



**India-Pakistan Legislators & Public Officials Dialogue
on Sharing of Experiences on Governance &
Democracy Especially Promotion of Agriculture***

March 10, 2016

Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID), Chandigarh

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Proceedings

Inaugural Session

At the beginning, Professor Kuldip Kaur, Director General, CRRID, extended heartiest welcome to the esteemed delegates from Pakistan India. The dialogue organised at CRRID was attended by the elected representatives of the Parliament, Provincial Assemblies, lawyers, experts and academicians from both the countries.

I. Mr. Ahmed Bilal Mehboob, President- PILDAT

Addressing the participants, Mr. Mehboob said that the delegates from Pakistan have come to learn from India's experience on governance and administration, especially in the agricultural sector. This dialogue is going to be the beginning of the long and durable cooperation between the two countries. Agriculture has been and is the most important area for all the states of Pakistan and so is for India and there is lot to learn from each other's experience in the larger interest of both the countries.

II. Dr. Rashpal Malhotra, Executive Vice Chairman, CRRID

He said that this dialogue has provided a special occasion to carry forward the relations between India and Pakistan. He shared his involvement in various foray and official meetings of the two countries regarding carry forwarding the relations between the two neighbouring countries and then making improvements therein. He was very candid in raising the issue of relations that for how long we will be governed by the conditions which are not in favour of leaving healthy inheritance for our progeny and future generations. He further said that this meeting is the beginning to move forward. He also emphasized that promotion and patronisation of the Third Tier of Democracy (Panchayati Raj) would be very helpful for promoting peace and cooperative development among India and Pakistan. He also announced the committee for finalising and issuing the joint press statement.

Pakistan Side

1. Ms. Mahtab Akbar Rashdi
2. Mr. Rana Mohammad Afzal Khan
3. Mr. Mian Mahmood-ur- Rashid
4. Ms. Aasiya Riaz (Assist the committee)

Indian Side

1. Professor S.S. Johl
2. Dr. G.S. Kalkat
3. Amb. (Retd.) P.S. Sahai
4. Professor Sucha Singh Gill

Technical Session 1: Promotion of Agriculture

- While chairing the session, Professor S.S. Johl, eminent Agricultural Economist and Chancellor, Central University of Punjab, Bathinda, said that both the countries should start coordinated research projects and for that we should have at least 100 acres of land on both sides of the border itself and all the agricultural universities, and related research institutes should participate in this coordinated research projects and work for the development of agriculture in both the countries. Regarding water prices, the farmer should be given 100 per cent subsidy on capital invested in hydro-projects but not free electricity as farmers want quality supply of electricity and not free electricity. Integrated agricultural marketing can also help farmers in a big way in selling and getting good prices for their produce. In order to enhance cooperation between Indian and Pakistani farmers visa regime should be liberalised and there is a need to establish visa consulates at Lahore and Amritsar or Jalandhar.
- Small farmers' income problems cannot be solved only within the agricultural sector alone in view of their small holdings. Generation of off-farm employment is thus important who supplement their income.
- For price support system procurement system will have to be in place.
- Water being a social asset there is a need to rationalise individual right to water.
- To solve the problem of huge intermediate profit (the wide difference the price which the producer receive and the price which the end consumer has to pay) there is a need to rationalise the retail market.

I. Prof. Sucha Singh Gill, Senior Professor at CRRID, Chandigarh

In his key note paper highlighted the problems being faced by the agricultural sector of Indian Punjab. The soil degradation, declining productivity, depleting water table, and decelerating growth and agricultural income are the main problems being faced by Farmers in Punjab. One of the serious manifestations of these problems is suicide by farmers and agricultural labourers. The problem is more serious with the small and marginal farmers. However, the government and the medium farmers are resorting to certain good practices, such as crop diversification, horticulture, floriculture; organic farming, poly house farming, optimum irrigation practices, cold chain of vegetables & fruits, crop insurance, etc. are some of the best-practices. However, these best practices are yet not the dominant practices. There is, thus, a need to have a support mechanism as agriculture cannot survive only in market driven framework. The environment and ecological degradation are other serious problems.

