

# A CRITICAL ANALYSIS

- Punjab Local Government Act 2019
- Punjab Village Panchayat & Neighborhood Councils Act 2019



**Women in Struggle for Empowerment (WISE)**

(June 2019)

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## Foreword

The Local Govt Institutions in Punjab stood dissolved on 30 April 2019 after the Punjab Provincial Assembly passed a new law, the Punjab Local Govt. Act (PLGA) 2019 to reconstitute the Local Govt. system in the province. Thus, all the local governments, along with over 60,000 elected LG representatives across the province were sacked, in the middle of their five-year legal tenure.

If we glance at the new PLGA 2019 it has its own pros and cons. Primarily it is loaded with bureaucratic interference and oversight. The powers are mainly concentrated with the provincial govt. instead of LGIs, which negates the real spirit of article 140-A/ and article 32 of the Constitution. The reserve seats of women have been further decreased.

There is a mix reaction from the civil society to this fresh legislation. Some LG experts have hailed the new law, terming it good step towards returning powers back to the people, particularly the mode of elections which strengthens the political parties instead of individuals. The provision of “commons assembly” in the neighborhood councils empowers citizens to make their elected representatives accountable.

On the other hand, the main opposition party PML-N is not happy with the new law. Being the most aggrieved party, it has challenged the new legislation in the Lahore High Court seeking suspension of the operation of PLGA 2019 and reinstatement of the LG members elected to office under PLGA 2013. Meanwhile the Election Commission of Pakistan is reportedly working on the delimitation of constituencies and hopefully be able to finish the job within a year.

This critical analysis is based on desk review of the relevant available documents including the PLGA 2019, PVP & NCA 2019, newspaper reports and published articles. This humble effort highlights the gaps in the two recently passed LG laws and aims to draw attention of the legislators and policy makers of the Punjab govt. to make them convince to introduce necessary amendments in said laws in true spirit of the Article 140-A/ of the Constitution. Last but not least, I appreciate quick effort of Mudassar Farooq for analyzing this new law and thankful to Senior Advocate Mubeen Uddin Qazi and Abdul Khaliq for the peer review.

Sincerely,  
**Bushra Khaliq**  
July 2019

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In fact, The Punjab Assembly passed twin but separate acts titles (i) Punjab Local Government Act 2019, and (ii) Punjab Panchayat and Neighborhood Council Act 2019.



## 1. Background

Local government system is not only key to strengthen democracy and improve service delivery at grass roots level but also imperative for improved service delivery for citizens. It takes the governance many steps closer to the governed.

Unfortunately, local governance has no exemplary record in Pakistan. Every time when military dictators came to power, they patronized local government institutions. Whereas the civilian democratically elected governments usually tend to ignore local governments and every civil government had avoided to hold elections for LGIs during their tenures. There are several reasons and logically they have arguments but end result was always showed increased bad governance at local level.

The Constitution of Pakistan asks for the LG system as the third tier of govt. in all provinces. Article 140-A of the Constitution makes it obligatory stating that “each province shall, by law, establish a local government system and devolve political, administrative and financial responsibility and authority to the elected representatives of the local governments”.

Article-37 of the Constitution of Pakistan pledges to “decentralize the government administration to expeditiously dispose its” business for public convenience and requirements' and Article-32 of the Constitution dictates the state to “encourage local government institutions composed of elected representatives of the area concerned having special representation of peasants, workers and women” as the principle of policy. Contrary to the centrist practices, it is also a requirement demanded from the “provincial governments to decentralize its administration under article 10-A,” of the Constitution.

18<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment (2010) authorizes provinces to legislate and come up with a system of Local Government suitable to their local conditions. In pursuance to the order of the Apex court in 2012, the Punjab govt. like other provincial governments introduced new law PLGA 2013 to hold fresh LG elections.

Under the PLGA 2013 the LG electoral process in Punjab was started in 2014, which completed in phases in early 2016. However, the system was formally placed in January 2017, after eight months of taking oath by the LG members, but powers were not fully devolved to the grass roots level. The development funds of the LGIs were stopped before the general elections but restored briefly in December 2018. Finally, on 4 May 2019 the PTI Govt. packed the entire LGIs in the province by introducing two new laws; a) The Punjab Local Government Act, 2019 and b) The Punjab Village Panchayats and Neighborhood Councils Act, 2019.

