



Report

Pakistan-India Legislators and Public Officials Dialogue on Sharing of Experiences on Governance and Democracy Lahore & Karachi, Pakistan

October 06-09, 2015

PILdAT
Pakistan Institute of
Legislative Development
And Transparency



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Abbreviations and Acronyms

Bharatiya Janata Party	BJP
Central Arid Zone Research Institute	CAZRI
Gross Domestic Product	GDP
Gujarat Investment Development Board	GIDB
Indian National Congress	INC
Independent Electoral Candidate	IND
International Monetary Fund	IMF
Information Technology	IT
International Tourist Receipts	ITR
International Tourist Visits	ITV
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	KP
Most Favoured Nation	MFN
Member of the National Assembly	MNA
Member of the Provincial Assembly	MPA
Minimum Support Price	MSP
National Party	NP
Pakistan Institute of Legislative Development and Transparency	PILDAT
Pakistan Muslim League – Functional	PML-F
Pakistan Muslim League – Nawaz	PML-N
Pashtoon Khwa Milli Awami Party	PMAP
Public-Private Partnership	PPP
Pakistan People's Party – Parliamentarians	PPPP
Public Sector Development Programme	PSDP
Pakistan Tourism Development Corporation	PTDC
Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf	PTI
Rajasthan Tourism Development Corporation	RTDC
Structural Adjustment Programme	SAP
Tourism Development Corporation Punjab	TDCP
Travel and Tourism Competitive Index	TTCI
Uttar Pradesh	UP

Preface

PILDAT in association with the Centre for the Study of Developing Societies (CSDS) (www.csdsonline.org) facilitated the Pakistan-India Legislators and Public Officials Dialogue on Sharing of Experiences on Governance and Democracy in Lahore and Karachi on October 06-09, 2015.

The aim of the Dialogue was for Provinces in Pakistan to mutually benefit from States in India. The planned outcome of this endeavour was to help subnational entities in Pakistan and India to exercise more effective oversight on their respective Governments to improve governance and service delivery for the citizens of the two countries.

A Delegation of 02 Indian Parliamentarians and 03 experts belonging to the Rajasthan, Gujarat and Punjab, States of India had a detailed discussion with Parliamentarians, Experts and Bureaucrats from all four Provinces of Pakistan, on the contentious issues impacting the promotion of Agriculture, Business and Investment and Tourism in both countries.

This report presents an overview of the Dialogue.

Acknowledgements

PILDAT would like to acknowledge the support provided by the High Commissions of both Pakistan and India for facilitating the Dialogue. Special thanks are due to the MPs, Experts and Bureaucrats from both Countries who participated in the Dialogue.

Disclaimer

PILDAT and its team of researchers have made efforts to ensure the accuracy of the contents of this report and do not accept the responsibility for any omission and error, as it is not deliberate. The views expressed in this report are those of the participants and are not necessarily shared by PILDAT.

Islamabad
January 2016

Executive Summary

Pakistan-India Legislators and Public Officials Dialogue on Sharing of Experiences on Governance and Democracy, attended by seventy (70) Pakistan and Indian Legislators, Bureaucrats and Experts convened in Lahore and Karachi, Pakistan on October 06-09, 2015. The Dialogue focussed upon discussing reforms in the three main areas of Agriculture, Business and Investment and Tourism.

Legislators, Experts and Bureaucrats from Pakistan and India while discussing reforms within the Agriculture Sector agreed that both countries needed to focus on the improvement in the sector by lobbying for the establishment of a Joint Forum of Farmers to facilitate mutual learning and exchange of good practices and to address key challenges. Parliamentarian expressed a need to focus upon Organic Farming, Land Reforms, holding of Joint Kisan Festivals and the promotion of Mechanization for the development of the Agricultural Sector in both countries.

While discussing the challenges faced by both countries in terms of Business and Investment parliamentarian believed Province/State specific initiatives needed to be taken to encourage investment based on success stories like that of the Indian Gujarat. They also believed that while economic growth was the key, it should be progress-oriented without losing sight of equitable benefits to the people. Parliamentarians stressed upon the need for efforts to be made for the utilization of land routes for trade between the two countries; for an increased professional autonomy for the private sector and e-governance for the growth of Business and Investment in both countries.

Experts emphasised the important of the promotion of Religious and other Tourism and the need for the establishment of Joint Working Groups on Tourism involving Legislators and Public Officials from both sides. They also highlighted the need to review and improve visa policies by both countries to facilitate touristic movement and stressed upon Visa-free travel of SAARC countries.

Introduction

PILDAT hosted the first of its three part Pakistan-India Legislators and Public Officials Dialogue, on Sharing of Experiences on Governance and Democracy, in Lahore and Karachi, Pakistan from October 06-09, 2015.

The Dialogue mainly focussed upon three themes, which were Agriculture, Business and Investment and Tourism in India and Pakistan.

The First Round of the Dialogue was held in Lahore, Pakistan on October 6 and 7, 2015, which was attended by forty two (42) members of the National and Provincial Assemblies and Government Officials from the Provinces of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab, Pakistan. While the Second Round was held in Karachi, Pakistan on October 8 and 9, 2015, where twenty-three (23) members of the National and Provincial Assemblies and Government Officials from the Provinces of Sindh and Balochistan, Pakistan attended the Dialogue.

Both Rounds of the Dialogue were attended by Two (2) Members of the Vidhan Sabha from Rajasthan and Punjab and three (3) authors who had authored the Background Papers for the Dialogue. The members of the Legislative Assemblies of Rajasthan and Punjab, India, included **Mr. Mangi Lal Garasiya** (Member, Rajasthan Vidhan Sabha, Indian National Congress) and **Mr. Kuljit Singh Nagra** (Member, Punjab Vidhan Sabha, Indian National Congress).