II. Ms. Mahtab Akbar Rashdi

In view of the importance of agriculture in Pakistan, it has been a matter of serious discussion ever since its inception. Agriculture is important mainly for three reasons: food security, raw material for industry and market for industrial use. Internal political disputes,

rising population and misallocation of foreign investment are other reasons. Agricultural sector is the backbone of Pakistan economy but the yield is quite low as compared to other developed regions of the world. Another problem is that use of canal and sub-soil water is not being used optimally. In order to maintain the present pace of production and food security, we need 30 per cent more water.

The focus has to be shifted from productivity per land unit to productivity per unit of water. The efficient and optimum use of water is *sine qua non* for sustaining agriculture in Pakistan. Water prices have to be rationalised and 'abiana' must be charged from the farmers. The whole of canal irrigation system needs a major revamping. The transfer of knowledge from progressive to other farmers is very sporadic and only four crops are the major crops and hence there is a need to diversify the cropping system in favour of high value crops. Allied agricultural activities should also be promoted in a big way. The lack of a comprehensive policy is another serious problem with Pakistan agriculture. There is a large chunk of land which is either lying vacant or is not producing any produce.

Discussion and Q&A Session

I. Professor Prem Singh Chandumajra, Member Parliament (Lok Sabha) of India.

Only by sharing our experience in all areas of development in general and in agriculture in particular, we can usher a new era of peace and development. In view of the global recession, it is all the more important. The development model so far has been largely in favour of few people and hence generated lot of inequality. Besides, raising production, marketing of agricultural produce is also very important and can be the vanguard of development.

II. Mr. Rana Mohammad Afzal Khan

- Livestock is doing well.
- Agro-forestry too is doing well.
- Pakistan Parliament is dominated by big landlords (zamidars) and hence did not allow tax on agricultural income. When taxes on inputs were imposed, the zamidars started demanding MSP which started from Rs. 850 per maund and increased to Rs 1300 per maund which is not sustainable and hence international competitiveness of Pakistan agriculture is hampered.
- Cooperation of agricultural scientists is very important and support to R & D is also important for the development of agriculture sector.

III. Mr. Mian Mahmood-ur- Rashid

- Good experience in agriculture must be shared. In Indian Punjab, the yield of wheat and paddy is almost double than Pakistan. We should learn from Indian Punjab's experience so as to bridge the yield gap. This is all the more important for Pakistan Punjab.

- Scarcity of water, except during the months of July-August, when there are rains is a serious limitation of Pakistan Punjab's agriculture.
- Indus treaty also needs to be reviewed so that the waters of Ravi and Beas must be enhanced to Pakistan.
- Agriculture has not been given due attention in Pakistan.
- Small and marginal farmers have no staying and retaining power. Commission agents (Arhtiyas) and traders exploit such farmers as they have weak bargaining power.
- Heavy duties on tractors, machinery and fertilizers have made the Pakistan farmers non-competitive. There are differential rates of electricity. Pakistan farmers are facing a tough time and hence their economic viability is under threat.
- Extension services in agriculture are also not up to the mark, particularly on electronic media.
- Olive (Jatun) agriculture, particularly in Pothohar area of Pakistan, has been a very good experience and there is a scope for India to learn.

IV. Mr. Saud Majeed

- Supported the cooperation between India and Pakistan in general and in agriculture in particular.
- Water table is going down and the quality of water is also deteriorating. The level of arsenic (poisonous) in the underground water is increasing.
- Rain water harvesting is also being tried, and is giving good results.
- Crop planning is also important to save glut of particular crop and hence the unsustainable decline in price.
- International commodity prices have come down in a big way during the last decade or so and have adversely hit the farmers.
- Tube well irrigation is much more costly than the canal irrigated area; as 'abiana' is quite low as compared to electricity tariff for electric motors.

V. Lt. Gen. Abdul Qayyum

- There is a wide yield gap in almost all crops (wheat, rice, cotton, sugar, apricot) as compared to other countries which need to be bridged up.
- Cropping intensity is quite low.
- India and Pakistan should exchange their scientists, students and farmers in order to increase the level of cooperation and develop their agricultural sector.
- In India Pakistan relations, he said that we are not in favour of invasion, unfortunately, our politics and diplomacy is not honest.
- The present political leadership and vast majority of people in Pakistan want to have good relations with India. This is all the more important to address our common problems, such as poverty, unemployment, illiteracy and environment degradation.

