

INTRODUCTION:-

Punjab is the most populace and developed province of Pakistan, it plays a significant role in politics of Pakistan because it holds largest number of seats for national assembly. The political party that mainly led in this province is mostly the governing authority at national level. The politics of Pakistan has faced many challenges since its creation due to many factors i.e Civil-military conflicts, intervention of military into state affairs, interference of feudal land lords of Pakistan in political affairs, politically instability and political corruption etc.

“Political development is a process of rebuilding and modernizing for the welfare of people at large”.¹ The indicators that measure the political development of a state are an organized political system, stable political institutions, an accountable government and participation of citizens in decision making process. Developed countries have stable and developed political system while under developed or developing countries are often feeble with politically and economically. Political parties’ plays a significant role for strong democracy. In modern era political parties are considered important for smooth functioning of government. Our country is also enlisted in those countries whose political system still has not achieved political development. In this country still many people have not the access to basic needs of life like proper health facilities, education, clean drinking water and transport facilities. The weak democratic political system of Pakistan is due to many reasons i.e the democratic government of Pakistan derailed many time, military intervention in state affairs, strong hold of feudal land lord in politics of this country etc.

May 2013 General Election had important because they proved as turning point in democratic political development of Pakistan, when a democratic government completed its governance period and handed over power to the next coming democratic government. As the result of 2013 general election the political party PML-N formed the government at national level and also in province Punjab.

Many intellectuals discussed briefly the politics of Pakistan, its democratic history, reasons for weak democratic system of Pakistan but this study is about evaluation of development work of provincial governing party of Punjab at district level.

The present study gives complete picture of different areas of district Attock. The first chapter covers the detail of area, population, common spoken languages and famous things of this district. Second chapter of this study is about the political and electoral history of Pakistan with special reference to Punjab province. This chapter discusses the electoral and political history of Pakistan. This chapter also deals with detail description of general elections from 1988 to the general elections 2013. The results and its effects are also discussed, further this chapter briefly explains the electoral scenario of district Attock, and also highlight the main legislators of this district in different time period. The 3rd chapter is about legislation made by governing party of Punjab during their governance, as in this study three sectors selected i.e Education, Health and Infrastructure to observe the development work done by governing party for these sectors as according to those commitments which they made at time of election to get votes of electorates. So this chapter describe the major laws passed by PML-N (Punjab government) in field of education, health and infrastructure.

Fourth Chapter has two sections A and B, the “Section A” covers complete picture of the educational structure of district Attock. In this chapter researcher discussed the strength of public educational institutions of district level wise. It also highlights the Punjab government development work for education, their policies and incentives for brilliant students, detail of those facilities which had been provided by Punjab government in educational institutions.

The “Section B” of chapter Four is about Public health structure of district Attock, this section explains the total number of public health centres in district Attock, availability of treatment and diagnostic facilities in these centres, detail of upgraded BHUs and RHCs during 2013-18 and revamping of district head quarter hospital (DHQ) Attock.

Fifth Chapter is also based on two sections A and B, the first section of this chapter is about infrastructure development in district Attock, this section explains the detail of construction projects for road links, improvement of roads and streets projects, street construction and improvement schemes, provision of electricity facilities and supply of water sources for different tehsils of district Attock. Due to inauguration of CPEC the development work is in process in these areas because the western route of CPEC passing through different tehsils of Attock district.

“Section B” of this chapter is about Research Methodology, this section narrates the methods adopted by the researcher for her research work and also describe the sources for data collection, result of survey conducting by the researcher to observe public opinion about developmental work of governing party for their respective areas.

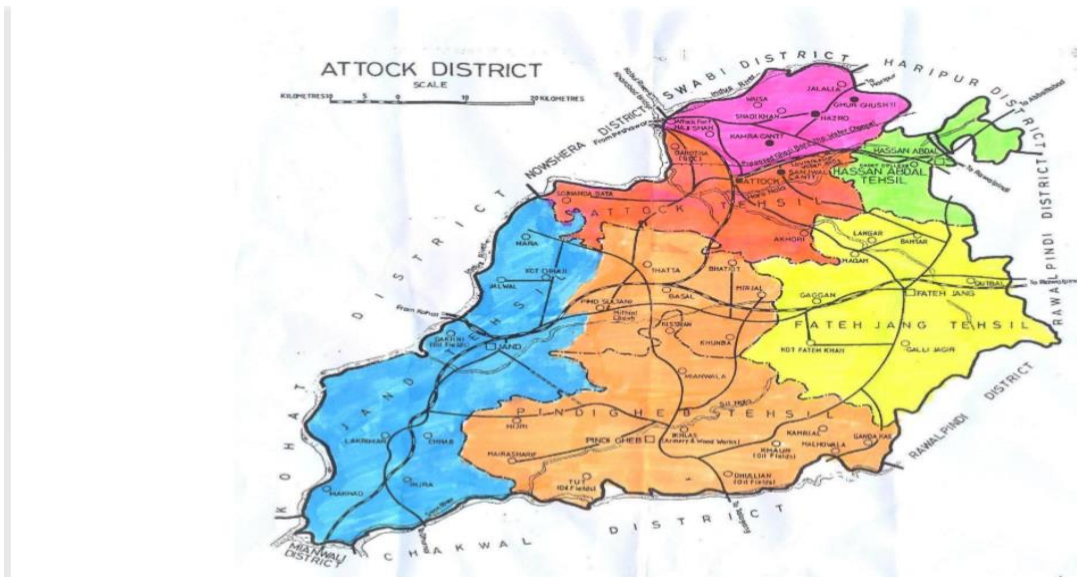
CHAPTER 1

AREA PROFILE:-

1.1 Potohar Plateau

In north of Punjab and west of Azad Kashmir a beautiful valley is there which is known as Potohar Plateau. This valley is covered with four districts i.e Attock, Chakwal, Jehlum and Rawalpindi. This valley has variety of languages and culture, its native language is Potohari, river Indus and Jehlum is passing through it, salt range and kala chitta range is also located in this valley. It has an agricultural area and its agriculture is mainly dependent on natural rainfall, this area is rich in natural resources, a number of oil and gas resources are also found in it.

1.2 Map of District Attock



1.3: Geographical Boundaries of District Attock

From the north side district Attock is enclosed by two districts Swabi and Haripur of Khyber Pukhtoon Khaw, Rawalpindi is located on the east side, Chakwal is located on the south side and Kohat district is located on north-west, Nowshera district of KPK is near Attock district. River Indus divides this district from three bordering district of KPK, this river flow about 130 km along

western boundary of this district. The area of district Attock is about 6857 sq.km and it is divided into six tehsils Attock, Fateh Jang, Jand,Hassan Abdal, Hazro and Pindigheb.²

1.4: Historical back ground

District Attock has great historic significance due to the strategic importance of this area, Akbar the great built the famous Attock fort complex in 1581. The ancient name of district Attock was Campbell Pur due to the sir Campbell who laid the foundation stone of this city few kms away on the south-east of Attock Khurd town. Attock got the status of district in 1904 by taking tehsil Talagung from Jehlum district and Pindigheb, Fateh Jang and Attock tehsil from Rawalpindi district. In 1908 this district was known as Campbell Pur due to Sir Campbell but in 1978 this district again got the name “Attock” which means “Foot of mountains” because this area has biggest Kala chitta range.³

1.5: Climate

The climate of this area is very hot in summer and extremely cold in winter. This district is surrounded by hills, plateaus and dissected plains. Pakistan’s largest river Indus is passing through the western and northern borders of Attock. River Haro is passing through the north side of tehsil Attock, this district has about 783mm annually rainfall.⁴

1.6: Population

According to the 2017 census report the total population of this district is 1883556 population density per sq.km is 277. Gender wise population is as under.

Table No. 1

Gender	Rural population	Urban population	Total
Male	686723	250088	936811
Female	706811	239872	946683
Transgender	16	46	62

² Bisma Umair, June 2019.

³ District pre-investment study 2012, pg 3.

⁴ I.b.i.d

1.7: Literacy Rate

This district has literacy rate 49.5%, urban population is highly educated and urban literacy rate is 70% but rural literacy rate is 44%. These areas are now moving towards education.⁵

1.8: Languages Spoken

District demographics:-

Punjabi language 90%

Others 10%

A great variety of Punjabi dialects are spoken by the inhabitants of this district these are

1.8.1: Chhachi

The northern part of district mainly tehsil Attock's inhabitants speak chhachi.

1.8.2: Ghebi

This language is spoken by the inhabitants of western part of the district mainly in tehsil Fateh jang and Pindigheb.

1.8.3: Majhi or Standrad

This language is spoken by the sizeable population especially in urban areas.

1.8.4: Jandali

This language is spoken in tehsil Jand and southern border area.

1.8.5: Potohari language

This language is spoken in eastern border areas.

⁵ Bisma Umair, Faces of Pakistan.

1.8.6: Other Languages

Pashto, Siraiki, Urdu as a national language is spoken and understood by the sizeable population.

1.8.7: English

English is also spoken and understood by the educated people of this area.

1.9: Pakistan District Ranking

According to “Alif Ailaan” Pakistan’s district education ranking 2014 Attock district is ranked 3 out of 146 districts of Pakistan in quality of education and ranked 17 out of 146 in terms of availability of facilities and infrastructure of schools.

1.9.1: Main Tribes

The most famous tribes in district Attock are

Awan Khattar

Pathan Chodhary

Ghebhay Mughal

Paracha

1.10: Major Occupations

1. Agriculture 2. Trade
3. Army services 4. Labour
5. Government services 6. Pvt.sector employment

1.11: Major Communication Networks

1.11.1: Road Links

This district has metalled road links with major districts of Pakistan i-e Rawalpindi, Kohat, Noweshra, Haripur and Chakwal.

1.11.2: Railway Links

In this district Attock, Basal and Jand are the main Junctions that links Rawalpindi, Mianwali, Nowshera, Kohat and Peshawer district via railway lines.⁶

1.12: Attock is famous for

District Attock has unique value due to following

1.12.1: Oil and Gas Resources

District Attock's land has many oil and gas resources as in 1915 at the place of Khaur (tehsil Pindigheb) Attock's first oil well was drilled and Attock Oil Company was established here.

OGDCL Dakhni which is known as largest oil and gas field of Pakistan is also located in this district near tehsil Jand and Fatehjang.

Dhullian, another important source of oil and gas, has been supplying oil since 1930. Dhullian is located in tehsil Pindigheb of district Attock.

1.12.2: Military soldiers

This land is also well known due to the larger number of soldiers representation in Pakistan military. The patriotic land of Attock produced the proud sons i-e Ahmad Shuja Pasha (Director general ISI), Capt.Asfand Yar Bukhari etc.

1.12.3: Agricultural area

This district is also well known due to its fertile land. Its agriculture is mainly depended on natural rainfall, River Indus and Haro are its main rivers. The main crops of this area are Wheat, Peanut, Bajra etc.

⁶District Pre-investment study 2012.

1.12.4: Attock Fort



Figure 1.2

Akbar the Great built a fort at Attock Khurd during its regime which is known as Attock fort. This fort was constructed under the supervision of Khawja Shamsuddin Khawafi to protect passage of Indus River. During the Attock battle this fort played a prominent role in Afghan-Sikh war. It is located just 80 km away from capital city Islamabad. The basic purpose to build this fort was to defend against Afghan warriors. This fort is under Pakistan army and visitors are not allowed to enter in it and take photographs.⁷

1.12.5: Gurdawara Panja Sahib

District Attock's tehsil Hassan Abdal has a special significance for Sikhs due to presence of Panja sahib Gurdawara. In Sikhism gurdawara means "the house of Guru or God" it is the holiest place for Sikhs, Panja sahib has importance due to the hand print of Guru Nanak, the founder of Sikhism. This gurdawara is considered as the symbol of peace over the three centuries every year from all over the world Sikhs came there to celebrate the event of Baisakhi. In Sikhism gurdawara is not only used for purpose of worship but also used for many other social activities.⁸

⁷Hassan Shaikh Khurshid, 2005 Historically Fort in Pakistan.

⁸ Amjid Iqbal, A symbol of Peace- Pakistan.

1.12.6: Minerals in District Attock

Attock is also a source of minerals in hilly areas of Attock. Many minerals are found like argillaceous clay, Bentonite, Fire clay, Lime stone and Iron. These minerals have importance because of their uses in different industries. These minerals are used in

Argillaceous Clay is used in Cement

Bentonite is used in drilling of Oil wells, Soap, Cosmetics etc.

Fire Clay is used in fire blocks, electric insulators, Ceramics etc.

Iron Ore is used in extraction of iron.

Lime Stone is used in Cement, Sugar, Soda Ash, building construction etc.

Latrite is used in Steel and Cement industry.

1.12.7: Kala chitta Range

Kala chitta is a mountain range in the Attock district of Punjab Pakistan. This range is a part of Hill Range of Northern Pakistan, Kala Chitta Range is highly folded and faulted sedimentary terrain. This hilly range is famous for black and white marble.⁹

1.12.8: Key Installations:-

- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| i. Artilley Centre | v. NDC at Kala Chitta |
| ii. AK Centre | vi. PAC Kamra |
| iii. PTCL Installation | vii. POF Sanjwal |
| iv. Oil Depot Faqir Abad | viii. New International Airport. ¹⁰ |

⁹ Muhammad Awais, Kala Chitta Range.

¹⁰ District Pre.investment Study 2012.

CHAPTER 2

Electoral and Political History of Pakistan with Special reference to Punjab:-

2.1: Importance of Punjab

Due to the geo-Political importance Punjab was declared as the “Corner Stone” of Pakistan by the founder of Pakistan Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah. It has great importance in the history record of this region, it had been considered the gateway of security of the whole Indo-Pak Sub Continent by overcoming the North West Frontier’s routes and passes. ¹¹

The existing Punjab province of Pakistan is considered the heart of newly emerged state “Pakistan” that appeared on world’s map on 14 August 1947.¹² It also has great importance in Pakistan movement; due to its importance Jinnah choose Punjab and particularly Lahore as the platform for the historical meeting of the Muslim league, in which the “Pakistan Resolution” was passed. The importance of Punjab province can be obvious through the Allahabad Address and again when Chaudhry Rehmat Ali used the word “Pakistan” for the first time, in Pakistan the letter P denotes Punjab and made it clear that Pakistan cannot be achieved without Punjab.¹³ The Muslim League under the guidance of Jinnah had arranged the annual session of Muslim League in Lahore from 22 to 24th March 1940. In this session they demanded the separate homeland for Muslims on the basis of two nation theory.

2.2: Importance of Political parties and Elections

Political parties are considered as the most important part of the political system in deciding the direction, nature and level of political development. The main aims and objectives of political development cannot be obtained without political parties, these parties’ works like the basic institution of society. In developing countries like Pakistan, few state institutions are strong enough to combat the authority of society and its representative government. Political parties have

¹¹ Asad Ali Khan, “A Temporal view of socio-political changes in Punjab” A Research Journal of South Asian Studies, vol.24, Pg 297.

¹² I.b.d, Pg 312.

¹³ M.Iqbal Chawala, “Reimagining the role of Punjab in the Pakistan Movement Punjab perspective”, pg 4.

importance because they are the connection source between political authorities and common people, the political parties are designed to respond the public. As a result these parties have major influence on overall political system.¹⁴

Elections and political parties are interrelated to each other. Election is the process through which modern states create a sense of concern and participation of common people in public affairs. Proper and fair elections provide the chance to common man to choose the governing authority of their own choice and also creates the sense of satisfaction among them.¹⁵

2.3: Electoral and Political Scenario of Pakistan

Surprisingly after the inception of Pakistan, the first nine years of its political history (1947-56) there were lack of any general elections to run the government smoothly, the only elections held were for the provincial assembly of Punjab in 1951 on the basis of adult franchises, they formed the foundation of the national legislators.¹⁶

For the first time in history of Pakistan the general elections were held in 1970, the election for national assembly was held on 7th Dec and for provincial assemblies the elections were held on 17th Dec 1970. These elections were held in East and West Pakistan, as the result of these elections from West Pakistan the political party PPP led by Zulfikar Ali Bhutto won the majority seats for national assembly and from East side the Awami League led by Sheikh Mujeeb ur Rehman won majority seats.

Second general elections were held in 1977 and 3rd elections held in 1985 but both these elections not allowed political parties to participated and the competing players in these elections contested the elections on individual basis.

In 1988 again election seasons began and now political parties are allowed to participate in these elections. In these elections the major competing players were Pakistan People Party (PPP) and Isalmi Jamoori Ittehad (IJI) which was the alliance of 9 Islamic political parties, these parties were Pakistan Muslim league, Jamaat-e-Islami, National People's party, Jamaat-I-Ulema-e-Islam (one

¹⁴ Iqra Mushtaq, "The role of Political Parties in the Political development of Pakistan".

¹⁵ I.b.i.d.

¹⁶ Tahir Kamran, "Early Phase of Electoral politics in Pakistan: 1950s", A Research Journal of South Asian Studies, vol.II, Pg 257.

faction), Nizam-e-Mustafa group, Markazi Jamiat-e-Ahle Hadith (Lakhvi group), Jamait-e-Mashaik Pakistan, Azad group and Hizbullah Jihad.¹⁷

In 1988 the general elections for national assembly was held on 16 Nove and at provincial level the elections were held on 19 November.

The table below shows the seats distribution of National assembly among provinces of Pakistan.

Table no.1

Sr#	Province	Muslim Seats	Non.Muslim Seats	Women reserved seats	Total Seats
1	Federal Capital	001	-	-	01
2	F.A.T.A	008	-	-	08
3	Punjab	115	08	12	135
4	Sind	046	01	04	51
5	N.W.F.P	026	01	02	29
6	Balochistan	011	-	02	13
7	Total	207	10	20	237

Source: Election Report 1988 vol.II

The above table clearly shows that in 1988 election national assembly of Pakistan had total 237 seats out of these 207 seats were general seats, 10 seats reserved for non.muslim community and 20 seats reserved for women, this table also explain that Punjab province is the largest federating unit with 135 seats.

Table no.2:

Sr #	Provincial assembly	Muslim Seats	Non.Muslim Seats	Women reserved Seats	Total Seats
1	Punjab	240	08	12	260
2	Sind	100	09	05	114
3	N.W.F.P	80	03	04	87
4	Balochistan	40	03	02	45
5	Total	460	23	23	506

Source: Election Report 1988 Vol. II

¹⁷ PILDAT, August 2013, Pg 19.

2.4: Election Results

The ¹⁸voters' turnout for national assembly was remained as 42.7%, no political party got majority at national level, PPP emerged as single largest party with 93 seats, IJI got 54 seats and the independent candidates were the third largest group with 27 seats. The MQM candidates did not use party label and 13 were elected from Karachi and Hyderabad. The PPP leader, Benazir Bhutto was elected as the Prime minister of Pakistan on 2 Dec 1988 for the first time after her father death.

The IJI got the majority in Provincial Assembly of Punjab and formed the government in Punjab under the Muhammad Nawaz Sharif as a Chief Minister of Punjab.

2.5: General Elections 1990

In 1990 again general elections of Pakistan were held, the IJI and PPP were again the main two competitor in electoral competition of 1990. The national assembly elections were held on 24 November and provincial assemblies elections were held on 27th November 1990. The PPP formed an alliance with namely Pakistan Democratic Allies (PDA) by joining PPP, PML (Qasim), Tehrik-i-Istaqlal and Tehreek-e-Nafaze-Fiqah-e-Jafaria. In addition to these two alliance PDA and IJI, 25 political parties nominated their candidates for the elections.

2.5.1: Election Results

The IJI won simple majority in national assembly with winning 106 seats and PDA only won 44 seats, in these elections 22 seats of national assembly were won by independent candidates, the MQM got 15 seats competing as Haq Parast Group (HPG). From the IJI Muhammad Nawaz Sharif became the Prime minister of Pakistan.

In provincial assemblies IJI got majority in Punjab and NWFP, in Sind PDA was the largest group and in Balochistan provincial assembly 7 political parties and independents won the seats and formed coalition government in this province. In province Punjab Ghulam Haider Wyne from IJI became the Chief Minister of Punjab.

¹⁸PILDAT, August 2013 Pg 20.

2.6: General Election 1993

In these elections the two major alliances IJI and PDA finished and on the basis of some clashes with IJI, Muhammad Nawaz Sharif left the IJI and formed his own political party which known as PML-N. PPP and PML-N contested these elections on individual basis, and these two political parties were the major rivals of general election 1993.¹⁹ In these elections the emerging alliances were PDF (Pakistan Democratic Front), PIF (Pakistan Islamic Front) and IJM (Islami Jamhori Mahaz). The political party MQM didn't participated in national assembly election, it only took part in Sindh provincial assembly elections.