To facilitate those present at the Dialogue, Background Papers for the three chosen themes were published which were authored by three experts each from Pakistan and India. The authors from Pakistan were **Mr. Muhammad Asif Khan**, Agricultural Economist, **Dr. Hafiz A. Pasha**, Former Advisor to PM on Finance and **Mr. Aftab-ur-Rehman Rana**, President, Sustainable Tourism Foundation, Pakistan. While the authors from India were **Professor Jagrup Singh Sekhon**, Chairman, Dept. of Political Science, Guru Nanak University, Amritsar, **Professor Hemant Kumar Shah**, Head, Department of Economics, H. K. Arts College, **Professor Sanjay Lodha**, Professor Department of Political Science, University College of Social Sciences & Humanities, Mohanlal Sukhadia University, Udaipur, Rajasthan and **Dr. Neha Paliwal**, Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, University College of Social Sciences & Humanities, Mohanlal Sukhadia University, Udaipur, Rajasthan, India, however Dr. Paliwal was unable to attend the Dialogue.

During the proceedings of the Dialogue both sides believed exchange of ideas on issues of mutual interest and concern were required for the two countries to resolve common issues faced by their respective citizens.

Lahore Dialogue

Overview

The first round held in Lahore from October 06-07, 2015 was structured such that Members of the Indian Delegation were able to interact and share good practices on the themes of Agriculture and Business and Investment on the first day followed by a session on Tourism on the next day. The interactions were between the Indian Delegation Members including Members of the Legislative Assemblies and Experts from the States of Gujarat, Rajasthan and Punjab, India and the National and Provincial Assemblies, Bureaucrats and Experts from Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan.

Session 1

Presentations and Discussion on the Promotion of Agriculture in Pakistan and India

Parliamentarians and Experts from both Pakistan and India spoke about the developments that had taken place in Agriculture in their respective Countries and the need for lobbying for reforms within the sector.

Experts and authors of the Background Papers highlighted the transition of India, especially of the agricultural States of Punjab and Rajasthan, from a traditional to a modern agrarian economy. Directly after Independence, India inherited a large but stagnating agricultural sector from the British, which it sought to develop as a driver of growth in successive Five-Year Development Plans. Parliamentarians touched upon how India instituted land reforms and consolidated land holding for efficient single-track management, to usher modernization within agriculture. According to them the Indian agriculture also experienced a Green Revolution involving modern farming techniques. However, despite these reforms and developments, the level of agricultural income over the years consistently fell in India.

Experts informed those present that at the national level, agriculture in India had to grapple with a number of challenges, including falling agricultural incomes and unavailability and rising prices of agricultural inputs, trends that were both connected with the significant rise in rural indebtedness, poverty, hunger and suicide. The system of land acquisition and its politics under the colonial Land Acquisition Act had as suggested by those present also led to the mass mobilization of farmers, especially within Punjab. Aside from these challenges, the lack of value-addition in agriculture, leading to low incomes of farmers; the inefficient management of natural and man-made disasters, the lack of awareness of farmers about government schemes and new farming techniques and innovations, and the slow pace of modernization in agriculture viz. global trends, were also identified by experts as key challenges facing Indian Agriculture.

From the Indian experience of transitioning from a traditional to a modern agrarian economy, especially in the States of Punjab and Rajasthan, experts identified a few key lessons including the provision of incentives for high-value agriculture; efficient management of crops; reforming the role of government institutions in

regulating agricultural inputs and commodity markets; the provision of agricultural credit; increasing farmer awareness of Government schemes and modern farming techniques to ensure cheaper and more efficient management and supply of agricultural inputs.

When discussing the specific sector in context to Pakistan, experts underscored some key policy measures undertaken by the Government within the agriculture sector, including steps taken for regulation of markets for agricultural inputs; efficient water management, distribution and its use; and the establishment of cooperative markets for farmers.

In terms of Government policies for regulation of agricultural inputs in Pakistan the participants identified a number of weaknesses, including lax enforcement of rules and regulations; smuggling, adulteration, market manipulations and malpractices; lack of provision of technical advice to farmers and unaffordability of electricity for tube wells under the 'warabandi' system due to high costs in peak consumption hours; lack of a cohesive and holistic Agriculture and Water policy; inadequate provision of quality inputs and regulation of input-output markets, and the lack of social protections for smaller farmers against exploitation. Flaws in the supply of agricultural credit, including corruption and malpractice by land revenue officials and bank staff in regards to the Minimum Price Support system; inaccessibility of agricultural credit for share-croppers and small landholders, or livestock farmers with no land holding; and tedious processes of availing and clearing agricultural credit were also touched upon. These deficiencies according to most present had led to much lower yields for crops like sugarcane, wheat and cotton, which could be improved through provisions made by the Government for the use of advanced technology in the sector.

When discussing the contributions by the State Government of India, participants spoken of the expenditures incurred by the State Governments for the provision of free electricity for the running of tube wells, their drawbacks, including increasing the problem of water salinity and the exploitation by larger landholders; whether the investment in such subsidies was public investment; who the beneficiaries of the subsidies were and whether direct subsidies instead of free amenities was the answer. They also highlighted how though direct subsidies would benefit the local farmers, the presence of the increased influence of Political parties had made it harder to revise such laws in the interest of introducing a more efficient and

equitable systems of subsidies.

The role played by terrorism in the Agriculture Sector in India and its emergence due to the absence of economic development; the growing concern about climate change; equal rights being give to all members of farm labour community including women and children; the establishment of Farmer Forums and Joint Kisan Festivals, to raise awareness about and encourage the promotion of Government devised community-friendly means of publicizing farmers support schemes and the resolution of water disputes through existing channels were also discussed.

Session 2

Presentations and Discussion on the Promotion of Business and Investment in Pakistan and India

The session commenced with Dr. Hafiz A. Pasha, Former Advisor to the Prime Minister on Finance, highlighting the main factors that led to the decline in the economic growth in Pakistan after 2007-2008, despite an investment boom in Pakistan between 2004-2007. He felt the high incidence of terrorism; persistent energy shortfall; deterioration of law and order in the financial hub of the country, Karachi and the limited impact of Government economic policies in a high-risk business environment greatly contributed to this decline.

