

District Development P R O F I L E 2 0 1 1

Jhal Magsi



Jhal Magsi - District Development Profile 2010



Planning & Development Department
Government of Balochistan, Quetta



United Nations Children's Fund
Provincial Office Balochistan, Quetta



Planning & Development
Department, Government of Balochistan
in Collaboration with UNICEF



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Prepared by



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Balochistan, Quetta

July 18, 2011

Message

In this age of knowledge economy, reliance on every possible tool available for decision making is crucial for improving public resource management, bringing parity in resource distribution and maximizing impact of development interventions. These District Development Profiles are vivid views of Balochistan in key development areas. The Planning and Development Department, Government of Balochistan is highly thankful to UNICEF Balochistan for the technical and financial support for this maiden initiative. Untiring hard work has gone into shaping the development profiles. Appreciate our efforts by using the profiles profusely.

Ali Zaheer Hazara
Additional Chief Secretary (Development)
June, 2011

Foreword

The Balochistan District Development Profile 2010 is a landmark exercise of Planning and Development Department, Government of Balochistan, to update district profile data that was first compiled in 1998. The profiles have been updated to provide a concise landmark intended for development planning, monitoring and management purposes. These districts profiles would be serving as a tool for experts, development practitioners and decision-makers/specialists by giving them vast information wrapping more than 18 dimensions from Balochistan's advancement extent. These profiles have been transformed by extracting and summarizing up-to-date, vast and comprehensive information on socio-economic status and resources of each district.

Development planning in Balochistan has always been challenging for planners due to its difficult and rugged terrain, remote and sparsely populated regions. This generally inhibits an informed planning process due to limited knowledge of the areas targeted for development. An effort has been made to collate and present information regarding socio-cultural, economic and demographic status, status of productive & social sectors and district resources. This effort can be considered unique for the Balochistan Province when seen in connection with GIS-based mapping in the form of detailed datasets. The contents of the profiles show linkages among populated areas and social sector amenities. The maps have been prepared to facilitate departments/agencies involved in development works in timely and effective decision making regarding provision of health, education and infrastructural facilities etc. to public at large. The atlas provides geographical view at the precincts of district and the level of detail goes up to Union Councils. The details involve spatial spread of population, health facilities and their coverage, status of education and literacy and overview of other social and productive sectors. The overall information encompasses essential graphical and alpha-numeric facets of geo-spatial content that can be deemed imperative for any kind of development activity.

The format of the profiles makes information easily understandable and readily accessible to a broad group of users, including decision makers, planners, amenity providers, researchers, and relevant stakeholders. The data selected for the purpose is considered vital for policy development, local area (district level) planning and for monitoring and evaluation of social sector services. It is also of major significance for suggesting improvements in resource allocation at the macro level, i.e., physical areas, services and population groups. Data has been collected from the line departments of each district, provincial reports, departmental MIS and major household surveys such as MICS and PSLM.

Presently, in the absence of any other single comprehensive information resource, the district profile will serve as a ready reference for decision-makers assisting them to carry out more informed decision making and subsequent planning for the provisioning of amenities to the people of Balochistan, and ultimately for the benefit of our country as whole.

Shahid Pervez
Chief Economist

Acknowledgement

We are highly indebted to a number of individuals and institutions that extended invaluable support and cooperation without which successful completion of this assignment would not have been possible.

Planning and Development Department of Government of Balochistan provided the overall leadership to this assignment. Mr. Arif Hussain Shah, Chief of Section (Federal Programming/ MICS), lead the conceptual design, reviewed and commented on outputs, and helped in obtaining spatial data from other departments; besides, providing technical guidance in preparing the District Development Profiles. Mr. Zamran Marri, Research Officer also reviewed and edited outputs. Relevant government line departments at the district and provincial levels including: Education, Health, Livestock, C&W, PHE and Mines & Mineral that extended their full cooperation and provided necessary data. We are also thankful to the Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners for their invaluable support and guidance to the process.

Contractual oversight as well as technical and financial support was provided by UNICEF, Balochistan. Mr. Zulfiqar Durrani, Social Policy, Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (SPME) Officer., UNICEF, remained involved in each step of the process and provided valuable technical comments that helped refining. We are also thankful to AusAid for their generous support (through UNICEF) that enabled us to complete the task timely and smoothly. We are extremely grateful to the staff members of Computer Section and Library of Planning and Development Department for enabling the team to have access to books and other valuable resources.

It fails to do justice to many things if the efforts of M/S Eycon (Pvt.) Ltd. and Innovative Development Organization (IDO) are not mentioned here. They performed conscientiously under tight deadlines and difficult circumstances to deliver quality outputs.

Aslam Shakir Baloch
Joint Chief Economist

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

A. I.	Artificial Insemination
AD	(Anno Domini) after the traditional date of Christ's birth
ADB	Agriculture Development Bank of Pakistan
ADP	Association for the Development of Pakistan
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ALCs	Adult Literary Centers
ANC	Antenatal Care
API	Annual Parasite Incidence
ASI	Assistant Sub-Inspector
ASPL	Agriculture Sector Program Loan
BC	Before Christ
BCDA	Balochistan Coastal Development Authority
BEF	Balochistan Education Foundation
BEMIS	Balochistan Education Management Information System
BHUs	Basic Health Units
BLGA	Balochistan Local Government Act
BLGO	Balochistan Local Government Ordinance
BOS	Bureau of Statistics
BPS	Basic Pay Scale
C&W	Communication and Works
CBO	Community Based Organization
CCB	Citizen Community Boards
CDs	Civil Dispensaries
CDWA	Clean Drinking Water for All
CIPs	Community Implementation Partners
DDMA	District Disaster Management Authority
DDRRP	District Disaster Risk Reduction Plan
DEWS	Diseases Early Warning System
DFI	Development Financing Institutions
DFO	Divisional Forest Officer
DHIS	District Health Information System
DHQ	District Headquarter
DOH	District Officer Health
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DRRMP	Disaster Risk Reduction Management Plan
DSP	Deputy Superintendent of Police
DSV	District Superintendent of Vaccination
EC	Election Commission
ECCE	Early Childhood Care Education
EDO	Executive District Officer
EFA	Education for All
EmONC	Emergency Obstetric Natal Care
EPI	Expanded Program on Immunization
FBS	Federal Bureau of Statistics
FLCFs	First Level Care Facilities
FP	Family Planning
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GER	Gross Enrollment Rate
GO	Governmental Organization
GoB	Government of Balochistan
GPA	Gwadar Port Authority
GRAP	Gender Reforms Action Plan

ha	Hectares
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
HIV/STIs	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Sexually Transmitted Infections
IT	Information Technology
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
JICA/SCC	Japan International Cooperation Agency/State Customs Committee
JVT	Junior Vernacular Teacher
K.M	Kilo Meters
KESC	Karachi Electric Supply Corporation
KPIs	Key Performance Indicators
LG	Local Government
LHW-MIS	Lady Health Worker - Management Information System
LIEDA	Lasbela Industrial Estates Development Authority
M.C.C.	Metallurgical Corp of China Ltd
MCB	Muslim Commercial Bank
MCHCs	Maternal & Child Health Centers
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MHI	Muslim Hands Informatics
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MNA	Member National Assembly
MPA	Member Provincial Assembly
MS	Medical Superintendent
MSA	Maritime Security Agency
MSL	Mean Sea Level
NADRA	National Database and Registration Authority
NAR	Net Attendance Ratio
NCHD	National Commission for Human Rights
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NEP	National Education Policy
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NHA	National Highway Authority
NOC	National Occupational Classification
OPD	Outpatient Department
PCD	Passive Case Detection
PDMA	Provincial Disaster Management Authority
PEC	Pakistan Engineering Council
PEMRA	Pakistan Electronic Media Regulatory Authority
PHED	Public Health Engineering Department
PRCS	Pakistan Red Crescent Society
PSDP	Public Sector Development Program
PSLM	Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey
PTA	Pakistan Telecom Authority
PTC	Pakistan Telecommunication Corporation
PTCL	Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited
PVC	Polyvinyl Chloride
RHC	Rural Health Center
SHO	Station House Officer
SI	Sub-Inspector
SME	Small and Medium Enterprises
SP	Superintendent of Police
SSP	Senior Superintendent of Police
TB	Tuberculosis
TB DOTS	Tuberculosis Directly Observed Treatment, Short-course
TMA	Tehsil Municipal Administration
U/C, UCs	Union Councils
UBL	United Bank Limited
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

DISTRICT AT A GLANCE

Major Facts	
District Status	16 February, 1992
Geographical Area	3,078 Square kilometer (Census 1998)
Geographical Points	67°09'34"- 67°48'13" East longitudes and 27°53'34"- 28°50'50" North latitudes
Administrative Units	There are total 2 <i>Tehsils</i> and 9 Union Councils (LG Balochistan)
Archaeological Sites	Pingar Mari, Dumb Hazoor Bux, Tomb of Moti Ghoram, Tomb Altaz Khan, Tomb Mian Sahib, Tomb Bhootani
Shrines	Muhammad Ayub Shah Bukhari, Sain Rakhil Shah, Sain Chizal Shah, Pir Chattal Shah, Pir Lakha
Major Ethnic Groups	Baloch, Jamoots,
Languages	Sindhi, Balochi and Saraiki
Climate	The climate of the district is dry and hot. From November to the middle of March climatic conditions are very pleasant. The remaining months are hot. Rainfall in Jhall Magsi District is scanty.

Demography	
District Population in 1998	109,941 Total, 58,868 Male, 51,073 Female (Census 1998)
Projected Population in 2010	154,212 Total
Population Annual Growth Rate	2.86% (Census 1998)
Household Size	6.8 (Census 1998)
Housing Units	16,087 (Census 1998)

Law & Order	1 Police Stations, 1 <i>Qazi</i> Court, 1 Jail (District Police Officer)
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Productive Sector	
Agriculture Ecological Zone	Tropical
Land Area Used for Agriculture	Current Fallow 13,400 ha., Net Sown 81,766 ha., Arable Land 95,166 ha., Culturable Waste 101,717 ha., Potential Area 196,883 ha., (Agriculture Statistics 2008-09)
Major Crops	<i>Rabi</i> Crops: Wheat, Barley, Rapeseed /Mustard, Vegetables, Fodder, Canola, Sunflower.

	<i>Kharif</i> Crops: Sorghum (<i>Jowar</i>), Sesame, <i>Mung</i> bean, Mash bean, Moth, Fruits, Onion, Vegetables, Melons, Fodder, Coriander, Guar seed, Tobacco and Cotton.
Major Fruits	Dates, Mangoes, Citrus, Guava

Total Livestock Population	463,765 (Livestock Census, 2006) and 528,390 (Projected 2010)
Veterinary Institutions	3 Veterinary Hospitals, 5 Veterinary Dispensaries, 1 Slaughter House
Major Diseases in Animals	Lung-Worm-Infestation, Wire-Worm-Infestation, Liver Fluke, Mange/Mites, Ticks, Systematic, Metabolic, Contagious, Non-Contagios

Total Forest Area	No State forest and no commercial forestry in the district
Wild Life	Data not Found

Major Mineral Deposits	No mineral discovered in the district as yet
Major Mineral Production	Not applicable

Roads' Length	Metalled/ Black Topped 432 Km, Shingle 97 Km
Tele-density	394 Telephone line connections, 2 Internet users (2009)
Courier Services	4 Post Offices
Banks	1 branch of UBL at Gandawah but it was closed for unknown reasons.