VI. Dr. G.S. Kalkat, Chairman, Punjab (India) State Farmers Commission

- Government support in agricultural investment (particularly in infrastructure, irrigation, electric connections, facilitating credit from banks, extension services, etc.) is very important to give push to agricultural development. The Punjab's success story of green revolution is mainly the result of such a support in the past by the government.
- Adoption of high yielding variety seeds, higher yield and support price mechanism has helped the Punjab agriculture in a big way and enhanced farmers' income.
- Adaptability of farmers with new techniques is very important and here the role of the Government is very crucial.

VII. Dr Nazma Afzal Khan

- Pakistan's agriculture is providing livelihood to 61 per cent of the Pakistan population.
- Livestock and fisheries are also contributing in a big way to the livelihood of the people.
- The rainfall is not sufficient on the one side and floods and drought are also a frequent phenomenon.
- Pakistan government has taken several measures to help farmers and promote agriculture.
- Pakistan government fixes the support price for each province.
- Department of rural development, dairying and livestock are important departments in Pakistan and are helping the agriculture, farmers and rural areas.
- **According to her following are the serious concerns:**
 - Water scarcity and its inefficient use
 - Poor canal maintenance
 - Indiscriminate extraction of sub-soil water
 - In view of this there is an urgent need to have a comprehensive water policy

VIII. Mr. Shehryar Afridi

- Disenchantment with the agriculture by the farmers' children is a serious threat to agriculture and food security. They want to leave the agriculture.
- The poor labourers also need technical support, particularly agricultural labourer; without helping them no amount of cooperation between India and Pakistan can help them. The small and marginal farmers and tenants and peasants still continue to be at receiving end.

IX. Mr. Muhammad Shoaib Suddle

- Agricultural machinery should be imported from India to Pakistan as we do not have good quality agricultural machinery.
- Trickle down of the seminar discussion does not take place to farmers, so farmers must participate in such seminars. The frequent meetings among farmers of both the countries would be more useful.
- Organic farming should also be promoted. Certification of organic products is also very important. The procedure adopted in India may help the Pakistan's farmers.

X. Mr. Asad Qaiser

- Installation of tube wells in Peshawar has been very successful.
- Shifting of agricultural land is also a serious phenomenon. The issue is how to protect our fertile land.

XI. Mr. Satish Dhanda

- Organising Kisan Melas in Punjab, where we exhibit new machinery, new seeds and new practices have been very useful to the farmers in Punjab. He suggested that political leaders, agricultural scientists and farmers should be invited from Pakistan so that they could have a firsthand experience of agricultural development in India. Instead of exporting rice (and virtual export of water), both the countries should diversify into horticulture which is less water consuming and export those products instead of rice.
- The producers of agricultural machinery in Pakistan should also be invited to the Kisan melas.
- The foundation seed is also given to farmers (for only one Kanal of land) which they multiply in the subsequent year.

XII. Mr. Kataria

Wagah borders should be opened for the transport of agricultural machinery, which is largely manufactured in Indian Punjab, from India to Pakistan. That would be win-win game for all as this machinery would very affordable.

XIII. Professor S.S. Sangwan, SBI Chair Professor at CRRID, Chandigarh

As India has a well-developed credit system for agricultural sector Pakistan can benefit from India experience.

XIV. Dr. Satish Verma

He raised the issue of *artiya's*/commission agents exploiting the farmers on both sides. He suggested joint working group on this issue. The issue of Kisan Mela at PAU was raised by Pakistan side to attend that mela by farmers from Pakistan Punjab. It was mentioned that visa is a problem for farmers coming from Pakistan to attend kisan melas.

XV. Mian Mehmood-ur-Rashid

He raised this issue that why per acre yield level is much higher in wheat and paddy in Indian Punjab. It was stated that quality of seed is better. The support system of assured irrigation (free electricity for tube wells), minimum support price (MSP) for these crops is in place. Better agricultural extension services to the farmers are available.