The participants debated upon the trends in Provincial growth and investment, during the high-growth period of 2004-2007 and the low-growth period between 2008-present showcasing how between 2004-2007 Sindh had been a front runner followed by KP, Punjab and Balochistan while in the period 2008-2015, KP took the lead followed by Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan. The same pattern was also observed in terms of the level of investment in the four Provinces. Though the foreign investment coming into Pakistan concentrated in the four sectors of Oil and Gas Exploration (concentrated in Sindh and Balochistan), Telecom and Industry (spread relatively evenly throughout the country), and Financial Services (concentrated in Karachi), the overall Foreign Direct Investment in Pakistan, which reached its peak in 2007-2008 at over \$5 billion, fell sharply in low-growth years to around \$0.7 billion in 2014-2015.

Parliamentarian and Experts also took stock of the Tax, Monetary, Exchange and Investment Policies formulated by the current Hon. Prime Minister Muhammad Nawaz Sharif's establishment between 2013 and 2015 to bring about renewed investment interest in Pakistan. These liberal policies premised on the need to attract foreign investment by providing investor protections, ease foreign investor registration and entry into the market, liberalize provision of business credit and export financing, increase corporate profitability and reduce corporate tax burden through provision of tax holidays, ease or eliminate duties import of machinery, and finally establish Special Economic Zones in and around major cities to drive economic growth nationwide.

It was felt that the improvement in the sector would be brought about by the encouragement of the establishment of Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs), which could later translate into promising ventures in the fields of agriculture, irrigation, warehousing, insurance, microfinance, security, public transport, and technical and vocational training; the use of privileges under the 18th Constitutional Amendment to begin engaging in market-based borrowing and the development of a value chain through the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor.

When discussing the achievements of India in the sector experts stressed upon not only the fruits of India's New Economic Policy (2001-2002), under which the Indian market was liberalized and opened up to foreign investment but also the restrictions and controls on domestic production, expansion and diversification. The Indian Experts highlighted the liberalization policies which had been followed closely by various State Governments, including Maharashtra, Karnataka and Gujarat as a result of which a number of Multinational companies and national corporations increased manifold, along with a number of domestic micro, small and medium enterprises.

The representatives from Pakistan believed there was a lot to learn from in regards to the Gujarat model and its promotion of the Public-Private Partnerships, especially for the development of infrastructure in Pakistan and its focus upon Public Investment to support and drive private investment by promoting electricity generation through the investment activities of a number of State-owned corporations. They believed the establishment of institutions like the Gujarat Investment Development Board (GIDB) which had facilitated the promotion of growth in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises and the setting up of sector-specific policies would greatly contribute to the development in the region.

Concluding the session some members of different Legislatures and Government Institutions also spoke of the decreased trade between Pakistan and India in the past, its involvement with the deteriorating economic ties and how aspects like the hindrances in Pakistan considering to give India the Most Favoured Nation (MFN) status had delayed the process.

Session 3

Presentations and Discussion on the Promotion of Tourism in Pakistan and India

Experts in the third and concluding session summarized the main measures taken in recent decades for the promotion of tourism in India, including the establishment of a brand identity for India and its individual States, the development of specific strategies for particular geographical areas, its importance for the economy, current and future private investment and the development and evolution of the national tourism policy from 1992-date, its implementation and the promotion of Indian tourism in International Tourism Festivals.

While discussing the tourism industry Indian Experts also identified the four major Tourism circuits and elaborated on tourism in various States of India including the Rajasthan Tourism Unit Policy 2015.

Like most other sectors in both Countries, Experts spoke of a number of challenges faced by the tourism sector in India, including poor connectivity lack of accommodation poor and mismanaged tourism infrastructure insecurity and lack of stability lack of sanitation and waste disposal excessive variation in accommodation tariffs and product prices high incidence of taxes and lack of professional tourism staff. In light of these challenges, they put forward a number of suggestions, including private-public partnerships for the development of tourism infrastructure unification and rationalization of tourism levies to make them internationally competitive human resource development emphasis on growth in religious tourism formulation of effective State-level marketing plans emphasis on safety and security of foreign tourists maintenance of hygiene standards at tourist facilities and the promotion of India as a year-round destination to offset the problem of seasonality in tourism.

While debating on how India had capitalized on its tourism sector in comparison to Pakistan, Members of the Legislatures and Bureaucrats from Pakistan stressed upon how the tourism sector though could have stimulant economic activity for Pakistan only captured 0.09% of the global market. The missed opportunity of not exploiting the actual potential of Pakistan's tourism industry and not attracting any traffic from leading tourist countries like Malaysia,

Turkey and even India was also brought to light.

Most mentioned how the role of the Government in the promotion of the Tourism Industry had not been satisfactory. Institutes like the Pakistan Tourism Development Corporation (PTDC) in 1970 and the Ministry of Minority and Religious Affairs and Tourism in 1972 had due to the paucity of financial resources and bureaucratic delays not implemented the existing policies, to its maximum. Experts believed that the devolution of the industry to the Provinces had been the major reason for its declining performance. Though some provinces like KP had done better in managing the industry through developing and bettering their Tourism Policy others had not fared as well.

Among other challenges opinion makers present identified the absence of a Federal agency for the management of tourism the absence of guarantees for the safety and security of tourists tedious process for visa issuance and visitor registry absence of inter-departmental coordination between tourism departments and ancillary agencies such as departments of transport, wildlife, forestry etc lack of private sector investment in the industry low capacity of provincial tourism development corporations no enforcement of managing laws and quality standards absence of comprehensive marketing strategy in the global tourism marketplace, including a strategy for countering Pakistan's negative image as a tourist destination dilapidated tourism infrastructure poor quality of human resource and low levels of visibility at International Tourism Fairs and Festivals as some pertinent problems.

In view of these challenges, parliamentarians suggested for the establishment of Special Tourism Zones with integrated development, provisions for professional management of tourism implementing agencies in Pakistan, a dedicated Federal agency for tourism development and promotion; the opening up of the Wagah border; Visa-free travel for SAARC Countries and the provision of greater protection to foreign visitors with sector-specific regulations.