Thus, powers of the Local councils have been transferred to districts administrations. Meanwhile, PTI provincial govt. has announced that new LG institutions would likely to take shape within one year. Pertinent to mention is since 1972, the basic legal framework for Punjab's local government had been re-invented 10 times and local governments had never been allowed to complete their tenure or function independently.

## 2. Introduction

The Punjab Village Panchayats and Neighborhood Councils Act 2019 envisages the creation of 22,000 village and neighborhood councils through adult franchise, and the whole area of the council constitutes one multi-member ward for the election of all members including the head/chairperson. The candidates for general seats securing highest votes in the descending order will stand elected one by one till all seats earmarked for general members are filled. Interestingly, at this level political parties are barred from using their platforms. However, the Local Government Act 2019 that deals with higher level of local governance i.e. metropolitan/ municipal corporations and town/tehsil councils allows political parties to use their platforms.

But contesting parties and groups have to form panels, list their candidates in order of preference (close list) as the voters have to vote for parties rather than to individual candidates. The parties will grab seats according to the proportion of their share of votes in the respective electoral area. Unlike in the past, under the new local laws all heads of councils shall be elected through adult franchise. Moreover, all councils have the right to levy taxes and each council will receive funds directly from the province.

In total, roughly 30,000 local councils will be formed which will have nearly 200,000 elected councilors across Punjab. Moreover, under the new law, every village and neighborhood council have to convene at least two general meetings of common assembly (consisting of every person of the respective area) every year. This provision empowers citizens to make their elected representatives accountable to the people.

Though definition of peasant and worker has been made more stringent by adding “whose annual income does not exceed prevailing poverty line”, quota for them has been completely eliminated from the village/ neighborhood councils. The ratio of women representation through reserve seats has been reduced to around 16-17% at different tiers from 33% during Musharraf period in 2001.

### Purpose of the Study

The 'critical analysis' aims to identify weaknesses and strengths of recently introduced twin LG laws by the Provincial govt.; Punjab Local Govt. Act 2019 and Village Panchayat & Neighborhood Council Act 2019. Another objective is to offer suggestions to improve the political, administrative and financial capacity of the essential third tier of governance in the light of the Article 140-A/ of the Constitution.

### Scope of the Study

The analysis of the twin LG laws; the Punjab Local Govt. Act 2019 and Village Panchayat & Neighborhood Council Act 2019, in the light of the 18<sup>th</sup> Constitutional amendment, Articles 140-A/and 32 of the Constitution. Apprising powers between provincial and local government in Punjab to identify gaps, issues and concerns and suggest avenues for improvement.

### Methodology

Key thrust of the study remains on qualitative data. Mainly secondary sources have been taken into account to come up with a comprehensive critical analysis. A detailed desk analysis has been carried out of the relevant laws, available studies, newspaper reports, especially those commenting or drawing analysis of local government in relation to the Article 140-A/ of the Constitution.

<https://tribune.com.pk/story/1978610/6-returning-powers-back-people/>

### 3. Main Features of the new Local Govt System in Punjab

#### Composition

- Per PLGA 2019, there shall be five tiers of local govt. including Metropolitan Corporation, Municipal Corporation, Municipal Committee, Town Committee and Tehsil Council.
- Every local government shall consist of a directly elected head, a convener and the head's cabinet comprising councilors and professionals.
- Every council would have administration comprising officers of the local government.
- The administration of every local government shall be headed by a Chief Officer who shall be appointed by the Government.
- There shall be 9 Metropolitan Corporations; including Lahore, Multan, Bahawalpur, Faisalabad, DG Khan, Sahiwal, Gujranwala, Sargodha and Rawalpindi.
- Every Municipal Corporation shall consist the area with at least 250,000 population and above. Similarly, every Municipal committee shall consist of an area with at least 75,000 population and above.
- The provincial govt. would undertake demarcation of local areas as soon as possible, but not later than six months of the commencement of this Act.
- Per Punjab Village Panchayats and Neighborhood Councils Act 2019, there shall be village panchayats in rural areas and neighborhood councils for cities.
- PVP & NC Act 2019, envisages the creation of some 22,000 village and neighborhood councils in the province.
- In total, roughly there would be around 30,000 local councils with nearly 200,000 elected councilors across the province.
- Every village Panchayat and neighborhood council shall have common assembly comprising every person of the respective area.
- At least two general meetings of the common assembly would be called every year, providing all citizens opportunity to make their elected representatives accountable.