2.6.1: Election Result

As a result of these elections PPP won the elections and had got majority at national level and in Sind provincial assembly. In Punjab, NWFP and Balochistan no political party got majority. As a result of these elections Benazir Bhutto became the Prime Minister of Pakistan and in Punjab province Manzoor Ahmad Watto became the Chief Minister.²⁰

2.7: General Elections 1997

In these general election the major competing players were PPP and PML-N along with other 47 regional and Islamic political parties. A new emerging political party that took part in 1997 elections was Pakistan Tehrik-i-Insaf (PTI) which was formed by Imran Khan on 25th April 1996.²¹(Pg 26)

2.7.1: Election Results

In these elections PML-N got majority by winning 136 seats at national level and PPP lost these elections badly both at national and provincial level. In Province Punjab and Khyber Pakhtun khawa PML-N got majority seats.²² Muhammad Nawaz sharif was elected as the Prime Minister of Pakistan and Mian Shahbaz Sharif became the CM of Punjab.

¹⁹ Hassan Askari Rizvi, "The First 10 General elections of Pakistan: A story of Pakistan's transition above rule of law to democracy under rule of law" PILDAT, August 2013, Pg 24.

²⁰I.b.i.d, pg 25.

²¹Pg 26.

²² PILDAT, August 2013, Pg 27.

2.8: General Elections 2002

In these elections the main contesting players were PML-Q, PPP, PML-N, MMA (Alliance of 6 Islamic parties), JUI (F), JUP and JUI (S). The political parties Pakistan Muslim League Nawaz (PML-N) and Pakistan People party (PPP) participated in these election without their top leaders.

In these elections constituency had been changed, in new position the general seats for national assembly raised to 272, 10 seats reserved for non.muslims and 60 seats reserved for women, now Pakistan national assembly has 342 seats. The table given below shows the detail seats distribution of national assembly among provinces.

Table No. 3

Sr#	Province Name	Muslims seats	Reserved seats of non.muslims	Reserved seats for Women	Total Seats
1	Federal Capital	02		-	02
2	F.A.T.A	12		-	12
3	Punjab	148		35	183
4	Sindh	61		14	75
5	NWFP	35		08	43
6	Baluchistan	14		03	17
7	Total	272	10	60	342

Source: Election Report 2002 General elections Vol.II

Table No. 4

The table given below shows the detail of seats distribution of Provincial assemblies.

Sr#	Provincial assembly Name	General Seats	Non.Muslims reserved Seats	Women reserved Seats	Total Seats
1	Provincial Assembly Punjab	297	08	66	371
2	Provincial Assembly Sindh	130	09	29	168

3	Provincial Assembly NWFP	99	03	22	124
4	Provincial Assembly Baluchistan	51	03	11	065
5	Total	577	23	128	728

Sources:- General Election 2002 Report vol.II

2.8.1: Election Results

As a result of these elections not a single party got majority at national level, PML-Q got 118 seats, PPPP got 80 seats, MMA got 59 seats and PML-N got 18 seats other parties and independent candidates got further seats so coalition government formed at national level. In province Punjab PML-Q emerged as the major winning party by getting 216 seats, PPPP was the second largest party and PML-N was at third ranking, Chaudhry Pervaiz Ellahi from PML-Q became the Chief Minister of Punjab. PPPP was the largest winning party in Sindh, in NWFP, MMA and PPP (Sher Pao) got the majority and in Baluchistan provincial assembly PML-Q and MMA formed the coalition government.²³

2.9: General Elections 2008

In these elections the main rivals were PPP and PML-N with their top leaders, The MMA an alliance of six Islamic party and several alliances of regional parties also took part in these elections.²⁴

The national and provincials assemblies had the same composition that were in 2002 general elections.

2.9.1: Election Results

The results of these elections had cleared that not a single political party got majority at national level, as PPP got 95 general seats of national assembly, PML-N won 72 general seats, PML-Q got

²³Hassan Askari Rizvi, The First 10 General Elections of Pakistan: A story of Pakistan's transition from democracy above rule of law to democracy under rule of law" PILDAT, August 2013.Pg 30.

²⁴I.b.i.d, Pg 33.

41 general seats and MQM won 19 general seats of national assembly, so coalition government was formed.²⁵

In provincial assemblies, in Punjab province PML-N got majority seats and formed the government with Mian Shahbaz Sharif as the Chief Minister. In Sindh provincial assembly PPP got majority and formed government with cooperation of MQM. In KPK the ANP led the coalition government with other political parties and in Baluchistan PPP formed coalition government with help of other political parties.²⁶

2.10: General Election 2013

In these elections a number of political parties took part in elections however the prominent political parties were as under.

I. Pakistan People Party (PPP)

ii. Pakistan Muslim League Nawaz (PML-N)

iii. Pakistan Muslim League Qauid-e-Azam (PML-Q)

iv. Muhttahida Qaumi Movement (MQM)

v. Awami National Party (ANP)

vi. Jamiat Ulema-i-Islam Fazal (JUI-F)

vii. Pakistan Muslim League Functional (PML-F)

viii. Baluchistan National Party Awami (BNP-A)

ix. Qaumi Watan Party Sher Pao (QWP-S)

x. Pakhtunkhwa Milli Awami Party (PKMAP)

xi. National Party (NP)

²⁵I.b.i.d, Pg 34.

²⁶ Hassan Askari Rizvi, "The First 10 General elections of Pakistan: A story of Pakistan's transition from democracy above rule of law to democracy under rule of law" PILDAT, August 2013. Pg 35.

xii. Pakistan Tehreek-i-Insaf (PTI)

xiii. Jamaat-e-Islami (JI)

In addition to these parties a number of other regional small parties also participated in national assembly elections. The 2013 general elections also had significant position in Pakistan political and electoral history because for the first time in Pakistan any democratically elected government completed its governing period and in a position to transferred power to the next elected civilian government under a democratic process.

2.10.1: Election Results

The PML-N emerged as a single major political party at national level by winning 126 general seats, The PPP won 32 general seats and PTI won 32 seats and got the position as a third largest political party in Pakistan and Muhammad Nawaz Sharif was became PM of Pakistan. In provincial assemblies, in Punjab province the PML-N had the majority by winning 214 general seats and formed the government with Mian Shahbaz Sharif as the Chief Minister. The PPP had majority seats in Sindh Provincial Assembly, in KPK province PTI emerged as a single largest party by winning 39 seats and in Baluchistan Provincial Assembly coalition government was formed by joining Pakhtunkhwa Milli Awami party, PML-N, NP, BNP, PML-Q and ANP. ²⁷

2.11: Electoral and Political Scenario of district Attock

The politics of district Attock mainly dependson Baradarism because the main Baradaris of this district, Butts, Maliks, Sheikhs and Sardars play a significant role in the politics of this area. The votes polled in this district are mostly on Baradari basis.

2.12: General Elections 1988

In these elections district Attock had two general seats for National Assembly of Pakistan, NA-41 Attock-I and NA-42 Attock-II. In Provincial Assembly Punjab the general seats for district were Four i.e PP-12 Attock-I, PP-13 Attock-II, PP-14 Attock-III and PP-15 Attock-IV. From PP-12, 8 candidates contested the election, from PP-13, competing players were six, from PP-14, 4

²⁷ Hassan Askari Rizvi, "The First 10 General Elections of Pakistan: A story of Pakistan's transition from democracy above rule of law to democracy under rule of law" PILDAT, August 2013. Pg 41.

candidates contested the elections and from PP-15, the contesting candidates were five. The detail of competing candidates for national assembly were as under.

2.12.1: NA-41 ATTOCK-I

- i. Mr Taj Muhammad Khanzada from IJI.
- ii. Syed Ashiq Kalim as Ind candidate.
- iii. Mr. Muhammad Bahadur Khan as Ind.
- iv. Mr. Maqbool Siddiqui as Ind.
- v. Malik Muhammad Aslam from PPP.

This election was won by Malik Muhammad Aslam from PPP by getting 47,676 votes. The voters turnout in this constituency was 59.99%.

2.12.2: NA-42 ATTOCK-II

In NA-42 the competing players were as under.

- i. Mr. Amir Muhammad Khan from PPP.
- ii. Malik Allah Yar from PAI.
- iii. Malik LaL Khan from IJI.

The election was won by Mr. Amir Muhammad Khan from PPP by getting 67,729 votes. The voters' turnout was remained 57.81%.²⁸

2.13: General Elections 1990

In general elections 1990, the district Attock had two seats NA-41 and NA-42 for national assembly and four seats for Provincial Assembly Punjab i.e PP-12, PP-13, PP-14 and PP-15.

2.13.1: Competing Players in NA-41 Attock-I

²⁸ Election Report 1988, Vol.II, Pg: 61.

The candidates that took part in election from this constituency were as under

- i. Sheikh Aftab Ahmad from IJI.
- ii. Malik Muhammad Aslam Khan from PDA.
- iii. Mr. Amjad Khan from PAT.
- iv. Mr. Iqtadar Ali Khan as Ind. candidate .
- v. Mr. Maqbool Ellahi Siddiqui as Ind candidate.

The election was won by Mr. Sheikh Aftab Ahmad leading with 71,134 votes.

2.13.2: NA-42 ATTOCK –II

In this constituency contesting candidates were

- i. Malik Allah Yar Khan from IJI.
- ii. Mr. Amir Muhammad Khan from PDA.
- iii. Malik Lal Khan as Ind Candidate.
- iv. Mr. Mehboob Subbani Qureshi from PAT.
- v. Thekedar Muhammad Aslam from JUP Noorani.

The IJI candidate Mr. Allah Yar Khan won the election by getting 68,458 votes. ²⁹

2.13.3: PP-12 ATTOCK-I

For provincial assembly general seats the contesting players from PP-12 Attock-I were

- i. Sardar Muhammad Sadiq Khan from IJI.
- ii. Malik Hakmin Khan from PDA.
- iii. Mr. Mumtaz Khan as Ind. Candidate.

²⁹ Election Reort 1990, Vol.II, pg 29.

iv. Mr.Muhammad Asghar Khan from PAT.

v. Mr. Tahir Ehsan from JUP Noorani.

The winning candidate was Sardar Muhammad Sadiq Khan from IJI by getting 45,349 votes.

2.13.4: PP-13 ATTOCK-II

i.Mr.Taj Muhammad Khanzada from IJI.

ii. Haji Khan Ghalib from PDA.

iii. Qari Saeed ur Rehman as Ind.

iv. Hafiz Muhammad Saeed from JUP Noorani.

v. Ghazi Abdul Manan from PAT.

vi.Malik Sher Muhammad Khan as Ind.

vii. Mr. Rehmat Khan as Ind.

viii. Mr.Muhammad Iqbal Khan from JUI-F.

The election was won by Mr.Taj Muhammad Khanzada from IJI by getting 24,106 votes.

2.13.5: PP-14 ATTOCK-III

From this constituency the contesting candidates were

i.Haji Malik Ghulab Khan from IJI.

ii. Major (Retd). Amir Muhammad Khan from PDA.

iii. Haji Ghulam Qadir from JUP Noorani.

iv. Shah Muhammad Hanif from PAT.

v. Mr.Muhammad Bahadur Khan from JUI-F.

The winning candidate was Haji Malik Ghulab from IJI by getting 36,328 votes.

2.13.6: PP-15 ATTOCK-IV

The contesting candidates from PP-15 were

- i. Malik Atta Muhammad Khan from IJI.
- ii. Malik Fateh Khan from PDA.
- iii. Malik Lal Khan as Ind.
- iv. Mr. Muhammad Siddiqui from JUP Noorani.
- v. Hakim Ghulam Muhammad Awan as Ind.
- vi. Mr. Mumraiz Khan as Ind.

The election was won by Malik Atta Muhammad Khan by getting 42,320 votes.³⁰

2.14: General Elections 1993

In these elections the district Attock had two NA seats and four seats for Provincial assembly Punjab.

2.14.1: NA-41 ATTOCK-I

- i. Mr. Aftab Ahmad Sheikh from PML-N.
- ii. Haji Mujadad Khan from PIF.
- iii. Malik Muhammad Aslam Khan from PPP.

The election was won by Mr. Aftab Ahmad Sheikh from PML-N by getting 70,671 votes.

2.14.2: NA-42 ATTOCK-II

- i. Mr. Amir Muhammad Khan From PPP.
- ii. Mr. Sarfraz Hussian from PIF.

³⁰ Report General Election of Pakistan 1990, vol. II, Pg. 168, 169.

iii. Malik Allah Yar Khan as Ind candidate.

iv. Malik Lal Khan from PML-N.

This election was won PML-N candidate Malik Lal Khan by leading with 60,460 votes.

2.15: General Election 1997

In these election the contesting candidates in NA-41 ATTOCK-I were

i. Engr Raees Ahmad khan from PTI.

ii. Hafiz Muhammad Saeed as Ind.

iii. Sh. Aftab Ahmad Khan from PML-N.

iv. Mr. Masood Elahi Siddiqui as Ind.

v. Malik Muhammad Aslam Khan from PPP.

Sheikh Aftab Ahmad won the election by getting 67,775 votes

2.15.1: NA-42 ATTOCK-II

From NA-42 the contesting candidates were

i. Mr. Khaki Jan from PTI.

ii. Malik Atta Muhammad from PPP.

iii. Malik Lal Khan from PML-N.

The election was won by Malik Lal Khan PML-N candidate.

2.16: General Elections 2002

In these elections constituency position had been changed so in new composition of national assembly the seats for district Attock had been raised from two to three now Attock district had

NA-57 Attock-I, NA-58 Attock-II and NA-59 Attock-III seats for national assembly of Pakistan. The detail of competing players from these constituencies were as under.³¹

2.16.1: NA-57 ATTOCK-I

- i. Mr. Aftab Khan Wardag from Tehreek-i-Istqlal.
- ii. Hafiz Saeed Ahmad from Muttehidha Majlis e Amal (MMA).
- iii. Mr. Sheikh Ehsan ud Din from PPP.
- iv. Mr. Mehboob Ahmad Qadri from Pak Awami Tehreek (PAT).
- v. Mr. Muhammad Salman Sarwar from PML-N.
- vi. Malik Amin Aslam Khan from PML-Q.
- vii. Malik Mohammad Asghar Advocate as Ind.

Malik Amin Aslam Khan from PML-Q won the elections.

2.16.2: NA-58 ATTOCK-II

The contesting Candidates from this constituency were

- i. Syed Iftikhar Ali Khan from PPP.
- ii. Sardar Muhammad Khalid from PAT.
- iii. Syed Abdul Salam Hassan Raza Naqvi from MMA.
- iv. Mr. Mohammad Amin Gulial from PTI.
- v. Malik Allah Yar Khan from PML-Q.
- vi. Malik Sohail Khan from PML-N.

Malik Allah Yar Khan won the election by getting 88,784 votes.

³¹ Election Report 2002, vol.II, Pg.27,28.

2.16.3: NA-59 ATTOCK-III

- i. Mrs. Eman wasim from PML-Q.
- ii. Dr. Sikandar Hayat Khan from PPP.
- iii. Dr. Mohammad Yaqoob Khan from PAT.
- iv. Ct. Col (R) Muhammad Pervaiz Khan from PML-N.
- v. Mr. Mohammad Halim Advocate from MMA.

Mrs. Eman Wasim won the election by getting 65672 votes.

2.17: Provincial Assembly Punjab

In these elections the general seats of Provincial Assembly Punjab for district Attock were five PP-15 Attock-I, PP-16 Attock-II, PP-17 Attock-III, PP-18 Attock-IV and PP-19 Attock-V.

2.17.1: PP-15 ATTOCK-I

The contesting candidates from PP-15 were as under.

- i. Prof Nasim Sheikh as Ind.
- ii. Dr. Wasim Ahmad Siddiqui from PML-N.
- iii. Sardar Humayyun Akbar Khan from PML-Q.
- iv. Syed Ejaz Hussian Bukhari from MMA-Pak.
- v. Mr. Shahan Malik from PPPP.
- vi. Capt Retd Muhammad Iqbal from Pak Awami Tehreek (PAT).
- vii. Nuhzat Khan as Ind.

The election was won by Syed Ejaz Hussian Bukhari from MMA-Pak by getting 23775 votes.

2.17.2: PP-16 ATTOCK-II

- i. Mr. Aftab Khan Wardag from Tehreek-i-Istiqlal.
- ii. Dr. Muhammad Naeem Awan from PPPP.
- iii. Mr. Zamarrud Khan Advocate from National Alliance.
- iv. Mr. Sarfraz Khan as Ind.
- v. Mr. Shaukat Zaman from PML-N.
- vi. Qari Alia-ur-Rehman from MMA-Pak.
- vii. (Col-R) Shuja Khazada from PML-N.

The election winning candidate was Shuja Khazada from PML-N by getting 19513 votes.

2.17.3: PP-17 ATTOCK-III

- i. Mr. Amjad Khan from PAT.
- ii. Mr. Sajjad Mehmood Qadri from MMA-Pak.
- iii. Mr. Muhammad Siddiqui from PML-N.
- iv. Mr. Muddassir Zaman Khan as Ind.
- v. Maj (R) Atiq Afzal Khan from PPPP.
- vi. Sardar Muhammad Ali Khan from PML-Q.

The election was won by Sardar Muhammad Ali Khan a candidate of PML-Q by getting 41770 votes.

2.17.4: PP-18 ATTOCK-IV

From this constituency the contesting players were.

- i. Mr. Asif Malik from PML-N.
- ii. Hafiz Atta-ur-Rehman from MMA-Pak.

iii. Sardar Saleem Haider from PPPP.

iv. Malik Muhammad Anwar from PML-Q.

The election winning participant was Malik Muhammad Anwar from PML-Q by getting 51692 votes.

2.17.5: PP-19 ATTOCK-V

From PP-19 the contesting players were

i. Pir Syed Abbas Mohi-ud-Din from PML-Q.

ii. Sardar shah Nawaz Khan from PML-N.

iii. Syed Ayaz Mehmood Shah from PPPP.

iv. Mr. Abdul Hakim from MMA-Pak.

Pir Syed Abbas Mohi-ud-Din was winner by getting 44558 votes.³²

2.18: General Elections 2008

2.18.1: NA-57 ATTOCK-I

i. Mrs. Eman Wasim as Ind.

ii. Hafiz Saeed Ahmad from MMA-Pak.

iii. Syed Azmat Bukhari Advocate from PPPP.

iv. Syed Munir- ul-Haq Advocate Attock from MQM-Pak.

v. Sheikh Aftab Ahmad from PML-N.

vi. Qari Ateeq-ur-Rehman as Ind.

vii. Muhammad Faisal Khanzada as Ind.

³² Report on General Elections 2002, vol.II, Pg.123,124.

viii. Malik Amin Aslam as Ind.

The election winning candidate was Sheikh Aftab Ahmad from PML-N by getting 38755 votes.³³

2.18.2: NA-58 ATTOCK-II

i.Ch.Pervaiz Ellahi from PML-Q.

ii. Sardar Shahnazaw from PPPP.

iii. Syed Abdul Salam Hassan Raza Khan Naqvi from MMA-Pak.

iv.Malik Sohail Khan from PML-N.

v. Malik Muhammad Ramzan as Ind.

Ch.Pervaiz Ellahi won the election by getting 70743 votes.

2.18.3: NA-59 ATTOCK-III

The participants from this constituency were as

i.Iftikhar Ahmad Khan as Ind.

ii. Asif Ali Khan from PML-N.

iii. Sardar Saleem Haider Khan from PPPP.

iv. Waseem Gulzar from PML-Q.

The election was won by Sardar Saleem Haider khan by getting 71400 votes.

2.18.4: PP-15 ATTOCK-I

The nominated candidates were

i.Syed Ejaz Hussian Bukhari from PML-Q.

ii. Shahan Malik from PPPP.

³³Election Report 2008, vol.II, Pg.28.

iii. Muhammad Sulman Sarwar from PML-N.

The election was won by PPPP candidate by getting 30875 votes.

2.18.5: PP-16 ATTOCK-II

The election contesting players from this constituency were

i. Aftab Khan Wardag from Thereek-i-Istqlal.

ii. Dr. Muhammad Naeem Awan from PPPP.

iii. Shuja Khazada as Ind. Candidate.

iv. Fazal -Ur- Rehman from PML-N.

v. Qari Ateeq ur Rehman from MMA-Pak.

vi. Zubair Khan as Ind.

vii. Qari Muhammad Ismail as Ind.

The winner was Shuja Khazada.

2.18.6: PP-17 ATTOCK-III

i. Asad Zaman Khan as Ind.

ii. Haji Ishtaq Ahmed Khan from PPPP.

iii. Sardar Muhammad Ali from PML-N.

iv. Sher Ali Khan from PML-N.

v. Maulana Shahabuddin Ahmed Qureshi from MMA-Pak.

The election was won by Sher Ali Khan by 41909 votes.

2.18.7: PP-18 ATTOCK-IV

i. Asif Ali Malik from PML-N.

- ii. Lt.Col. (R) Malik Muhammad Anwar from PML-Q.
- iii. Malik Khurram Ali Khan from PPPP.

The election was won by Malik Khurram Ali Khan by getting 56682.

2.18.8: PP-19 ATTOCK-V

- i.Sardar Muhammad Ameer Khan from PPPP.
- ii. Sardar Mumtaz Khan from PML-N.
- iii. Sadid Ahmad as Ind.
- iv. Syed Abdul Salam Hassan Raza from MMA-Pak.
- v. Malik Itbar Khan from PML-Q.
- vi. Malik Muhammad Ramzan as Ind.