Karachi Dialogue

Overview

The second round of the Dialogue was held in Karachi, which brought together members of the Provincial Assembly of Sindh and selected members of the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan, to discuss the developments in the chosen themes with particular focus on the specific region. Participants stressed upon the need for members of the Parliament to lobby for comprehensive, growth-oriented reforms in the chosen themes in both Countries.

Session 1

Presentations and Discussion on the Promotion of Agriculture in Pakistan and India

The second round of the Dialogue in Karachi focussed on the same themes and format but with a regional focus on the Provinces of Balochistan and Sindh.

Representatives from each Delegation highlighted the achievements in the sector in their Country. Since the land reforms and the Green Revolution had been successfully implemented in India, those present spoke of the developments in the initiatives with particular focus upon modern farming inputs and techniques and their mechanization.

It was felt that both Countries faced similar problems in regards to the management and awareness of schemes and techniques in the sector and how these could add value to the agricultural product. Examples like the deforestation in Balochistan and the utilization of water in the State of Rajasthan, the rising rate of suicide in India among the farmers and the uneven distribution of benefits as a byproduct of the Green Revolution were discussed as some problems faced by the respective Countries.

In light of the problems shared during the session members of the Parliament and experts suggested region specific solutions to problems that were common to both Countries. One of the major concerns seen in both countries by experts was the lack of the use of the high value inputs and the Governments role in its provision. It was felt that the Government for the betterment of this sector needed to take a more active role. This role was not just to be limited to the identification of the problem but the increase of the development, in the infrastructure, the links between the practitioners and the policymakers through Agricultural Universities and Institutes like Central Arid Zone Research Institute (CAZRI) and forums like the Joint Kisan Forum. The focus according to most needed to be on the development of the forums and the building of the policies rather than the provision of subsidies, as those only lead to dependencies of the farmers on the respective Governments.

Session 2

Presentations and Discussion on the Promotion of Business and Investment in Pakistan and India

Focusing especially on the model of Gujarat in India, participants present in the second session on Business and Investment believed that there were greater avenues of learning from the Gujarat model in regards to understanding how the State managed rapid industrialization and investment in business. Participants believed that efforts needed to be made to utilise land route for trade between the two countries and agreed upon an increased professional autonomy for the private sector and e-governance for the growth of Business and Investment in both countries.

During the session participants highlighted the sector specific growth within different Provinces/ States and the measures that could be taken by Provincial/ State Governments to deal with infrastructural bottlenecks to promote economic growth, including the establishment and promotion of Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs); the initiation of market-based borrowing; the establishment of one-window process of sanctions and approvals for foreign investors, and the setting up of Special Economic Zones.

Members from both Countries stressed upon the impact of Fiscal autonomy to Provinces under the 18th Constitutional Amendment and the 7th National Finance Commission and how that lead to the unequal development of the said Provinces/ States. How economic growth in India had not translated into a significant reduction of social deprivation and an improvement of human development indices.

When discussing investment both domestic and foreign representatives underscored the regional competition between States that had been on the rise in the recent years and how the bargaining power of individual States in negotiating investment plans had been reduced. It was felt that this state of affairs had furthered regional disparities in India, as States with a relatively higher level of economic development were in a better position to attract the majority of private and foreign investment.

It was unanimously felt that the role of the Government required to be clearer and a clear pathway needed to be made for the provision of solutions for the economic problems faced by South Asia however they felt that

excessive provision of social welfare needed to be curbed since that increased the dependency of the poor on the Government.

Session 3

Presentations and Discussion on the Promotion of Tourism in Pakistan and India

Participants believed that even though both India and Pakistan had similar sites and heritage for the promotion of tourism, India had better utilized its potential.

Though there were several reasons for Pakistan being unable to tap its recourses, the most important as always was its strained ties with India. As stressed earlier the Government and Media needed to play a more proactive role and promote private-public partnerships, the unification and rationalization of tourism levies and most importantly increase the onus of the issue by reassigning tourism as a Federal subject rather than a Provincial one.

Experts understanding the prevalent problem suggested solutions for its improvements, which included the promotion of religious tourism. Most felt the strict visa policy had lead to the dwindling figures of tourism in Pakistan and the only way of resolving the matter would be encouraging and promoting Visa-free travel of SAARC Countries and the removal of the city-based visa system. This removal of the granting of the city-based visa system was also suggested to India to increase its revenues in the sector.

APPENDICES

October 06-09, 2015

Appendix A

Pakistan-India Legislators and Public Officials Dialogue on Sharing of Experiences on Governance and Democracy

October 06-07, 2015; Lahore, Pakistan

Joint Statement

1. **Pakistan-India Legislators and Public Officials Dialogue on Sharing of Experiences on Governance and Democracy** was convened in Lahore, Pakistan on October 06-07, 2015.
2. The Dialogue mainly focussed on three themes: **Agriculture, Business and Investment and Tourism**.
3. Participants from the two countries believed that Experience-Sharing on Governance through the Dialogue has been much more useful than anticipated, agreeing that experience sharing and dialogue on governance and democracy should not be hostage to political and diplomatic relations between the two countries.
4. Participants also believed that experience sharing may be extended between Pakistan's Provinces and other States of India as well.
5. Representatives of both Pakistan and India recognised and appreciated the initiative of PILDAT, and its partner in India, CSDS, to foster these Dialogues. They urged that this initiative be continued and reinforced.
6. Participants conducted candid and comprehensive discussions on the present status of the Agriculture, Business and Investment and Tourism in Pakistan and India. At the outset, it was acknowledged that, while there are no two views about the need of improvement of bilateral relationship among the two neighbouring countries leading to peace, stability and order in the region, the two countries, owing to their unique common history and similarities in models of Governance and Democracy, can and should, cooperate on learning from each other on good practices on improving Governance and Democracy focussed on improvement in the lives of the citizens of the two countries.