#### Representation

- In the 9 prescribed Metropolitan Corporations the general councilors shall have up to 30-40 seats (vary according to population size), reserve seats for religious minorities 2, for women up to 6-8 seats, for workers up to 4-6.
- In Municipal Corporations the general councilors shall have up to 20-25 seats (vary according to population size), while reserve seats for religious minorities 1-2, for women 4-5 seats and workers shall have up to 3 seats.
- In Municipal Committees the general councilors shall have up to 15-20 seats (vary according to population size), while reserve seats for religious minorities is 1, for women 2-3 seats and workers shall have up to 1-2 seats.
- In Tehsil Councils, the general councilors shall have up to 10-30 seats (vary according to population size), while reserve seats for religious minorities is 1-2, for women 2-6 seats and workers shall have up to 1-3 seats.

#### Elections

- Local Government Act 2019 that deals with higher level of local governance i.e. metropolitan/ municipal corporations and town/tehsil councils allows political parties to use their platforms. But contesting parties and groups have to form panels, list their candidates in order of preference (close list) as the voters have to vote for parties rather than to individual candidates.
- While Punjab Village Panchayat & Neighborhood Councils Act 2019 restricts candidates to use platform of the political parties. In fact, the whole area of the council constitutes one multi-member ward for the election of all

members. The candidates for general seats securing highest votes in the descending order will stand elected one by one till all seats earmarked for general members are filled.

**Cabinet:**

- In the case of Metropolitan or Municipal Corporation, the head's cabinet shall comprise not more than 2 councilors with educational level of MA and 4-6 professionals.
- In the case of a Tehsil Council, the head's cabinet shall comprise of not more than two councilors with educational level of BA and between two to four professionals.
- In the case of a Municipal Committee, the cabinet shall comprise of one councilor with educational level of BA and two professionals.
- In case of Town Committee, the cabinet shall comprise 1 councilor and 1 professional.

**Age Limit:**

- The minimum age for every member of the Councils, Municipal Committees, Tehsil Councils, Municipal Corporation and Metropolitan Corporation has been fixed at 25 years, depriving a big chunk of Youth between the age group of 21 to 25 years.

## 4. Critical Analysis

### 4.1 - Dominant role of Bureaucracy over Local Govts.

The local governments have been made subservient to the Deputy Commissioners, who have been given unbridled powers under section 249(2) to issue such directions to a local government as they consider appropriate. Whereas, section 249(3) provides that every local government shall generally assist and cooperate with the Deputy Commissioners and abide by any direction issued by them.

Moreover, under section 250(1), a head of the local government has to make a reference to the Deputy Commissioner of the respective district to redress a dispute or grievance which exists between that local government and one or more other local governments or one or more provincial or federal agencies working in the district. This gives bureaucrats immense control over the LG affairs.

### 4.2 - Reduced Status of a Local Government at the Grass Root Level

In the PLGA 2019, the lowest tier of the local government i.e. Union Council has been abolished depriving the Local Government of its status at the grass root level. Simultaneously, through a separate legislation, The Village Panchayats & Neighborhood Councils Act 2019, the provincial government has established its direct control at grass roots level by passing the Local government. These entities would get direct financial support from the provincial govt. Moreover, the elections to panchayats and neighborhood councils would be held on non-party basis, thus giving the provincial govt. easy space to maneuver the political loyalties of the elected representatives. Secondly, depriving the members of the Village Panchayats & Neighborhood Councils to contest election on party basis is violative of their fundamental right guaranteed under Article 17 of the Constitution, 1973.