Joint Statement

1. The second meet of the **Third Round of Pakistan-India Legislators and Public Officials Dialogue on Sharing of Experiences on Governance and Democracy** was held at the **Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID)** in *Chandigarh, India*, on *March 10, 2016* to share experiences and perceptions on **Effective Agriculture Practices and Policies**.
2. The Dialogue brought together Members of Parliament and State/Provincial Legislatures from Pakistan and India, practitioners and subject-experts from the two countries who raised key issues and reform ideas covering the theme of promotion of agriculture.
3. Participants acknowledged and appreciated the cooperation, facilitation and co-hosting of the Dialogue in Chandigarh by the **Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development (CRRID)** alongside PILDAT. Special thanks in this regard were also offered by the delegates for **Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar**, MP, for facilitating this cooperation between CRRID and PILDAT and in his leadership and facilitation of the Dialogue.
4. The dialogue participants on both sides agreed that in Agriculture, as in other areas, there is an enormous potential to learn from good practices and policies in both countries for each other. They demanded that barriers to communication and travel must be brought down in this regard.
5. Participants from Pakistan noted with interest some of the key initiatives implemented in the Indian Punjab for promotion of improved agricultural practices. These included low-interest agricultural loans set at 8% interest with subvention of 4%; provision of duty free tractors to farmers and loans for tubewells; water conservation by imposing restriction on plantation of rice before June 10 each year and time-limits of 15-days for Government functionaries to take decisions on agricultural loans, etc., which resulted in thousands of loans for tubewells.
6. Both sides acknowledged that agriculture remained a major area of potential cooperation for both India and Pakistan. Most challenges faced by the agricultural sectors in both the countries are similar. These included groundwater depletion; deteriorating quality of groundwater and soil degradation and air pollution due to excessive use of insecticides and pesticides; stagnation in cropping yields and last, but not the least, adverse impacts of climate change. It was also recognized that apart from these challenges, there is a critical need to improve the marketing of farming products.
7. Participants stressed that Governments may consider cooperating to address these challenges to avoid the threat of food security, high number of suicides of farmers with low-holdings and an adverse impact on the economy.

8. Apart from these shared challenges, there are also challenges peculiar to each country. For Pakistan, these include low per acre yield; inefficient use of irrigation water; infrastructural deficiencies; deficient agricultural research; high input costs; absentee farmers; lack of robust and consistent price supporting mechanisms; and low crop intensity.
9. Some of the challenges peculiar to the Indian agricultural sector include lack of focus on horticulture, floriculture and livestock and subsidiary occupations like bee keeping, sericulture and pisciculture.
10. It was recognized that both the countries have various areas for cooperation in the field of agriculture. These included sharing of research and development such as in seed quality; optimum irrigation practices; facing climate change; efficient agro-processing; recharging of groundwater; development of drought resistant crops; exploration of the horticulture, floriculture, livestock, fisheries, and organic farming sectors; use of technology and progressive agricultural practices.
11. Participants proposed that there is a need to create a single market for agricultural produce, especially for perishable goods, to balance shortages and surpluses in both the countries.
12. It was proposed that Joint Research Centres should be established on the India-Pakistan border, spanning over 100 acres on each side to begin with, where researchers and students of agriculture universities and experts can carry out joint research on seeds, crops, and combating crop-related diseases.
13. Participants from India, highlighting their experiences, shared that free electricity for farmers, or even electricity at flat rates, is, in the long run, harmful for the agriculture sector. Pakistan may consider keeping this in view in case it wishes to subsidise the electricity for the farmers, which the Indian scientists believe has been responsible for fast lowering water table in Indian Punjab.
14. Participants also believed that there is a need to promote regular exchanges between students and experts on agriculture, so that the practitioners on both sides remain apprised of good practices.
15. The visa policy where India-Pakistan citizens over 65 years of age were granted visa at the border should be implemented in letter and spirit.
16. To consider promoting exchange of farmers' delegation and facilitate participation of industrialists and farmers in agriculture fairs (*Kissan Melas*) on both sides of the border.

17. The small farmers and the landless peasants' problems cannot be solved in the farm sector alone. They need to be provided with off-farm gainful employment opportunities to supplement their income.

18. In addition, participants also underscored an urgent need across the SAARC countries to strengthen the third tier of democracy, i.e., *Elected Local Governments*. Both sides agreed that both India and Pakistan must share good practices in this regard, adding, at a later stage, lessons and experiences from other SAARC countries. Both PILDAT and CRRID agreed to cooperate further in this regard.