Agriculture

7. The two sides agreed that both countries must focus on improvement of Agriculture as a major sector of growth. Legislators and Citizens must join hands to lobby for comprehensive, growth-oriented reforms in agriculture in both countries.
8. Participants believed that a Joint Forum of Farmers between India and Pakistan should be created to facilitate mutual learning and exchange of good practices. They also proposed facilitating a Joint Kisan Festival among bordering areas in the two countries.
9. Participants also believed that focus must also be paid in both countries on organic farming, noting in this regard the example of Sikkim in India where the State is committed to 100% organic farming.
10. Land Reforms and the Mechanization of the Agricultural Sector were unanimously agreed upon as key areas that required concentration by representatives of both India and Pakistan. It was agreed that policies needed to be made such that through Land reforms and only smart subsidization of agricultural equipment the production and yield of crops could be increased.
11. Challenges, like the raising of net availability of food grains, tackling poverty and hunger, un-availability of water due to its misuse, adulterated pesticides, smuggling of seeds and their poor mixing, high electricity Tariffs, lack of awareness of existing agricultural schemes and subsidies, low literacy rate, and malpractices in the distribution of agricultural products and its affects on the development of the sector in both Pakistan and India, were also discussed. It was unanimously decided that there needed to be a presence of forums for the sharing of problems faced by farmers (Kisan) in both Pakistan and India.

12. Issues related to the politics of land acquisition in India were underscored highlighting the intensification of debate on the fair compensation of the land acquired for public purposes only.
13. Participants believed that the two countries must utilise existing forums to resolve water disputes

Investment

14. The two sides discussed in detail the business and investment scenarios and strategies in play in both countries
15. Focusing especially on the model of Gujarat in India, participants believed that greater avenues of learning could be used from the Gujarat model to understand how the State managed rapid industrialisation and investment in business.
16. Underscoring the need for equitable distribution of growth, the two sides agreed that lessons must be drawn from disparity in rapid progress among the Indian States. While economic growth is the key, it should be progress-oriented without losing sight of equitable benefit to the people.
17. Participants also believed that efforts should be made to utilise land route for trade between the two countries.

Tourism

18. Participants believed that even though both India and Pakistan have similar sites and heritage for promotion of tourism, India has better utilised the potential of Tourism and Pakistan may learn from successful examples of promotion of tourism from India.
19. Both India and Pakistan have a great potential of promotion of religious tourism and this can also be used by both countries as a source of promoting better ties. Joint Working Group on Tourism involving Legislators and Public Officials from both sides can be created to promote Religious Tourism.
20. Participants also highlighted the need to review and improve visa policies by both the countries to facilitate touristic movement.
21. Members of the State Legislatures from India and from Provincial Assemblies of Pakistan stressed that Visa-free travel of SAARC should also be extended to include Legislators belonging to Sub-National Legislatures.

Delegates from India included Members of Rajasthan Vidhan Sabha, **Mr. Mangi Lal Garasiya** (Indian National Congress) and Punjab Vidhan Sabha, **Mr. Kuljit Singh Nagra** (Indian National Congress) from India.

Experts who joined the Dialogue from India included **Professor Jagrup Singh Sekhon**, Chairman, Dept. of Political Science, Guru Nanak University, Amritsar, **Professor Hemant Kumar Shah**, Head, Department of Economics, H. K. Arts College and **Professor Sanjay Lodha**, Professor Department of Political Science, University College of Social Sciences & Humanities, Mohanlal Sukhadia University, Udaipur, Rajasthan.

Delegates from *Pakistan's National Assembly* included **Rana Muhammad Afzal Khan**, MNA (NA- 82, Faisalabad-VIII, Punjab, PML-N), **Ms. Nafeesa Inayatullah Khan Khattak**, MNA, (NA-322, Women, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, PTI), and **Mr. Shehryar Afridi**, MNA, (NA-14, Kohat, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, PTI).

MPAs from the *Provincial Assembly of the Punjab* included **Mr. Ali Salman**, MPA, (PP-168, Sheikhpura-Cum-Nanakana Sahib-I, Punjab, IND), **Mr. Amjad Ali Javed**, MPA, (PP-86, Toba Tek Singh-III, Punjab, PML-N), **Ms. Azma Zahid Bukhari**, MPA, (Women-318, Punjab, PML-N), **Ms. Faiza Ahmad Malik**, MPA, (Women-362, Punjab, PPP), **Dr. Farzana Nazir**, MPA, (Women-323, Punjab, PML-N), **Ms. Fozia Ayub Qureshi**, MPA, (Women-343, Punjab, PML-N), **Ms. Iram Hassan Bajwa**, MPA, (Women-344, Punjab, PML-N), **Mian Irfan Daultana**, MPA, (PP-234, Vehari-III, Punjab, PML-N), **Ms. Khadija Umar**, MPA, (Women-361, Punjab, PML), **Ms. Mehwish Sultana**, MPA, (W-309, Punjab, PML- N), **Mr. Muhammad Waheed Gul**, MPA, (PP-145, Lahore-IX, Punjab, PML-N), **Ms. Nabeela Hakim Ali Khan**, MPA, (Women-358, Punjab, PTI), **Dr. Najma Afzal Khan**, MPA, (W-320, Punjab, PML-

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N), **Ms. Najma Begum**, MPA, (W-324, Punjab, PML-N), **Ms. Nasreen Nawaz**, MPA, (W-301, Punjab, PML-N), **Engineer Qamar ul Islam Raja**, MPA, (PP-5, Rawalpindi-V, Punjab, PML-N), **Ms. Raheela Anwar**, MPA, (W-357, Punjab, PTI), **Ms. Raheela Khadim Hussain**, MPA, (W- 345, Punjab, PML-N), **Mr. Ramesh Singh Arora**, MPA, (Non Muslim-368, Punjab, PML-N), **Ms. Rukhsana Kokab**, MPA, (Women-308, Punjab, PML-N), **Ms. Saadia Sohail Rana**, MPA, (Women-355, Punjab, PTI), **Ms. Salma Shaheen Butt**, MPA, (W-341, Punjab, PML-N), **Sardar Bahadar Khan Maikan**, MPA, (PP-38, Sarghoda-XI, Punjab, PML-N), **Sardar Vickas Hassan Mokal**, MPA, (PP-180, Kasur-VI, Punjab, PML), **Ms. Shameela Aslam**, MPA, (W-312, Punjab, PML-N), **Ms. Surriya Naseem**, MPA, (W-322, Punjab, PML-N), **Ms. Tamkeen Akhtar Niazi**, MPA, (W-333, Punjab, PML-N) and **Mrs. Zeb-un-Nisa Awan**, MPA, (W-300, Punjab, PML-N).