### 4.3 -Direct grants to the PVP&NHC- Sidestepping the Local Government

The provincial government would provide direct financial support to Village Panchayats & Neighborhood Councils along with delegating provincial powers, functions and authority to these bodies, is tantamount to sidestepping the local government. Hence, the service delivery at grass root level has been centralized and the local governments have been deprived of performing their basic function at the grass root level.

### 4.4 - Overlapping of municipal functions by panchayats and neighborhood councils

Although village panchayats and neighborhood councils are non-political and provincially controlled entities but entrusted with the performance of municipal functions – overlapping functions of the local governments and directly funded by the provincial government including the amount out of the share of the provincial allocable amount reserved for the local governments i.e., up to 10% of the provincial allocable amount under section 190(1).

### 4.5 - Excessive Control of Provincial Govt. over Local Govt.

The PLGA 2019 gives the provincial government vast and excessive powers, requiring the local governments to take such measures or do anything, to run its affairs or to incur its expenditures. For instance,



section-27 gives wide powers to the Government to appoint any of its office, authority or agency to undertake one or more functions listed at Part I of the Third, Fourth or Fifth Schedule or one or more public services related to any such function in one or more local areas in the Punjab

Similarly, section-23, provides that the Government may, from time to time, give policy directions and fix objectives for the effective, transparent and efficient undertaking of functions by a local government, whereas, a local government shall perform functions listed in Part 1 of the Third, Fourth and Fifth Schedules in such manner and to such extent as may be directed by the Government. In the same way, section 29 (1) & (2) provides that the provincial government may, by an order, fix the standard of provision of that public service, whereupon, the local government shall be bound to meet such quality standards - irrespective of its financial and administrative capacity.

#### **4.6 Least say of Local Govts. in formation/dissolution of joint authority**

Section 32 (1)(3)(4)&(5) provides that the Provincial Government may by an order, establish a joint authority for local governments for the provision of one or more public services which relate to their functions. Such public service shall be provided by the joint authority in the respective local area and not the constituting local governments. The members of such authority would be decided by the provincial govt and local govt. has no say in this regard as section 37(2) imposes restriction on the local government that it would not be able to dissolve a joint authority unless ordered as such by the Government.

#### **4.7. Restrictions on LGIs authority and elected members**

Section 39(1) restricts the authority of every local government, to discharge functions specifically assigned to it under this Act or any other law for the time being in force. Section 40(1) & (2) puts another restriction that although the executive authority of a local government shall be exercised by its head, but only through officers of the local government authorized by him in accordance with this Act.

Section 44(2) imposes prohibition that a councilor shall not even direct an officer or servant of a local government, on the manner in which the duties of an officer or servant of the local government shall be performed. Section 228 empowers the Provincial Government to suspend any resolution of the Local Government.

More ruthless are sections 230 (2) and 231 which empower the Provincial Government to issue show cause notice, remove the head of the local government, convene or a counselor, as the case may be, from office for not duly undertaking any measure or not making arrangement in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

#### **4.8- Super imposing role of Inspectorate General over local govts.**

Section 207 provides that the Government shall establish Inspectorate of Local Governments, and empower it with vast powers to inspect, monitor, review and report upon the performance of local governments in the Punjab, which shall be headed by an Inspector General and consist of such number and description of Inspectors and other staff as the Government may from time to time determine.

Whereas, sections 208, 209, and 210 deals with the powers of Inspector General, which provides him, either personally or through any of his Inspectors, comprehensively inspect all local governments in the Punjab any time, facility, equipment or store, service, at least once in every financial year and forthwith report the results of every such inspection to the Government and the Chief Officer of the local government so inspected.

Although section 211 provides that the head of the local government shall take such action on the inspection report as may be required, however, in case of a dispute, decision of the Government on that issue shall be final.

#### **4.9 - Excessive Powers of Chief Officer to undermine Elected Representatives 'Authority**

The unelected officers, bureaucrats have been made more powerful than the elected representatives of the local governments. For instance, section 46(1) empowers the Chief Officer to have the same right to attend any meeting of the council, or a committee or a sub- committee of the council and take part in the discussions.