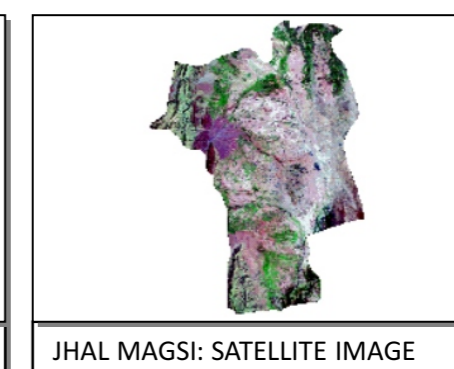
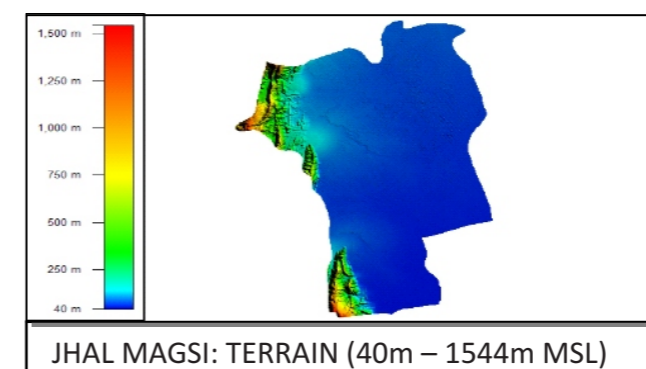
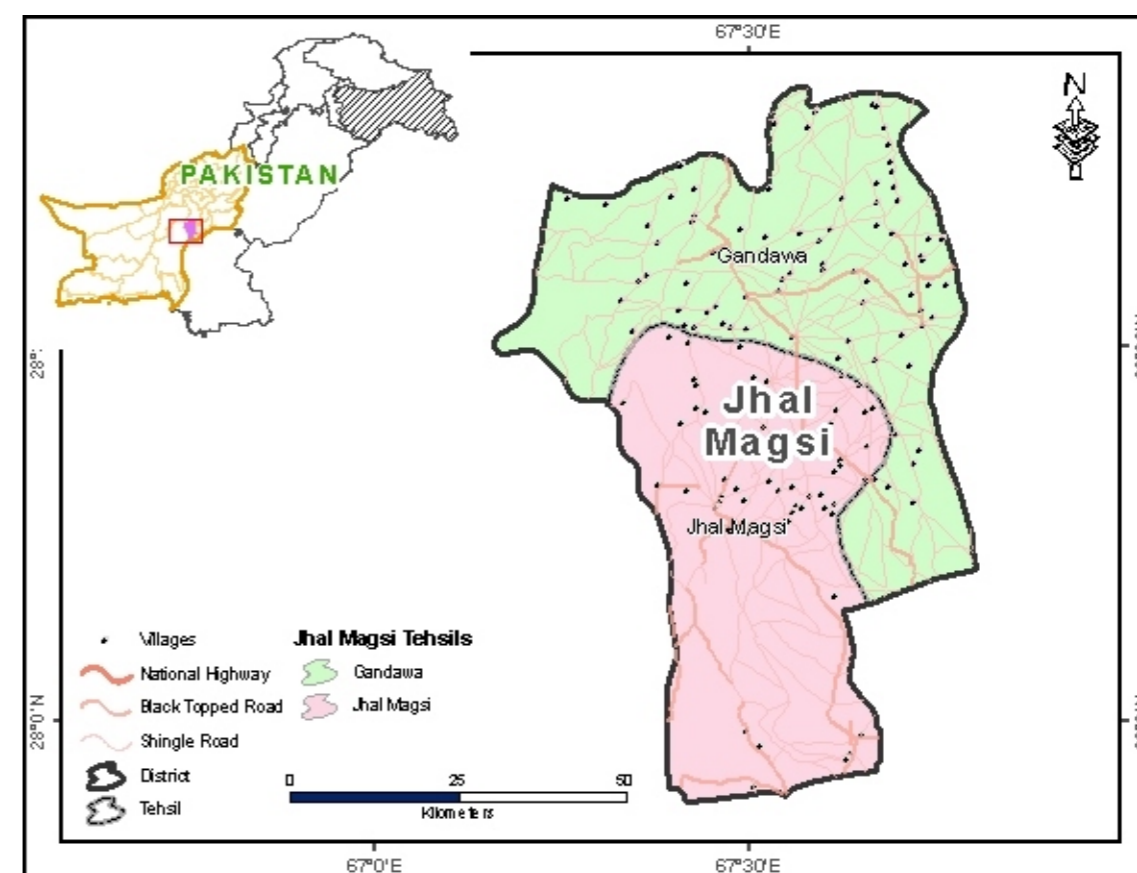
Social Sector	
Drinking Water Sources	24% Improved, 76% Un-improved (MICS 2010)
Sanitation Facilities	50% Improved, 50% Un-improved (MICS 2010)

Health Facilities	1 Hospital (Public Sector), 3 RHCs, 11 BHUs, 16 CDs, 3 MCH centers, 1 Mobile Dispensary
Health Facilities Staff	11 Doctors, 116 Para-medical staff
Antenatal Care (ANC)	32% (MICS 2010)
Skilled Birth Attendant (SBA)	9% (MICS 2010)
Deliveries at Home	95% (PSLM 2008-09)
Major Priority Diseases	Fever (Clinical Malaria), ARI, Diarrhea/Dysentery, Cardiac, Eye Infections
Special Health Programs / Initiatives	Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI), TB Control Program, Malaria Control Program, Hepatitis Prevention and Control Program, AIDS Control Program, National Program for Family Planning and Primary Health Care, MNCH Program
Reporting and Surveillance Systems	HMIS and DHIS, LHW-MIS, Disease Early Warning System (DEWS)

Education	Literacy (10+): 23%, Literacy (15+): 15%, Primary GER: 59%, Middle GER: 25%, Metric GER: 8%, Population Ever Attended School: 23%, Completed Primary or Higher Level: 14% (PSLM 2008-09)
Number of Schools	Primary NAR: 34%, Secondary NAR: 17% (MICS 2010) Primary: 226, Middle: 23, High: 11 (BEMIS 2009-10)
Floods July 2007:	Floods July 2007: Human Deaths: 15, House Damages: 5,554, Livestock Lost: 6,582, Poultry Birds Lost: 17,122, Crops Damages: 12,455 Acres, (PDMA)
Development Budget	PSDP Budget Allocation (2009-10) 300.4 million, Budget Release 300.4 million, Total Expenditures 57.6 million by the time when data was being collected, Percentage Utilization 19.19%.

DISTRICT MAP

Area-wise district Jhal Magsi ranks as 9th smallest district in Balochistan and has an area of 3,615 square kilometers, Jhall Magsi District lies between 67°09'34"-67°48'13" East longitudes and 27°53'34"-28°50'50" North latitudes consisting of 2 *Tehsils* and 9 Union Councils. Location of Jhall Magsi is at 810 km (aerial distance) south-west (222 degrees bearing) of Pakistan's Capital City Islamabad and 215 km north (170 degrees bearing) from Quetta City, the provincial capital of Balochistan.





SECTION I

- 1 Introduction and Background
- 2 Social Organization
- 3 Demography and Housing
- 4 District Government
- 5 Municipal Services
- 6 Law and Order

1

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Jhall Magsi was granted the district status on 16th February, 1992. The name originates from Magsi tribe, which is the most prominent tribe in the district. Jhall Magsi is also the name of an important town in the district. The districts' headquarters are at Gandawah town.

The district is located in the north of the Quetta City, the provincial capital of Balochistan, sharing its boundaries in the south with Sindh Province. Nasirabad and Jaffarabad Districts are on the east and Bolan District is in the north. District khuzdar is in the west of the district. The district has vast plains with mountainous ranges in the west.

Table 1.1: Tehsils and Union Councils of District Jhall Magsi

Tehsil	Union Council
Gandawa	Gandawa, Khari, Mir Pur, Patri,
Jhal Magsi	Barija, Hathyari, Jhall Magsi Khanpur (Panjuk), Kot Magsi

There are total 2 Tehsils and 9 Union Councils in the district

(Local Government, Balochistan, 2005)

1.1. Historical Background

Jhall Magsi, which is an important town of the district, is the native area of Magsi tribe. Jhall Magsi is purely Baloch area, which remained part of Kalat native states during the colonial period. The Magsi tribe had the foremost status during the role of the Khant-e of Kalat. It remained one of the native states with sufficient tribal autonomy during the colonial period. Since the Marshal Law of 1958, it was declared as sub-*Tehsil* of Gandawah, which is another major town located in the district and is a historical and ancient town of Balochistan. Jhall Magsi was declared as sub-division in 1989..

Dr. Akhtar Hameed Khan in his book titled "Ancient and Famous Cities of Pakistan" writes that Gandawah was one of the provincial headquarters of the Bhil Dynasty of India. Similarly, the encyclopedia of Islam also sheds light on the history of Gandawah. During the Arab rule, Gandawah remained a very significant town; it stayed winter headquarters of the Khans during reign of Khan-e-Kalat. Moreover, Gandawah remained the headquarters of Bolan and part of Nayabati Balochistan. During colonial period, it became *Tehsil* headquarters (*Niabat*). After independence and declaration of "One Unit", Gandawah was one of the *Tehsil* headquarters of Kalat District and Kalat division. In 1965, when Bolan was notified as a separate district, Gandawah became part of the new district. Its status was raised to sub-division in 1971.

i. Archaeological Sites

The district is rich in archaeological sites and historical monuments. These sites are near Khanpur Bahltor and Kotra. Some are mentioned as under:

- Dalorai Dumb - on the name of a former Hindu king.
- Dumb Hazoor Bux.
- Tomb of Moti Ghoram.
- Tomb Altaz Khan.
- Tomb Mian Sahib, and
- Tomb Bhootani



ii. Shrines

Main shrines in the district are Muhammad Ayub Shah Bukhari (Gandawah), Sain Rakhil Shah, Sain Chizal Shah (Fatahpur), Pir Lakha and Pir Chattal Shah (near Kotra).

1.2. Tribes, Ethnic Groups and Languages

Majority of the population in the district is Muslims. Major Baloch and Jamoot tribes in the district are Magsi, Rind and Hathyari. Hindus and Sikh are in minority. The living patterns of locals are similar irrespective of ethnic backgrounds. Major languages spoken in the area are Sindhi, Balochi and Saraiki.

1.3. Climate

The climatic conditions of the district are similar to that of Sibi and Jacobabad. Summers are extreme and winter is hot to pleasant. The rainy season is mostly in the months of July and August. Little rain is also recorded in the months of January, February, March and April. The rain in January and February is called as *lacy and and chaiter* in March and April in the local language.

Table 1.2: Rainfall (mm) and Temperature (°C)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mean	Total
Rainfall	6.4	9.7	7.9	4.1	1.3	5.3	40.6	15.7	5.1	0.3	0.8	6.1	8.6	103.3
Maximum Temp.	22	25	30	35	44	46	40	38	37	35	30	23	34	-
Minimum Temp.	9	12	6	21	21	30	29	30	26	22	14	10	19	-

(RMC Karachi, 2008)

1.4. Topography

Jhall Magsi District mostly comprises plain area (almost 80%) with mountainous ranges in the west. These ranges are part of Kirthar mountain range: one of the famous mountain range in Balochistan. The hills heights vary between 300 to 1,200 meters. The terrain elevation range is 40 to 1,544 meters above Mean Sea Level (MSL). Gandawah range is 98 meters above sea level. Plain of Jhall Magsi District is desert and contain alluvial soil and has an imperceptible slope in north to the south. The soil is considered finest for agriculture.

Almost all main flood rivers of Balochistan pass through District Jhall Magsi, which includes Mula, Suklegi, Badrah, Nari, Sharkal and Dhooriri. In addition to these, small water courses (*Nalas*) are also found. The rivers namely Mula, PirChattal and Sukleji provide perennial water for irrigation and drinking water to Jhall Magsi, Gandawah, Gajan, KotraKhari, Fatihpur and Noshahra. (P&D Department)

2 SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

2.1. Introduction

Inhabitants of Jhall Magsi district are mainly divided into two groups, the Baloch and the Jamoots. They are all Muslims. In addition, there is a small Hindu population. All Muslims have a similar way of living, irrespective of their ethnic background. They have the same type of houses. Their women enjoy similar liberty. The source of income of both ethnic groups is also same. They earn their livelihood from agriculture, livestock and related activities.

2.2. Dress

The people's dress consists of a shirt, short trousers, turban (*Patkoo*), waist coat and a pair of country-made leather shoes. In summers, they dress shirt made of thin cloth and *Laak* (unstitched cloth) instead of trousers and *Topi* (cap). The dress of women slightly differs from that of men. It includes loose trousers but the shirt is much longer and has silk embroidery. Women also wear silver ornaments.

2.3. The Family

The district has a tradition of joint families. In many cases even married sons reside with their parents. However, there is a growing tendency to live in nuclear families, for various reasons like varying levels of education, better financial position and differences among the members of the family. Family ties, both in joint and nuclear families, among close relatives are very strong. This is because of tribal life for which such strong bonds are needed for protection. The institution of the family is very strong in the district and it has no potential threat. Elders of the family are respected and obeyed. When the head of a family dies, his near relatives take full care of that family.

2.4. Marriage

Almost all marriages are arranged. In some cases, parents arrange these marriages at the time of the birth of the child. Very few marriages take place outside the tribe. In the selection of a bride, the family of the groom checks the belongings of the bride. They do not accept a bride of lower social status. The female family members, especially the mother, indirectly play an important role in all affairs of marriage. The groom's female family members start the selection process, because due to tribal customs male members cannot do it. Women select the bride keeping in mind a variety of factors, including the beauty and other characteristics of the bride to be.

Taka (the bride's price) is common practice and can be paid by the bridegroom, his parents, guardians or relatives. The amount of the bride price is usually settled between the parents of bride and bridegroom before proposal's acceptance. The bride's price can be paid before or after marriage and it varies according to the status of concerned parties, age, beauty and qualities of the girl. Majority of girls have no say in their marriages, while in urban areas, educated girls may express their willingness or unwillingness for a match.

Another practice is the demand of *Daj* (dowry) by bridegrooms' family. Sometimes, *Daj* is demanded in the form of jewellery, ornaments, dresses or household articles. This custom is usually practiced in inter-marriages.

Similarly, another common practise is *Wata Sata* (exchange marriages: In this custom, girl of family A is given in marriage to the son of family B and girl of family B is given in marriage to son of family A.) It is practiced mostly in rural areas, where people are poor and cannot afford to pay a bride's price. Under the *Wata Sata* system, the choice for matrimony is more imposed on the female.

2.5. Social Organization

The Balochs and the Jamoots each have their own social organisation. Traditional social organisation of Baloch comprises four levels: Nawab or Tumandar, Wadera, Muqdam and Mutabar. The social organisation of the Magsi tribe is slightly different. According to their social organisation Nawab or Sardar is at the top followed by the Gurdar and Mutabar. In the past, all the above mentioned levels played their own particular roles. However, with the passage of time one notices a change. Now only Nawab and Mutbar are at the helm of affairs. The role of the Nawab has increased due to a variety of factors. Similarly, the role of the Mutbar in the process of decision making has increased as well. He is considered to be the elder man of the village. Therefore, his opinion in every field of social, political or economic life and in any other matter is respected and obeyed. The Baloch select various levels of social organisation on the basis of kinship. Often, the elder son becomes the new Rais or Motbar after his father's death. The role of the women in collective matters is not very visible. However, she plays an important indirect role in the decision making process at family level.