The election was won by Malik Itbar Khan by getting 41003 votes.³⁴

2.19: General Elections 2013

This district had three general seats for national assembly which were NA-57, NA-58 and NA-59. In 2013 general elections from NA-57 Attock-I, eleven aspirants contested the elections, the major political parties were PML-N, PPP, PTI, JI Pakistan nominated their candidates in addition to these parties independent candidates also took part in elections. The winning Participant was Sheikh Aftab Ahmad a candidate of PML-N. He won the election by getting 59920 votes. The voters' turnout was remained 52.61%.

From NA-58 ATTOCK-II, five contesting players contested the elections. The contesting candidates were

- i.Malik Mazhar Hussian from MQM.
- ii. Malik Itebar from PML-N.

³⁴Report on General Elections 2008, vol.II, Pg.118,119.

iii. Arshad Mehmood from Pak Sunni Tehreek.

iv. Malik Sohail Khan from PTI.

v. Maj.R Tahir Sadiq as Ind.

The election was won by PML-N candidate Malik Itebar Khan by winning 85224 votes. The voters turnout was 83.09%.

From NA-59 ATTOCK-III, eight candidates contested the elections. The PML-N, PTI, PPPP and in addition with alliances and independent candidates took part in election from this constituency. The winning candidate was Muhammad Zain Ellahi who contested this election as independent candidate.³⁵

2.19.1: Provincial Assembly Punjab

For Provincial Assembly Punjab, this district had five seats from PP-15 Attock-I to PP-19 Attock-V. In 2013 general election from PP-15 Attock-I, 19 candidates contested the election from platform of different political parties, political alliances and as independent candidates. The major competition was between PML-N, PTI and PPPP, this election was won by Ejaz Hussian Bukhari a candidate of PTI by getting 28437 votes.

From PP-16 Attock-II, the eleven participants took part in elections on behalf of different political parties, alliances and as independent candidates. The election winning participant was Col-(R) Shuja Khanzada from PML-N by getting 38791 votes.

From PP-17 Attock-III, the Political Parties, PPP, PML-N, PTI, JI, JUI-F, JUP Noorani, Pak Sunni Tehreek and independent candidates contested election from this constituency. The winning Participants was Mr.Shewaiz Khan from PML-N by winning 40897 votes.

From PP-18 Attock-IV, the PML-N nominated Sher Ali Khan, PPPP nominated Afzaal Hussian, the AML-Pakistan nominated Farrukh Hussian, Lutf Ur Rehman was nominated by Pak Sunni Tehreek, The MQM nominated Malik Ghulam Mustafa, JUP Noorani nominated Lal Muhammad

³⁵ Report on General Elections 2013, vol.II, pg.44,45,46.

Farooqi and three candidates contested the election as independent candidates. As a result of the election Sher Ali Khan from PML-N won the election by getting 59126 votes.

From PP-19 Attock-V, the contesting candidates were ten, the detail of these candidates are as under

i. Sardar Muhammad Ameer Khan from Hazara Democratic party.

ii. Manzer Ameer as Ind.

iii. Muhammad Daud Mustafai from JUP Noorani.

iv. Raziq Dad Khan from Jamaat-e-Islami Pak.

v. Zafar Iqbal from PML-N.

vi. Niaz Ali Malik from MQM.

vii. Liaqat Hussian Khattak from Pak Justice party.

viii. Hafiz Abdul Rehman from Pak Sunni Tehreek.

ix. Sardar Mumtaz Khan from JUI-F.

x. Syed Abbas Muhi-ud-Din from PTI.

The election winning candidate was from PML-N, Zafar Iqbal by getting 37745 votes.³⁶

Produe Son of District Attock:-

Shuja Khanzada was born in 28 August 1943 in a village Shadi Khan District Attock. He served in Pakistan army anfter his retirement he joined Politics. He served as a brave politician in Punjab province. He participated in 2008 and 2013 general election and selected as MPA from PP-16 Attock. Shuja Khanzada was the brave man who actively participated in anti-terror compaign. He was taken the charge of the home department in Oct 2014 and had been actively involved in major

³⁶Election Report 2013, vol.II, pg.170, 171, 172.

operations against terrorism. In Punjab province he was the head of the department which is responsible for maintenance of law and order, protection of life and property of the public.

“ The minister had said all banned organizations had been stopped from operating and lists of NGOs and seminaries working against “nation interest” as well as a person delivering provocative speeches had been prepared and action would be taken against them on solid evidence” (Dawn NEWS 16 August 2015)

Home minister Shuja Khanzada was killed in 16 August 2015 in a suicide attack in his hometown Shandi Khan when he was headed a Jirga held his own political office about 50-100 people were present in this Jirga.

According to the BBC news there were two bombers, one was stood outside of the building and other went to inside the building. The blast was due to the bomber who was stood outside this blast caused the building roof to fall flat on the minister and other people. The home minister died in this attack along with 16 other people.

A Sunni militant group who ties with al-Qaeda had accepted the responsibility of this attack. Lashkar e Jhangvi had said that this attack was in response of killing their leader Malik Ishaq.

The death of Shuja Khanzada was considered as the significant loss in the political history of district Attock.

CHAPTER 3

LEGISLATION AND PROGRAMS IMPLEMENTATION:-

3.1: Legislation in Punjab during 2013-18:-

The house of Punjab passed total 210 bills in its 5 years tenure during 2013-18. The house passed total 21 bills in 2013, 33 bills passed in 2014, in 2016 the house passed total 53 bills, in 2016, 48 bills passed by the house, In 2017 the house passed total 33 bills and in governing year 2018 the house passed 22 bills. These bills became law after passing and came into force whole of the Punjab province. As in this study I examined the working of previous ruling party in three sectors i-e health, education and infrastructure, so, this chapter is about the major laws and policies made by ruling party in its governing period.

3.2: Education Sector

In education sector major laws were introduced by the ruling party are as under:-

3.2.1: Muhammad Nawaz Sharif University Of Engineering and Technology Multan Act 2014.

In 2014 Punjab got passed the bill for establishment of Muhammad Nawaz Sharif University of Engineering and Technology Multan. This bill was passed by the house of Punjab in 21st May 2014 and came into force at once. This bill was published in Punjab Gazette in 29 May 2014. The main purpose for establishment of this university to provide the teaching facilities to the students in field of engineering and technology and other such fields of study. It also provided the facilities of training, research and development of technologies. This university was opened for all persons without any difference of gender, religion, race, creed and color.

3.2.2: The Punjab Free and Compulsory Education Act 2014:-

The Punjab govt passed a bill about provision of free and compulsory education to all children of the age 5-16 years in 27th Oct 2014 and this law came into force whole of the Punjab.

As article 25 A of the constitution of Islamic republic of Pakistan provide the right for free and compulsory education to each child from class 1- 10th, non-formal education vocational education or other field of education.

This act was about the provision of free and compulsory education to every child in nearby school or the school allocated for the children.

This act gives provision of quality education according to the standard norms. Every education institution in Punjab provided the annual record about the children admitted and retained in school. If a child above 5 years of age has not been admitted in any local public or private school then it is the responsibility of local government member to develop a mechanism to ensure the admission of the child in school according to his\ her age, class and other circumstances.

3.2.3: The Punjab higher education commission Act 2014 (Act of 2015)

This act was about to provision of the establishment of the Punjab higher education commission for the improvement and promotion of higher education, research and development. This act passed on 2nd January 2015 and this act applied whole of the Punjab province.

3.2.3.1: Controlling authority

The chief minister of Punjab was controlling authority of this commission and this commission consists of a chairman, four secretary and other members.

3.2.4: The Lahore Garrison University Act 2014

This act was about to provision of the establishment of the Lahore Garrison University in private sector.

The main purpose for establishment of this university was to providing education and training facilities in fields of social science, basic science, computer sciences and such other branches of knowledge expect media, dental, allied health sciences and nursing education.

3.2.5: The Nur international university Lahore act 2015

This act was passed in 23 Feb 2015 and published in Punjab gazette in 26 Feb. 2015.

This act was about to provision of establishment of a university in Lahore in a private sector with name “NurInternational University Lahore”. This university is providing instruction and training facilities in following field’s basic sciences, applied sciences, management sciences, humanities and social sciences and other branches of knowledge other than related to medical education.

3.2.6: The Fatima Jinnahmedical University Lahore Act 2015

This act reconstituted and upgraded the Fatima Jinnah medical college Lahore as a university.

The main aim to upgrade this college into a university was to providing better medical education, encouraging and arranging extensive research and publication in medical field. This act was passed in 25 may 2015.this university is now providing better medical education facilities in field of surgery ,medicine and other related branches of medical and also providing the research facilities in medical field.

3.2.7: The Punjab curriculum and text book board Act 2015.

This act was passed in 23 Feb. 2015.the main purpose for this act was to establish a curriculum and text book board to make arrangement foe the formulation and implementation of curricula, development and implementation of text books, manuscripts and supplementary reading material related to the studies and such other research work.

3.2.8: The University of Home Economics Lahore 2017.

In 2017 the house of Punjab passed an act for the establishment of a university with name “the University of home economics Lahore”.

The aim for established this educational institution was to providing instructions and training facilities in field of home economics and other such related branches of knowledge .

This university is providing the research facilities for advancement and dissemination of knowledge.

In 2017 the house of Punjab passed two acts in 20 September 2017 to upgrade the medical college into a university.

3.2.8.1: According to this act

The Rawalpindi medical college and Faisalabad medical college upgraded into a medical university.

The main purpose of this act was to providing better medical education facilities and arranging the advanced research and publication in medical fields.

This university now providing the better and advanced medical education in fields of medicine, surgeryact.

3.2.9: The University of Jhang Act 2015:- (ACT XXV of 2015)

This act was passed by provincial assembly of Punjab in 16 June 2015.the main aim of this act was to

- i. Provision to establishe a university in jhang to providing the higher education facilities to the people jhang.
- ii. The university is providing the teaching, training and research facilities in many branches of learning.
- iii. This university to be open to all persons irrespective of gender, religion, race, creed, class or colour.

3.2.10: The University of Sahiwal act 2015:- (ACT XXVI of 2015)

This act was passed in 16 June 2015 by house of Punjab.

The main purpose of this act was to

- i. Establishment of a university in Sahiwal with name “theUniversity of Sahiwal” to providing the learning facilities at university level.
- ii. This university is providing teaching, training, research facilities for the advancement and dissemination of knowledge.
- iii. This university is to be opened for all persons without any difference.

3.2.11: The Nishtar medical university act 2017(act XVII of 2017)

This act was passed by house of Punjab in 28 Sep 2017.

The main purpose of this act was to reconstituted and upgraded the Nishtar medical college Multan into a university for providing better medical education, encouraging and arranging extensive research and publications facilities in medical field to meet the world advancement.

In 2018 the Punjab government passed two act with title as “The University of Saikot Act 2018” and “The University of Narowal Act 2018”.

3.2.12: The University of Saikot Act 2018

The purpose of this act was to establish a university in Saikot city in private sector for providing the instruction and training facilities in field of management and administration sciences, social sciences, basic sciences, health sciences and other branches of knowledge.

3.2.13: The University OF Narowal Act 2018

This act stated that to upgrade and reconstituted the sub campus of University of Gujrat at Narowal to provide the educational facilities to the people of Narowal in different branches of knowledge.

3.3: Health Sectors

In health sectors the previous Govt of Punjab made the following major legislation during 2013-18 to brought improvement in this sector.

3.3.1: The Punjab Reproductive Maternal, Neo-natal and Child health Authority Act 2014:-

The Punjab provincial assembly passed an act with name “The Punjab Reproductive, maternal, neo-natal and child health authority act 2014” in 20th March 2014. This act was about to provide the establishment of the Punjab Reproductive, Maternal, Neo-Natal and child health authority.

The purpose of this authority was to providing a legal frame work for maintaining affairs related to employees and staff of national program of primary health care and family planning.

3.3.2: The Punjab Mental Health (Amendment) Act 2014

This act amended the mental health ordinance 2001 for some purposes. Now this act known as “Punjab Mental Health (Amendment), Act 2014”. This act passed by the provincial assembly of Punjab on 21st May 2014 and came into force at once to across Punjab province.

This act has made amendment in ordinance VIII of 2001 in sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 27, 28, 29, 43, 58 and 59.

3.3.3: The Punjab Forensic Science agency (Amendment) Act 2016

This act was passed by the house of Punjab on 13th April 2016 and came into enforce at once to overall province. The main theme of this act was to amended “The Punjab Forensic Science agency act 2007” due to some purposes such as:-

Empowering the Govt. to extend the term of The Director General special circumstances so required.

3.3.4: The Punjab Blood Transfusion Safety Act 2016

This act was passed on 19th Oct 2016 and published in Punjab Gazette dated 29th Oct 2016. This act was passed due to some purposes like Regulation of collection, testing processing, storage, distribution issuance, transfusion of blood, blood components, ensuring health protection and prevention of transfusion transmissible diseases etc. This act was repeal of the “Punjab transfusion of safe blood ordinance 1999”.

3.3.5: The Punjab Hepatitis Act 2018” (Act XII of 2018)

This act was passed on 14th March 2018 by the house of Punjab. This act was about to provide the surveillence, diagnosis and treatment facilities for the patients of hepatitis.

3.3.5.1: Surveillance System

For the treatment and support of the hepatitis patients the Govt established a surveillance system. This system has some responsibilities such as to provide counseling facilities, emotional support and other social and health safety measures to the patients and their families.

Government is also responsible to provide the diagnostics facilities hepatitis test and its treatment at every public health care centre.

3.3.5.2: General Awareness

It is also the responsibility of govt to arrange awareness campaigns to providing the awareness about:-

1. The mode of transmission of hepatitis
2. Preventive measures
3. Protective against hepatitis

3.3.6: The Punjab Safe Medical Supplies Authority Act 2018

This act was passed by provincial assembly of Punjab on 31st January 2018 and published in Punjab Gazette on 15th Feb 2018. According to this act an authority established due to the following purposes such as procuring drugs, medical equipment and also provided public health facilities in public. This act was came into enforce to whole of the province.

3.3.6.1: Function of Authority

The authority had some responsibilities like:-

1. For better health facilities, the authority was responsible to procured quality drugs and equipment at competition rates.
2. To prescribed the standard procedures processes and guide lines for procurement of drugs and equipments.
3. Prescribed Standards, storage conditions for storage and supply of drugs and equipments to every category of the health facilities.

The Govt of Punjab set some rules for this act.

3.3.7: The Pakistan Kidney and Liver Institute and Research Centre Act 2014

The Provincial assembly of Punjab passed an act with name “The Pakistan kidney and liver Institute and Research centre act 2014.”

The purpose of this act was to establish a kidney and liver institute in Punjab to provide the medical and surgical care, teaching and research with respect to kidney, liver, bladder, prostate and pancreatic diseases diagnostic and treatment facilities.

3.3.8: The Punjab Tianjin University of Technology Lahore act 2018

The house of Punjab passed an act on 20th March 2018 with name “The Punjab Tianjin University of Technology Lahore Act 2018”. The main purpose of this act was to establish a university in Lahore to provided development and research facilities in fields of Technology for producing high quality technical human resources to meet with the present day requirements.

3.4: Laws For Infrastructure Development

3.4.1: The Punjab Infrastructure Development Cess Act 2015

This act was passed by the house of Punjab and was applied across Punjab province. The main points of this act was as under

1. Impost and collect infrastructure development Cess on transportation of goods Manufactured, produced and consumed in Punjab.
2. The import and export of the Punjab.
3. Provision of resources for the maintenance, development and improvement of the infrastructure.
4. Provision for the load of traffic and the deal other purposes.

3.4.2: The Infrastructure development Act 2016

Government of Punjab introduced the “Infra structure development authority Act 2016” on 6th Feb 2016. The main purpose of this act was to found an authority which performed some functions related to infrastructure, such as planning, designing, construction and maintenance of infrastructure in Punjab.

To meet with international development standard hired the international and local consultants and contractors for execution, management operations and maintenance.

3.5: IT Policy 2016 by Punjab Government

It was the dream of Punjab government that Punjab province become as the IT hub so for that purpose they introduced the IT Policy 2016 to position Punjab as top class e-governed ,IT enabled

and E-literate province in the region and a preferred place for IT businesses and IT skilled human resources supplier.

3.5.1: Theme of IT Policy

This policy based on 6'Es i-e Economy, Education, Empowerment, Employment, Entrepreneurship and Engagement.

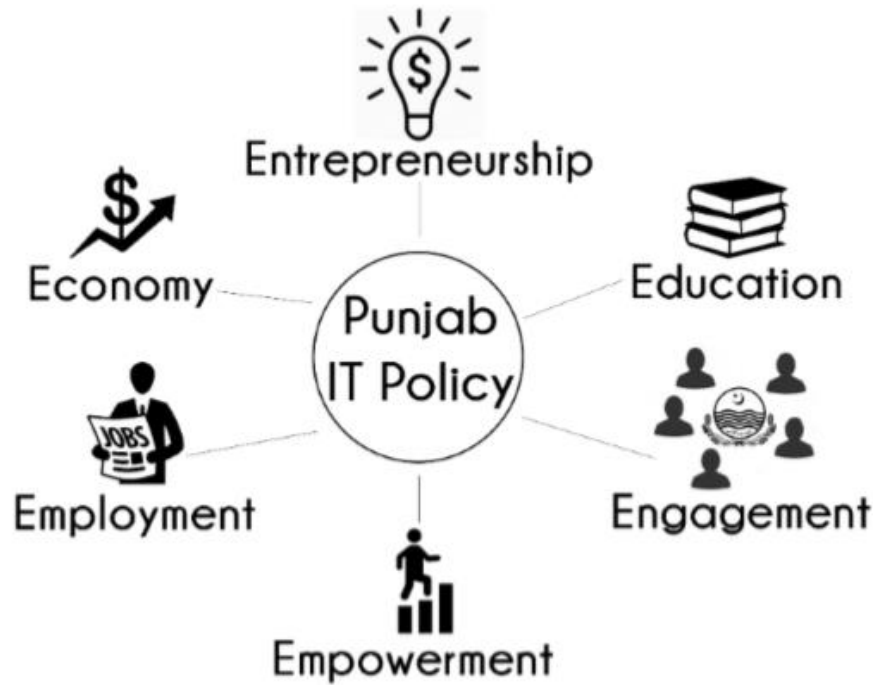


Figure 3.1: “6 ‘ E’s of Punjab IT Policy”. (IT policy pg.8)

3.5.2: Goals of IT Policy

The policy was based following goals.

- i.This policy played a role of digital bridge among gender, region and business classes.
- ii.Provision of an easy and affordable way for towards information technology.
- iii.Punjab become as innovative IT and RD hub of Pakistan.

iv.Establishment of Punjab as the most favorite place for local and international investors for their investment in field of the IT/ITEs/EHM.

v. Forecommerce promotion in the province increased the financial inclusion and incentives in ICT technologies.

Vi. Creation of an enabling environment for IT technologies and their safe usage.

Vii. Enhancing the human capabilities through use of ICTs.

Viii. Provision of rapid and better growth of the knowledge based economy in the region.

Ix. Creation of more employment opportunities and strengthening human resources through use of ICTs.

X. Utilization of ICT for more effective, lucent and green governance model in Pakistan.³⁷

3.5.3: The Contours of Punjab IT Policy:- Figure 3.2 (pg.10)

<p>1. Industry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Software Industry ➤ Hardware Manufacturing Industry ➤ Special Economic Zones ➤ E-Commerce ➤ ICT Adoption in Non-IT Industry 	<p>2. Entrepreneurship</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Entrepreneurship in Universities ➤ Incubators and Accelerators ➤ Startups ➤ Venture Capital Fund & Angel Investments ➤ Freelancers
<p>3. Education</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ ICT & Innovation at School Level ➤ ICT & Innovation in Universities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ IT Specialised degrees ▪ IT incorporation in non-IT courses ➤ Research & Development (R&D) 	<p>4. Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ E-Health & Tele-Medicine ➤ Health Information Systems ➤ Nutrition ➤ Disease & Risk Management ➤ Applications of Data Analytics
<p>5. Governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ E-service delivery ➤ Citizen Facilitation ➤ Green IT in Governance ➤ Regional Development ➤ E-Procurement ➤ Data & Intellectual Property Protection ➤ Cloud computing & Big Data 	<p>6. IT Policy for Citizens</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Access to ICT Tools ➤ IT- Literacy ➤ Local Content Development ➤ Digital Rights & Security ➤ Internet of Things (IoT) ➤ Empowerment & Inclusive Growth

This policy has following major focus areas

Industry Starts up and MSMES

Education Health

³⁷Punjab IT Policy 2016, pg 14.

This policy also focusing 30 key sub-sectors the aim of this policy was to provide a comprehensive set of policies and incentives for better development and growth.