The Pakistani Delegation, joining the Dialogue in Chandigarh, included (*in alphabetical order by first Name in the sequence of Members of Senate, National Assembly, Provincial Assemblies and Experts*) **Senator Lt. Gen. (Retd.) Abdul Qayyum**, (Punjab; Pakistan Muslim League -- Nawaz - PML-N); **Senator Nauman Wazir Khattak**, (KP; Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf - PTI); **Senator Saud Majeed**, (Punjab, PML-N); **Mr. Muhammad Afzal Khan**, MNA, (NA-82 Faisalabad-VIII, Punjab, PML-N); Parliamentary Secretary for Finance; **Mr. Shehryar Afridi**, MNA, (NA-14, Kohat, KP, PTI), **Mr. Asad Qaisar**, MPA, (PK-35 Swabi-V, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, PTI) Speaker Provincial Assembly of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa; **Ms. Mahtab Akbar Rashdi**, MPA, (RSW-156, Sindh, Pakistan Muslim League -Functional -PML-F); **Mian Mehmood-ur- Rashid**, MPA, (PP-151 (Lahore-XV), Punjab, PTI), Leader of Opposition, Provincial Assembly of the Punjab; **Dr. Najma Afzal Khan**, MPA, (RSW-320, Punjab, PML-N); **Mr. Muhammad Ali Nekokara**, Former SSP, Pakistan Police and **Dr. Muhammad Shoaib Suddle**, Former IG Police, Sindh & Balochistan, Pakistan.

With **Dr. Rashpal Malhotra**, Executive Vice Chairman-CRRID, in the chair, the Indian participants joining the Dialogue included (*in alphabetical order by first Name in the sequence of Members of the Lok Sabha and Subject Experts*) **Mr. Prem Singh Chandumajra**, MP, Lok Sabha, Shiromani Akali Dal (SAD), Anandpur Sahib, Punjab; **Dr. Kuldip Kaur** Director General-CRRID; **Dr. G.S. Kalkat**, Chairman of Punjab Farmers Commission; **Dr. Jaswinder Singh Brar**, Professor of Economics, Centre for Economic Change, Punjabi University, Patiala; **Ambassador (Retd.) P.S. Sahai**, Principal Research Advisor-CRRID; **Dr. R. S. Ghuman**, Nehru SAIL Chair Professor-CRRID; **Dr. S. K. Mangal**, Member, Governing Body-CRRID; **Dr. S. S. Johl**, Chancellor, Central University of Punjab, Patiala; **Sardar Manpreet Singh Badal**, Former Finance Minister of Punjab; **Dr. Satish Verma**, RBI Chair Professor-CRRID; **Mr. Satish Dhanda**, Industrialist from Ludhiana; **Dr. Sucha Singh Gill**, Senior Professor-CRRID and **Dr. Sukhwinder Singh**, Professor of Economics, Centre for Economic Change, Punjabi University, Patiala.

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Chandigarh**

10. Dr. Rashpal Malhotra
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11. Dr. S.K. Mangal
Senior Advisor
12. Professor Sucha Singh Gill
Senior Professor and Head PRI Unit
13. Professor Kuldip Kaur
Director General
14. Ambassador (Retd.) P.S. Sahai
Principal Advisor
15. Professor R.S. Ghuman
Nehru SAIL Chair Professor
16. Professor Satish Verma
RBI Chair Professor
17. Professor S.S. Sangwan
SBI Chair Professor
18. Professor A.K. Nanda
Professor, Population Research Centre
19. Dr. Krishan Chand
Associate Professor
20. Dr. Bindu Duggal
Associate Professor
21. Dr. Neetu Gaur
Assistant Professor
22. Dr. Kulwant Nehra
Assistant Professor
RBI Chair

List of Pakistan Delegation

Members of the National Assembly of Pakistan

(Note: Order of Delegates from 01- 03 in Alphabetical order by first Name)