The social organisation of the other major ethnic group, the Jamoot, used to be divided into four levels as well. At the top were the Arbab, followed by the Malik, Rais and Motbar. Time has also affected the social organisation of the Jamoot. Now only Rais and Motbar are influential.

2.6. Customs of Co-operation

People of Jhall Magsi would help each other in financial matters and manual labour. Financial assistance is called Bijjar among the Baloch and Bijjari among the Jamoots. Help in the form of manual labour is called Hawachk among the Baloch and Wangar among the Jamoots. Currently, the practice of Bijjar has almost vanished. The practice of Wangar still exists, but not as much as it used to be due to a variety of reasons. Financial assistance is extended to the needy on the basis of reciprocity on many occasions like the birth of a child, a marriage or at the time of somebody's death.

2.7. Religious Beliefs

Muslims and Hindus reside in the district. Muslims are in an overwhelming majority. According to the 1998 Census 98.69 percent of the population were Muslim and nearly 1 percent Hindus. The Muslims are divided into Suni and Shai sects. The majority of the Suni sects is Brailvi or follower of the saints (Sofis). Their religious leader has many codes of honour like Mulla and Pir. Mullah performs Nikah, leads Eid and Juma prayers and at the time of a burial leads funeral prayer (Janaza) besides leading five times a day congregational prayers. Persons belonging to the Syed family are also respected and are called Sain. Important religious events are Edi-ul-Fitur, Eid-ul-Zuha, Eid-Miladun Nabi and Mohrum. The shrines of SufiRakhal Shah and Chaizel are very famous in the area. People visit them with solemnity. The Hindu people also celebrate their festivals like *Diwali* and *Holi*. They visit their temples regularly.

2.8. Conflict Resolution

There are two main methods of conflict resolution in the district; one is official and the other is traditional. The official system involves government and the unofficial system is based on the traditional *Jirga / Mairh* system.

The government system functions through civil, criminal, session and *Qazi* courts and *Majlis e Shora*. The people file suit in courts to resolve their disputes. Criminal cases are registered in session court at Dera Allah Yar and in the court of additional session Judge at Usta Muhammad. Similarly, civil cases of Jhall Magsi are tried under *Qazi* court in Bhag (Bolan District). In case of appeal, people may go to *Majlis-e-Shoora* at Sibi.

People prefer the *Mairh / Jirga* system, where they take their issues to a senior and influential person (*Sardar / Motabar*) of the community and after a lengthy discussion their disputes are settled.

2.9. Arms

To possess arms is part of the tradition and culture of the area. Almost every adult has a fire weapon, licensed or unlicensed. Common arms are: pistols, revolvers, 12 bore shot guns and G3 rifles etc. Swords, daggers and old guns were commonly used in the past but now latest weaponry has found its way in rural setup particularly.

2.10. Role, Position and Status of Women

Women in the district Jhall Magsi, mostly play a role at household level. It starts with the bedding, cleaning of the house and preparing and serving the food. They fetch water and do the washing. They attend all kind of social gatherings like marriages and funerals etc. The role of women in the economy and labour is also significant, although it is indirect because they work as a helping hand to the male members of the family. They sometimes go to the field with the meal for the male members when they are harvesting. Women raise chicken for both household consumption and for sale and they also milk the goats. Besides, they do embroidery work on male caps (topi) and female dresses, which are sold in the shops. Selling embroidery work is a source of income for them.

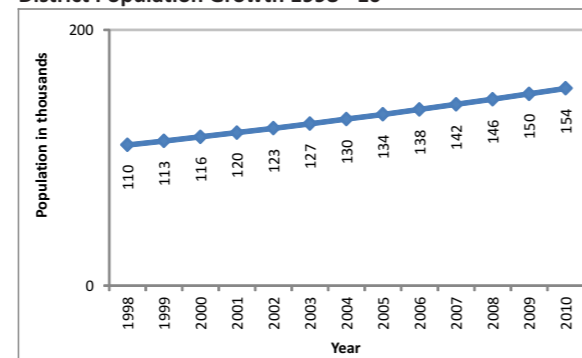
Women are rarely involved in tribal feuds and conflicts. They have freedom to move freely even in the territory of an enemy party: because according to tribal custom, no-one can dare damage their respect or life. The woman is considered as a sister (Nayani), therefore, she is used as a *Marih*. Whenever she visits the house of a conflicting party to make an attempt to resolve a feud, she is always treated with respect. A piece of cloth or some money is presented to her as a token of respect. Similarly, the mother of a Nawab or Sardar carries more respect than the Nawab, Sardar or Motbar himself. Complaints against the Sardars or Motabar are presented before the mother or the elder woman of the family because she is considered to be the mother of the tribe.

2.11. Apprenticeship and Child Labor

The people of Jhall Magsi depend on agriculture for their livelihood. On one hand, the economy of the district is weak and on the other hand, the size of the family is large. Therefore, the help of the children is considered fruitful. Children of different ages would provide help, but with the passage of time child labour is believed to be decreasing. The situation is changing due to a variety of factors, of which education is the most important. Parents prefer to send their children to school. Whenever the children are free, they give a helping hand, e.g. by fetching water, collecting firewood or bringing meals for their fathers/elders to the fields. Very few children are involved in brick making or tailoring. Girls help their mothers in household activities like cooking meals and cleaning the house. They also help bringing in additional income by their embroidery on dresses and caps.

Projected Population 2010	
Total Population (in thousands)	155
-Male	83 (54%)
-Female	72 (46%)
-Urban	12 (7%)
-Rural	143 (93%)
Sex Ratio (males/ 100 females)	115
Dependency Ratio	96
Population Density (person per sq. km)	43
Area Square Kilometer	3,615
Census 1998	
Total Population (in thousands)	110
Population Density (person per sq. km)	30
Average Household Size	7
Housing Units & Rooms	
Housing Units in thousands	16
Rooms per housing unit	1.7
Housing Tenure	
Owned	98%
Rented	0%
Rent Free	2%
Marital Status	
Never married	21%
Married	75%
Widowed/ Divorced	5%
Other	
N.I. Card Obtained	29%
Muslim	99%
Non-Muslim	1%

District Population Growth 1998 - 10



(Census, 1998)

3.1. Population

Since independence, five population censuses have been conducted in the years 1951, 1961, 1972, 1981 and 1998. Sixth Census has been planned and some initial work completed but due to various reasons including that of security it has not taken off fully. The population reported in last four censuses is presented in table 3.1 below:

Table 3.1: Census Wise Population

	1961	1972	1981	1998	2010 (Projected)
Total Population	51	72	68	110	155
Male Population	n/a	n/a	n/a	59 (54%)	83 (54%)
Female Population	n/a	n/a	n/a	51 (46%)	72 (46%)
Urban Population	n/a	n/a	n/a	8 (7%)	12 (7%)
Rural Population	n/a	n/a	n/a	102 (93%)	143 (93%)
Sex Ratio (Males per 100 females)	n/a	n/a	100	115	115
Number of households (in '000')	n/a	n/a	n/a	7	n/a

(Population Census Organization), n/a: Data not available

3.2. Population Growth Pattern

According to the Census of 1998, the reported population of District Jhall Magsi was 110 thousand and the designated average annual growth rate was calculated to be 2.86%. During the Censuses of 1951 and 1961, Jhall Magsi was a part of Kalat District and it was also the *Tehsil* of Bhag sub division. Between the Censuses of 1961 and 1972, the population increased by 41%, between 1972 and 1981 it decreased by -5.6% and between 1981 and 1998 it increased immensely by 61.8%. By applying the annual growth rate (2.86%) of census 1998 the projected population in 2010 is estimated to be 155 thousand which is an increase of 40%, i.e. addition of about 44,000 persons.

3.2.1. Population Distribution by Gender and Age

The population is characterized by growth rate (2.86% per annum) with majority of young population. The largest group is the 5-9 year age group and decreases by each of the following 5 year gap. Young population (below 20 years) accounts more than half (56%) of the total, with a minor differential between male (57%) and female (53%).

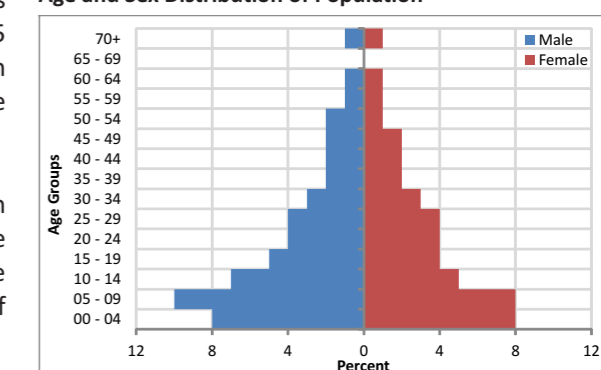
The proportion of children less than 15 years remains more than 46%. Half (51%) of the population is active, while aged people are merely 3% of the total population. Three-fourth (75%) of the women of reproductive age (15-49 years) was married and of these married women, 85.6% had children.

Regarding sex ratio, half of the population is shared by female population (47%), where for every 100 females, there were 115 males.

3.3. Dependent Population

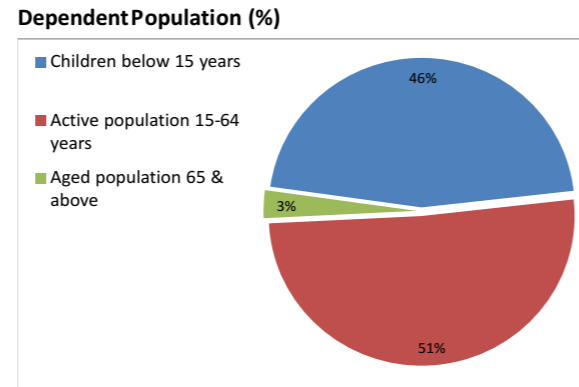
The economically dependent population is considered to be less than 15 years of age and 65 years and above. According to the 1998 Census, nearly (49%) of the population in the district was dependent, comprising under fifteen years at (46%) and above sixty five years (almost 3%), with 5% dependent population of widowed or divorced women.

Age and Sex Distribution of Population



(Census, 1998)

The dependent population in the district is quite high: male population was relatively more dependent. This might be due to under-reporting of female. Out of the total (aged 15-49), 86% were married and of these married women, same percentage of women had children.



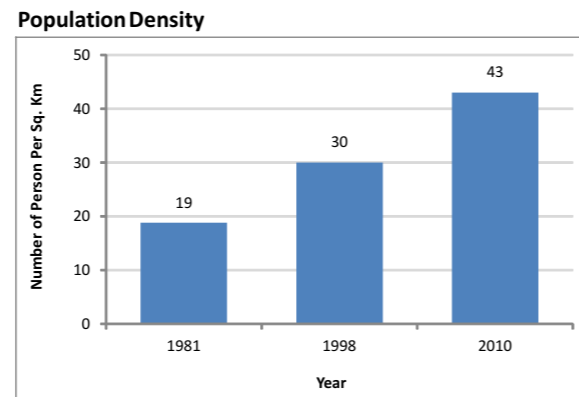
(Census, 1998)

3.4. Population Share by Urban and Rural

Over the period of time, 7% of the population lived in urban areas when the Census of 1998 was conducted. About 93% of the population is reported to be in rural areas. The male female ratio in urban areas was 110:100, whereas in rural area it was 108:100.

3.5. Population Density

Population in Balochistan is very low. In 1998, it was only 19 persons per square kilometers. It ranged from 2.32 in Chaghi to 286.47 in Quetta. Keeping in view population density in other districts, Jhall Magsi can be considered as having good population density. In 1998, 30 persons resided per square kilometer area, whereas in 2010 (projections), about 43 persons lived per square kilometer, which means 13 persons increased per square kilometer in the past 12 years.



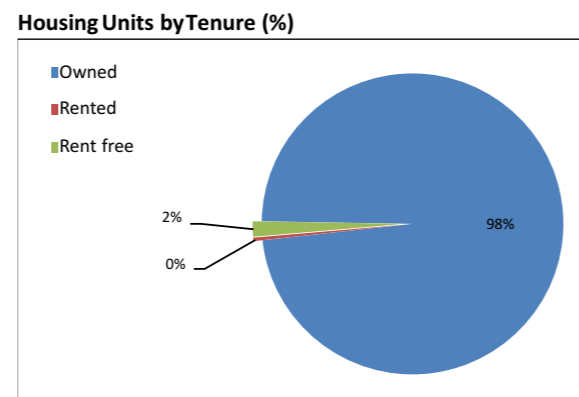
(Census, 1998)

3.6. Average Household Size

The average household size was 7 persons per household according to the Census of 1998.

3.7. House Tenure

According to the 1998 census, 98% of housing units were privately owned. The percentages of rented and rent-free were 0% and 2% respectively. Proper and exact figures pertaining to the tenure system are unknown.