3.5.4: Development in Punjab

Due to the Punjab government better policies and investment in infrastructure and human development this province got the top position at national level. The table below show that Punjab has better position as compared others.³⁸(pg.12)

Variable	Punjab	KPK	Sindh	Baluchistan	National
Av. Household size (no. of members)	6.14	7.20	6.13	7.90	6.35
Av. Monthly Income (Rupees)	11849.71	10485.8	9764.36	11171.70	11040
Children fully immunized (%)	65	53	42	29	57
Pregnant women who've received Tetanus Toxoid injection (%)	81	65	63	31	72
Schools with electricity (%)*	81	53	34	-	51
Primary dropout rate (%)*	34	35	-	-	41
Out of school girls 5-16 age (%)*	30	41	46	62	37
Out of school boys 5-16 age (%)*	23	17	32	35	25
Adult Literacy*	60	47	58	38	57

Source: *Pakistan Social and Living Standard Measurement Survey 2014-15
Household Integrated Economic Survey 2013-14

Figure3.3

3.5.5: Achievements of Punjab Government

Major achievements of Punjab government (PML-N) in governance and everyday life due to use of IT are as under.

- i: Punjab province is at 1st number in terms of withdraw of broad band tax and broad band costs are cheaper in Punjab
- ii: Punjab government introduced smart monitoring system in public schools that monitors teacher's student attendance and availability of basic facilities in schools. This monitoring system improved teacher students' attendance in schools.
- iii. In Punjab mostly high and higher schools have been the facility of a computer lab.

³⁸l.b.i.d, pg 12.

iv.E.Education program is also introducing in Punjab.

v.Introduction of citizen's feedback monitoring program.

vi.Punjab have 440 model police stations they used computerized system for fir filing and crime mapping and much more.

vii.In health sectors these technology is using for disease mapping child immunization coverage and many other purposes.

viii.Introduction of E.learning program in province through digitized books, videos,animation and simulation.

ix.Establishment of Arfa Software Technology Park in Lahore.

x.Establishment of Plan 9, Pakistan first business organization which has graduated 130 start-ups.

xi.Introductionof computerized system in many government sectors like police, Transportation, Land Record management, Counter-terrorism etc.³⁹

3.6: Education policy 2017

To update the existing education system government introduced Education Policy 2017. The major purpose of this policy was for the development of good human beings, inculcated the moral values, socio economic development and national unity as well as to transferred the children into good Pakistanis. This policy set the minimum standard for the improvement of the quality of the education.⁴⁰

As according to the constitution of Pakistan "Education is right to all" so, this policy made some efforts to provide access of education to all and minimize the dropout rate in schools. The major objective of this policy was to improve teaching-learning process. As population of Pakistan is increasing day by day and this also increasing the demand of access to education. This challenge demands more schools. For promotion of the education system government set strategies.

³⁹The Punjab IT Policy 2016, pg 13.

⁴⁰ Muhammad Baleeg Ur Rehman, pg 1.

The literacy rate of primary level is 60% and participation rate is 72%, due to this situation government had been realized to update the curriculum and introduced some reforms in existing education system to make it more effective.⁴¹

3.6.1: Goals, Objectives and key areas of Education policy 2017

This policy set some goals, objectives and mentioned some key areas.

Goals: - Character building

This policy had three pillars:-

“Taleem” (seek and evaluate knowledge)

“Tarbiya” (social, technical, moral and ethical training)

“Tazkkyia” (purification of soul)

- ii. Character building of our children on the basis of universal Islamic and ethical values.
 - iii. Meeting learning needs (knowledge, skill and values) and learning tools (literacy, numeracy, problem solving and oral expressions of a child.
 - iv. For making a knowledge based society focusing on urgent basis on the development of human education, social economic, cultural and spiritual needs.
 - v. Introduction of lifelong learning programs.
- **Pakistani nation-hood and national integration on**
- vi. The promotion of ideology of Pakistan among Pakistani nation hood according to the principles of our founder of Pakistan i-e unity, faith and discipline.
 - vii. Promote the idea of Muslims Ummah cultivate inter-faith harmony and celebrate diversity of faith.
 - viii. Foster the ethical values among human beings like peace, tolerance, respect to others, human rights and universal brotherhood.
- **Right to Education**
- ix. Expanding access to education for all to meet National and International commitment in education and literacy.

⁴¹ Haseeb Athar, pg 2.

- x. Universalization of education up to matric according to article 25-A on emergency basis.

➤ **Quality of Education and Institution building**

- xi. Assurance of quality education programs.
- xii. Promotion of research and innovation culture.
- xiii. Established, expansion and strengthening of building of educational institutions organization.

➤ **Enhancing Education Budget**

- xiv. Increases the education budget up to 4% of GDP.
- xv. Promotion of Science and technology for economic development.
- xvi. Production of export like scientist technicians in every field to respond to economic needs.
- xvii. For removing all types of disparities, inequalities and imbalance like gender disparities and geographic imbalance provided standard facilities and services.⁴²

3.6.2:- Harmonize the existing education system

Objectives

This policy had following objectives.

- i. To provide early childhood education at whole.
- ii. To ensure the child development for formal schooling.
- iii. To reach with universal standardize primary education covering all the three dimensions of Universalization i-e universal enrolment, universal retention and universal achievement by 2020.
- iv. As according to the article 25-A of the constitution “education is right to all” so, to provision of free education to every child up to matric level.
- v. To facilitate and upgrade government school up to secondary level.
- vi. To provide educational facilities at for distance areas introducing non-formal education through online and distance learning programs.
- vii. To meet the target of literate Pakistan launching of country wide literacy campaign for all.

⁴²Education Policy 2017, pg 10.

- viii. To offer of some programs for adult like research based programs, learner basic needs (reading, writing and numeracy), life skills and income generating skills.
- ix. To increase higher education level up to 5 million students by opening awarding institutions.
- x. To produce highly educated and skill based manpower at national and international level.
- xi. To increase the access to distance education through Open University, virtual university by opening sub campuses at remote and rural areas.
- xii. To increase enrolment ratio in Science, technical and vocational education.
- xiii. To establishment of trade school at district and sub district.
- xiv. To improve survival rate at primary, middle and secondary level and also transition from primary to middle and middle to secondary level.
- xv. To facilitate private quality education sector.
- xvi. To expansion and promotion of information technology and communication education.
- xvii. To access gender Parity, gender equality and strengthen women and girls with in time period.
- xviii. To improve quality education through different reforms.
- xix. To initiate curriculum formulation text books, teacher training and examination system.
- xx. To recruitment of competent and committed teachers on merit basis.
- xxi. To strengthening of school community relationships.
- xxii. To provision of facilities, services and opportunities of physical education sports and games at all levels, right from ECE tertiary.
- xxiii. To improvement of health, hygiene and sanitation conditions in every school.

To improve coordination at local district, provincial, national and international commitments such as SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals).⁴³

⁴³ Education Policy 2017, pg 12,13, 14, 15.

CHAPTER 4

(SECTION A)

EDUCATION SECTOR DEVELOPMENT:-

4.1: Education Sector

According to the manifesto book of PML-N “Pakistan Muslim league (N) National Agenda For Real Change Manifesto 2013” PML-N mentioned some points for improvement of education system in country. They stated as

- i. Mobilization for the annihilation of illiteracy.
- ii. Declaration of National education emergency.
- iii. Launching of National Literacy movement.
- iv. A Prepared Road Map for achieving 100% enrolment up to middle level and 80% Universal Literacy in all provinces.
- v. Striving to get the target “Education For All” (EFA).
- vi. Achievement of “Millennium development goals” within given time frame.
- vii. Introduction of uniform education system step by step.
- viii. Provision of missing facilities in public schools.
- ix. Provision of free text books.
- x. Offering of incentives to reduce the dropout from schools with the collaboration of all provincial governments.
- xi. Initiate the teachers training programs to improve the quality of education.

- xii. Provision of attractive packages for teachers like better salaries, improved service structure, refresher courses, promotion of teachers according to the capability of teachers and selection of teachers purely on merit.
- xiii. Allocation of resources to education sectors.
- xiv. Proper utilization of funds to meet the targets of “UNESCO” of 4% of GDP by 2018.
- xv. Provision of liberal grants for science labs to improve the standard of science education at secondary level.
- xvi. Establishment of Computer Labs in all high schools in first phase.
- xvii. Provision of laptops to students on merit to connect them with digital revolution.
- xviii. Introduction of student’s career counselling services at school, college and universities level.
- xix. A chain of Danish schools in all over Pakistan.
- xx. Setting up/ initiation of Education Endowment Fund to provide scholarships on merit to poor and needy students for higher education.
- xxi. Steps will be taken to raise the standard of universities.
- xxii. Appointments of vice chancellor in universities on merit.
- xxiii. The provision of vocational and technical education especially in rural areas.
- xxiv. The provision of financial assistance and others incentives to madrassas to meet their syllabus and standard in confronting the mainstream education.
- xxv. Proper and regular monitoring and evaluation authorities to improve education standard.
- xxvi. Provision of modern technology to enhance the quality of education.
- xxvii. Improvement of examination system by making it more transparent and reliable.
- xxviii. “National Testing Service” will be initiated to select competent teachers and scholars.

xxix. Promotion of “reading culture” by developing libraries at national, provincial and district level fully equipped with modern reference tools.

xxx. Expansion of special Education Institutions to educate special children of society.

4.2: Public Education System of Punjab province

No one can deny the importance of education in the progress of any country, education always plays a vital role in the development of any country and its people, the major purpose of education is not only increases the literacy rate in country but also have a major role in developing the skills and talent of the young generation.

“Education is considered as the source of economic development and it’s a requirement of those countries where young population is larger in number like our country. Provincial government of Punjab (PML-N) focused on enhancing the education resource for the vulnerable people and to meet with demand of education in province to get better education outcomes and for the improvement of the public schools education standard PML-N government provided missing facilities in schools because proper well facilitated schools gives better attendance of students and decreases the dropout ratio.”⁴⁴

“In FY 2013-14 Punjab government issued Rs.282 billion rupees for the development of education sector” and this amount is increased to RS.345 billion in FY 2017-18. For the provision of non.salary recurrent expenditures in schools the Punjab government introduced a new allocation instrument with namely non.salary budget this funding is used for improvement of learning outcomes in schools every public school of Punjab got three installment in a year and amount of this fund for each school is based on strength of their enrolled students.

4.2.1: Vision of PML-N Government For Education Sector

When in 2013 PML-N formed government in province Punjab then they had been set some objectives to brought improvement in education system of Punjab these objects are as under

1. Achievement of 100% enrollment up to 5-16 years children in schools.

⁴⁴ Govt of Punjab Development Program (ADP) 2016-17, pg 1,3.

2. 100% retention of all enrolled students.
3. To improve education standard in public schools.
4. Provision of Rewards for students on good performance.
5. Provision of missing facilities in schools for quality education.
6. Provision of high quality infrastructure in public schools.
7. Recruitment of Teachers on merit basis.
8. Scholarships on merit basis for class 6th to 10th students.
9. Exclusion of multi-grade teaching from schools.
10. Provision of computer education at all levels of schools.
11. Provision of additional class rooms for overcrowded schools.
12. Provision of solar panel as a source of light for those schools where electricity facility is not available.

4.3: PML-N Initiatives For Education Sector

4.3.1: Punjab Danish School System

According to the “ Danish school and Centre’s of Excellence Authority Act 2010 ” PML-N government established 14 Danish schools (7 for girls and 7 for boys) in different district of Punjab province, the table below shows the districts of Punjab where Danish schools are currently working.⁴⁵

Table No. 4.1:

District Name	No. of Danish Schools	Location
Attock	02 (01 for boys , 01 for girls)	Tehsil Jand
Bahawalnagar	02 (01 for boys , 01 for girls)	Chistian

⁴⁵The Govt of Punjab Development program 2016-17, pg 6.

Bahawalpur	02 (01 for boys , 01 for girls)	Rahim Yar Khan
Mianwali	02 (01 for boys , 01 for girls)	Harnoli
Dera Ghazi Khan	02 (01 for boys , 01 for girls)	Dera Ghazi Khan
Rajan pur	02 (01 for boys , 01 for girls)	Rajanpur
Faisalabad	02 (01 for boys , 01 for girls)	Jaranwala

Source:

The main aim of this scheme is to providing the quality education to the privilege students of the remote areas. These schools are free educational institutions of Punjab province and these schools providing quality education to deserving students. These schools are providing free accommodation facility both for teachers and students, free uniform, free books and other stationary material, sport facilities etc.

Each year 110 students are admitted in every Danish school 100 students on merit basis and 10 students on financial basis, Punjab govt spending 15000 on each students of Danish school monthly an estimate cost Rs: 21 million rupees are annually needed each Danish school in terms of their operating expenditure. These schools are well established well-furnished and have modern material of teaching.

4.3.2: Early Child Hood Education Program

Early child education is considered as the foundation of human personality during these early years (from birth to 8 years) human personality developed faster no doubt early years of any child are very important because these years are like building blocks of life of any human during these years a child grow physically, linguistically and emotionally these beginning years of life provide the basic long terms skills of life to a child.

UNICEF report 2013 stated that dropout rate up to grade 5 are highest (42.89%) its mean that mostly students do not reache at secondary level education. In Pakistan public schools pre- school education was started in 2009 The Education policy of 2009 gives the provision of one- year pre –primary education program in public schools of the country and for this purpose special trained teachers and additional budget was allocated this policy is based on following 3 policy plan for ECE.

Table No. 4.2:

Policy Action 1.	Policy Action 2.	Policy Action 3.
ECE is based on the concept to development of a child through different activities regarding education, providing the attractive environment to children for learning. This policy focused on quality education improvement instead of achievement standards.	ECE shall be provided to the children between 3 to 5 years within next ten years to prepare children for proper schooling.	Primary level schools shall be provided ECE and for this purpose special budget, special kid rooms, trained teachers and child care giver shall be provided to these schools.

4.3.3: Early child Education Program in province Punjab

Punjab government included ECE as a main component of its educational reforms and had invested its own budget for this program, special funds was provided to those districts where ECE programs launched. For promotion of ECE in province government of Punjab taken some initiatives these are as under.

1. Provision of free learning materials for preschoolers.
2. Motivated and encouraged child's parent to send their child to school for pre-learning.
3. NGOs and donor agencies were encouraged to provide funds for public and private primary schools.
4. Established special kid rooms for ECE in 1225 schools of Punjab.
5. Provision of training facilities for concern teachers, school head, school council members and district management authority regarding ECE.
6. Appointed a care taker for those school where ECE classes have been started for pre-learnings look after.

7. Punjab government issued special care giver funds to the school management council (SMC) account for a year in those schools where ECE facility was available.

Currently in Punjab province over 11000 ECE classrooms are functional and providing quality early childhood education.

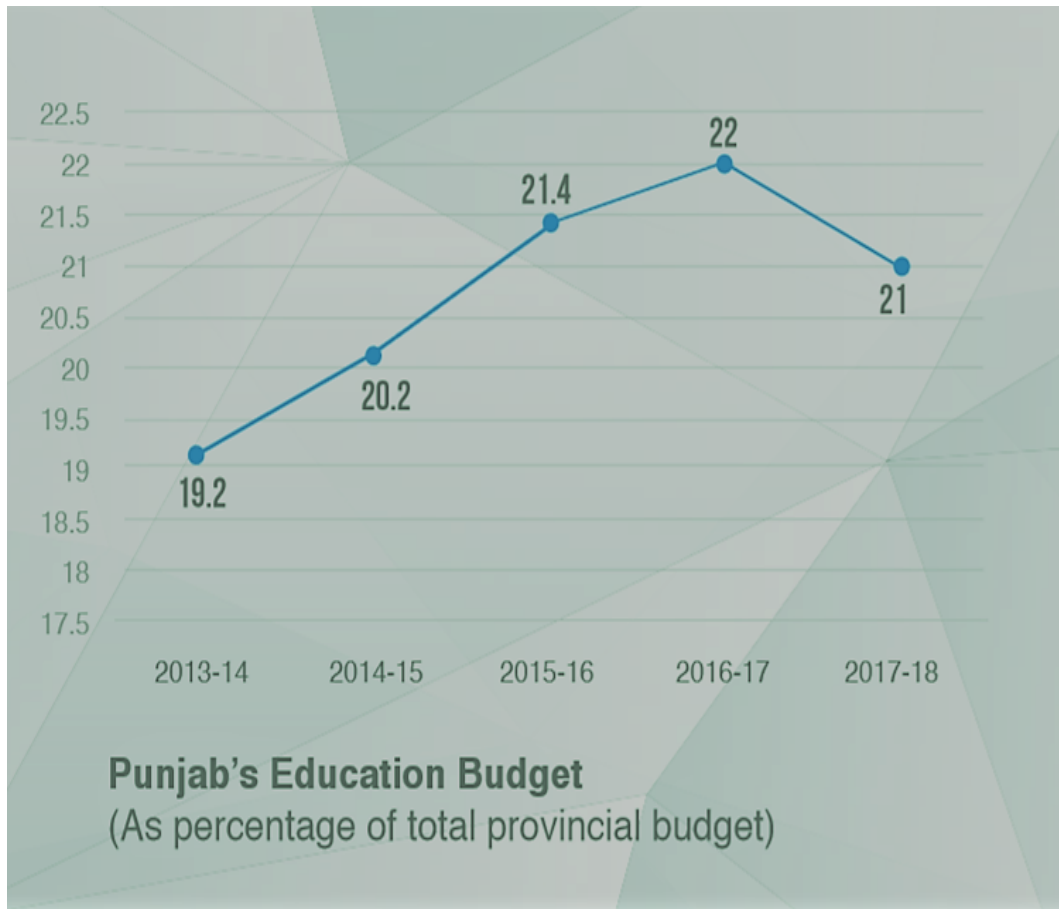
4.4: Up-gradation Of Public schools

Punjab government up-graded primary and elementary both boys and girls schools to next level for providing educational facilities of students of those areas where elementary and high schools are not available, in year 2017 in whole Punjab 740 girls elementary schools and 604 boys elementary had been up-graded to high level and 363 girls primary schools and 314 boys primary schools up-graded to elementary level.

The teaching and non-teaching staff for these up-graded portion of schools were hired from school NSB account, PMIU provided additional funds to such schools NSB account for smooth working of these up-graded schools.

4.5: Improved Educational Budget

PML-N Punjab government allocated RS: 232 billion in 2013-14 to RS: 345 billion in 2017-18 for development of education, in order to provide for the non.salary recurrent expenditures in schools this funding is utilized by schools for improvement of learning outcomes in class rooms in FY 2017-18 the government allocated RS: 14 billion rupees for schools non.salary budget account.



Source: Alif Ailaan 2018, “2013-18 Five years education reforms in Punjab”.

Figure4.1

4.6: School’s Infrastructure Improvement Plan

For the improvement of public school’s infrastructure Punjab government provided following facilities in schools.

4.6.1: Provision of missing facilities in schools

Due to lack of basic facilities in public schools drop-out ratio and low attendance of students observed, to hold out this serious issue Punjab government provided missing facilities to mostly schools of the province during 2013-18. These facilities included drinking water, electricity, toilets, furniture both for students and teachers, boundary wall around fencing due to security issues and presence of teachers in schools.

The table below shows the % of basic facilities in public schools of Punjab province.

Available Facilities	2017	Percentage of Schools
Drinking water	52,191	99.6%
Toilets	52,205	99.6%
Electricity	50,757	96.9%
Boundary wall	51,501	98.3%
Main gate	51,218	97.8%
Sewerage	47,031	89.8%
Playground	32,050	61.2%
Library	13,014	24.8%
Science Labs	4,190	8.0%
Computer Labs	7,410	14.1%
ECE Classrooms	4,541	8.7%

Source:-

Figure 4.2

4.6.2: Provision of IT and Science Labs in Secondary/ Higher Secondary Schools

Due to the importance of information and communication technology the secondary education department focused on IT education in schools so for this purpose Punjab government provided the IT Labs to those high and higher secondary schools which had not this facility in schools and also for those schools which had been recently upgraded to high and higher secondary level. In 2017 government also provided IT Labs to some elementary level schools to expand the IT infusion in elementary schools and also recruited IT teachers for elementary schools.

4.6.3: Science Labs

All the newly up-graded high and higher secondary schools are provided facility of science labs high secondary schools have three science labs i.e Physics lab, Chemistry lab, and Bio lab, mostly high schools have a combine science lab and some secondary level schools have separate science labs.

4.6.4: Additional Class rooms/ Reconstruction of class rooms

To overcome issue of overcrowded schools and excluding multi-grade teaching from public schools of Punjab government provided funds for construction of additional class rooms in those

schools and all those schools whose building were dangerous and had not used for teaching purposes had been reconstructed and allocated special funds for rehabilitation of these buildings.

4.7: Incentives for Brilliant students

4.7.1: Merit based scholarships

Internal merit based scholarship were provided to the students of class 6th, 7th, and 8th, to all those students who got 85% marks 5th PEC Exams, Rs:800 per student every month. This scholarship was also students of grade 9th and 10th who got 85% marks in grade 8th PEC exams the amount of scholarship for secondary level students was 1000 rupees per month per student.

4.7.2: Ujala Program (Solar home system)

CM Punjab Shahbaz Sharif introduced a revolutionary scheme of solar panel home system for students of schools and colleges and also higher level due to excessive load shading in province these solar powered lamps used as a source of light the eligibility to got solar system was 60% marks from board exams.⁴⁶

4.7.3: Laptop Distribution Scheme

Laptops distribution initiatives was introduced by chief minister of Punjab Shahbaz sharif to enhance quality education and increase the access towards information technology the laptops were distributed on merit bases among those students who had scored 60% in annual examination system and 70% in semester system. Each FY from 2012-13 to 2017-18 one hundred thousand laptops had been distributed among eligible students of Punjab.