MPAs from the *Provincial Assembly of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa* included **Mr. Mehmood Jan**, MPA, (PK-07 Peshawar-VII, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, PTI), and **Mr. Wajeeh uz Zaman Khan**, MPA, (PK-56 Mansehra-IV, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, PML-N).

Pakistani Experts who spoke at the Dialogue included **Mr. Muhammad Asif Khan**, Agricultural Economist, **Dr. Hafiz A. Pasha**, Former Advisor to PM on Finance and **Mr. Aftab-ur-Rehman Rana**, President, Sustainable Tourism Foundation, Pakistan.

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Pakistan-India Legislators and Public Officials Dialogue on Sharing of Experiences on Governance and Democracy
October 08-09, 2015; Karachi, Pakistan
Joint Statement

1. **Pakistan-India Legislators and Public Officials Dialogue on Sharing of Experiences on Governance and Democracy** was convened in Karachi, Pakistan on October 08-09, 2015.
2. The Dialogue mainly focussed on three themes: **Agriculture, Business and Investment and Tourism**.
3. Participants from the two countries believed that Experience-Sharing on Governance through the Dialogue has been much more useful than anticipated, agreeing that experience sharing and dialogue on governance and democracy should not be hostage to political and diplomatic relations between the two countries.
4. Participants also believed that experience sharing may be extended between Pakistan's Provinces and other States of India as well.
5. Representatives of both Pakistan and India recognised and appreciated the initiative of PILDAT, and its partner in India, CSDS, to foster these Dialogues. They urged that this initiative be continued and reinforced.
6. Participants conducted candid and comprehensive discussions on the present status of the Agriculture, Business and Investment and Tourism in Pakistan and India. At the outset, it was acknowledged that, while there are no two views about the need of improvement of bilateral relationship among the two neighbouring countries leading to peace, stability and order in the region, the two countries, owing to their unique common history and similarities in models of Governance and Democracy, can and should, cooperate on learning from each other on good practices on improving Governance and Democracy focussed on improvement in the lives of the citizens of the two countries.

Agriculture

7. The two sides agreed that both countries must focus on improvement of Agriculture as a major sector of growth. Legislators and Citizens must join hands to lobby for comprehensive, growth-oriented reforms in agriculture in both countries.
8. Participants believed that a Joint Forum of Farmers between India and Pakistan should be created to facilitate mutual learning and exchange of good practices. They also proposed facilitating a Joint Kisan Festival facilitating interaction among farmers from Pakistan and India.
9. Participants from both Pakistan and India proposed for facilitation of continued linkages between the farmers community, subject specific academics and citizens organisations between both countries.
10. Discussing water conservation and smarter options to use water for harvesting, the two sides agreed that a more efficient use of rainwater in both countries is required.
11. Land Reforms and the Mechanization of the Agricultural Sector were unanimously agreed upon as key areas that required concentration by representatives of both India and Pakistan. It was agreed that policies needed to be made such that through Land reforms and only smart subsidization of agricultural equipment the production and yield of crops could be increased.
12. Challenges, like the raising of net availability of food grains, tackling poverty and hunger, un-availability of water due to its misuse, adulterated pesticides, smuggling of seeds and their poor quality mixing, high electricity Tariffs, lack of awareness of existing agricultural schemes and subsidies, low literacy rate, and malpractices in the distribution of agricultural products and its affects on the development of the sector in both Pakistan and India, were also discussed. It was unanimously decided that there needed to be a presence of forums for the sharing of problems faced by farmers (Kisan) in both Pakistan and India.

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13. Participants believed that the two countries must utilise existing forums to resolve water disputes.

Investment

14. The two sides discussed in detail the business and investment scenarios and strategies in play in both countries
15. Focusing especially on the model of Gujarat in India, participants believed that greater avenues of learning could be used from the Gujarat model to understand how the State managed rapid industrialisation and investment in business.
16. Underscoring the need for equitable distribution of growth, the two sides agreed that lessons must be drawn from disparity in rapid progress among the Indian States. While economic growth is the key, it should be progress-oriented without losing sight of equitable benefit to the people.
17. Participants believed that efforts should be made to utilise land route for trade between the two countries.
18. Members present agreed upon an increased professional autonomy for the private sector and e-governance for the growth of the Business and Investment in both countries.

Tourism

19. Participants believed that even though both India and Pakistan have similar sites and heritage for promotion of tourism, India has better utilised the potential of Tourism and Pakistan may learn from successful examples of promotion of tourism from India.
20. Both India and Pakistan have a great potential of promotion of religious tourism and this can also be used by both countries as a source of promoting better ties. Joint Working Group on Tourism involving Legislators and Public Officials from both sides can be created to promote Religious Tourism.
21. Participants also highlighted the need to review and improve visa policies by both the countries to facilitate touristic movement.
22. Members of the State Legislatures from India and from Provincial Assemblies of Pakistan stressed that Visa-free travel of SAARC should also be extended to include Legislators belonging to Sub-National Legislatures.

Delegates from India included Members of Rajasthan Vidhan Sabha, **Mr. Mangi Lal Garasiya** (Indian National Congress) and Punjab Vidhan Sabha, **Mr. Kuljit Singh Nagra** (Indian National Congress) from India.

Experts who joined the Dialogue from India included **Professor Jagrup Singh Sekhon**, Chairman, Dept. of Political Science, Guru Nanak University, Amritsar, **Professor Hemant Kumar Shah**, Head, Department of Economics, H. K. Arts College and **Professor Sanjay Lodha**, Professor Department of Political Science, University College of Social Sciences & Humanities, Mohanlal Sukhadia University, Udaipur, Rajasthan.