(Census, 1998)

4 DISTRICT GOVERNMENT

4.1. Administrative Division

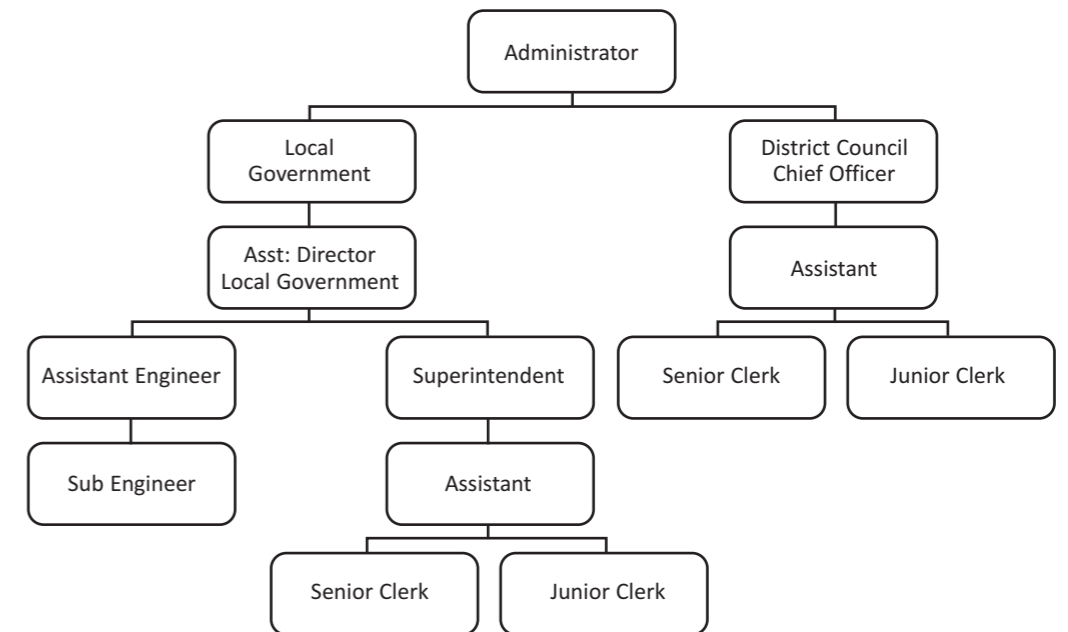
On February 16 1992, Jhall Magsi was notified as a separate district. Prior to its notification, it was a part of Bolan district. Combining two sub-divisions, Gandawah and Jhall Magsi, a new district Jhall Magsi came into being. The district under Balochistan Local Government Ordinance (BLGO) 2001 consists of two *Tehsils* viz. Jhall Magsi and Gandawah.

4.2. A Brief History of Local Government Institutions

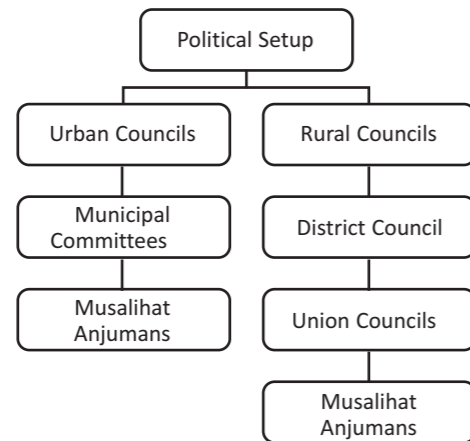
The concept of Local government can be traced to the Basic Democratic System founded by the late President Ayub Khan. The institutions were dissolved after Z. A. Bhutto stepped into power in 1970. The Local government institutions were reactivated by President Zia throughout the country to elect the following tiers of the Local Unions and Tehsil Councils. Elections for the Local bodies in Balochistan were held in 1979, 1983, 1987, and 1991. On December 19, 1996, the local bodies were dissolved.

Balochistan Local Government Ordinance (BLGO) of 1980 was replaced by BLGO 2001 with the concept of district Government. Under BLGO 2001 District Jhall Magsi had 2 *Tehsils* and 9 Union Councils. The district was administrated from a single line of administration covering both, the rural as well as the urban areas. The system remained intact for two tenures and was later modified through the approval of BLGA 2010. The present system under the Local Government Act 2010 is similar to BLGO 1980 and stresses upon the rural-urban division.

Local Government Administration Organogram (Administrative Setup)



Local Government Organogram(Political Setup)



4.3. Local Government Administration

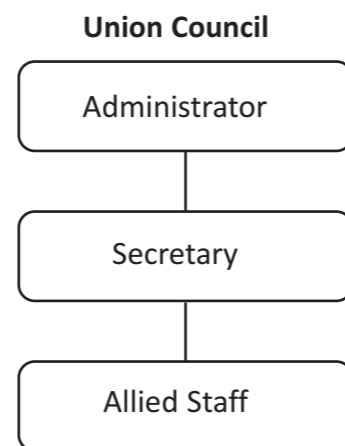
The local government institutions in urban areas of Jhall Magsi include the Municipal Committees, headed by chairman and ward members. Its size depends on the number of people living in the area. The Government is represented by one Chief Officer who assists the chairman and members in routine working. There is a special representation of women, peasant/workers and minorities in the district.

Under BLGA 2010, there are 9 Union Councils in Jhall Magsi. The Union Councils constitute a District council, in which each Union council is represented by 01 member in the District council. In addition, there is special representation of women (33%) and of worker and peasants (5%).

4.4. Functions of Local Government

4.4.1. Union Council

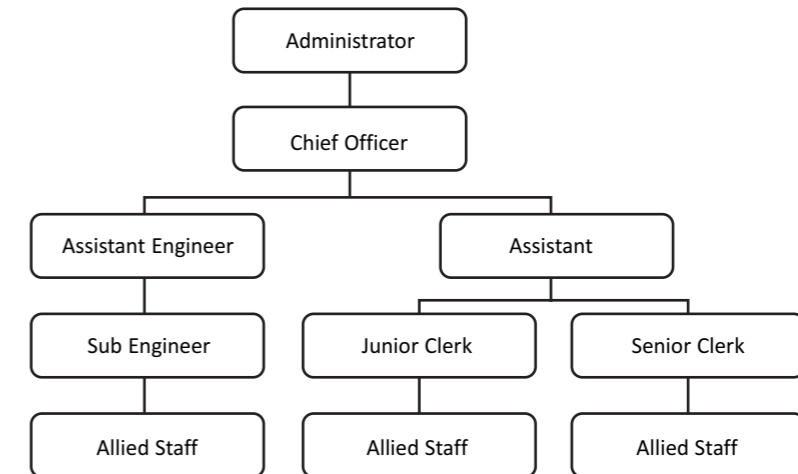
Under BLGA 2010, there are 9 Union Councils in the district, where each Union council serves a population ranging from 1,000-1,500 persons. The Union Councils are responsible to undertake the development works in different areas like public health, education, agricultural development and economic welfare, articles of food and drink and issuance of birth and death certificates. Every Union council is allowed to generate its own sources of revenue by duty taxes and fee as specified in the second schedule of the BLGA 2010. They also resolve conflicts among the villagers through *Musalihat Anjumans* and are independent to make decisions within their jurisdiction. However, some of decisions pertaining to finances have to be formally approved by the District council. The administrative structure of Union council is given ahead:



4.4.2. Municipal Committee

The only Municipal committee working in the urban areas of District Jhall Magsi is Municipal Committee Gandwah. According to the rules of BLGA, Municipal Committees have been constituted in the areas, where population ranges from 2,000 to 2,500. The minorities' representation is determined through government's notification, based on the population of minorities living in the area. The Municipal Committees pay taxes and rate as determined under part III of the second schedule of BLGA 2010. The administrative setup of Municipal committee is given on the following page:

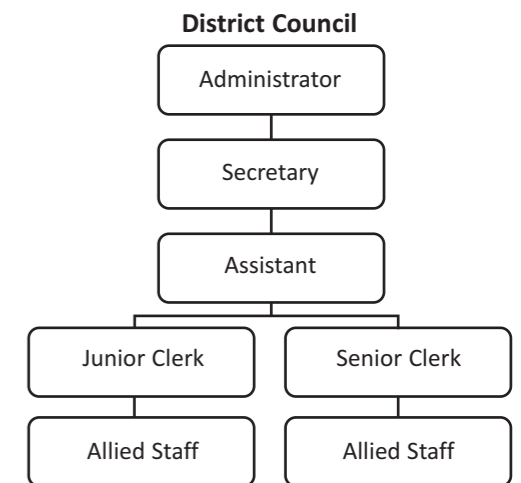
Municipal Committee



4.4.3. District Council

There are 9 Union Councils in District Council of Jhall Magsi, one from each Union council. Special seats are allocated to representatives of worker/peasants (5%), women (33%) and minorities' representation is notified by the Government on the basis of population. All elected chairmen of the Municipal Committees are also members of the District Council.

The District Council is concerned with rural development activities and functions such as: public works, public health, education, agricultural development and economic welfare, articles of food and drink, drainage, livestock and dairy development, culture and public safety. The District council can generate revenue through levying fee and taxes as given in part II of second schedule of BLGA 2010. The administrative structure of District council is given ahead:



4.5. Local Government in Jhall Magsi

The Balochistan Local Government Act 2010 provides the constitution of local government institutions for rural and urban areas and is mainly responsible for local level development and provision of municipal services to people. These institutions will be in place following the announcement of the Local Government elections by the Provincial Government.

4.6. Electoral System

4.6.1. Elections

The total number of registered voters as per Local Government elections 2005 list was 73,242. The number of male registered voters was 36,640 whereas the female registered voters were 36,602. The figures reflect a negligible gender gap in the number of registered voters at the district level. The voter turnout during the Local Government elections was, however, high. 77% of the total registered voters came out to cast their vote: that is almost more than half of the total.

4.6.2. Provincial and National Assembly Seats

The district has one Provincial Assembly seat PB-26. The National Assembly representation is through the constituency NA-267.

4.6.3. Number of Polling Booths during Last LG Elections

A total of 36 polling stations were set at the district level to provide facilitation to the voters for casting their votes in their nearest vicinity during the last Local Government elections. The number of polling booths for male and female is almost the same as joint polling booths are set-up for male and female in most instances to provide facilitation in mobility to the female population.

4.7. Federal and Provincial Government Services

A number of Federal and Provincial Government departments are providing services at the district level. Some important departments (Federal and Provincial) working in Jhall Magsi are as under:

Table 4.1: Federal and Provincial Government Services

Offices and Departments	Number of Offices	Location
Federal		
Election Commission (EC)	1	Near girls primary school basti kamal shah
NADRA ¹	1	Near SDM Residency Gandawah
Utility Stores	2	1 Near post office gandawah, 1 Main bazar Jhall magsi
Post Office	1	Near Govt. high school Gandawah
Provincial		
Population Welfare	1	Near Govt. boys high school Gandawah
Zakat	1	Kalwar Muhala Gandawah

(DC office, Election Commission of Pakistan, 2010)

4.8. Complaints and Accountability Mechanism

The district has no complaints and accountability mechanism. The office of Ombudsman is not devolved to provide services at the district level. Similarly, District Public Safety and Police Complaints Commission to be established under police order, have not been notified either. The district has also not set-up any complaints mechanism to systematically address the grievances of the public regarding the provision of public services.

5

MUNICIPAL SERVICES

Municipal services reported in the district include public health, water supply, sanitation, articles of food and drinks, public safety, town planning, building control, streets maintenance, car parking, bus stands, display and hoardings. However, these services are not fully functional. Due to on-going changes in the LG structure, availability of data from the appropriate source is a limitation. The findings, however, are presented in the following sections:

5.1. Administration of Municipal Services and Assets

5.1.1. Assets

The Municipal Administration of District Jhall Magsi owns decent number of properties, which helps in generating some revenue for the Local Government. The District Jhall Magsi has few buildings, vehicles and parkings. Their generated income in 2009-10 has not been reported.

5.1.2. Public Health

The most important duty of Municipal committee is to provide services regarding public health, sanitation system and clean drinking water, control of infectious diseases, hygiene and building control facilities. There are 02 outlet facilities of private latrines with 04 staff members. No data was reported regarding facilities of sanitation and prevention and cure of infectious disease.

5.1.3. Water Supply

Clean drinking water supply is another necessary and important mandate of the municipal services, working under the Water Regulatory Authority. According of MICS Balochistan 2010, 23.5% of the population is using improved drinking water source. The same survey report tells that percent of population having improved water source and improved sanitation is only 14.5%.

5.1.4. Articles of Food and Drink

Data on outlet facilities of food and drink could not be collected.

5.1.5. Public Safety

Data on facilities of public safety in the district could not be traced.

5.2. Town Planning

No data on town planning existed in district of Jhall Magsi.

5.3. Building Control

No data was available regarding the facility of building control.

¹ NADRA: National Database and Registration Authority

5.4. Streets

One of the major responsibilities of Municipal Administration is to look after the street issues such as maintenance, measures for prevention of encroachments, proper street lighting, public communication and regulation of traffic. There are 10 outlet facilities of street light maintenance in urban areas. No information was available regarding its equipments, vehicles and human resource

5.5. Other Municipal Services

The display and hoarding, car parking, bus stands, graveyard maintenance, fumigation, control over dangerous animals and development and maintenance of community parks are also the important responsibilities of municipality services. There is only 01 outlet facility of bus stand in urban area of the district including 02 staff members.

5.6. Revenue Generation

The municipal office has also generated some revenue through property transfer fee, licensing fee, birth and death certificates' fee, parking fee, slaughter house tax and different types of fine. Revenue figures could not be collected

6 LAW AND ORDER

This chapter intends to report information on law enforcement agencies' resources, major cognizable crimes, judicial services, prison and jail facilities and the development schemes.

6.1. Geographical Coverage

In District Jhall Magsi, there are two main law enforcement agencies police and levies. There is 01 police station and 01 *Thana*, which covers the urban/town area of district spread over 16 km while the rest of the district is patrolled by the levies forces possessing 07 *Thana* and 09 *Chowkis*. For further details, please see table B1 Annexure B.