4.7.4: Zewar e Taleem Scholarship

This scholarship was for only girls student, the main purpose of this scholarship was to raised attendance of girls in schools, every month those girls student who got 80% attendance were eligible for this scholarship the amount of this scholarship was 1000 per student per month, this scheme of scholarship was for special southern Punjab.⁴⁷

⁴⁶“ Shahbaz Sharif Ujala program-Solar home system for students”, Paki Magzine, January 27, 2013.

⁴⁷Zawar e Taleem Scholarship program.

4.8: Technical and Vocational Education in Punjab

In Punjab technical education and vocational training authority (PTEVTA) is managing body of technical and vocational institution. Punjab have total 336 TEVTA institutions the vocational institutions offers one or two years diploma programs or certificate while in technical institutions DAE , diplomas, post diplomas, B.Tech and B.Tech (hons) degree programs are offered. The Punjab Board of Technical Education (PBTE) is the controlling body of these institutions this controlling body develop and regulate technical, commercial and vocational education as well as skill courses and diplomas.

4.9: Higher Education Program

For progress of higher education in province the provincial government of PML-N set some goals to achieved these goals they took some initiatives steps they were

- 1: Provision of higher education to all students through fair means.
- 2: Establishment of new higher education institutions i-e colleges, sub campuses of universities in different cities of Punjab.
- 3: Improvement of college infrastructure through providing missing facilities in colleges.
- 4: Provision of quality education.
- 5: Provision of teachers in colleges at vacant posts.
- 6: Recruitment of teachers for colleges through PPSC.
- 7: Improvement of commerce education through up gradation of these colleges.

4.10: Special Education Program in Punjab

For well beings of the special children special education institutions are established in a country because in these institutions special facilitative learning environment is provided for such type of students in Punjab province special education department established in 2003 before it existed within the school education department, this department is responsible to formulation of policies for special education across Punjab and also deals with development of curriculum for special

students. In Punjab currently 101 special education centres are working in 18 district including district Attock. For the promotion of special education PML-N government set some objectives

1. Increases enrollment of special children in schools.
2. Establishment of new special institutions.
3. Well-furnished class rooms with all learning material.
4. Well trained teachers available in these institutions.
5. Provision of RS: 800 per student per month as a pocket money.
6. Free uniform, books, stationary material and free pick and drop facility to all special children.
7. Merit scholarships for all eligible students.

4.11: Sports program in schools

For promotion of sports and art activities among students and providing healthy physical environment to students Punjab government organized sports and art competitions every year at markaz, tehsil, district, division and provincial level. Participation of every public school is compulsory in these competitions, winning participants are awarded with prizes.

4.12: District Education Authority (DEAs)

Punjab government (PML-N) launched district education authority system for improvement of education system the responsibilities of this authority are those which described in local government act 2013. This authority is consists of chief executive officers CEOs, district education officer's secondary education both for male and female DEOs (SE), district education officer's elementary education both for male female DEOs (EE), DDEOs at tehsil level both for male and female schools and AEOs assistant education officers in every tehsil. The DEAs is executive authority for decision making about schools i.e schools up-gradation, teachers re-allocation, teachers transfers and other specific school matters. The CEO of education is fully controller of this authority and CEO itself is answerable to provincial government for the concern issues of their district.

4.13: Literacy and Numeracy Drive (LND)

In 2015 school education department of Punjab and Punjab information technology board (PITB) introduced a new assessment tool to assess grade 3 students which known as LND test, this test is based on key student learning outcomes (SLOs) for English, Urdu and Mathematics. PITB developed LND test app and monitoring officers MEAs conduct this test every month during their visit of school the aim of this test is to improve the literacy and numeracy among students at primary level, it is a low cost PC-Tablet based test the MEAs randomly selected 7 students of grade 3 and assessed these students at the spot. This assessment tool insure teacher presence in class and have positive learning impact on students.⁴⁸

4.14: Monitoring system for public schools

4.14.1: AEOs as monitoring officers

In FY 2016-17 and 2017-18 Punjab government appointed about 3000 AEOs across the Punjab to make monitoring system of public schools each AEO is allotted 10 schools to visits these schools 2 time per month and to asses both teachers and students through taken test from students and observed teacher during teaching and also mention good and weak points of that teacher also reports missing facilities of those school. A tablet computer had been provided to every AEO by the government due to digital monitoring system of schools this digital system has been introduced in education sector to ensure the transparency in education system.

4.14.2: District Monitoring Officers

To monitor and oversee the educational institutions (schools) district monitoring officers (DMOs) were recruited and placed across Punjab province, under these officers MEAs are working in field these MEAs are monitoring body for public schools they visits every month to different schools and reported about teachers students attendance of that day and also highlighted the missing facilities of those school and about the cleanness of school, through this monitoring force the attendance of both teachers and students become better.

⁴⁸ PITB Unveils LND, Dr.Saif , 30 March 2018.

4.15: Policies of PML-N Government for development of Education

In 2014 government of Punjab introduced “Re-Allocation” Policy to adjusted surplus teachers in nearby schools where vacant posts were available, this adjustment of teachers were done on following criteria

- . The surplus elementary school teachers (ESTs) in any middle, high, higher and those primary schools where staff is insufficient according to students’ teacher ratio.
- . The surplus secondary school teacher (SST) can also be adjusted in any middle, high and higher secondary school where SST post is vacant as per policy.
- . The surplus primary school teacher (PST) can also be adjusted in any modal primary, community modal primary or primary school where PST post is vacant.

4.15.1: Recruitment Policy

To full fill vacant posts of teachers in schools of Punjab to achieved the targets of “Parho Punjab Barho Punjab” government of Punjab recruited teachers on different post for public schools through recruitment policies 2013-14, 2014-15, 2016-17 and 2017-18 through this policy ESE sci/maths, ESE arts, SESE and SSE subject specific teachers, at elementary and secondary level were appointed on merit base through written test, academic and interview marks. Due to these recruitment policies now almost every school of province Punjab have one science teacher at primary level.

4.15.2: Recruitment Policy 2016-17

This recruitment policy was for the recruitment of school specific educators (SSE) and Assistant education officers (AEOs).To achieve 100% enrolment target and zero dropout, ensuring quality education to meet with sustainable development goals of PM of Pakistan it is necessary to filled all the vacant posts of teachers in public schools and to reducing multi-grade teaching from schools, and improving teaching learning environment in public schools to recruit capable teachers on merit base and to improved monitoring system of schools AEOs are appointed, in year 2016-17 and 2017-18 about 3000 AEOs are appointed.

District	2016	2017	Change	Percentage Change
D.G. Khan	7,116	10,632	3,516	49.4%
Rajanpur	4,763	6,659	1,896	39.8%
Rahimyar Khan	14,279	18,558	4,279	30.0%
Bhakkar	6,513	8,442	1,929	29.6%
Layyah	7,550	9,721	2,171	28.8%
Khushab	5,255	6,760	1,505	28.6%
Bahawalnagar	12,367	15,447	3,080	24.9%
Sheikhupura	9,285	11,541	2,256	24.3%
Narowal	8,612	10,682	2,070	24.0%
Nankana Sahib	5,332	6,573	1,241	23.3%
Hafizabad	4,204	5,164	960	22.8%
Mandi Bahauddin	5,848	7,143	1,295	22.1%
Jhang	9,812	11,959	2,147	21.9%
Okara	10,201	12,216	2,015	19.8%
Jhelum	5,727	6,822	1,095	19.1%
Muzaffargarh	10,317	12,278	1,961	19.0%
Mianwali	7,030	8,354	1,324	18.8%
Sialkot	13,740	16,229	2,489	18.1%
Attock	8,407	9,909	1,502	17.9%
Gujrat	10,704	12,444	1,740	16.3%
Kasur	10,139	11,779	1,640	16.2%
Vehari	9,705	11,231	1,526	15.7%
Rawalpindi	15,112	17,443	2,331	15.4%
Bahawalpur	10,748	12,341	1,593	14.8%
Chiniot	4,055	4,641	586	14.5%
Sahiwal	9,572	10,929	1,357	14.2%
Pakpattan	5,407	6,163	756	14.0%
Multan	11,082	12,630	1,548	14.0%
Gujranwala	12,925	14,619	1,694	13.1%
T.T. Singh	9,298	10,512	1,214	13.1%
Lodhran	5,242	5,920	678	12.9%
Sargodha	14,591	16,365	1,774	12.2%
Khanewal	11,078	12,228	1,150	10.4%
Chakwal	8,368	9,178	810	9.7%
Faisalabad	21,429	22,760	1,331	6.2%
Lahore	16,968	16,900	-68	-0.4%
Total	342,781	403,172	60,391	17.6%

Source:- Punjab Annual School Census Report 2017-18.

Figure 4.3

4.16: Public Education Sector Of District Attock

The table below shows the level wise public schools, total enrolment and total teachers of district Attock.

Table No.4.3:

Level of school	Total boys school	Total girls school	Total enrolled boys	Total enrolled girls	Total male teachers	Total female teachers

Higher secondary	12	10	9024	8855	312	308
Secondary schools	122	104	51461	50291	1785	1971
Elementary	96	108	20828	24629	701	1462
Primary	397	439	38955	39910	975	2215
Total	627	669	1,20,268	1,23,685	3,773	5,956

Source:- school portal Punjab government (school census 2018)

4.16.1: Government Colleges in district Attock

Table No. 4.4:

Tehsil Name	No. of Colleges	Detail Description
Attock	05	. Govt college for women Attock. . Govt Post Graduate College Attock. . Govt Commerce College Attock.
Hassanabdal	02	. Govt degree college for women Hassanabdal . Govt degree college for boys Hassanabdal.
Hazro	02	.Govt degree college for women Hazro . Govt. Shuja Khanzada Shaheed degree college Hazro.
Fateh Jang	03	. Govt degree college for women Fateh Jang. . Govt degree college for boys Fateh Jang.

		. Govt Inter college for boys Bahter Fateh Jang.
Jand	05	. Govt degree college for women Jand. . Govt degree college for boys Jand. . Govt Institute of commerce Jand. . Govt inter college Narrah Kanjoor Chhab. . Govt degree college Basal.
Pindigheb	03	. Govt college for women Pindigheb . Govt degree college for boys Pindigheb . Govt institute of commerce Pindigheb

4.16.2: Alif Ailaan District Ranking

According to Alif Ailaan district ranking report 2015” district Attock was at 7th number out of 148 districts of Pakistan, at the top ten districts of this ranking 8 districts were from Punjab province this ranking was for primary schools and conducted on following indicators education score, enrollment score, learning score, retention score and gender parity. For school infrastructure ranking district Attock was at 25th position out of 148 district and at 17th position out of 36 districts of Punjab.

According to 5th “Pakistan districts education ranking report” by Alif Ailaan in 2017 district Attock was at 23rd position out of 155 districts in terms of primary level schools and district Attock was at 7th number in terms of elementary level schools infrastructure, in top ten districts 5 districts were from Punjab, according to provincial ranking Attock was at 10th position for primary schools and at 5th position for elementary schools.

4.16.3: Position in CM Roadmap

District Attock got 4th position out of 36 districts of the province consecutively in fourth quarter of CM Roadmap indicator.

4.16.4: Retention Rate in district Attock

Due to the provision of missing facilities in public schools of Punjab and other reforms in education sector by Punjab government virus of out of school children decreased, a surprising change have been observed that enrolment and retention at primary level become better may be coming soon this drop out issue at primary level will be ending, but at middle, secondary and higher secondary level this problem is still need more attention and improvement. The figure below shows the retention rate of districts of province Punjab.

District/Agency	Province/Territory	Retention score
Lahore	Punjab	62.41
Chakwal	Punjab	62.3
Jhelum	Punjab	58.43
Rawalpindi	Punjab	58.73
Faisalabad	Punjab	58.22
Attock	Punjab	54.88
Gujranwala	Punjab	54.63
Gujrat	Punjab	53.78
Sargodha	Punjab	52.75
Sialkot	Punjab	52.75
Mandi Bahauddin	Punjab	52.28
Narowal	Punjab	52.12
Khushab	Punjab	51.66
Hafizabad	Punjab	51.55
Bahawalpur	Punjab	50.82
Sheikhupura	Punjab	50.81
Toba Tek Singh	Punjab	49.76
Nankana Sahib	Punjab	49.4
Multan	Punjab	49.19
Bahawalnagar	Punjab	48.06
Sahiwal	Punjab	47.59
Lodhran	Punjab	46.73
Bhakkar	Punjab	46.69
Jhang	Punjab	46.39
Vehari	Punjab	46.28
Dera Ghazi Khan	Punjab	44.32
Chiniot	Punjab	44.09

Figure4.4

4.16.5: Upgraded Schools of District Attock

During 2013-18 Punjab government upgraded total 314 boys primary school to elementary level and total girls primary school to next level, in district Attock total upgraded schools during this time period are as under.

Table No. 4.5:

School Name	School EMIS Code	Name of tehsil
GPS Pindwal	37110146	Attock
GPS Paswal	37120078	Hazro
GPS Dhoke Lal	37120091	Hazro
GPS Nathain Malkan	37130046	Pindigheb
GPS Dhulian	37130065	Pindigheb
GPS Kamrial	37130335	Pindigheb
GPS Toot	37130337	Pindigheb
GPS Jundial	37140120	Jand
GPS Chhab Thatta	37140134	Jand
GPS RS Jhamat	37140352	Jand
GPS No.1 Saghri	37140398	Jand
GGPS Dhoke Gama	37110221	Attock
GGPS Saghri	37140264	Jand

4.17: Provision of Missing Facilities in Public Schools of District Attock

4.17.1: Construction of New Buildings

. Constructed a multipurpose hall in GBHS Ghourghusti tehsil Hazro with an estimate cost of 15.087 million rupees.

. Constructed new 4 class rooms and a multipurpose hall in GBHS Haroon village tehsil Hazro with an estimate cost of 20.882 million rupees.

. Construction of 6 no. class rooms and a stair hall and 1 IT lab in GGES Bahadur khan Tehsil Attock with an estimate cost of 9.8 million rupees.

. Construction of 4 c.rooms in GGPS Saidan with estimate cost of 4.647 million rupees.

. Construction of a primary school in Dhoke Dhullu distt Attock with estimate cost of 7.33 million rupees the building of school consist of 5 no. class rooms, boundary wall with razor wire, gate with pillars, 2 no. of toilets and drinking water source.

. Construction of building of special education centre in Attock city with cost of 14.157 million rupees.

4.17.2: Missing Facilities Projects

In GGPS Dhoke Lahra tehsil Pindigheb missing facilities with estimate cost of 2.76 million rupees were provided these missing facilities consists of basic facilities like water, electricity, b.wall etc.

. Provision of missing facilities in GBPS Pariot Tehsil Jand with estimate cost of 2.509 million rupees.

. Provision of missing facilities in GBPS Malangi with cost of 2.7 million rupees.

. Provision of missing facilities in GBPS RS Jhamat with cost of 2.509 million.

. Missing facilities were provided in GBPS Dhoke Ghaghi tehsil Jand with a cost of 2.509 million rupees.

. Provision of missing facilities in GBPS Dhoke Khattar tehsil jand with cost of 2.509 million rupees, these missing facilities consists of construction of b.wall, gate with pillars, 2 no. of toilets and drinking water source.

. Provision of missing facilities in primary portion of GBHS Tarap tehsil Jand with cost of 1.902 million rupees.

4.17.3: Reconstruction Projects

Reconstructed 2 c.rooms in GBHS Dakhnair tehsil and distt Attock with a cost of 2.772 million rupees.

Reconstructed 8 c.rooms in GBHSS Attock with a cost of 1.75 million rupees.

Reconstructed a c.room in GGHS No.2 Hazro with a cost of 1.433 million rupees.

Repaired 2 c.rooms with a cost of 2.239 million rupees in GBPS No.3 Hazro.

Repaired 2 c.rooms in GBPS Bara Hazro with a cost of 2.239 million rupees.

In GBHS Boi Gar tehsil Hassan Abdal a science lab had been repaired with a cost of 1.315 million rupees.

Reconstructed 5 c.rooms in GGHS Jaffar tehsil Fatehjang with a cost of 5.16 million rupees.

Reconstructed 2 c.rooms in GGHS Qutbal tehsil Fatehjang with cost of 2.101 million rupees.

Reconstructed 2 c.rooms in GGHS Ratwal tehsil Fatehjang with cost of 2.101 million rupees.

Reconstructed 8 c.rooms in GBHS Moorat tehsil Fatehjang with cost of 8.534 million rupees.

Reconstructed a c.rooms in GBHSS Khour tehsil Pindigheb with cost of 1.34 million rupees.

In GBHS Nilhad Tehsil Pindigheb 2 c.rooms had been reconstructed with a cost of 2.615 million rupees.

In GBHS Ahmedal tehsil Pindigheb 2 c.rooms had been reconstructed with cost of 5.165 million rupees.

In tehsil Pindigheb in GBHS Magghian 2 c.rooms had been reconstructed with cost of 2.615 million rupees.

In GBPS Ammratti in tehsil Pindigheb a c.rooms had been reconstructed with cost of 1.081 million rupees.

In tehsil Pindigheb in GBES Choi Nilhad 5 c.rooms had been reconstructed with cost of 5.344 million rupees.

In tehsil Pindigheb at place of Mianwala in GGHS 2 c.rooms had been reconstructed with cost of 2.615 million rupees.

Reconstructed a c.room in GBPS Jabbi tehsil Jand with cost of 1.134 million rupees.

Reconstructed a c.room in GBPS Zangoora tehsil Jand with cost of 1.134 million rupees.

Reconstructed a c.room in GGES Dakhnair in tehsil Jand with cost of 1.134 million rupees..

Reconstructed a c.room in GGPS Dingi Nari tehsil Jand with cost of 1.134 million rupees.

In GGHS Injra tehsil Jand a c.room had been reconstructed with cost of 1.406 million rupees.

In GBHS Pind Sarhal in Tehsil Jand 3 no. of c.rooms had been reconstructed with cost of 2.203 million rupees.

In GGPS Bela tehsil jand 2 c.rooms had been reconctured with cost of 2.203 million rupees.

In GBHS Haddowali 3 c.rooms had been reconstructed with cost of 4.077 million rupees.

Reconstructed 4 c.rooms in GGHS Mukhad tehsil Jand with cost of 5.414 million rupees.

Reconstructed 6 no. of c.rooms in GBHS Kani tehsil Jand with cost of 8.086 million rupees.

Reconstructed 4 no. of c.rooms in GBES Aurangabad tehsil Jand with cost of 4.313 million rupees.

A project of reconstruction of roof of 4 c.rooms in GBES Sojhanda tehsil Attock had been completed with cost of 1.419 million rupees.

Reconstructed 2 c.rooms in GBPS Gondal tehsil Attock with cost of 2.239 million rupees.

Reconstructed a c.room in GBES Sanjwal tehsil Attock with cost of 1.17 million rupees.

Reconstructed 2 no. of c.rooms in GGHS Barazai tehsil Hazro with cost of 2.772 million rupees.

In GBHS Rangoo tehsil Hazro 2 no. of c.rooms had been reconstructed with cost of 2.239 million rupees.

In GBHS Barazai tehsil Hazro roof of 7 no. of c.rooms had been repaired with cost of 3.507 million rupees.

Reconstructed 4 no. of c.rooms in GBHS Formuli tehsil Hazro with cost of 5.45 million rupees.

Reconstructed 3 no. of c.rooms in GBHS Mansar tehsil Hazro with cost of 4.11 million rupees.

Reconstructed a c.room in GGHS Haroon with cost of 1.498 million rupees.

Reconstructed a c.room in GMPS Kamalpur Alam in tehsil Hazro with cost of 1.171 million rupees.

In GBHS Mian Rashida tehsil Fatehjang 2 c.rooms had been reconstructed with cost of 1.081 million rupees.

In GMPS Dhoke Malal tehsil Fatehjang 2 c.rooms had been repaired with cost of 2.153 million rupees.

In GGPS Hastal tehsil Fatehjang a c.room had been repaired with cost of 1.081 million rupees.

In tehsil Fatehjang at place of Dhoke meki in GGES 2 c.rooms had been reconstructed with cost of 2.101 million rupees.

In GGCMS Mangial tehsil fatehjang a c.room had been repaired with cost of 1.118 million rupees.

In Girls Community Modal School Dhoke Sydeian in tehsil fatehjang 2 c.rooms had been reconstructed with cost of 2.171 million rupees.

Reconstruction of 2 c.rooms in GMPS Pind Niazi, 2 c.rooms in GBPS Badra, 2 c.rooms in GGPS Sadqal tehsil Fatehjang had been repaired by the fund provided from government.

In Bahtar GGHS 3 no. of c.rooms had been reconstructed with cost of 3.262 million rupees.

In tehsil Pindigheb at place of Dhullian in GMPS a c.room had been reconstructed with cost of 1.113 million rupees.

