139-40) The same treatment needs to be given to Balochis as well.

Recommendations for using Nationalism as a Tool of Public Administration

- i). National Anthem. Every organization/institution should start its day with recitation of National Anthem. This will further strengthen the nationalism among both, the administrators and the administered.
- ii). Motivational programmes: The organizations/institutions should organize motivational programmes and seminars for motivation of their administrators and employees.

- iii). Rewarding Nationalism: The organizations should give preference to national interest over organizational interest. Someone who follows this organizational policy should be rewarded in material terms.

Conclusion

Pakistani Nationalism is on the rise and most of the Pakistanis take pride in their nationality. Any one who doubts this statement because of false propaganda by those who control the media, should ask (if Pakistani) himself/herself “whether he/she feels proud in being Pakistani or not”. He/she should then ask the same question from “50” more persons (Pakistanis) around her/him including her/his relatives, friends, colleagues and some strangers whom she/he comes across in the market or on the road side. If the response is more than “90% yes” then he/she will have to proffer solid proof to refute this claim. This trend of rising nationalism has positive relationship with the level of awareness and education. The awareness is automatically rising due to media blitz, but to enhance the education level the government needs, to take concrete steps as suggested in this paper.

This rising nationalism is a very positive indicator for overall prosperity of the country. In addition to many other fields, it can be very effectively used as a tool of public administration. The administrators and the managers can build commitment of their employees and subordinates using this tool very effectively. This paper may strike terror into the hearts of enemies of Pakistan, but it brings out facts about which they can not do anything now. Pakistan has come to stay for ever with dignity and pride. It has withstood unprecedented odds which is an ample proof that no evil force can do any material harm to it.

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- ¹⁵ Seth G. Jones & Christine C. Fair, *Countering Insurgency in Pakistan*, (USA: RAND Corporation, 2010), 141
- ¹⁶ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arfa_Karim, retrieved on 17 Dec, 2012
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- ¹⁸ United Nations, *Public Administration and Democratic Governance: Government Serving Citizens*, op.cit., 29
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