6.2. Human Resource

In District Jhall Magsi, the police strength was 138, including, 01 SP, 05 DSPs, 01 SHO, 22 SIs, 32 ASIs and 78 Constables. The remaining part of the district is patrolled and controlled by the levies force. The Provincial Levies force is equipped with 368 staff members. There are 02 SSPs, 03 SPs, 07 DSPs and 356 Constables. For further details, please see table B2 Annexure B.

6.3. Resources

The police force in the district is equipped with 18 vehicles, 111 arms, 7,546 ammunition and 650 teargases. These resources are used for the emergency mobility and patrolling of the police. In the same way, the total strength of Provincial Levies reported was 21,544. There are 05 vehicles, 325 arms, 21,213 ammunitions and 01 tear gas gun. For further details, please see table B3 Annexure B.

6.4. Major Cognizable Crimes

In the last five years, the reported cases of kidnapping were 03 and that of blasphemy was only 01. Crimes such as murders, rioting, drug dealings and terrorism were not reported. For further details please, see table B4 Annexure B.

6.5. Judicial Services

The judicial services reported in the district were merely 01 Judicial Magistrate and 01 *Qazi* court. The High Court bench, district and session judge, Anti-terrorist court, *Majlis-e-shoora*, Juvenile court and Banking court have not been established in the district. There is 01 reported Bar Association in Jhall Magsi with 04 members and 04 registered lawyers. For further details, please see table B5 Annexure B.

6.6. Jails and Prisons

In District Jhall Magsi, there is 01 male prison cell, 02 barracks, 01 bathroom and communication is in the form of wireless hand set.



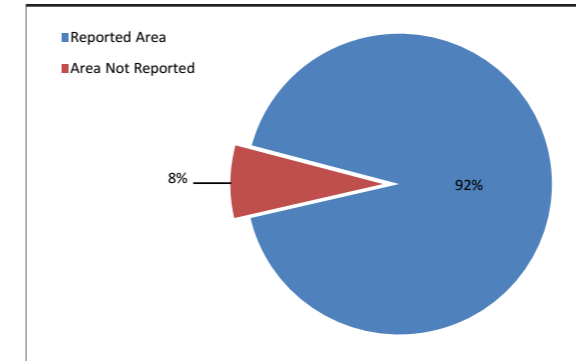
SECTION II Productive Sectors

- 7 Agriculture and Horticulture
- 8 Livestock
- 9 Fisheries
- 10 Forestry
- 11 Mining
- 12 Industry and Manufacturing
- 13 Economic Infrastructure and Communications

7

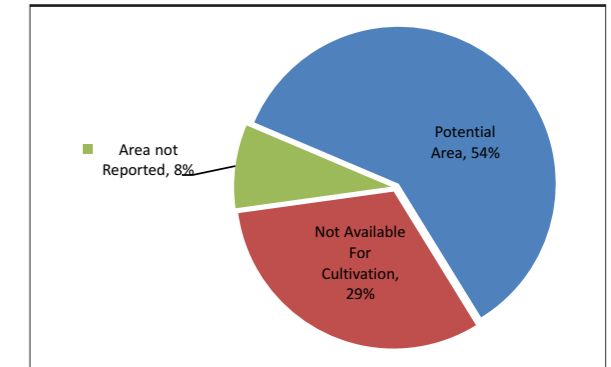
AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

Distribution of District Area (%)



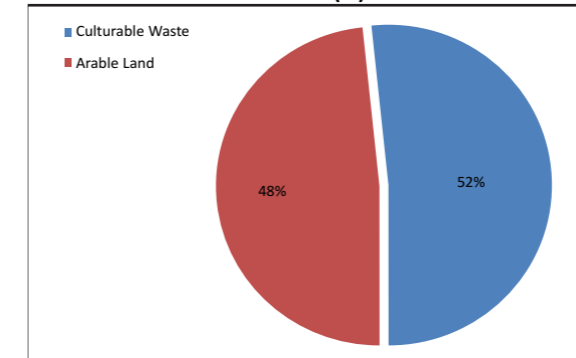
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)
Total reported area of the district is 92%

Distribution of Reported Area (%)



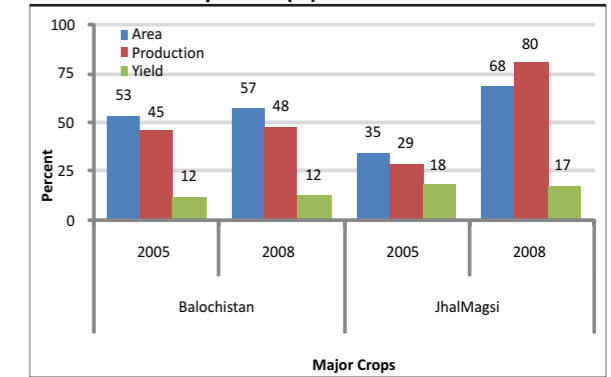
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)
Total Potential Area of the district is 54 %

Distribution of Potential Area (%)



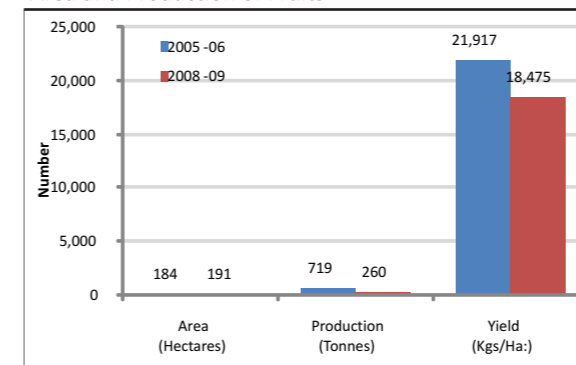
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)
Total Arable Land of the district is 48%

Growth Rate Comparison (%)



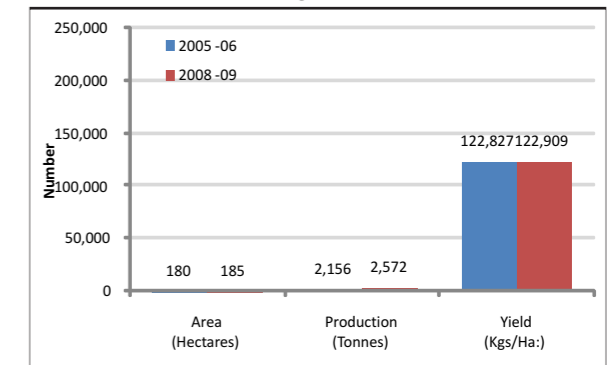
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Area and Production of Fruits

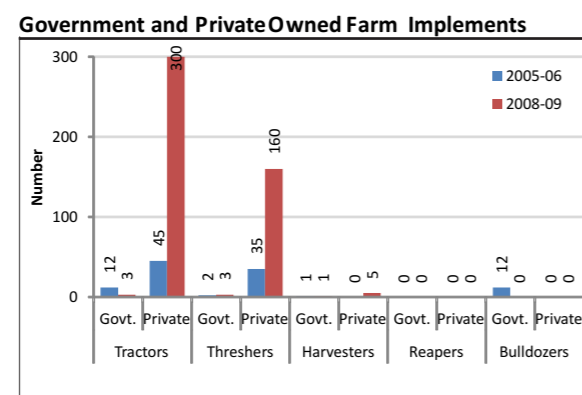


(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2005-06 & 2008-09)
The fruits production decreased in 2008-09

Area and Production of Vegetables



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2005-06 & 2008-09)
The vegetables production increased in 2008-09



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Sector Highlights

- Potential area available for cultivation was 196,883 hectares (of the total geographical area reported) (Agricultural Statistics, 2009).
- The Current Fallow Land was reduced from 68% to 14% between 2005 and 2009, which means more area was made available for cultivation and Net Sown Area was improved from 26% to 86%.
- Major Rabi crop was wheat followed by mustard sharing 88% and 11% of the total Rabi crop area respectively.
- Major Kharif crop was sorghum followed by guar seed sharing 29% and 26% of the total Kharif crop area respectively.
- Wheat production was 133,859 tons, which remained the highest for the year 2008-09 followed by fodder at 3,377 tons. Fruits that gave significant produce were mangoes, citrus and guava.
- Major irrigation sources included canals (56%) and tube wells (36%).
- Government installed tube well was only 1 as compared to 300 private installations.

7.1. Introduction

7.1.1. Agro-Ecological Zone

Jhall Magsi falls in the tropical agro-ecological zone bearing a total potential agricultural area of 196,883 hectares (Agriculture Statistics, 2008-09), which is approximately 54.5% of the total geographical area of District Jhall Magsi. The recommended crops for the district according to its ecological zone are given in the table below:

Table 7.1: Agro-Ecological Zone and Recommended Crops

Ecological Zones	Name of district	Altitude (Feet)	Recommended Crops
Tropical	Gwadar, Kech, Sibi, Lasbela, Bolan, Jhall Magsi, Dera Bugti, Nasirabad and Jaffarabad, Harnai.	0-1500	Wheat, Barley, Rapeseed & Mustard, Canola, Castor Seed, Gram, Mutter Pulse, Masoor, vegetables, Fodders, Sunflower, Safflower, Rice, Jowar, Maize, Sesame, Pulses, Onion, Potato, Melons, Chillies, Coriander, Garlic, Guar Seed, Sugarcane, Cotton, Pear, Dates, Mangoes, Citrus, Banana, Guava, Loquat, Papaya, Chickoo and Fig.

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.2. Land Utilization

The share of land used for agriculture in District Jhall Magsi is gradually increasing every year, which depicts that the agricultural sector is extending. The overall land utilization of district Jhall Magsi is depicted in the table below:

Table 7.2: Land Utilization by Year

Area In ('000') Hectare

Land Utilization	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	Mean
Total Geographical Area	362	362	362	362	
Total Arable land	92 (47%)	92 (47%)	93 (47%)	95 (48%)	47
Total Potential Area for Cultivation	197 (54%)	197 (54%)	197 (54%)	197 (54%)	54
Net Sown Area	24 (26%)	64 (69%)	72 (77%)	82 (86%)	55
Current Fallow Land	68 (74%)	28 (31%)	22 (23%)	13 (14%)	45
Culturable Waste	105 (53%)	105 (53%)	103 (53%)	102 (52%)	53
Forest	32 (9%)	32 (9%)	32 (9%)	32 (9%)	9
Area Unavailable for Cultivation	104 (29%)	104 (29%)	104 (29%)	104 (29%)	29

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.2.1. Land Classification

The geographical area of the Jhall Magsi district is 362 thousand hectares, out of which 29% (103,994 hectares) is unavailable for cultivation. The potential area available for agricultural crop cultivation is 55% of the total area (196,883 hectares), out of which 29% (103,994 hectares) is not available for cultivation.

86% of the land was under cultivation in the year 2008-09 and current fallow lands were 14.1%. If cultivation continues at this pace, it will definitely boost the agro-economy of the area in particular and the province as a whole. It has been observed that wherever sufficient irrigation facilities are available, growers do not leave cultivable soils fallow.

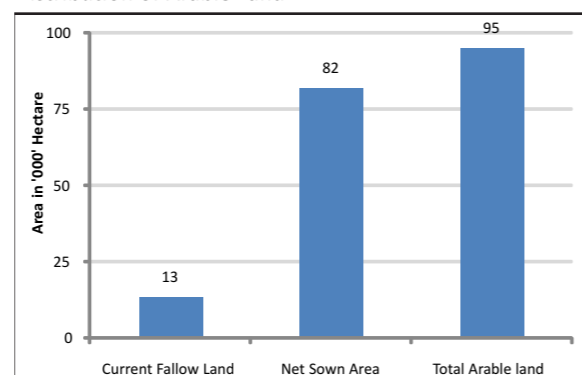
Culturable waste land decreased from 54% in 2004-05 to 52% in 2008-09. This signifies the availability of irrigation water. The ratio of cropping intensity increased during both, the *Rabi* and *Kharif* seasons. However, the difference of decrease in the culturable waste land ranged from 104,963 hectares to 101,717 hectares from the year 2004-05 to 2008-09, respectively

The potential area available for agricultural crop cultivation is 55% (196,883 hectares) of the total area, out of which 29% (103,994 hectares) is not available for cultivation. The share of current fallow land in total arable land remained almost the

same: 47% to 48% during the last five years.

However, for a good crop raising and earning, focus on the practices of horizontal crop yield increase were made possible from within the framework of available farm resources. A high yield will not only improve the farm and farmers' community income but will have a positive impact on the overall economy of the province. Therefore, each year both in *Rabi* and *Kharif* cropping seasons, the cultivation area needs to be increased. The Net Sown Area during 2008-09 increased by almost 31% as compared to the previous four years whereas the area of total arable land almost remained same

Distribution of Arable Land



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008 09)

Crops

Jhall Magsi valley has two cropping seasons:

- Rabi Crops:** *Rabi* crops include; Wheat, Barley, Rapeseed /Mustard, vegetables, Fodder, Canola and Sunflower. For further details, please see table C1 Annexure C.
- Kharif Crops:** *Kharif* crops include; Sorghum (*Jowar*), Sesame, *Mung* bean, *Mash* bean, Moth, fruits, Onion, vegetables, Melons, Fodder, Coriander, Guar seed, Tobacco and Cotton. For further details, please see table C2 Annexure C

7.2.2. Major Crops, Area and Production

Major *Rabi* crop was wheat which occupied 55,500 hectares (88% of the total area), followed by Rapeseed/Mustard (6,700hectares i.e. 11%). More than 100% of the wheat area is irrigated. The area covered by vegetables, fodder, barley and sunflower were 0.2%, 0.2%, 0.3% (170 hectares) and 0.1% (80 hectares) respectively.