In tehsil Pindigheb in GBHSS Malhuwali 5 no. of c.rooms, in GBES Dandi 2 no. of c.rooms, in GBPS Kahwala a c.room and in GBPS Ikhlas 4 no. of c.rooms had been reconstructed by the fund provided from government.

In tehsil Jand in GBHS Toba Domail roof of a c.room had been replaced with cost of 0.952 million rupees.

In GBHS Tarap 4 c.rooms had been repaired with cost of 4.74 million rupees.

Reconstructed 3 c.rooms in GBHS Dakhnair tehsil Jand with cost of 4.27 million rupees.

4.17.4: Provision of IT Labs in Public schools

Those secondary and higher secondary schools where IT labs were missing funds were provided by the government for establishment of IT labs each school got 2 million rupees for establishment of IT lab. During the time period under research IT labs had been established in following schools of district Attock.

- . GGHS AMF Kamra tehsil & distt Attock
- . GGHSS F-6 PAC Kamra tehsil & distt Attock.
- . GGHS Base Minhas Kamra tehsil & distt Attock.
- . GBHSS F-6 PAC Kamra tehsil & distt Attock.
- . GBHS Kali Deli tehsil & distt Attock.
- . GBHS Panmotha tehsil & distt Attock.

Initiatives of IT labs at Elementary Level

Due to the expansion of computer education at elementary level government of Punjab had established IT labs in few elementary schools of Punjab with cost of 0.5 million rupees for each IT lab, the elementary schools of district Attock which have IT lab facility are as under.

- . GGES Gondal tehsil & distt Attock.
- . GGES Musa tehsil Hazro

- . GGES Bhoigar tehsil Hassan Abdal
- . GGES Langar tehsil Fatehjang
- . GGES Ganda Kass tehsil Pindigheb
- . GGES Nakka Afghan tehsil Jand
- . GGES Garhi tehsil Jand
- . GGCMES Rangli tehsil Jand
- . GGES Dourdad tehsil Attock
- . GBES Khunda Mirza tehsil Attock
- . GBES Dhoke Haji Ahmed tehsil Attock
- . GBES Rangli tehsil Jand
- . GBES Dewal tehsil Fatehjang
- . GBES Pather Garh tehsil Hassan Abdal
- . GBES Dhoke Lalla tehsil Pindigheb
- . GBES Hazro tehsil Hazro

4.17.5: Higher Education Projects for District Attock

. Establishment of a degree college for boys in tehsil Hassanabdal with a cost of 108.486 million rupees.

. Missing facilities were provided to Govt. Degree College for women Attock with cost of 52.98 million rupees.

Provision of missing facilities to Govt. Postgraduate College with cost of 29 million rupees.

. Constructed a cricket play ground with flood lights in Shaheed Shuja Khanzada Degree College Hazro with cost of 70 million rupees.

. A proposal for start of postgraduate classes in two colleges of district Attock one in tehsil Fatehjang in Govt. Girls. Degree college and in Govt Degree college for women Hassanabdal was not approved by the government.

4.17.6: Unapproved Projects

. A project of establishment of a medical college in Attock was also unapproved by the government.

. A proposal for provision of missing facilities in Govt. women college Hazro was also unapproved.

. A proposal of construction of a higher secondary school in AMF colony PAC Kammra was unapproved.

. A proposal of construction of a higher secondary school in ARF colony PAC Kamra for boys and girls also unapproved.

The proposal for up gradation of girl's high school Haji Shah Attock into higher secondary level was also unapproved.

(SECTION B)

HEALTH SECTOR DEVELOPMENT:-

4.18: PML-N Manifesto for Progress of Health Sector

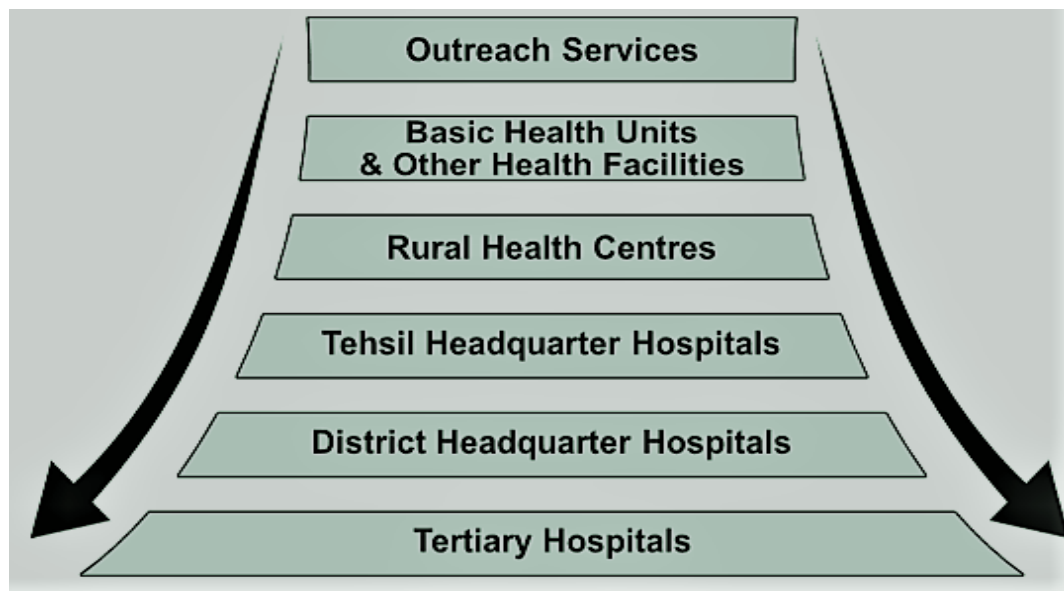
- i. In 2013 before the polls PML-N had presented their development plan in form of “National agenda for real change” for the development of health sector, PML-N had presented some points if their party win the election then they will bring reforms for the progress of health sector on bases of these points.
- ii. Introduction of new National Health insurance scheme for the whole country.
- iii. In the first phase of this scheme the poorest and susceptible people will be covered if critical care units in every THQ (tehsil head quarter) hospital.
- iv. Encouragement of provincial government to provide an efficient medico-legal services.
- v. Expansion of legal and forensic studies facilities in medical colleges/universities.
- vi. The major purpose of health initiatives programs to achieve 100% vaccination of children 50% reduction in maternal and infant mortality and 10% reduction in population growth rate within 5 years.
- vii. Provision of clean drinking water and safe sewerage disposal facilities at top priority basis to control diseases like diarrhea and hepatitis etc
- viii. Launching of awareness campaigns to control diabetes, Hepatitis, HIV aids etc.
- ix. Setup of independent administration of drugs and food to check proper standards and regulate prices of medicines.
- x. Introduction of effective programs for hospital hygiene and disposal of waste material.
- xi. Encouragement of private sector to expand manufacturing pharmaceutical and diagnostic equipment for

- xii. Introduction of a new health insurance cards scheme to avail basic health care facilities in civil hospitals
- xiii. Senior citizens paid RS:100 per year per person for health insurance cards and RS:300 annually for whole family.
- xiv. Provision of free health insurance cards for the children up to 12 year
- xv. Strengthening the existing Basic Health Units (BHUs) and leased to private medical practitioners in public-private partnership mode.
- xvi. Provision of financial help and encouraged qualified doctors to setup clinics.
- xvii. Provision of at least single civil hospital in a district to have diagnostic facilities and specialist doctors.
- xviii. Launching of mobile health units in remote areas for providing basic health facilities.
- xix. Establishment of critical care units in each tehsil head quarter hospital.
- xx. Launching campaigns that educate common people how to control diseases like Diabetes, Hepatitis, HIV aids and cardiac disorders.
- xxi. Introduction of effective programs of hospital cleanliness and disposal of waste material.
- xxii. For the availability of cheap and effective treatment facilities for common people, private sector will be encourage to extend manufacturing pharmaceutical and diagnostic equipment's

4.19: Health System of Pakistan

Pakistan has a mixed health system that consists of public health system, private health system and civil society health system. In Pakistan public health system has importance due to its primary health care facilities in this system health facilities are working at community level by community based health workers like lady health workers, lady health visitors and mid wives.

4.20: Health Delivery Modal



Source:- Annual health report 2017-18.

Figure4.5:

4.21: Health Policies in Pakistan

In 1990 for the first in Pakistan a health policy was introduced, this policy stated as that health budget raised upto 5% of GNI, the major focused of this policy was on provision clean water and improved family planning services to common people for improvement of health. In 1997 another health policy was announced the main concept of this policy was to Health For All (HFA) the attention of this policy was on control of HIV/ AIDs, Road accidents, Violence, Tuberculosis, Cancer, Diabetes and mental health. Third policy in Pakistan was formulated in 2001, this policy was also based on the theme “Health For All” this policy focused on ten key areas which needed more improvement these areas were decreasing communicable disease, removing disparities between Primary and Secondary health care services, focusing on gender equality, improving urban and rural dispensaries and controlling drugs sector. After ten years in 2010 again a policy draft was formulated but due some issues this draft was not approved, and finally now in Pakistan a health policy with namely National Health Vision 2016-2025

was declared in 2016. This health vision states that “To improve health for all Pakistanis especially women and children through affordable universal access to quality Health Care Services delivered through responsive health system”.⁴⁹

4.22: Facilities of Health in Punjab province

Punjab province

Punjab is the most populace province of Pakistan its population is about 18 million. This province consists of 9 division, 36 districts, 142 tehsils and 3464 union councils.

4.22.1: Primary health care system of Punjab

Primary health care system is divided into basic health units (BHUs), rural health Centre’s (RHCs) Maternal Child health center’s (M.C.H centres) and dispensaries.

4.22.2: Secondary health care system of Punjab

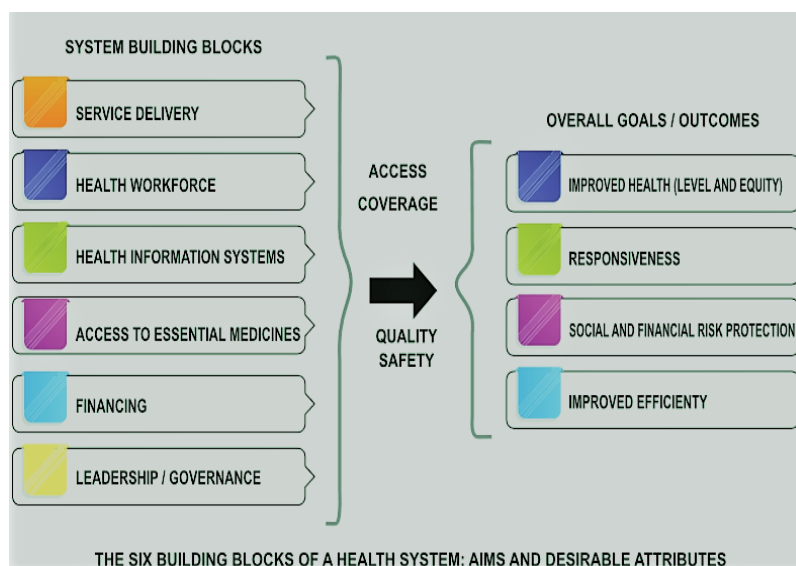
Secondary health services are providing through tehsil head quarter hospitals (THQs) and district head quarter hospitals (DHQs).

Primary and secondary health care systems are linked to each other. The 18th constitutional amendment empowers the provinces to providing the health coverage facilities to their masses so now provinces are independent to develop policies, initiatives for the welfare of the people.

⁴⁹ Dr. Ahmad Hassan, IJARP, vol.I pg 170.

4.22.3: Punjab Health Sector Strategy

Building blocks of health system:-



Source:-Annual health report 2017-18. **Figure4.6:**

4.24: The Punjab Health Roadmap

Punjab government (PML-N) introduced an improvement plan for health care system for provision of better health services through 4 priority reforms.

The health areas that required improved facilities on immediate bases were immunization, safe deliveries, primary health services, strong district health system and family planning and hospitals waste management service. For the effective outcomes of health roadmap a roadmap team and special monitoring team was created CM of Punjab (shahbaz Sharif) itself in contact with the health department.⁵⁰

4.24.1: Primary Health Care Services

These services include

⁵⁰ Annual Health Report 2017-18 (Punjab) Pg 26.

- a. Facilities based services.
- b. Services at community level.

Primary health care consists of eight basic components and PHC services are provided to the ordinary people through basic health units (BHUs) and rural health centres (RHCs). RHCs also provides the preventive and basic care to in and out patients in rural areas.⁵¹

Components of PHC Department Punjab:- Table no. 4.5:

1. Health and Education	2. Prevention and control of diseases
3. Safe water and Sanitation	4. Treatment of common diseases
5. Maternal and child health care	6. Nutrition
7. Immunization	8. Essential Drugs

Source: Annual Health Report 2017-18 by Primary and Secondary health care department Punjab.

4.24.2: Outreach and Community level Services

Outreach services includes the immunization, vaccinations through vaccinators, sanitations through sanitary officer, malaria and dengue control by CDC supervisors and maternal and child health through lady health workers, midwives, lady health visitors. All these outreach workers are in connected with their concerned health centres.

4.25: Basic Health Units (BHUs)

Punjab province has total 2505 BHUs every union council has a BHU with first level care facility (FLCF). These BHUs are providing precautionary, remedial and referral facilities to the patients of nearby area. These BHUs also a supportive source for LHWs.⁵²

- i. 1.8/6 BHUs
- ii. 24/7 BHUs

⁵¹l.b.d, Pg 27.

⁵² Dr. Ahmad Hassan, IJARP vol.I, Pg 171.

4.25.1: Routine 8/6 BHUs

Every routine 8/6 BHU has the facility of 2 beds and 25-30 health professionals to providing the basic health facilities to an average people of twenty five thousand at union council level but now these routine BHUs covered an average population 25000 to 40000.

4.25.2: 24/7 BHUs

These health units are designed to provide basic emergency services and these units also have the facility of deliveries of new born babies these units are 700 across Punjab.

4.25.3: Rural Health Centers

Currently 317 RHCs are working in overall Punjab province, these RHCs have the facilities of promotive, preventive, diagnostic and referral services to inpatients care in 24 hours. Every RHC has 10-20 beds and covered an average 100,000 people.

The RHCs are also known as the basic management units (BMUs) because these centers have the diagnostic facility of TB DOTs program, these centers also have the laboratory , radiology and dental care services for all the patients. These RHCs are also providing the clinical, logistical and administrative support to BHUs, LHWs and MCH centers.

4.26: Secondary Health Services

Secondary health care services are provided through district head quarter hospitals (DHQ) and tehsil head quarter hospitals (THQs) these hospitals are facilitative with preventive, promotive, curative and rehabilitative health services.

4.26.1: Sources of Secondary Health Care System

Secondary health care units are

4.26.2: Tehsil Head Quarter Hospitals

Presently Punjab province has total 125 THQs hospital every tehsil has a civil hospital known as THQ and this hospital is providing health facilities to nearly 0.5 million to 1.0 million population. These tehsil head quarter hospitals providing the preventive, curative, promotive,

diagnostic facilities to inpatients and also those which are referred by BHUs, RHCs and lady health workers.

4.26.3: District Head Quarter Hospitals

Punjab province has 36 district but only 26 districts have DHQ hospital, these hospitals providing the health facilities to 3 million people. These DHQ hospitals have almost all health facilities and these facilities also providing those patients which are referred by THQs, BHUs, RHCs and also those which referred by Lady health workers.

4.27: Punjab Health Commission

Punjab health commission has been established under the “Punjab health Commission Act 2010” it is a regular self-governed body that deals with the issues of licensing and regulation of both private and public health sector of Punjab. It also deals with standard delivery services, it is compulsory for all health care centers to execute minimum standard for service delivering to get license. This commission classify health care establishments into 3 categories, the figure below shows the categories of Health Care Establishments (HCEs).⁵³

4.27.1: Categories of Health Care Establishments

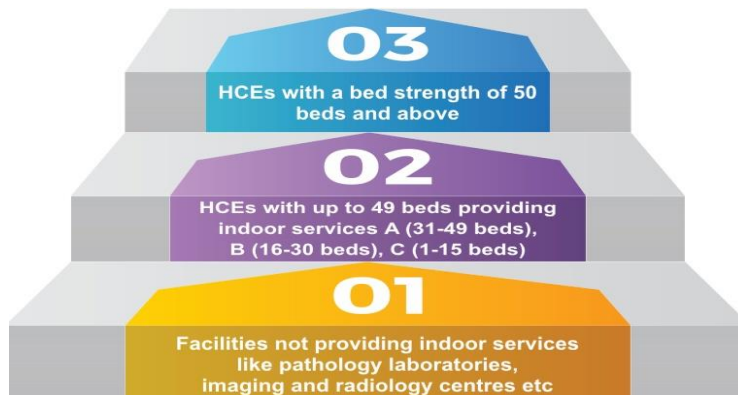


Figure4.7:

4.28: Disease control program in Punjab province

⁵³ Annual Health Report 2017-18 (Punjab), Pg 56.

4.28.1: Hepatitis Control Program

Hepatitis is the globally viral disease and is the 8th highest cause of mortality and every year about are accruing due to this virus. Pakistan Medical and Research council (PMRC) hepatitis prevalence survey report 2008 shows that Hepatitis C prevalence in Punjab province is 6.7% while at national level it is 5% and Hepatitis B prevalence in Punjab province is 2.4% while at national level it is 2.5%. According to PMRC report at national level about 12 million people are infected with virus of Hepatitis B and C.⁵⁴

Prevention and control of Hepatitis in Punjab

For the promotion of prevention and control of Hepatitis in Punjab PML-N government organized awareness campaigns, provided immunization to high risk groups ,implementation of infection control measures , made of hospital waste management rules and provision of diagnostic and treatment services for hepatitis patients.

PML-N established a high quality, well-furnished and fully equipped laboratory in Lahore which is providing the high quality diagnostic and testing services for Hepatitis patients.⁵⁵

4.28.2: TB Control Program

The goal of this program is to minimize the prevalence of TB at 50% among common people by 2025 to achieve this target free diagnostic and treatment services for TB is available at health centers in whole province with donation of Global funds (GFATM) and health department of Punjab.⁵⁶

Activities for control of TB

PML-N introduced some steps to control TB these are

i. One window TB rooms and EMR has provided TB rooms services in 125 health centers for the immediate diagnosis and treatment of this disease.

⁵⁴l.b.i.d, Pg 31.

⁵⁵l.b.i.d, Pg 32.

⁵⁶ Annual Health Report 2017-18 (Punjab), Pg 44.

- ii. TB rooms recorded the bio data of patients through EMR system and monitor through online dash boards of TB.
- iii. Established a bio safety level 3 Bacteriological laboratory in Punjab for providing high quality diagnostic and testing services.
- iv. In 2017 government declared TB as a notifiable disease and for identification of its cases it made compulsory for both private and public health facilities to report TB cases at emergency bases.
- v. LHW program was introduced for those patients who can't reach at health facilities. (pg44)

4.28.3: Malaria Control Program

In 1950 in Pakistan Malaria control program was started in 1977 it become the part of Communicable Disease control (CDC) of health services in Punjab. The major purpose of this program is to harmonize actions and mobilize resources to control malaria this program also working for prevention and control of dengue fever.⁵⁷

Activities To Control Malaria

Following steps was taken by PML-N government during 2017-18 to control malaria.

- i. Provide the Rapid Diagnostic Test (RPT) kits to those health facilities where malaria microscopy services are not available.
- ii. According to national treatment policy availability of rapid treatment for all confirm diagnostic cases of TB.
- iii. Courses for master trainers about use of malaria microscopy techniques for better detection of malaria and these trainers also trained the lab staff at district level.
- iv. Training of CDC inspectors and CDC supervisors by master trainers at district level.

⁵⁷l.b.i.d, Pg 45.

v. Monthly bases review meetings about CDC activities at provincial level and best performance district got appreciation certificate.

vi. Insecticide spray district wise to control malaria.

4.29: Hospital waste management

Hospital waste management initiative program was started in 2016 by Punjab government for the disposal of epidemic waste produced at health care facilities. The major purpose of this program is to providing the safe, secure and healthy environment to the patients at health centers. For this purpose the major steps had been taken.⁵⁸

i. Training of 316 medical officers.

ii. Provision of hospital waste supplies i.e color code bins (yellow, red and white) and sharp containers to each district.

iii. Environment friendly incinerators installed in 26 district in two phases.

iv. 37 yellow vehicles were provided for collection of hospital waste.

v. All DHQs and THQs hospitals have the interim storage transportation and disposal services for hospital waste collection.

vi. For monitoring the real-time location and movement of yellow vehicle a real-time tracking system has been developed as the part of web based management information system.

⁵⁸ Annual Health Report 2017-18 (Punjab) Pg. 34,36.