Delegates from *Pakistan's Senate* included **Senator Mir Hasil Khan Bizenjo**, *President, National Party (NP)*, Balochistan.

MPAs from the *Provincial Assembly of Sindh* included **Dr. Abdul Sattar Rajper**, MPA, (PS-22 Naushero Feroze-IV, Sindh, PPPP), **Mr. Faqir Dad Khoso**, MPA, (PS-72 Jamshoro-II(Old Dadu-II), Sindh, PPPP), **Mr. Fayaz Ali Butt**, MPA, (PS-77 Dadu-IV (Old Dadu-VII), Sindh, PPPP), **Syed Hafeezuddin**, MPA, (PS-93 Karachi-V, Sindh, PTI), **Ms. Kulsoom Akhtar Chandio**, MPA, (RSW-135, Sindh, PPPP), **Ms. Mahtab Akbar Rashdi**, MPA, (RSW-156, Sindh, PML-F), **Dr. Muhammad Rafique**, MPA, (PS-31 Khairpur-III, Sindh, PML-F), **Ms. Nusrat Bano Sehar Abbasi**, MPA, (RSW-157, Sindh, PML-F), **Eng. Pesu Mal**, MPA, (RSM-163, Sindh, PPPP), **Ms. Saira Shahliani**, MPA,

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(RSW-144, Sindh, PPPP), **Dr. Seema Zia**, MPA, (RSW-159, Sindh, PTI), **Mr. Shafi Muhammad Jamot**, MPA, (PS-129 Karachi-XLI, Sindh, PML-N), **Ms. Shamim Mumtaz**, MPA, (RSW- 138, Sindh, PPPP) and **Ms. Sorath Thebo**, MPA, (RSW-158, Sindh, PML-N).

MPAs from the *Provincial Assembly of Balochistan* included **Mir Abdul Quddus Bizenjo**, Acting Speaker, Balochistan Provincial Assembly, MPA, (PB-41 Awaran, Balochistan, PML), **Sarfraz Ahmed Bugti**, Minister, Interior and Tribal Affairs and Prisons and Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA), Balochistan Provincial Assembly, MPA, (PB-24 Dera Bugti, Balochistan, PML-N), **Sardar Raza Muhammad Barrech**, MPA, (PB-4 Quetta-IV, Balochistan, Pashtoonkhwa Milli Awami Party) and **Dr. Shama Ishaq**, MPA, (PBW-59, Balochistan, National Party).

The MPA from the *Provincial Assembly of Punjab* was **Ms. Bushra Anjum Butt**, MPA, (W-354, Punjab, PML-N).

Pakistani Experts who spoke at the Dialogue included **Mr. Muhammad Asif Khan**, Agricultural Economist, **Mr. Muhammad Sabir** Principal Economist, Social Policy and Development Centre, Karachi, Pakistan and **Mr. Salman Javed** Chief Operating Officer (COO), Khyber International (Pvt.) Ltd. (*GSA for Korean Air*) and Former M.D., PTDC.

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Appendix B

Pakistan-India Legislators and Public Officials Dialogue on Sharing of Experiences on Governance and Democracy October 06-09, 2015

List of Pakistan Delegation Delegation in Lahore

List of Members of the National Assembly of Pakistan

No.	Name	Designation	Constituency	Party
1	Ms. Nafeesa Inayatullah Khan Khattak	MNA	NA-322, Women, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	PTI
2	Rana Muhammad Afzal Khan	MNA	NA- 82, Faisalabad-VIII, Punjab	PML-N
3	Mr. Shehryar Afridi	MNA	NA-14, Kohat, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	PTI

List of Members of the Provincial Assembly of the Punjab

No.	Name	Designation	Constituency	Party
1	Mr. Ali Salman	MPA	PP-168, Sheikhpura-Cum-Nanakana Sahib-I, Punjab	IND
2	Mr. Amjad Ali Javed	MPA	PP-86, Toba Tek Singh-III, Punjab	PML-N
3	Ms. Azma Zahid Bukhari	MPA	Women-318, Punjab	PML-N
4	Sardar Bahadar Khan Maikan	MPA	PP-38, Sarghoda-XI, Punjab	PML-N
5	Ms. Faiza Ahmad Malik	MPA	Women-362, Punjab	PPPP
6	Ms. Farzana Nazir	MPA	Women-323, Punjab	PML-N
7	Ms. Fozia Ayub Qureshi	MPA	Women-343, Punjab	PML-N
8	Ms. Iram Hassan Bajwa	MPA	Women-344, Punjab	PML-N
9	Mr. Irfan Daultana	MPA	PP-234, Vehari-III, Punjab	PML-N
10	Ms. Khadija Umar	MPA	Women-361, Punjab	PML
11	Ms. Mehwish Sultana	MPA	Women-309, Punjab	PML-N
12	Mr. Muhammad Waheed Gul	MPA	PP-145, Lahore-IX, Punjab	PML-N
13	Ms. Nabeela Hakim Ali Khan	MPA	Women-358, Punjab	PTI
14	Dr. Najma Afzal Khan	MPA	W-320, Punjab	PML-N

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15	Ms. Najma Begum	MPA	Women-324, Punjab	PML-N
16	Ms. Nasreen Nawaz	MPA	Women-301, Punjab	PML-N
17	Engineer Qamar ul Islam Raja	MPA	PP-5, Rawalpindi-V, Punjab	PML-N
18	Ms. Raheela Anwar	MPA	Women-357, Punjab	PTI
19	Ms. Raheela Khadim Hussain,	MPA	Women-345, Punjab	PML-N
20	Mr. Ramesh Singh Arora	MPA	Non Muslim-368, Punjab	PML-N
21	Ms. Rukhsana Kokab	MPA	Women-308, Punjab	PML-N
22	Ms. Saadia Sohail Rana	MPA	Women-355, Punjab	PTI
23	Ms. Salma Shaheen Butt	MPA	Women-341, Punjab	PML-N
24	Ms. Shameela Aslam	MPA	Women-312, Punjab	PML-N
25	Ms. Surriya Naseem	MPA	Women-322, Punjab	PML-N
26	Ms. Tamkeen Akhtar Niazi	MPA	Women-333, Punjab	PML-N
27	Sardar Vickas Hassan Mokal	MPA	PP-180, Kasur-VI, Punjab	PML
28	Mrs. Zeb-un-Nisa Awan	MPA	Women-300, Punjab	PML-N