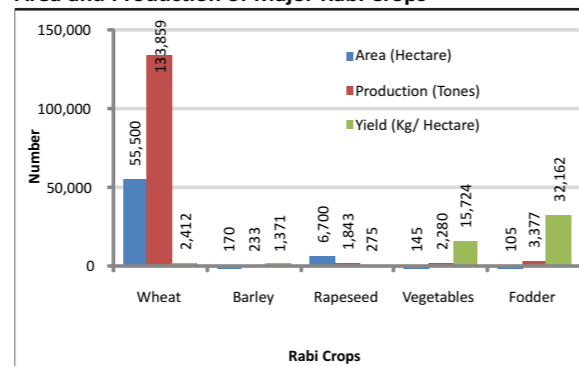
The production of wheat (133,859 tons) in 2008-09 was the highest, followed by fodder (3,377 tons), vegetables (2,280 tons) and rapeseed /mustard (1,843 tons). Rapeseed had a yield of 275 Kg/hectares. The data shows that the yield of wheat (2,412 Kg/hectares) at Jhall Magsi is slightly higher than the average yield of high yielding wheat genotypes for irrigated wheat in Balochistan (2,368 Kg/hectares)

The major *Kharif* crop was sorghum (*Jowar*), covering 5,517 hectares which forms 29% of the total area (19,050 hectares) followed by guar seed (26%), sesame (4,100 hectares) i.e. (21%), vegetables (0.2%) and fodder and (2.4%). Fruits contributed to 1% of the area under *Kharif* crop cultivation (191 hectares). Cotton occupied a total irrigated area of 320 hectares forming 1.7% of the total *Kharif* crop area.

A small area of (10 hectares) was under melon cultivation (0.1%) followed by vegetables at 40 hectares, (i.e. 0.2%), coriander at 45 hectares (i.e. 0.3%).

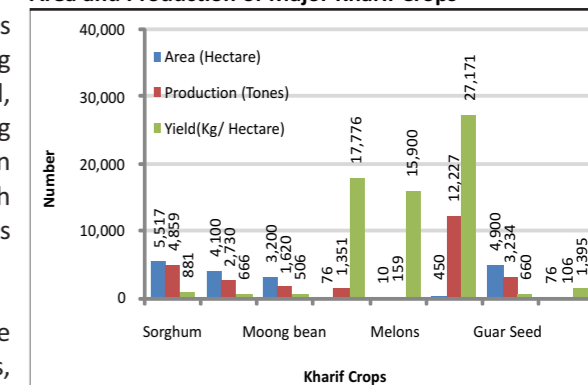
Dates, citrus, mangoes and guava are the leading fruits of the district Jhall Magsi. The production yields of the following are relatively lowL sorghum (*Jowar*) 881 Kg/hectares, sesame 666 Kg/hectares, *mung* bean at 506 Kg/hectares, Moth 567 Kg/hectares and guar seed 660 Kg/hectares.

Area and Production of Major Rabi Crops



(Agriculture Statistics of Balochistan, 2008-09)

Area and Production of Major Kharif Crops



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008 09)

The causes for low yield production in the district could be the seed varieties being grown are not of certified quality. Other reasons could be improper follow up of agronomic practices such as sowing time, balanced fertilizer application, type of fertilizer to be applied, seed bed preparation, irrigation intervals, hoeing and weeding operations, and proper insect and disease control measures. In order to improve the existing low yield, newly developed high yielding varieties of seeds shall be introduced. For further details please see table C2 Annexure C.

The Provincial Seed Certification Department should survey the area for the monitoring and identification of crop sown varieties, because this is the only concrete method to curb the prevailing trend of sowing mixed and uncertified seeds. Moreover, both the Agriculture Research and Extension Wings should participate in the field days and provide updated information to farmers on how to follow the crop husbandry. Effective dissemination of written guidelines, pamphlets and newsletters about proper management and handling of various crops be ensured as well as activated for the best interest and economic prosperity of the farmers.

7.2.3. Discussion on Production Trends

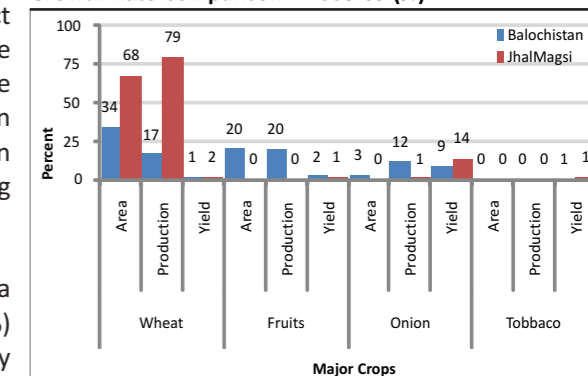
a) *Wheat*: At the district level, wheat contributed 88% of the area under *Rabi* crop cultivation. Wheat is the staple food in the district which covers 68% of the total wheat area in Balochistan (34%). The production growth rate was 79% compared to 17% at the provincial level. The yield growth rate was 1.8% compared to 1% in Balochistan. Hence, it is quite possible that wheat cultivation would be continued at the same level in the existing cropping system.

b) *Fruit*: At the district level, fruits contributed to 1% of the area under *Kharif* crop cultivation. The area growth rate (0.2% < 20%) and production growth rate (0.2% < 20%) for fruit is comparatively lower than wheat. The yield growth rate 1% compared to 2% at the provincial level. Therefore, fruit production at the district level was not more economical than at the provincial level.

c) *Onion*: At the district level, onion contributed to 0.4% of the area under *Kharif* crop cultivation. The area growth rate (0.1% < 3%) was less than that of fruits and the production growth rate (0.8% < 12%) for Onion remained higher than fruit at the district level. The yield growth rate was 14% compared to 9% at the provincial level. Therefore, Onion cultivation was much more economical than fruits and should continue at the same pace.

d) *Tobacco*: At the district level, tobacco contributed to 0.4% of the area under *Kharif* cultivation. The area growth rate (0.1% < 0.2%) was similar to onions. In terms of production the growth rate (0.1% > 0.1%) for tobacco remained lower than that of onions at the district as well as provincial level. The yield growth rate was 1.1% compared to 0.7% at the provincial level. Therefore, tobacco cultivation is not as economical in the district as a whole compared to that of fruits and onions. For further details, please see table C3 Annexure C.

Growth Rate Comparison – 2008-09 (%)



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008 09)

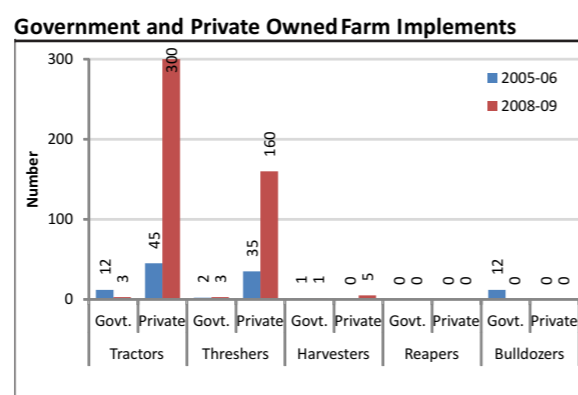
7.2.4. Discussion of Cropping Patterns

In district Jhall Magsi single cropping is practiced to cultivate Wheat, Barley, Rapeseed/Mustard, vegetables, Fodder, Canola, Sunflower, Sorghum (*Jowar*), Sesame, *Mung* bean, Mashbean, Moth, fruits, Onion, vegetables, Melons, Fodder,

Coriander, Guar seed, Tobacco and Cotton. Inter cropping is not practiced. The seeds of *Mung* bean, Mash bean or Moth are mixed with the seeds of Sorghum and mostly cultivated under the broadcast method of sowing, i.e. mixed cropping is practiced. Since *Mung* beans only take a short duration to grow and are a fertility maintaining crop, they mature earlier than other beans like Sorghum. This practice is more common in areas where rain fed, un-irrigated and “*khushk aba*” agriculture prevails. Crop rotation is also practiced; in which the crop harvested for a year is not sown on the same field the following year but another crop(s) is grown instead. This practice is also very helpful in maintaining and enhancing the soil fertility status. Some fields/plots remain uncultivated as fallow land to maintain the soil's fertility which might otherwise have been exhausted in the past under crop husbandry.

7.3. Farm Implements and Inputs

According to the statistics, most of the farm implements were owned by the private sector. Government has provided some tractors and bulldozers for land leveling. Provision of farm implements by the government on subsidized rates may help boost the agriculture production in the district. For further details, please see table C4 Annexure C.

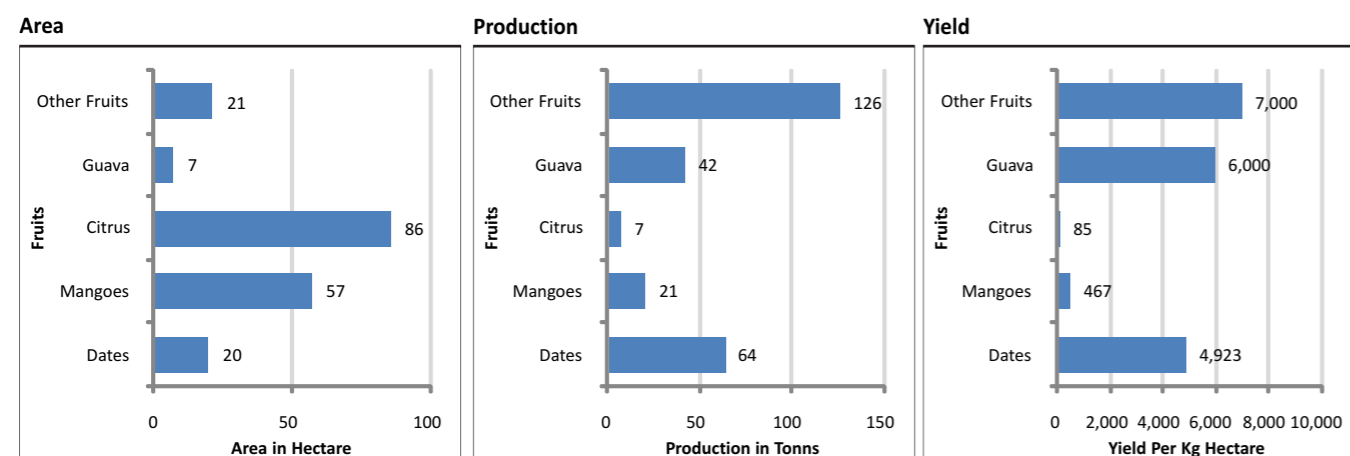


(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.4. Horticulture Inputs

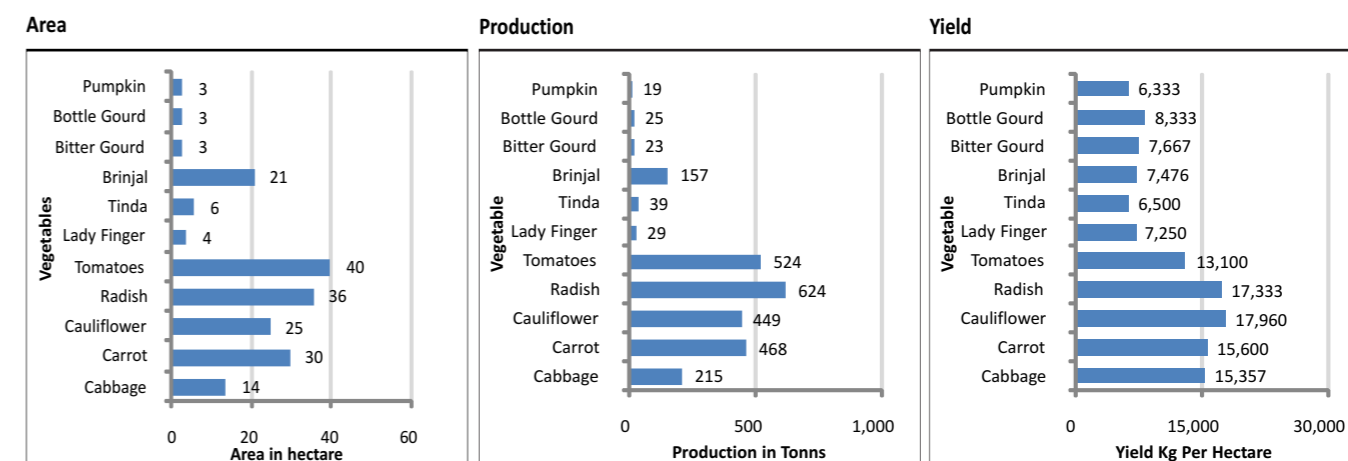
7.4.1. Area and Production of Fruits and Vegetables

The district has great potential for fruit farming. Presently, Dates, Mangoes, Citrus and Guava are the major fruits produced in the area. For further details, please see table C5 Annexure C.



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Tomatoes occupied the greatest area (40 hectares) followed by Radish (36 hectares), Carrot (30 hectares), Cauliflower (25 hectares), Brinjal (21 hectares), Cabbage (14 hectares) Tinda (6 hectares) Lady finger (4 hectares), Bitter gourd and Pumpkin (3 hectares each) For further details, please see table C6 Annexure C.