Sr. No.	Name	Designation
1.	Mr. Muhammad Afzal Khan	<i>Member National Assembly (MNA) (NA-82 Faisalabad-VIII, Punjab, Pakistan Muslim League – Nawaz - PML-N) Parliamentary Secretary for Finance, Revenue, Economic Affairs, Statistics & Privatization; Convener National Assembly Parliamentary Friendship Group between Pakistan and China; Member, National Assembly Standing Committees on Foreign Affairs; Inter-Provincial Coordination; Overseas Pakistanis and Human Resource Development; Member, Special Committees of the National Assembly on Non- Payment of Taxes by Members; Pakistan International Airlines (PIA); Member, Parliamentary Committee on China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC)</i>
2.	Ms. Munaza Hassan	<i>MNA (NA-306, Women Punjab-XXXIV, Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf - PTI) Member, National Assembly Standing Committees on Human Rights; Law and Justice</i>
3.	Mr. Shehryar Afridi	<i>MNA (NA-14, Kohat, KP, PTI) Member, National Assembly Standing Committees on Defence Production; Petroleum and Natural Resources; Member, Parliamentary Committee on Appointment of Chief Election Commissioner and Members of the Election Commission of Pakistan</i>

Members of the Senate of Pakistan

(Note: Order of Delegates from 01- 04 in Alphabetical order by first Name)

Sr. No.	Name	Designation
4.	Senator Lt. Gen. (Retd.) Abdul Qayyum	<i>(Punjab; PML-N) Chairperson Senate Standing Committee on</i>

		<i>Defence Production; Member, Senate Standing Committees on Climate Change; Defence; Overseas Pakistanis and Human Resource Development; Science and Technology; Member, Senate Special Committee on Performance of the PIA</i>
5.	Senator Nauman Wazir	<i>(KP; PTI) Member, Senate Standing Committees on Housing and Works; Water and Power; Federal Education and Professional Training; National Health Services Regulations and Coordination; Member, Senate Special Committee on Ethics; Performance of the PIA; Project of Pak-China Economic Corridor; Member, Senate Business Advisory Committee; Bipartisan Oversight Committee</i>
6.	Senator Saud Majeed	<i>(Punjab, PML-N) Member, Senate Standing Committee on Finance, Revenue, Economic Affairs, Statistics and Privatization; Planning Development and Reform; Member, Senate Functional Committee on Government Assurances; Rules of Procedure and Privileges</i>

Members of the Provincial Assemblies of Pakistan

(Note: Order of Delegates from 01- 04 in Alphabetical order by first Name)

Sr. No.	Name	Designation
7.	Mr. Asad Qaisar	<i>Member Provincial Assembly (MPA) (PK-35 Swabi-V, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, PTI) Speaker, Provincial Assembly of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Chairperson, Provincial Assembly of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Public Accounts Committee; Chairperson, Provincial Assembly of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Standing Committee on Law Reforms and Control on Subordinate Legislation; Legislative Committee</i>
8.	Ms. Mahtab Akbar Rashdi	<i>MPA (RSW-156, Sindh, Pakistan Muslim League – Functional – PML-F) Member, Provincial Assembly of Sindh Standing</i>

		<i>Committees on Environment; Health; Minorities</i>
9.	Mian Mehmood-ur- Rashid	<i>MPA (PP-151 (Lahore-XV), Punjab, PTI) Leader of Opposition, Provincial Assembly of the Punjab Chairperson, Provincial Assembly of the Punjab Public Accounts Committee-1</i>
10.	Dr. Najma Afzal Khan	<i>MPA (RSW-320, Punjab, PML-N) Member, Provincial Assembly of Punjab Standing Committees on Health; Social Welfare; Bait-ul- Maal</i>

Experts and PILDAT Team

(Note: Order of Delegates from 01- 06 in Alphabetical order by first Name)

Sr. No.	Name	Designation
11.	Mr. Muhammad Ali Nekokara	<i>Former SSP, Pakistan Police</i>
12.	Dr. Muhammad Shoaib Suddle	<i>Former IG Police, Sindh & Balochistan, Pakistan</i>
13.	Mr. Ahmed Bilal Mehboob	<i>President-PILDAT</i>
14.	Ms. Aasiya Riaz	<i>Joint Director-PILDAT</i>
15.	Mr. Faheem Ahmed Khan	<i>Projects Manager-PILDAT</i>
16.	Ms. Shahira Khan	<i>Projects Manager-PILDAT</i>
17.	Mr. Muhammad Saad	<i>Projects Manager-PILDAT</i>