List of Members of the Provincial Assembly of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

No.	Name	Designation	Constituency	Party
1	Mr. Mehmood Jan	MPA	PK-07, Peshawar-VII, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	PTI
2	Mr. Wajeel uz Zaman	MPA	PK-56, Mansehra-IV, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	PML-N

List of Bureaucrats

No.	Name	Designation
1	Ms. Afshan Imtiaz	Additional Secretary, Industries & Commerce Department, Government of Punjab
2	Mr. Attaullah Khan	Special Secretary/Director IT, Provincial Assembly of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
3	Mr. Humayun Mazhar	Secretary, Youth Affairs, Sports, Archeology & Tourism, Government of Punjab
4	Mr. Mahmood Akhtar	Chief, Planning and Evaluation Cell, Agriculture Department, Government of Punjab

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5	Dr. Muhammad Afzal	Dean, Faculty of Crop Production Sciences, University of Agriculture, Peshawar, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
6	Mr. Naeem Khalid	D. S. Planning, Agriculture Department, Government of Punjab

List of Experts

No.	Name	Designation
1	Mr. Aftab-ur-Rehman Rana	President, Sustainable Tourism Foundation, Pakistan
2	Dr. Hafiz A. Pasha	Former Advisor to the Prime Minister of Pakistan on Finance, Government of Pakistan
3	Mr. Muhammad Asif Khan	Agricultural Economist

Delegation in Karachi

List of Members of the Senate of Pakistan

No.	Name	Designation	Province	Party
1	Senator Mir Hasil Khan Bizenjo	President, National Party (NP)	Balochistan	National Party (NP)

List of Members of the Provincial Assembly of Sindh

No.	Name	Designation	Constituency	Party
1	Dr. Abdul Sattar Rajper	MPA	PS-22, Naushero Feroze-IV, Sindh	PPPP
2	Mr. Faqir Dad Khoso	MPA	PS-72 Jamshoro-II(Old Dadu-II), Sindh	PPPP
3	Mr. Fayaz Ali Butt	MPA	PS-77 Dadu-IV(Old Dadu-VII, Sindh	PPPP
4	Syed Hafeezuddin	MPA	PS-93 Karachi-V, Sindh	PTI
5	Ms. Kulsum Akhtar Chandio	MPA	RSW-135, Sindh	PPPP
6	Ms. Mahtab Akbar Rashdi	MPA	RSW-156, Sindh	PML-F
7	Dr. Muhammad Rafique	MPA	PS-31 Khairpur-III, Sindh	PML-F
8	Ms. Nusrat Bano Sehar Abbasi	MPA	RSW-157, Sindh	PML-F
9	Eng. Pesu Mal	MPA	RSM-163, Sindh	PPPP
10	Ms. Saira Shahliani	MPA	RSW-144, Sindh	PPPP
11	Dr. Seema Zia	MPA	RSW-159, Sindh	PTI
12	Mr. Shafi Muhammad Jamot	MPA	PS-129 Karachi-XLI, Sindh	PML-N
13	Ms. Shamim Mumtaz	MPA	RSW-138, Sindh	PPPP
14	Ms. Sorath Thebo	MPA	RSW-158, Sindh	PML-N

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List of Member of the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan

No.	Name	Designation	Constituency	Party
1	Mir Abdul Quddus Bizenjo	Acting Speaker, Balochistan Provincial Assembly, MPA	PB-41 Awaran, Balochistan	PML
2	Mr. Sarfaraz Ahmed Bugti	Minister, Interior and Tribal Affairs and Prisons and Provincial Disaster Management Authority (PDMA), Balochistan Provincial Assembly, MPA	PB-24 Dera Bugti, Balochistan	PML-N
3	Sardar Raza Muhammad Barrech	MPA	PB-4 Quetta-IV, Balochistan	PMAP
4	Dr. Shama Ishaq	MPA	PBW-59, Balochistan	NP

List of Members of the Provincial Assembly of the Punjab

No.	Name	Designation	Constituency	Party
1	Ms. Bushra Anjum Butt	MPA	W-354, Punjab	PML-N

List of Bureaucrats

No.	Name	Designation
1	Mr. Abdul Fattah Bhangar	Secretary, Industries and Commerce Department, Government of Balochistan

List of Experts

No.	Name	Designation
1	Mr. Muhammad Asif Khan	Agricultural Economist
2	Mr. Muhammad Sabir	Principal Economist, Social Policy and Development Centre, Karachi, Pakistan
3	Mr. Salman Javed	Chief Operating Officer (COO), Khyber International (Pvt.) Ltd. (GSA for Korean Air) and Former M.D., PTDC.

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Appendix C**List of Indian Delegation****List of Members of Legislative Assemblies**

No.	Name	Designation	State	Party
1	Mr. Kuljit Singh Nagra	Member, Punjab Vidhan Sabha	District Fatehgarh Sahib- Punjab	INC
2	Mr. Mangi Lal Garasiya	Member, Rajasthan Vidhan Sabha	Gogunda (ST), District - Udaipur (Rajasthan)	INC

List of Experts

No.	Name	Designation
1	Professor Hemant Kumar Shah	Head, Department of Economics, H. K. Arts College, India
2	Professor Jagrup Singh Sekhon	Chairman, Dept. of Political Science, Guru Nanak University, Amritsar, India
3	Professor Sanjay Lodha	Professor, Department of Political Science, University College of Social Sciences & Humanities, Mohanlal Sukhadia University, Udaipur, Rajasthan, India



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