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.5. Land Ownership and Tenure System

The total Arable Lands (48%) covered an area of 95,166 hectares. The Culturable Waste Land was 52% (101,717 hectares) during the year 2008-09. The settlements in Jhall Magsi have been established since the 1960s. Every inch of the land is owned by individuals or by the government. Different parts of the district belong to different tribes. Magsi tribe occupies the land in the south of the district. The Lasharies have land in the west of Gandawah and the Jamoots occupy Mirpur sub-Tehsil. This land is not the common property of the tribe as a whole rather it is the property of the individuals from within the different tribes. Records are kept in the district's revenue department. Every owner has a copy of ownership of his land called “*Khatooni*”. Tenancy is not very common; however, it is practiced. The land is cultivated according to where water is permanently available. In the case of rains and flood water, the area cultivated depends on the quantity of water and it therefore varies from year to year.

7.5.1. Discussion on Land Patterns in Land Ownership and Tenure System

Share Tenancy	Does not exist
Cash Tenancy	Does not exist
Crop Sharing System	Does not exist

7.6. Agriculture Marketing

The prices fixed by the government, for different agricultural commodities, do not seem effective throughout the province. This is one of the basic reasons for varying prices of the same commodity at different places – fixed by the sellers. The majority of the farm produce is directly sold into the hands of brokers/*dala*/*beopari*/contractors or intermediaries, who are all middlemen with different nomenclatures at different locations. Normally, the following options are available to the growers for selling their produce:

- Sale of produce at farm gate: this kind of sale does not generate much income for the growers.
- Sale of produce to the nearest market, if available, at the district level: This kind of sale incurs certain transportation charges that have to be met by the growers. In the market, there is a strong hold of intermediaries. They buy the farm produce on the spot and resell to wholesalers at their own prices. The wholesalers' resale to merchandisers, dealers, brokers or retailers. Then it comes to shopkeepers from where public purchase these commodities as end user or consumer. But every entity involved inside these sales gets its profit margins fixed accordingly. There is no effective check on these price fixers.

- c) Sale of produce across the boundaries of the district or province. Onwards same intermediaries are to be faced by the producers/growers again.
- d) Another way to earn higher profits is for the salesmen to keep the produce purchased from the growers in ware houses to sell it at high prices during the off season.

7.6.1. Share of Population Employed in Major Agricultural Activities

Agricultural production decisions are made by the male members of the permanent tenants. In the district, most of the agricultural work is done through mechanization, i.e. tractors are used for the ploughing of land. Therefore, the need for manual laborers is limited.

7.6.2. Role of Women in Agricultural Activities

Female participation in agriculture is indirect and limited. Wheat, for example, is cultivated by men but at the time of harvesting, the whole family helps on the field. Women also participate in cleaning the food grains.

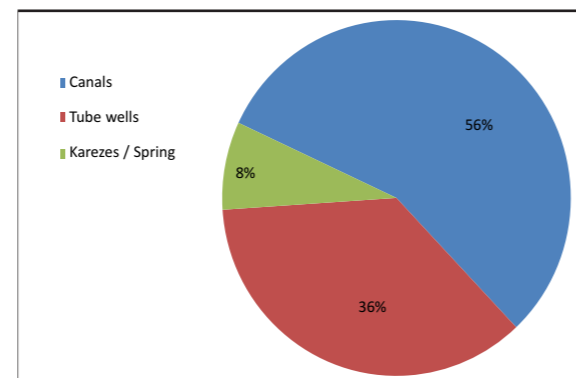
7.7. Irrigation

7.7.1. Irrigation System and Sources

Three main sources of irrigation including canals, tube wells and Karezes / springs are commonly used in the district. Privately owned tube-wells are maintained by the owners themselves whereas the government owned tube-wells are maintained by the Irrigation Department.

The majority of the cultivation area is irrigated by canals (38,000 hectares), which form 56% of the total irrigation sources. These are followed by tube wells which cover 25,000 hectares and form 36% of the total irrigation sources. The karez/springs contribute to 8% of the area (5,425 hectares). There are no wells in Jhal Magsi. There is only one tube well installed by the Government and the remaining 300 are private installations forming almost 100% of the total irrigation sources. For further details, please see table C7 Annexure C.

Irrigation Sources (%)



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008 09)

7.8. Structure and Functions of the Agriculture Department

Table 7.3: Structure and Functions of Department

Structure	Number of Agriculture Extension Departments	Number of Irrigation Departments
Number of Sub Offices	2	2
Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total)	82	n/a
Actual Filled Posts	82	n/a
Vacant Posts	0	n/a

(Agriculture Department)

7.9. Some Development Projects

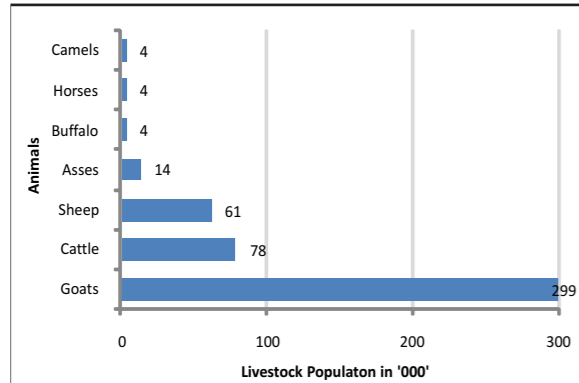
The following were some projects reflected in PSDP 2009:

- Rehabilitation of Sippi Irrigation Channel.
- Extension of Lal Minor (Remaining Portion).
- Execution of Sub Channel Meherabad.

7.10. Some Key Findings

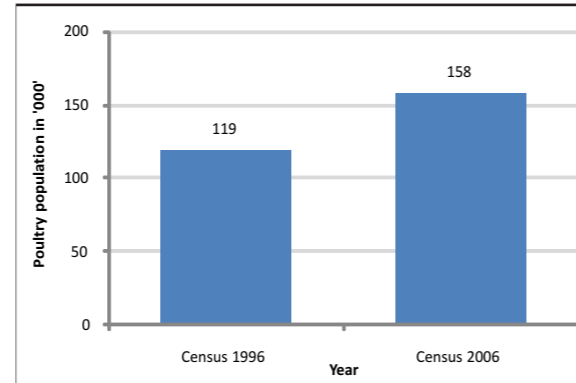
- To exploit full potential of fertile lands of Jhal Magsi, research and extension support be given to the farmers
- High efficiency irrigation system will help conserve water and bring additional land under cultivation
- Farm to market roads can bring growers enhanced profits
- Agricultural loans on easy installments for the purchase of farm implements can add to agriculture produce of the district.
- Arrangements for field days, seminars, lectures on pest management and demonstration of improved packages of technology by the concerned department will improve overall condition of agriculture in the district.

Livestock Population



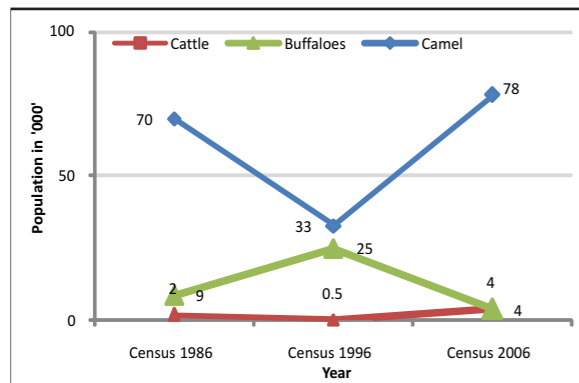
(Livestock Census, 2006)
Livestock Census comparison indicates that the population of livestock in the district has increased by a large percentage.

Poultry Population



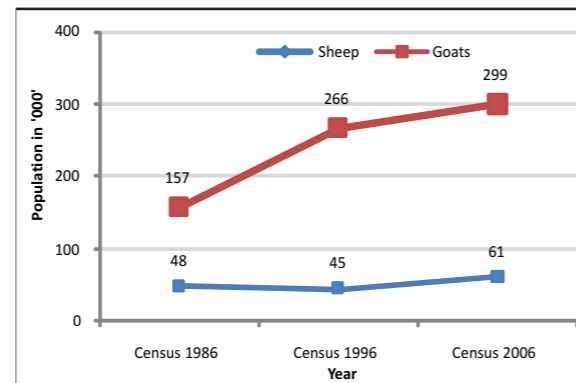
(Livestock Census, 1996 & 2006)
No major increase in poultry population.

Large Ruminants Population



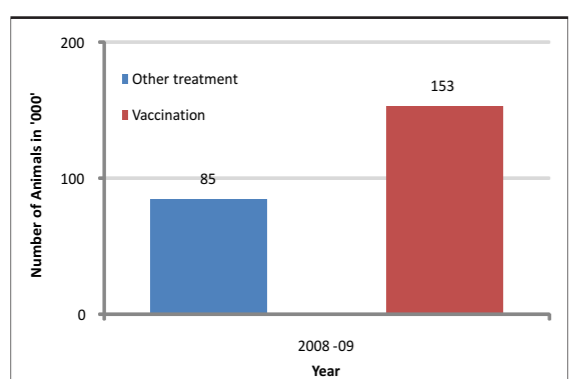
(Livestock Census, 1986, 1996 & 2006)
Quite a few numbers of buffalos and camels are also present.

Small Ruminants Population



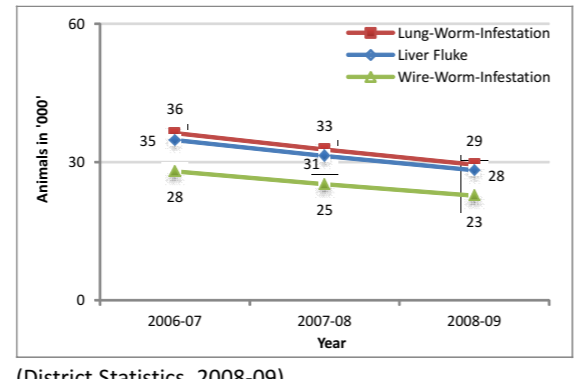
(Livestock Census, 1986, 1996 & 2006)
Goats and sheep constitute major share of livestock population in the district.

Animals Treated and Vaccinated in 2008-09



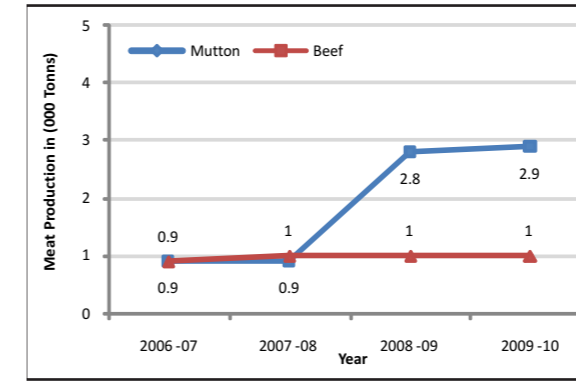
(District Statistics, 2008-09)

Three Major Animal Diseases in the District



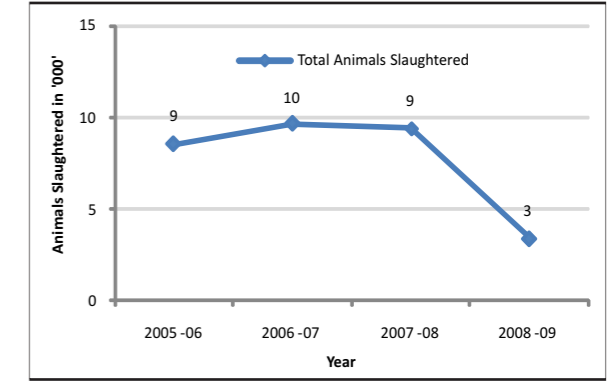
(District Statistics, 2008-09)
The incidence of major disease is declining

Meat Production in the District



(District Statistics, 2008-09)
Slaughtering of Animals in Public and Private sector is almost identical

Animals Slaughtered 2005-2009



(District Statistics, 2008-09)
Government share in meat and dairy production is almost negligible.

Sector Highlights

- Livestock census comparison indicates that the population of livestock in the district has increased by a large percentage.
- Goats and sheep constitute the major share of livestock population in the district. Quite a few numbers of buffaloes and camels are also present.
- A network of Public Sector Veterinary Institution, comprising 3 veterinary hospitals and 5 veterinary dispensaries, is present in the district.
- Government share in meat and dairy production is almost negligible.
- Livestock infrastructure needs improvement

8.1. Introduction

Livestock is one of the allied fields of agriculture. The district Jhall Magsi has all types of livestock, including camels, cows and goats. The district may be turned into a large livestock breeding area by putting in committed efforts. Besides natural pastures, fodder is cultivated as well (its production in 2008-09 was 3377 tons). Flood waters and rivers run across the district. Therefore, there is a no problem of fodder in the district. Livestock is another source of income for the inhabitants of the district. With awareness raising in relation to high economic benefits attached to livestock complimented by effective veterinary services, livestock activities can be extended significantly.

Livestock Department, headed by the Deputy Director along with its staff, manages and controls all the activities pertaining to livestock including animal health coverage and husbandry. Vaccination is being carried out free of cost whereas the treatment is provided at 50% subsidized rates.