He shall have ample powers even to refuse to provide advice or assistance at the meetings of the Council, even if the Convener requires him to be present, on the ground that it is not consistent with or otherwise interferes with the due discharge of his duties.

Section 45(1) provides that the Chief Officer of the local government shall be the principal officer of the local government and all other officers and servants of that local government shall be subordinate to him. Whereas, Section 45(4) provides that during the performance of his duties or exercise of his powers, observe the general policy and any specific direction of the Government but no mention of the head of local government.

The Chief Officer can also refuse to implement any resolution of the council or any of its committees or sub-committee, or any decision, order, instruction or act of the head of the local government, convener, or a councilor, on the pretext of his discretionary personal opinion. He may refer every such resolution, decision, order, instruction or act in writing to the Government for decision.

Hence, the implementation of the orders / resolutions passed by the elected representation may be kept pending for indefinite period by the unelected officers / bureaucrats, crippling the functioning of the local government. Section 51(1,2,4) provides that all the contracts on behalf of a local government shall be made, varied or discharged by the Chief Officer. Which means he has full authority to first enter into any contract on his own and only thereafter, would be required to convey to the Council and the head of the local government.

#### **4.10 - Govt's Powers to Suspend, Remove & Disqualify Elected Heads of Local Govt.**

Section 232 empowers the Government to suspend or remove a head of the local government, convener or councilor on the mere allegation. It has even been given power to suspend such elected representative forthwith without even waiting for an inquiry by the Commission. Whereas, section 230 (2) empowers the Government that it may, in addition to imposing any sanction on the local government, also proceed to remove the head of the local government, convener or a councilor, as the case may be, from office for not duly undertaking any measure or not making desired arrangement under this Act.

#### **4.11- Govt. Powers to Suspend & Dissolve the Local Govt.**

Section 233 gives general powers to the Government to suspend or dissolve a local government. While Section 121 empowers the Government to appoint an administrator on the dissolution of a local government, or expiry of the term of a council, or occurrence of a vacancy in the office of the head of the local government, or appointment of a new head of the local government by way of elections under this Act, and thereby appoint any of its officers to perform such functions and exercise such powers and authority of the respective local government as may be specified in that order.

#### **4.12- Lack of LGIs representation in Local Government Board**

The Section 300 (2) although provides that all expenditures of the Board shall be contributed by local government, however, no representation has been given to the local governments in the Board. Section 306 provides that wherever any duty, authority or power has been imposed or vested upon the Government under this Act, the offices mentioned in the Sixteenth Schedule shall be deemed to have been authorized by the Government for the due discharge of that duty, or exercise of that authority or power.

It further provides that where no office has been mentioned in the Sixteenth Schedule for the discharge of any duty, or exercise of any authority or power of the Government under this Act, such duty, power or authority shall be discharged or exercised by the Secretary Local Govt. The Secretary can personally issue standing instructions as well on general matters relating to the work of local governments.

#### **4.13 - Overriding the role of Local Government through Planning Board**

Section 257 provides that the Government shall establish a Local Planning Board for each district in the Punjab to: ensure that all construction or other works or activity by or on behalf of all local government in the district are in compliance with the planning guidelines ordered under section 256 and undertake technical evaluations and approve every proposal for undertaking construction or other works or activity by or on behalf of local government.

Section 255 provides that no construction or other work or activity by on behalf of a local government shall be undertaken unless it is included in the annual development plan and is approved by the Local Planning Board of the relevant district.

#### **4.14 - Diminished Financial Authority of the LGs**

Section 130(2)(b) & (d) provide that no expenditure shall be incurred by or on behalf of a local government from its local fund unless it is previously authorized in the estimates of receipts and expenditure certified by the Government under section 132 or 137 of this Act or made under an order of the Government under section 124 of this Act.

Section 136 empowers the Government to fix, in consultation with the Finance Commission, minimum expenditure requirements which shall be met by a local government during any financial year towards one or more public services provided by it which, in its opinion, is necessary to maintain minimum service standards pertaining to that public service.

Section 137 authorizes the Government to review every estimate of receipt and expenditure approved or revised by the respective local government and the Government may direct the local government to suitably amend the estimate within a prescribed period, failing which the Government may amend the estimates itself and certify them.