Source:- Annual health report 2017-18. **Figure 4.8:**

4.30: Remarkable initiatives of PML-N in health sector during 2017-18

- i. In October 2017 a new rotavirus vaccine was distributed in all districts of Punjab province.
- ii. Improvement of children immunization coverage was at 84% in 2017.
- iii. Provision of modern technological material to vaccinators to track out the vaccination schedule of every child.
- iv. Through vaccination process every year hundred thousand children are protected from viral diseases.
- v. Skilled birth rate was increased to 81% in 2017.
- vi. In 2017-18 about 400 portable ultra sound machines have been provided to LHVs at BHUs, in March 2018 about 1034 ambulance services have been provided that transfers pregnant mothers to child birth facility.
- vii. Registration process for the registration of barbans and salons have been launched in November 2017 through registration barbans and salons got license now these salons and barbar shops can be monitored by monitoring authority.
- viii. Launching of health campuses across Punjab, these providing the diagnostic facilities of infectious diseases.
- ix. A remarkable initiative of P&SHC system was revamping of all district headquarters and 15 selected tehsil headquarters with an estimate cost of 15 billion rupees.

- x. A great achievement of P&SHC system was CT scan machines installation in 5 DHQs of Punjab.
- xi. To ensure the presence of doctors at health facilities especially at BHUs and RHCs doctors posted as medical officers, in 2018 presence of doctors at health facilities was 85%.

4.31: Health Facilities Structure Of District Attock:-The table given below is shows the health facilities in district Attock.

Table No. 4.6:

Name of tehsil	DHQ hospitals	THQ hospitals	RHCs	BHUs	MCH centres	GRDs	RDs
Attock	1	Nil	Nil	08	02	Nil	03
Fateh jang	Nil	01	01	12	01	Nil	06
Hassan Abdal	Nil	01	Nil	07	Nil	Nil	02
Hazro	Nil	01	02	11	02	Nil	03
Jand	Nil	01	02	14	02	02	05
Pindigheb	Nil	01	01	10	01	01	02
Total	01	05	06	62		03	21

Source: DHA Attock Office of CEO health.

4.31.1: District head quarter hospital Attock

DHQ hospital is situated in main Attock city at Kamra road Attock. This hospital is fully equipped, well-furnished and functional and mostly health facilities are available here. This hospital is providing health services to all population of district Attock and also nearby areas.

4.31.2: Tehsil head quarter hospitals

All the tehsil except Attock has a THQ hospital, total THQ hospitals in district Attock are five these hospitals are fully furnished equipped and functional providing health services in 24 hours.

4.31.3: Rural Health Centers in district Attock

Rural health centers (RHCs) in district Attock are 7 in number these health centers covers an average population of one hundred thousand each RHC has 20 beds, 5 medical officers, a dispensary, testing facilities, deliveries of new born babies and providing health services in 24 hours. All the RHCs of district are functional and providing health services to nearby areas.

Detail of RHCs of district Attock

Table No. 4.7:

Tehsil Name	Name of RHCs	No. of beds
Fateh jang	RHCs Bahter	20
Jand	RHCs Chabb	20
Jand	RHCs Domail	20
Hazro	RHCs Rangoo	20
Hazro	RHCs Ghourghushti	10
Hassan Abdal	Nil	
Pindigheb	RHCs Maghian	20
Total	07	130

Source: District Health Office Attock

4.31.4: Basic Health Units in District Attock

Basic health units are small level health facility which is consist of 2 beds and a single lady medical officer with 3 LHVs. BHUs are of two types

- i. Routine 8/6 BHUs
- ii. 24/7 BHUs

The difference between these two is routine 8/6 BHUs have not facility of new born babies and functioning only for day time and six days in a week while 24/7 BHUs are functional day and night and have the facility of new born child, in district Attock total BHUs are 62. Tehsil wise detail of BHUs are as under.

Table No. 4.8:

Tehsil Name	Name of BHU	Type	No. of medical officer	No. of bed
Attock	BHU Boulian	8/6	01	02
Attock	BHU Akhori	24/7	02	02
Attock	BHU Dakhnair	8/6	01	02
Attock	BHU Haji Shah	8/6	01	02
Attock	BHU Jassian	8/6	01	02
Attock	BHU Kamra	8/6	01	02
Attock	BHU Sarwal	8/6	01	02
Attock	BHU Sojhanda	8/6	01	02
Fateh Jang	BHU Dari Rai Ditta	8/6	01	02
Fateh Jang	BHU Dhurnal	8/6	01	02
Fateh Jang	BHU Gali Jageer	8/6	01	02
Fateh Jang	BHU Jabbi	8/6	01	02
Fateh Jang	BHU Jafar	8/6	01	02
Fateh Jang	BHU Jhang	8/6	01	02
Fateh Jang	BHU Kanyal	8/6	01	02
Fateh Jang	BHU Kot Fateh Khan	8/6		02
Fateh Jang	BHU Lund	8/6	01	02
Fateh Jang	BHU Moorat	8/6	01	02
Fateh Jang	BHU Shahrai Sadullah	8/6	01	02

Fateh Jang	BHU Hattar	8/6	01	02
Jand	BHU Auranabad	8/6	01	02
Jand	BHU Basal	8/6	01	02
Jand	BHU Batiot	8/6	01	02
Jand	BHU Jabba	8/6	01	02
Jand	BHU Jhamat	24/7	02	02
Jand	BHU Kanni	8/6	01	02
Jand	BHU Khunda	8/6	01	02
Jand	BHU Kotchaji	24/7	02	02
Jand	BHU Mari Jalwal	8/6	01	02
Jand	BHU Noorpur	8/6	01	02
Jand	BHU Pindsultani	8/6	01	02
Jand	BHU Tarap	24/7	02	02
Jand	BHU Gulial	8/6	01	02
Jand	BHU Dakhnair	8/6	01	02
Pindigheb	BHU Ahmedal	24/7	02	02
Pindigheb	BHU Chakki	24/7	02	02
Pindigheb	BHU Jangla	8/6	01	02
Pindigheb	BHU Khour	8/6	01	02
Pindigheb	BHU kisran	8/6	01	02
Pindigheb	BHU Malhuwali	8/6	01	02
Pindigheb	BHU Mian wala	24/7	02	02
Pindigheb	BHU Nilhad	8/6	01	02
Pindigheb	BHU Kharpa	8/6	01	02
Pindigheb	BHU Kamrial	24/7	02	02
Hazro	BHU Bhangial	8/6	01	02
Hazro	BHU Hameed	24/7	02	02
Hazro	BHU Jalalia	8/6	01	02
Hazro	BHU Khagwani	8/6	01	02

Hazro	BHU Khura Khail	8/6	01	02
Hazro	BHU Musa	24/7	02	02
Hazro	BHU Shamsabad	8/6	01	02
Hazro	BHU Haroon	8/6	01	02
Hazro	BHU Jatia	8/6	01	02
Hazro	BHU Malak Mala	8/6	01	02
Hazro	BHU Mullah Mansoor	8/6	01	02
Hassan Abdal	BHU Khaliq Dad	8/6	01	02
Hassan Abdal	BHU Khudda	24/7	02	02
Hassan Abdal	BHU Kohila	8/6	01	02
Hassan Abdal	BHU Kot Sundki	8/6	01	02
Hassan Abdal	BHU Shahia	24/7	02	02
Hassan Abdal	BHU Pourmiana	24/7	02	02
Hassan Abdal	BHU Pindmehri	8/6	01	02

Source: DHA Attock (CEO office)

During 2017-18 five BHUs of district Attock got license from Punjab Healthcare Commission.

Sr. No.	Name of District	Number of Facilitateis Licensed
1	Attock	5 BHUs
2	Gujrat	5 BHUs
3	Rawalpindi	4 BHUs
4	Layyah	2 BHUs
5	Jhelum	2 BHUs
6	MBDin	2 BHUs
7	Khanewal	2 BHUs
8	Sargodha	2 BHUs
9	Khushab	2 BHUs
10	Gujranwala	1 BHUs 1 RHC

Licensed BHUs of Punjab. Figure 4.9:

4.31.5: Rural Dispensary (RD)

Rural dispensaries are health facilities which providing health services as a first aid to the masses of rural areas total RD in district are 21. The table below shows detail of these health facilities.

Table No. 4.9:

Tehsil Name	Total Rural Dispensary
Attock	03
Fateh Jang	06
Hassan Abdal	02
Hazro	03
Jand	05
Pindigheb	02

Source:- DHA Attock

4.31.6: Maternal Child Health Centers

Maternal Child health centers are health facilities which providing health care facilities to new born and mothers in district Attock total 9 MCH centers are currently working.

Table No. 4.10:-

Tehsil Name	MCH Name
Attock	MCH center Attock city
Attock	MCH center Mirza
Fateh Jang	MCH center Fateh jang city
Hazro	MCH center Hazro
Hazro	MCH center Nartopa
Jand	MCH center Jand
Jand	MCH center Thatta
Pindigheb	MCH center Pindigheb

Pindigheb	MCH center Dhullian
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Source:- District health office Attock

4.32: Initiatives in health sectors of PML-N during 2013-18 in district Attock:-

4.32.1: Up gradation of DHQ hospital Attock

In 2014 up-gradation project of DHQ hospital Attock was approved by Punjab government with an estimate cost of 26.226 million rupees ,the fund was released by the government of Punjab and this project was completed in 2018 , this renew hospital is now fully equipped and functional and now this renew hospital known as Capt. Asfand Yar Bukhari hospital.

4.32.2: Scheme of up-gradation of BHU Khunda to RHCs in tehsil Jand

Up-gradation program of BHU khunda into RHC Khunda for providing health services at better level was approved by Punjab government in 2014 with total cost of 63.375 million rupees. In FY 2014-15 a sum of RS: 16.994 was released by the government and in 2016-17 again same amount was released by the provincial government of Punjab to the health authority of district Attock. In FY 2015-16 government had been provided an amount of 4.215 million rupees for purchase of equipment for the revenue portion of RHCs Khunda but in 2017-18 fund was not provided due to the shortage of fund this project was not completed it is under process.

4.32.3: Construction of Residential building for Medical Officers in THQ Hazro

In 2011 a scheme was approved by Punjab government with a total cost of 97.229 million rupees for construction of residential buildings in THQ Hazro for medical officers.

Medical Officer type	No. Of Residential Building
BS 18-19	05
BS 17-16	06
BS 01-10	16

And a single suit hostel for 10 doctors this scheme was completed in 2016 with a total cost of 100.906 million rupees but residential buildings for BS 1-10 officers is still pending because of shortage of fund.

4.32.4: Up-gradation of BHU Ghourgushti to RHC Ghourgushti in tehsil Hazro:-

This project was approved with a total cost of RS: 45.835 million this project has been completed and now RHC Ghourgushti is functional and providing better health services.





Figure's 4.10: Rural Health Centre Ghurgushti Hazro.

4.32.5: Re-Construction of BHU Nilhad tehsil Pindigheb:-

Due to the dangerous building of BHU Nilhad this health facility is unfit for human use the repairing of this building with an estimate cost 43.432 million was approved by Punjab government a fund of RS: 26.258 million was released during 2014-17 this utilized for repairing but still more repairing is needed but fund is short due to which this project



ispending.

4.32.6: Other developmental scheme

During 2013-18 PML-N government focused on to strengthening the existing facilities in health sector instead of creating new ones and for this purpose government empower the primary health care services i.e BHUs and RHCs.

1. Establishment of 24/7 emergency BHUs which have the facility of new born care and providing PHC services in 24 hours.
2. Strengthening the RHCs, THQs and DHQs these health services providing the health care facilities during day and night.
3. Introduction of Mobile health Units as an outreach source in all THQ hospitals.
4. Provision of missing equipment to all THQ and DHQ hospitals of Punjab province.

CHAPTER 5 (SECTION A)

Infrastructure Development:-

5.1: Developmental Plan For Infrastructure Sector:-

The manifesto of PML-N for the development of infrastructure are

- i. For the development of infrastructure PML-N prefer BOO/BOT (build on operate or build own transfer policy).
- ii. Through the public sector development programs (PSDP) infrastructure building and financing institution encourage to develop the infrastructure programs with the help of public private sector on priority basis.
- iii. Establishment of a Bureau of Infrastructure development (BID).
- iv. BID coordinate and oversee the programs infrastructure development and financing.
- v. Provision of a mechanism to mobilizing commercial equity and debt financing through BID.
- vi. Another important objective of BID to improve transport and communication by constructing national trade corridors.
- vii. Provision of mass transit facilities in all major cities.
- viii. Development of well-planned urban centers and cities through provincial and local government to issuing funds.
- ix. Encouragement of provincial government to raise funds for major infrastructure development projects like high ways, bridges, irrigation and power generation system.
- x. Local government developed the municipal services by constructing ring roads, overhead, bridges, under passes, supply of water and sewerage scheme.

5.2: Infrastructure Means:-

Infrastructure can be defined as “Basic facilities and services which facilitate different economic activities and thereby help in economic development of country”. The most developed countries of the world have best infrastructure facilities, Pakistan rank in economic and infrastructure development very low. According to “Global competitiveness report 2017-18” Pakistan is at 110th position in global ranking and this position is improved as compared previous year ranking but still needs more improvement.⁵⁹

Districts of Punjab province have better position than others districts of Pakistan in respect of social infrastructure development, district Attock is also included in those best socially developed districts of Punjab which showed development in social infrastructure and reached from average to best level districts but requirements of these facilities are extended day by day due to increasing population.⁶⁰

5.3: Infrastructure Development in Punjab

5.3.1: Vision of Punjab Government (PML-N)

The vision of Punjab government (PML-N) about the infrastructure development clearly showed their intention of expansion and development of road networks, in Punjab province by using most advantageous, profitable, finest and better policies.

“The aim of Punjab government was the provision of better infrastructure to general public, they showed their interest and intention that they will plan, construct and maintain new road links where the need arises. These developmental projects will provide employment opportunities to large number of public in addition they will bring stability to our infrastructure that will in turn bring stability to our economic system.) (Annual Development program Punjab govt 2016-17) The impact of having better infrastructure will result in

⁵⁹Iqra Paras, “Journal of Quantitative Methods” Pg 76.

⁶⁰Iqra Paras, “Journal of Quantitative Methods” Pg: 90.

- i. It will be helpful in the production of industrial goods, because by having developed infrastructure the raw material could be conveniently supplied to the industrial area for processing and similarly the industrial goods could be easily supplied to all areas.
- ii. It will result in the establishment and progress of cottage and small scale industries.
- iii. It will generate a large forum for employment for common masses.
- iv. Finally it will result in the development of national economic system by promoting business, commerce and trade.

5.4: Dualization Of Pindigheb-Jand-Kohat Road: - (NA-55 & NA-80)

This project is about dualization of a two line link road into four line between NA-55 & NA-80, in two provinces of Pakistan Punjab/ KPK mainly between district Attock and district kohat and Peshawar. The road Link that connets two tehsil Jand and Pindigheb of district Attock is two lane road and this road link is also an important communication source to connect the masses of Jand and Pindigheb tehsils. The road link between Kohat and Peshawar towards Rawalpindi and Islamabad is passing through tehsil jand, so this communication link Pindigheb-Jand-Kohat is also have importance for masses of district Kohat and Peshawar for their movement towards district Attock, Rawalpindi and Islamabad.

This road link Pindigheb-Jand become more significant after the induction of China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC) because of this road link connects CPEC alignments at place of Kharpa (tehsil Pindigheb). At Kharpa an interchange is also provided to keeping in view the facilitation of masses of Jand and Pindigheb (district Attock) and Talagang (district Chakwal). As stated above that road link between Jand and Pindigheb is two lane road and after the induction of CPEC this road link will also use for heavy traffic so National Highway Authority (NHA) decided to dualize this road link along with dualization of NA-80 road link between Jand and Kohat. After this dualization this road link will be enable to bear the huge traffic due to CPEC and also provide the shortest and fastest route to people of Pindigheb, Jand, Kohat and Peshawar (Punjab/KPK) for the movement of district Attock, Kohat, Peshawar and Rawalpindi. The length of this road link is 80 km and afer dualization this road link is changed into four lane road link from Kharpa to kohat, due to this dualization the people of backward areas of district Attock got developed roads and

also due to CPEC project the oppressed people of these remote areas are benefitted and this project proves as development source for the population of two province Punjab and Khyber Pkhtune Khawa of Pakistan. This route also provided the fastest way to the investors to move into market and also a short, time saving route for the people of Jand, Pindigheb, Attock, Kohat and Peshawar to move towards Rawalpindi and Islamabad. Shortly we can say that this project also proves as a source of uplifting our country socio-economically.

5.5: Western Route of China Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC)

The government of Punjab wanted to facilitate the masses of all the tehsils around western route of CPEC. This route will provide the fast and developed communication link to Southern districts of KPK i.e Dera Ismail Khan, Tank, Bannu, Lakki Marwat and Karak towards Rawalpindi and Islamabad and similarly this route is also providing the connection link to tehsils of district Attock and Mianwali towards Rawalpindi and Islamabad.

This western route of CPEC is starting from Hakla on M-1 near Islamabad and will pass through tehsils of district Attock Fateh Jang and Jand and tehsils of district Mianwali Musakhel and Esakhel. These all areas are the backwards areas of province Punjab, through CPEC project the people of these all areas benefitted and development for these areas are in process. The western corridor has length 285 km out of this district Attock covers 120 km and district Mianwali covers 110km and remaining 55 km area covers Dera Ismail Khan.⁶¹

5.5.1: Design of Western route of CPEC

“This route is designed for 120 km per hour with 100 meters speed right of way, It has been divided into five packages for speed execution”. Out of these five packages four packages is cover by Punjab province and one package is pass through Khyber Pkhtune Khawa (KPK) province. This route has eleven interchanges, five inter changes are in district Attock at place of Hakla, Fateh Jang, Pindigheb near Thatti and in main Pinigheb city and at Tarap-Injra in tehsil Jand, while three inter changes are in Mianwali and Three in Dera Ismail Khan.⁶²

⁶¹ The News International, 14 March 2017.

⁶² I.b.i.d.

5.6: Infrastructure Development Projects in district Attock

5.6.1: Roads Development Projects:-

- i. Refinement/ broadness of road scheme from tehsil Jand to tehsil Pindigheb through Dhoke Laham with a cost of
- ii. A project of improvement and broadness of a road link from Jand to Tarap with cost of 547.631 million rupees.
- iii. A project of road improvement/ broadness from Ikhlas via Malhuwali (Tehsil Pindigheb) with cost of 190.983 million rupees.
- iv. A road construction project with cost of 158.407 million rupees in tehsil Jand from Jaba Mor to Jhamat / Malhuwali through Amratti via Jhamat-Khunda link.
- v. A road construction project from Ziarat road to Babroki Pathar Garh with cost of 78.798 million rupees.
- vi. A construction project of road and bridge between district Mianwali and district Attock at tehsil Jand with cost of 2121.832 million rupees.
- vii. A project of road construction from Nallah Rasi to Jand Pindigheb road through Dhoke Jat Starabad , Dokhe Tarap Dakhi Gulial with a cost of 81.337 million rupees.
- viii. A construction project of 12.65 km long road from Khaur to Nakka through Raterrian with a cost of 183.925 million rupees.
- ix. A road construction project from Mohra Chowk (Air weapon complex) with cost of 15.648 million rupees.
- x. A road improvement project between Ziarat and Railway line Bhanday in Uc Jaba tehsil Jand.
- xi. A road construction project had been completed with a cost of 10 million rupees in Muza Bhal tehsil Jand from Gulial tarap road.
- xii. In Muza Bhal another road link from Gulial road to Dhoke Doba Dakhi Bhal had been constructed with cost of 7 million rupees.

- xiii. A road with length of 18 km had been constructed between Nallah Rasi and Thatti Syedian in tehsil Jand with cost of
- xiv. A project of road improvement and boardness between tehsil Pindigheb and tehsil Jand from Khunda road to Junejo colony with length of 7 km had been constructed.
- xv. A project of road improvement and boardness of Mari link road had been completed with cost of
- xvi. A road improvement project between Khunda to Mirjal road had been completed with cost of 19.668 million rupees.
- xvii. A road improvement project of double road from Hattian G.T road to Sanjwal chowk with length of 7.20 km had been completed with cost of 15 million rupees.
- xviii. A project of overpass construction on railway crossing in main Attock city had been completed with cost of 35 million rupees.
- xix. A project of road improvement and broadness from Gali Jagir to Dhari Rai Dita had been completed with cost of 10 million rupees.
- xx. A project of road improvement and broadness from Ghanda Kass to Kamrial had been completed with cost of 30 million rupees.
- xxi. A road reconstruction project of 5 km road from Hijri village to Nilhad in tehsil Pindigheb with cost of
- xxii. A project of road reconstruction between village Amir Khan and Ghakhar through Dhoke Balooch with a cost of 10 million rupees had been completed.
- xxiii. A project of road construction of 2 km long road from Khunda to Bajal had been completed with cost of 10 million rupees.
- xxiv. A 5 km long road had been constructed from Barwala to Chabb through Kassian in tehsil Jand with cost of 14 million rupees.

xxv. A 3 km long road had been constructed to providing a link from Mari Jalwal to Jand with cost of 10 million rupees.

xxvi. A 3 km long road had been reconstructed to improve the missing link from Kanni to Rukhwan with a cost of 10 million rupees.

xxvii. A road construction project of 4 km long road had been constructed from village Tarap to Dhoke Peera with a cost of 15 million rupees.

xxviii. A dual highway had been constructed between Teen Meela to Sanjwal with a cost of 306.439 million rupees.

xxix. A road had been constructed between villege Girdi to Ratti Keri with a cost of 10 million rupees.

xxx. A project of road reconstruction of 5 km long road had been reconstructed between Tahli Adda to Mirwal in tehsil jand with cost of 15 million rupees.

xxxi. A road had been reconstructed from Railway phatak Chabb to Nandrahabad in Uc Chab tehsil Jand with cost of 6.5 million rupees.

xxxii. A project of reconstruction and widening of 14 km long road in tehsil Pindigheb from Ikhlas chowk to Maira Sharif with cost of 184.055 million rupees had been completed.

xxxiii. A project of reconstruction and widening of existing road from Check post to Pind sulman Makhan along drain in kamra Cantt with cost of 13 million rupees.

xxxiv. Constructed a high level bridge having length 900 ft on river Soan between district Mianwali and Attock Jand-Mianwali road in 2016 with cost 686 million.