Section 141 empowers the Government that it shall establish and maintain a fund to be called the Local Development Fund for the purposes of section 139 of the Act and the Government may require every local government to contribute money to the Local Development Fund. However, although the local govts would be contributing to this Fund but shall have no control or right over its usage.

Section 156 (2) provides that although a local government is empowered to levy all or any of the taxes, fees, rates, tolls, rent and other charges but every local government shall abide by the directions of the Finance Commission. Section 173 authorizes the Government may direct an agency or an officer engaged in collection of its tax, fee, rate, toll, or other charge on the behalf of one or more local governments or constitute a separate agency for this purpose.

#### **4.15 - Reduction in Reserved Seats for Women**

In the new PLGA 2019, the women representation ratio has been reduced to around 16-17% at different LG tiers. While in the previous LG System under PLGA 2013, this ratio was less than 20%. Which was drastic decrease from the 33 % quota allotted to women under 2001 LG system introduced by Gen. Musharraf. By reducing this ratio, the women, which make 51% of the population, have been deprived of their due democratic right.

#### **4.16 - Exclusion of the Seats Reserved for the Youth Category**

The exclusion of the seats reserved for youth category, in the Punjab Local Government Act 2019 especially when such seats are reserved in the Local Governments of all the other provinces as well as in the Local Government of the Islamabad Capital Territory, has deprived the youth of Punjab Province the right to representation.



#### **4.17 - Depriving youth of political representation**

The age limit for candidates in the previous system of PLGA 2013 was 21 years, which has been increased to 25 years, depriving millions of youth between the age 21-25 years to participate in the democratic process of elections and representation.

## **5. Conclusion**

The PLGA 2019 is not much different to the previous LG systems. Both the laws give immense powers to provincial govt, unelected officials and bureaucracy to undermine the powers and authority of the local govts. The powers of the provincial government to suspend, remove and disqualify directly elected LG representatives etc. as well as to suspend and dissolve Local Governments, are unconstitutional.

A sustainable local government system is the real essence of and a condition precedent for constitutional democracy. Therefore, the democratic values must be protected to save the system, otherwise it would cause severe blow to the democracy and the democratic institution, in the Punjab

The goal of democracy at the grass root level, can only be achieved if there is no politically motivated interruption and interference from any quarter whatsoever. It is high time to let the local democracy take roots through independent LGIs free from political and bureaucratic interference or interruption of any kind whatsoever.

## 6. Recommendations

- The ratio of women representation through reserve has been reduced to 16-17% at various tiers. It must be ensured at least 33% on all LG tiers and levels.
- Both the laws; PLGA2019 and PVPNC Act 2019 do not ensure women representation in the heads cabinet. At least 33% ratio of women representation in the cabinets is must.
- The reserve seats of youth have been completely abolished in the new LG system, depriving a big chunk of young population secure their due representation. Reserve seats for youth should be restored.
- The age limited for the candidates has been increased to 25 years. It should be reduced to 21 years in order to ensure political participation for around 40 million youth.
- The representation of workers/peasants has been eliminated from the village/ neighborhood councils. Appropriate quota for their due must be ensured in these units through reserve seats in view of 32 of the Constitution.
- The draconian powers of the provincial govt. to Suspend, Remove & Disqualify the elected heads of Local Govt must be reviewed in the light of Article 140-A/ of the Constitution.
- The elected LG members should not be made subservient to unelected officials. They must be vested with genuine powers, minimizing the unbridled authority of the bureaucracy.
- The financial authority of LGIs has been diminished. Although local govts would be contributing to this Local Development Fund but shall have no control or right over its usage. The local govt. bodies must be empowered in this regard.
- There is no space provided to civil society and citizen's participation in both the laws at various stages of monitoring, planning and execution of development schemes. Their true participation should be ensured.
- The word 'Panchayat' is controversial and may add to confusion on account of its conventional meanings. There forewords, 'Neighborhood/Panchayat' should be replaced with more appropriate expressions like; Mohallah/Village council.
- The Village Panchayats and Neighborhood Councils should be the primary units of the LG system and therefore, therefore be linked to Tehsil councils administratively and legally.
- The Local Governments should not be deprived of their status at the grass root level, by passing them and providing funds directly to the Village Panchayats and Neighborhood Councils.