5.6.2: Provision of Electricity sources:-

In FY 2017-18 Electricity sources had been provided in NA- 58 which consists of tehsil Jand and tehsil Pindigheb district Attock. Electricity sources had been provided with total cost of 113.36 million rupees in most remote areas of both tehsils now facility of electricity is available in almost all these areas, the detail of those areas where electricity had been provided are as under.

- . Provision of electricity in main Jand city where source of electricity was missing, ward no. 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 with total cost of
- . Provision of electricity in ward no. 5 and 6 Pindigheb.
- . Provision of electricity in Uc Chakki in Baroon Committee.
- . Provision of electricity in Dhoke Sunakki Mankoor UC Langar tehsil Jand .
- . Electricity had been provided in Dhoke Khani, Dhoke Rakh Naseer Abad, in Baba Mian Feroz Mithial.
- . Provision of electricity in Dhoke Mangwal Panmotha tehsil Jand
- . Provision of electricity in Rukhwan UC Mukhad.
- . Provision of electricity in boys high school Bhandar Khhail Kanni tehsil Jand.
- . Provision of electricity in Dhoke Mera Pindsultani tehsil Jand
- . Provision of electricity in Aurangabad tehsil Jand.
- . Provision of electricity source in Dhoke Haji Fazal Dad Namal tehsil jand.
- . Electricity had been provided in Dhoke Noor Muhammad, Dhoke Muhammad Khan Barwala UC Tarap tehsil Jand.
- . Provision of electricity in Dhoke Shumalli Hadowali UC Tarap tehsil Jand.
- . Provision of electricity in Dhoke Liaqat (D) Abwal.
- . Provision of electricity in Dhoke Saif ur Rehman Chajji Mar tehsil Jand.
- . Provision of electricity in Dhoke Altaf Kheranwali (D) Domel tehsil Jand.
- . Provision of electricity in Dhoke Khatran Thatti Syedian Pindsultani tehsil Jand.
- . Electricity had been provided in Bhandar (D) and Langar (D) UC Langar tehsil Jand.
- . Provision of electricity in Gulial new Population..

. Provision of electricity in Dhoke Dharaal Ziarat Bela Sapiyal tehsil jand, in Magiian Dera Abdul Wahid UC Ghraeebwal.

. Provision of electricity source in Dhoke Khera Kharapa, in Dhoke Sumyan (D) Kharapa, in Surag Kharapa tehsil Pindigheb.

. Provision of electricity in those areas of Malhuwali tehsil Pindigheb where electricity source was missing.

. Provision of electricity in Dhoke Sardar Mukhtar Ahmed Chakki tehsil pindigheb.

6.6.3: Street Construction Projects:-

In FY 2016-17 and 2017-18 following street projects had been completed by PML-N government in district Attock.

i. A Street was constructed from H/o Nawaz to Masjid in village Dhoke sawaien U.C Akhori tehsil Attock.

ii. The project of street/ drain was constructed from H/o Imtiaz to H/o Malik Niaz, from H/o Mian Saheb to H/o Younas/ Shahid in village Sanjwal U.C Golra tehsil Attock.

iii. A path was constructed in U.C Mianwala tehsil Pindigheb.

iv. A Street was constructed in Mohallah Sumblan in main city Fateh Jang.

v. In Mohallah Masjid Barri Bani Fateh Jang a street was constructed.

vi. In tehsil Hassanabdal at village Sundki a street was constructed.

vii. In U.C Akhori tehsil Attock in village Boota a street was constructed at Dhoke Malkan.

viii. In tehsil Hassanabdal in village Pour Miana, Bhalisar streets was constructed.

ix. In village Shehia in tehsil Hassanabdal a street was constructed from Ziarat Peer Makhan Shah to G.T road.

x. A street was constructed from link road to H/o Farman in Hassanabdal.

- xi. Constructed a path from slaughter house to old Bather road Fateh Jang city.
- xii. Constructed a path from Rawalpindi road to Stadium Fateh Jang.
- xiii. In U.C Aujwala Fateh Jang in village Kharala a street was constructed.
- xiv. A street was constructed in main city Fateh Jang from masjid to main chowk.
- xv. In U.C Jangla Fateh Jang a path was constructed from main Fateh Jang Dhullian road to Dhoke Chitta Dakhi Dhurnal.
- xvi. In tehsil Pindigheb in village Khour a path was constructed from Nawaz Sharif link path to Dhullian road.
- xvii. In tehsil Fateh Jang in U.C Galli Jageer a path was constructed from link road Maiki Dhoke to village Maiki.
- xviii. In tehsil Jand in U.C khunda a path was constructed from Main Kohat road to Jania masjid Dhoke Darsaki.
- xix. In Pindigheb U.C Mianwala a path was constructed via Dhoke Haleem.
- xx. In tehsil Pindigheb a cause way was constructed at Dhoke Muhammad in U.C Kamrial.
- xxi. Construction of a path was completed in tehsil Pindigheb from Attock-Pindigheb road to Hamdan town.
- xxii. In tehsil Attock a Nullah was constructed from Ghora Manzal to Mohalla Karba.
- xxiii. A street was improved in tehsil Hazro at Musa link road.
- xxiv. In tehsil Attock a street was improved from graveyard to Eidgah road.
- xxv. A street was reconstructed in tehsil Attock from shoulder of Eidgah road dispensary chowk to Eidgah.
- xxvi. A community Christian hall was constructed in Pindigheb city district Attock.
- xxvii. A link path was constructed between village Pinjwana to tehsil Hazro.

xxviii. Constructed a main path/ drain at village Haji Shah tehsil Hazro.

xxix. A cause way was constructed from village Haji Shah to Madrota in tehsil Attock.

xxx. Streets were constructed in village Bagh Nilab, Choi, and in village Ghora Mar in tehsil Attock.

xxxi. Streets/ drains and Sullage carrier were constructed in different villages of tehsil Hazro.

xxxii. Streets/drains were constructed in tehsil Attock from main road to graveyard in Aslam colony, from H/o Mr.Abid to Aslam colony.

xxxiii. In Dar-ul-Islam colony a street was constructed.

xxxiv. Sewer lines were laying from Kamra road to Church in tehsil Attock.

xxxv. A project of construction of streets improvement was in railway line Attock was completed.

5.6.4: Provision of Water Supply Sources:-

During FY 2017-18 the projects of water supply sources and drainage/ sewerage schemes had been completed in following tehsils of district Attock, the table given below shows the detail.

Table No# 5.1

Project Name	Tehsil	Total Cost (in million rupees)
Filtration Plant	Cantt board Kamra tehsil Attock	2
Rehabilitation of rural water supply scheme	Village Malal Tola tehsil Attock	4.119
Rehabilitation of rural water supply scheme	Village Ferozwan UC Gareebwan tehsil Pindigheb	22.5
Rehabilitation of rural water supply scheme	Village Shadikhan tehsil Attock	54.788

Rehabilitation of rural water supply scheme	Village Khudlathi and Sarwana tehsil Hazro	28.306
Rehabilitation of rural water supply scheme	Dhoke Parri Dahki Uchri tehsil Jand	17.574
Installation of water supply scheme	Fatehjang tehsil Fatehjang	469.913
Drainage/ sewerage scheme	Village Painda, Daman, Jalalia tehsil Attock	61.838
Drainage/ sewerage system	Village Barazai tehsil Hazro	15.45
Drainage/ sewerage system	Shakardara Attock	32.394
Drainage/ sewerage system	Musa and Sherani tehsil Hazro	26.931
Drainage/ sewerage scheme	Village Ghourgushti tehsil Hazro	88.786
Drainage/ sewerage scheme	Village Hameed tehsil Hazro	44.134
Rural drainage scheme	Village Chachi, Saiden and Yasin tehsil Hazro	29.955
Rural drainage scheme	Village Noorpur and Lundi tehsil Hazro	26.139
Sewerage and drainage scheme	Hassanabdal city tehsil Hassanabdal	195.317

Source:

5.7: Public Buildings

As the government can be considered as an institution so it needs the public offices and the official's residences as an important and basic component to perform its different activities. Proper building infrastructure make certain the actual working/ serving of the governmental institutions and to supply to the public generally. Furthermore the expenditure on public buildings/ construction sector also activates the need and can be proved helpful for economic growth and improvement, it will result in large scale employment. Its many more impacts on the economy, contain maximum possibilities of the construction activities in enhancing industrial production, it will develop industries at small and medium level. "It will generate self-employment facilities,

enhance business, commerce and trade and at the same time it will increase the use of native natural and man made resources. The public building (housing&offices) sector provide food for the residential and official working space, need for about all the administrative department mainly police, prisons home, judiciary, provincial assembly, board of revenue and communication.”

5.7.1: Projects of public buildings

During 2013-18 in district Attock some projects of public building had been constructed or reconstructed.

- i. Boundary wall across police line Attock had been constructed
- ii. Construction of residential buildings (double story) for Wardens at district Jail Attock.
- iii. Construction of gallows in Attock Jail.
- iv. Construction of residences for judicial officers in Attock.
- v. Construction of emergency service rescue 1122 buildings in tehsil Pindigheb, tehsil Jand and tehsil Hassanabdal had been completed.
- vi. Construction of new building for Police station Injra tehsil Jand.
- vii. Construction of Police station Attock khurd district Attock
- viii. Construction of police station at Pindigheb and at Bahter Fatehjang.
- ix. Addition/ alteration of session courts complex Attock had been completed in 2015.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

5.8: Research Methodology

This research study is aimed to examine the developmental work of Punjab government (PML-N) in district Attock, in order to know the developmental projects in detail of this district the researcher visited different concern government offices from where she obtain her required data, for this purpose the researcher visited following offices.

- . Deputy Director Local Government Office Attock.
- . District Health Authority Office of CEO Health Attock.
- . District Education Office Attock (both male and female).

5.9: Statement of Problem

In a democratic system political parties proves as a bridge between government and masses, through platform of political parties' people propagate their needs and problems towards governing bodies. At election time our politicians made promises to common people that they will solve their problems and fulfill their needs if their party gains political power in return they gets the votes of people, after getting power how much the ruling party was able to deliver which they mentioned in their election manifestoes.

5.10: Objectives of Study

- i. To elaborate electoral and political history of Punjab.
- ii. To describe the role of PML-N in politics of Punjab.
- iii. To examine PML-N's performance in district Attock in the fields of education, health and infrastructure.

5.11: Research Questions

- i. What is the electoral and political history of Punjab?
- ii. What was the role of PMLL-N in politics of Punjab during 2013-18?
- iii. How much ruling party (PML-N) delivered for development of district Attock in the fields of education, health and infrastructure?

5.12: Data Collection Sources:-

For data collection researcher used both types of sources primary and secondary sources.

5.12.1: Primary sources:-

- i. Development projects detail from Deputy Director Local Government Office Attock.
- ii. Health initiatives detail from District Health Authority CEO office Attock.
- iii. District Education Office Attock (Male and Female).
- iv. Survey based on questionnaire from common people of district Attock.

5.12.2: Secondary Sources

- i. News articles.
- ii. Journals.
- iii. Reports (election reports, health reports, census reports etc).
- iv. Books.
- v. Research Papers.
- vi. Speeches.
- vii. News.

5.13: Data Analysis and Data Processing

To observe the opinion of common people about the developmental works of PML-N in their respective areas, researcher conducted a survey based on questionnaire.

5.13.1: Sampling Method

As it was difficult for researcher to conduct survey in all tehsils of district so convenience sampling technique was used which is one of the nonprobability sample technique. Convenience sampling means that researcher select those people who are easier for her to obtain information from.

5.13.2: Sample Size

50 survey forms were distributed among residents of tehsil Attock and 50 forms distributed among residents of tehsil Jand. The researcher have received response from total seventy respondents from both thesis. The detail is as under

Question no.1

Have you seen progress in public education sector due to Punjab government strict monitoring?

Table: 5.2

Total no. of Respondents	Yes	No	Don't Know
70	54	11	05
Percentage	77%	16%	7%

The table no. shows that mostly people were of the view that they have noticed progress in public education sector due to regular monitoring of educational institutions through monitoring officers' i.e MEAs and AEOs at school level. This monitoring system insure teachers and student's attendance in school and assessments process insure teacher' presence in class.

Question no.2:-

Do you agree that student's enrollment increase in public school due to presence of qualified teachers and basic facilities?

Tab: 5.3

Total Respondents	Yes	No	Don't Know
70	52	14	04
Percentage	74%	20%	6%

This table clearly shows that majority respondents are agreed that due to qualified teachers now in public schools and availability of basic facilities parents are now willing to send their children in public schools.

Question no.3

Have you seen changed teaching learning environment in public schools?

Table: 5.4

Total Respondents	Yes	No	Don't Know
70	52	14	04
Percentage	74%	20%	06%

This table no. shows that majority respondents have positive views, according to their views they have observed better and friendly teachers student learning environment in public schools.

Question no.4

Have you seen improved cleanliness in civil hospitals?

Table: 5.5

Total Respondents	Yes	No	Don't Know
70	55	14	01
Percentage	79%	20%	1%

The table no. clearly shows that majority respondents have felt that they have observed better cleanliness in civil hospitals as compared to previous years, 20% respondents said that still civil hospitals cleanliness system needs much more improvement and 1% respondents have views that they don't know about this because they have not visited civil hospitals.

Question: 5:-

Do you agree that civil hospitals now providing better treatment facilities?

Table: 5.6

Respondents in Number	Yes	No	Don't know
70	40	24	06
Percent respondents	57%	34%	09%

The table no. represents that above 50% people have views that civil hospitals of their respective areas are providing better treatment facilities due to strict check and balance in health sector from Punjab government.

Question no. 6:-

Do you agree previous provincial government of Punjab worked for improvement of health sector?

Table: 5.7

Total Respondents	Yes	No	Don't know
70	40	21	09
Percent Respondents	57%	30%	12.9%

We can see that above table expresses the respondent views in percent, above 50% respondents have positive opinion that shows that they have supported government developmental work for

health sector, 30% respondents are not supported and 13% people have views that they don't know about this.

Question no.7:-

Have you seen improved road links across your area?

Table: 5.8

Total Respondents	Yes	No	Don't know
70	44	24	02
Percent Respondents	63%	34%	3%

The table no. shows that 63% people have satisfied with improved road links across their areas while 34% respondents have views that they have not seen improvement of roads and a few respondents have no answer about this questions.

Question no.8:-

Do you have facilities of electricity and water supply sources in your locality?

Table: 5.9

Total Respondents	Yes	No	Don't know
70	67	02	01
Percent Respondents	97%	3%	1%

The above table clearly shows that majority respondents have facilities of electricity and water sources in their localities, only 3% respondent have not still these facilities in their areas.

Classification of Respondents:-

When the respondents are classified according to tehsil and gender wise then the result of survey shows following detail

Table: 5.10

Classification of respondents on bases of tehsil	Total Respondents	Percent Respondents
Attock	30	43%
Jand	40	57%

The table no. shows that majority respondents are from tehsil Jand, as tehsil Jand is the remote tehsil of district Attock but during the period under research many developmental projects specially improved road links have been seen in this tehsil, the education and health sector of this tehsil is also now in better position.

Table: 5.11

Classification of respondents gender wise	Total Respondents	Percent Respondents
Male	29	41%
Female	41	59%

The table no. represent the information that 41% respondents are male while 59% are female, majority ratio of female respondents because of they are linked with their children schools, visited civil hospitals so they have better information about the working of these public institutions.

5.14: Researcher Personal Observations:-

As from above all tables shows that majority respondents have seen development during the period under research in their respective areas, as respondents are varies tehsil to tehsil, age wise, profession wise and also qualification wise. The respondents in the survey were both urban and rural areas mostly response have views that PML-N government brought changes in public schools through their different policies and also brought reforms in public health sector but some respondents also have views that availability of medicine towards patients need much more improvement.

5.14.1: Personal observation

As being the resident of district Attock researcher personal views are also included in this study, according to her views PML-N government had worked for development of district Attock but if this development work assess in light of their manifesto then they achieved less and remained more, as before the 2013 general election PML-N government made strong commitments that they will bring changes in every sector but they failed to achieved their set targets in mostly sectors. As in this study three sectors development work is discussing and only a single district is selected so researcher observation is about these sectors of her district. PML-N made bold claims about developing infrastructure, brining reforms in education and health sectors they achieved less as mentioned more in manifesto.

In field of infrastructure PML-N government made struggle to bring improvement in infrastructure but their attention remained only on big cities and backward areas were neglected, in case of district Attock the urban areas got developed roads, repaired streets, electricity, water supply sources but some remote areas still need more improvement they have missing better road links, in this period mostly backward areas got electricity facility and tehsil Fateh Jang, Pindigheb and Jand got the better road links due to CPEC because these areas are in the western route of CPEC.

In field of education PML-N government did a lot of work for the improvement of this sector, they made policies through which their government recruited qualified subject related teachers at school level to fulfill the deficiency of teachers and also appointed teachers at college level through PPSC. Missing facilities were provided to mostly public schools now almost all public schools of district Attock have basic facilities, IT labs and science labs were established in high and higher

schools now almost 90% high and higher schools of district Attock have IT and Science lab, mostly schools have a combined science lab a few schools have separate science labs for Physics, Chemistry and Biology. At elementary level few schools of district have IT lab. Rewards on good performance were given to deserving students. In district Attock during 2017, 18 total 76 male and female AEOs were appointed to keep strict check and balance at school level, due to presence of these monitoring officers improvement have been seen at primary level, students enrolment become better in public schools due to presence of basic facilities, district Attock got better position in terms of primary and elementary schools infrastructure as rest of districts of Punjab province.

In field of health, PML-N government had worked for improvement of this sector and developed health strategies, passed health laws established better testing labs in civil hospitals, PML-N government revamping the DHQ hospital Attock in 2016. Now civil hospitals are working better as compared past years, government hired new doctors to fulfill the deficiency of doctors in civil hospitals but still more doctors are required, in district Attock the DHQ hospital Attock is working in better way and have mostly facilities, all THQs hospitals are providing treatment facilities but they need much more improvement, in rural areas health facilities are providing through BHUs and RHCs these health facilities are working but government should to strengthening these RHCs and BHUs. In district Attock government of Punjab upgraded two BHUs into RHCs, government should take steps to upgraded all BHUs 8/6 into BHUs 24/7 and major improvement is needed in delivery system of new born because RHCs and BHUs of district have missing this facility, availability of medicine towards patient is not good in civil hospital so government should focused on transparent and strict check and balance towards this area, all THQs hospital need better diagnostic and testing facilities. The cleanliness system in civil hospitals are good now our civil hospitals are in new look more neat and clean. The overall development work of PML-N for district Attock remain satisfactory this district falls in better position in districts of Punjab.

FINDINGS:-

I have assessed that PML-N did a lot of work for the development of this district especially in field of education and health.

They made major legislation for the promotion of education and health sector.

In the field of education they launched many initiatives i.e upgraded schools and colleges, established IT labs at school level, established universities campuses in different cities of Punjab.

Provision of missing facilities to schools these facilities included boundary wall, electricity, clean drinking water, toilet etc.

Hired qualified teachers on merit bases and AEOs to make better teaching-learning process.

For the promotion of health sector they launched

Hospital waste management initiative in 2016.

DHQ hospital Attock revamped in 2017.

Upgraded BHU Ghourghushti Hazro into RHC level and also upgraded the BHU Khunda into RHC level but due shortage of fund this upgradation was under process.

Introduction of mobile health units to all THQs hospitals.

Appointed doctors and admin officers in civil hospitals and have launched strict monitoring program to ensure presence of doctors at health facilities.

For Infrastructure development they launched

Road construction projects, street construction projects, water supply sources, facility of electricity and gas to some tehsils of district Attock.

Conclusion:-

This study concluded that PML-N the governing party of Punjab province during the time period 2013-18 did a lot of work for the development of this province, as in this study developmental work assessed at district level and for this purpose the target district is Attock. The result of this study shows that Punjab government performance remained positive they served well for improving education, health and infrastructure sectors of this district. For bringing progress in above mentioned sectors the governing party introduced and implemented many development projects specially they focused on improving education and health sectors. They also worked for development of infrastructure they brought projects like improvement of roads and streets, constructed new roads, bridges, supply of electricity and water sources and improved sewerage/drainage schemes in different tehsils of district Attock. The result of a survey based on observation of common masses of district shows that about 70% population have noticed development in above mentioned sectors during the period under research.

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