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## 7. Annexures

### Annexure-I

#### Functions of a Metropolitan Corporation, Municipal Corporation and Municipal Committee.

##### ■ Part-I

1. Economic and value chain development;
2. Management of primary education facilities;
3. School enrolment and universal education;
4. Management of primary health care facilities;
5. Preventive health and hygiene;
6. Population welfare including population control;
7. Solid waste collection and disposal;
8. Building control and land use;
9. Births, deaths, marriages and divorce registration;
10. Museums and art galleries;
11. Open markets;
12. Public parking facilities;
13. City roads and traffic management;
14. Public transport;
15. Abstraction of water for industrial and commercial purposes;
16. Emergency planning and relief;
17. Support to provincial agencies in prevention of crime and maintenance of public order; and
19. Regulatory enforcement in the functions assigned under Part 1 and 2 of this Schedule;

##### ■ Part-2

20. Establishment and management of pre-schools;
21. Libraries;
22. Drinking water supply;
23. Sewerage collection and disposal including waste water management;
24. Sanitation;
25. Burials, cremations etc.;
26. Public conveniences;
27. Children's services;
28. Community safety;
29. Arts and recreation;
30. Public fairs and ceremonies;
31. Sports;
32. Environmental health, awareness and services;
33. Parks and landscape development;
34. Slaughtering of animals;
35. Street lights; and
36. Sign boards and street advertisements.

## **Annexure- II**

### **(Functions of a Town Committee)**

#### **■ Part I**

1. Economic and value chain development;
2. Management of primary education facilities;
3. School enrolment and universal education;
4. Management of primary health care facilities;
5. Preventive health and hygiene;
6. Population welfare including population control;
7. Solid waste collection and disposal;
8. Building control and land use;
9. Births, deaths, marriages and divorce registration;
10. Animal husbandry;
11. Agriculture extension;
12. Livestock and agricultural markets;
13. Farm to market roads;
14. Abstraction of water for industrial and commercial purposes;
15. Emergency planning and relief;
16. Support to provincial agencies in prevention of crime and maintenance of public order; and
18. Regulatory enforcement in functions assigned under Part 1 &2 of this Schedule;

#### **■ Part-2**

19. Establishment and management of pre-schools;
20. Libraries;
21. Drinking water supply;
22. Sewerage collection and disposal including waste water management;
23. Sanitation;
24. Burials, cremations etc.;
25. Public conveniences;
26. Children's services;
27. Community safety;
28. Arts and recreation;
29. Public fairs and ceremonies;
30. Sports;
31. Environmental health, awareness, services;
32. Parks and landscape development;
33. Slaughtering of animals;
34. Street lights; and
35. Sign boards and street advertisements.

## **Annexure -III.**

### **(Functions of a Tehsil Council)**

#### **■ Part-I**

1. Management of primary education facilities;
2. School enrolment and universal education;
3. Management of primary health care facilities;
4. Preventive health and hygiene;
5. Population welfare including population control;
6. Solid waste collection and disposal;
7. Building control and land use;
8. Births, deaths, marriages and divorce registration;
9. Museums and art galleries;
10. Open markets;
11. Farm to market roads;
12. Abstraction of water for industrial and commercial purposes;
13. Emergency planning and relief;
14. Support to provincial agencies in prevention of crime and maintenance of public order; and
15. Regulatory enforcement in functions assigned under Part 1 and 2 of this Schedule;

#### **■ Part-II**

16. Establishment and management of pre-schools;
17. Libraries;
18. Drinking water supply;
19. Sewerage collection and disposal including waste water management;
20. Sanitation;
21. Burials, cremations etc.;
22. Public conveniences;
23. Children's services;
24. Community safety;
25. Arts and recreation;
26. Public fairs and ceremonies;
27. Sports;
28. Environmental health, awareness, services.
29. Parks and landscape development;
30. Slaughtering of animals;
31. Cattle markets;
32. Street lights; and



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