8.2. Livestock Population

In District Jhall Magsi, the highest reported population among all the ruminants was 299 thousand of goats (Livestock Census, 2006). This shows goats are the preferred farm animals that people like to keep and grow as compared to any other livestock species probably due to the suitable weather conditions and the ease of keeping it. The livestock population reported over the last three decades of all categories is presented in the table below:

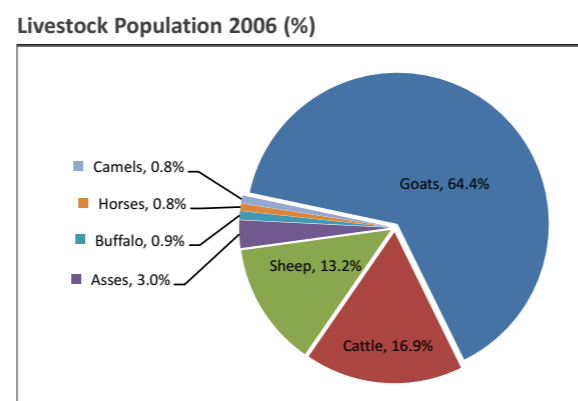
Table 8.1: Number of Livestock ('000' Numbers)

Livestock	1986	1996	2006
Sheep	48	45	61
Goats	157	266	299
Cattle	70	33	78
Buffaloes	2	Less than 1000	4
Camel	9	25	4
Poultry	n/a	119	158

(Livestock Census, 1996,2006), n/a: Data not available

8.3. Large Ruminants

Among the large ruminants Cattle, Buffaloes and Camels are found in district Jhall Magsi. The Cattle are 17% followed by Camels' share of 0.8%, whereas Buffaloes are only 0.9% of the total livestock in District Jhall Magsi. The male cattle are mostly slaughtered and their beef is sold to fulfill food purpose. People also prefer Cattle for sacrifice on the occasion of *Eid-ul-Azha*. The Cattle prices go very high during the *Eid* days. However, the prices of beef go higher in normal routine as well due to expensive fodder, medicines and transportation overheads.



(Livestock Census, 2006)

8.4. Small Ruminants

In the district, there are few sheep. As the weather is very hot, the survival of sheep is difficult. There are many goats, on the other hand. The care of the goats is comparatively easy. The inhabitants of the district like the milk and the meat of the goat. Some herds comprise 2 to 3 hundred goats.

8.5. Poultry

Government poultry farm does not exist; however, small and medium scale private/commercial poultry farms of broiler and layer breeds exist in the district. Besides, almost every house in rural areas raises poultry, using eggs and meat for themselves and/or for guests. Sometime, one sells them at the market in towns like Gandawah and Jhall Magi in order to purchase few goods. Enormous potential has been observed in rural poultry where every household has 8 to 10 poultry birds in their homes. The eggs and poultry meat is usually consumed domestically. The department had launched a project "Development of Rural Poultry" in the year 2005-06 through which many of the poor families had been provided poultry birds at 80% subsidized rates. Rural poultry can be converted into commercial scale by improving the skills of the young rural women. In poultry farming, especially broiler breed is much preferred business over other breeds because it provides maximum return in very short time.

8.6. Livestock Population Growth Rate

Per year average growth rate factor for each category of livestock has been calculated on the basis of the livestock census conducted in 1996 and 2006. The applied growth rates and projected population is presented in the table below:

Table 8.2: Projected Livestock Population (Numbers)

Livestock Category	G. Rate	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Cattle	6.8	78,294	83,618	89,304	95,377	101,862
Buffalo	9.9	4,275	4,698	5,163	5,675	6,236
Sheep	1.8	61,295	62,398	63,521	64,665	65,829
Goats	2.6	298,687	306,453	314,421	322,596	330,983
Camels	1.5	3,898	3,956	4,016	4,076	4,137
Horses	4.3	3,613	3,768	3,930	4,099	4,276
Mules	10.7	-	-	-	-	-
Asses	2.4	13,703	14,032	14,369	14,713	15,067
Poultry	2.6	157,762	161,864	166,072	170,390	174,820

(Livestock Census, 2006)

8.7. Veterinary Institutions

There is a network of 3 veterinary hospitals, 5 veterinary dispensaries and 1 slaughter house is owned by the Government. Local NGOs, private clinics and dispensaries are involved in providing animal veterinary support. Under a Federal Project "Fight against Congo Virus" dipping stations were established, where animals are dipped for medication of external ticks and ecto-parasites. The artificial inseminations are also being experimented particularly for such breeds that can gain maximum milk yield. The veterinary institutions in District Jhall Magsi are presented in the table below:

Table 8.3: Veterinary Institutions (Numbers)

Name of Health Services	2009-10
Veterinary Hospitals	3
Veterinary Dispensaries	5
Artificial Insemination Centre	n/a
Slaughter Houses	1
Dairy Farm	n/a
Government Poultry Farm	n/a

(Directorate of Animal Husbandry)

8.8. Livestock Diseases

The department of Livestock has a few branches in the district, which are at Gandawah, Kotra, Jhall Magi and Kot Magi. These branches provide necessary and required medicine to cure animal diseases. The disease control activities are well-known in the district to provide veterinary services through veterinary hospital and veterinary dispensaries. Mobile veterinary camps are also organized at various places.

8.8.1. Major Diseases

The most prevalent diseases among the livestock in district Jhall Magi are:

- Lung-Worm
- Wire-Worm
- Liver Fluke

Internal Worm Infestation and Liver Fluke are the commonly found diseases in the livestock of district Jhall Magi. The ecto-parasites causing these diseases not only reduce the reproductively and breeding efficiency of the animals but also affect the animals' skin, which then cannot be sold at market price. Various reported diseases among livestock are presented in the table below:

Table 8.4: Major Livestock Diseases (Numbers)

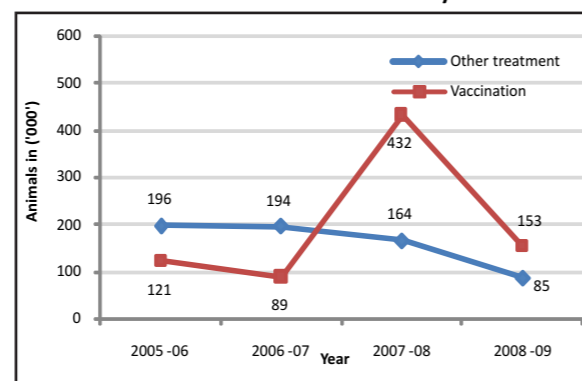
Name of Diseases	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Lung-Worm-Infestation	40,258	36,268	32,674	29,436
Wire-Worm-Infestation	31,048	27,971	25,199	22,702
Liver Fluke	38,592	34,768	31,322	28,218
Mange/Mites	20,984	18,905	17,031	15,344
Ticks	13,538	12,197	10,988	9,899
Contagious	79	71	64	58
Non-Contagious	6,485	5,843	5,264	4,742
Systematic	4,533	4,084	3,679	3,314
Metabolic	4,437	3,998	3,601	3,245
Others	8,360	7,532	6,785	6,113

(Civil Veterinary Hospital)

8.8.2. Disease Control Activities and Mortality

The Livestock Department is continuously involved in animal convenient health coverage activities. It usually performs vaccination and medication in order to save animal lives. The most number of livestock treated and vaccinated during the last five years were reported in the year 2007-08, whereas after that the trend was on the lower side, which could be due to many reasons. For further details, please see table D1 Annexure D

Animals Treated & Vaccinated at Veterinary Health Services



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

8.9. Meat and Dairy Production

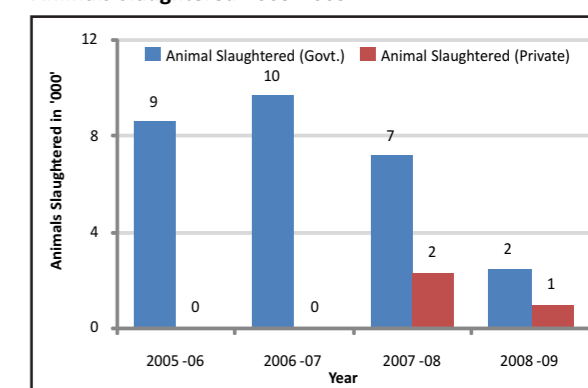
The mutton production in the district is on a high rise after 2007-08, there was a significant rise from 900 tons to 2,800 tons. Beef production has remained between 900 tons to 1,000 tons in the last five years. Milk production has risen gradually

along with the increase in population of large ruminants. Similarly, poultry meat and egg production has also gradually increased, as there was no significant change seen in the last five years. For further detail, please see table D2 Annexure D

8.10. Slaughtering

The highest number of animal slaughtering was performed in the year 2007-08. However, the figures for animals slaughtered could not be matched with meat production because the slaughtering conducted privately remained unknown.

Animals Slaughtered 2005-2009



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

8.11. Functions and Structure of Livestock Department

The Livestock Department at district level is headed by a Deputy Director Livestock, assisted by a veterinary doctor with supporting staff including compounder and stock assistant technicians and other structural staff to carry out routine activities of office and field.

The government cattle and poultry farms are headed by a manager with supporting staff. The details of the actual strength of the staff in different categories are listed below in a table.

8.12. Some Development Projects

The projects funded by different sources are:

Table 8.5: Livestock Projects

Project	Funded By	Start Year	End Year
Development of Rural Poultry	ASPL-II	2004-05	2007-08
Fight Against Congo Virus	ASPL-II (Federal)	2005-06	2007-08
Strengthening of Livestock Services	Asian Dev. Bank	2004-05	2008-09

(Directorate of Livestock Planning, 2010)

8.13. Some Key Findings

- Livestock sector has much potential in the district but infrastructure needs to be upgraded.
- Latest equipment needs to be instituted.
- Once required infrastructure and operational funds assistance is provided, outreach of services can be extended
- There is a need of computerized monitoring and evaluation system at district and provincial level for timely reporting and decision making.
- There is not artificial insemination center in the district.
- Supply of medicine is insufficient, hence performance of veterinary services is not satisfactory
- Awareness regarding timely vaccination of livestock needs advocacy.

9

FISHERIES

No fisheries in this district.

10

FORESTRY

No forestry activities in this district.

11 MINING

No mining in this district.

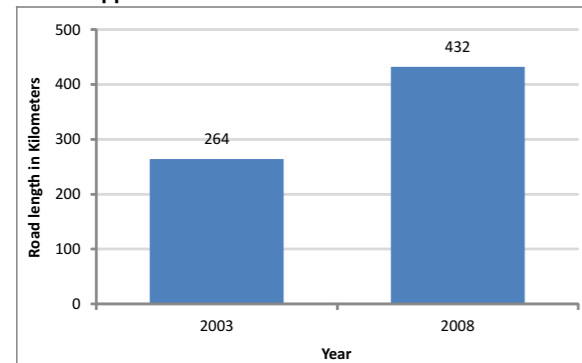
12 INDUSTRY AND MANUFACTURING

13 ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE & COMMUNICATIONS

Economic Infrastructure and Communications	
Total Length of metalled roads	432 Km
Total Length of shingle roads	97 Km
Number of Telephone connections	394
Internet Users	2
Mobile phone providers/ connections	n/a
Number of post offices	4
Hotels	n/a
Motels	n/a
Guest Houses	n/a
Rest Houses	n/a
Public Banks	1
Private Banks	n/a

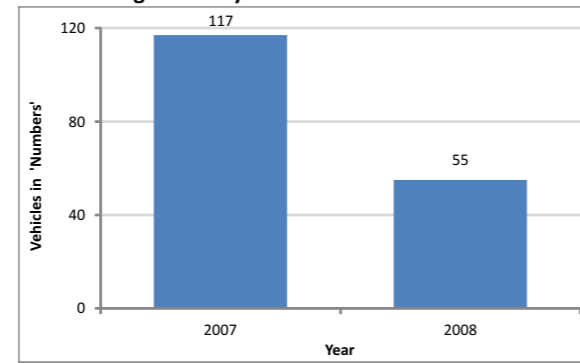
n/a: data not available or could not be collected

Black Topped Roads



(District Development Statistics, Balochistan , 2008-09)

Vehicles Registered by Year



(District Development Statistics, Balochistan , 2008-09)

13.1. Introduction

Economic development is one of the key elements required for the well-being and prosperity of the region and its people. Infrastructure plays a key role in economic development by contributing towards welfare of the masses. Jhall Magsi is connected with many markets like Khuzdar, Shahdadkot (Sindh) and Jacobabad (Sindh) and it links different parts of Balochistan with Sindh. It has borders with Khuzdar, Jaffarabad, Nasirabad, Bolan and Larkana (Sindh). Khuzdar is linked with Shahdadkot (Sindh) through Mola pass and this route passes through district Jhall Magsi. Quetta is just 325 km away from the district headquarters. Despite such a geographical advantage, the economic ties with these districts are almost non-existent due to poor physical infrastructure and market roads which check the profit margins of the farmers and serves as a disincentive to production potential. Neither railway track nor air link exist in Jhall Magsi. Traditional methods of transportation like camel, horse and bullock carts are also used for travelling purposes. Black topped road density per square kilometer is 0.12 and that of shingle is 0.03.

13.2. Roads and Highways with Surface Classification and Length

The total length of roads in Jhall Magsi is 529 km, out of which, 432 km is black topped road (metalled road). In 1994, the total length of black topped road and shingle road was 133.27 km 155.20 km, respectively. In 2008, the length of black topped roads in the district increased to 432 km. Over the past fourteen year, the increase in length of road is quite meagre and is of critical concern for authorities as the increase in the total length of roads in the area is necessary to ensure the economic development of the district. Financial constraints on the part of provincial government ask for setting priorities keeping in view cost benefit ratio of investment.

Table 13.1: Road Type and Length (Kilometer)

Length by Surface Type	Black Topped	Shingle	Total Length
2003	264	97	361
2008	432	97	529

(District Development Statistics, Balochistan , 2008-09)

13.3. Transport

The Vehicle Excise Registration Office is located at Dera Murad Jamali of district Jhall Magsi. For details, see table E1 Annexure E (for the number of registered vehicle under various categories in the district since 2006-07). This data shows that only a small number of vehicles are being registered every year in Jhall Magsi. The majority of these vehicles are tractors, which are used for agricultural purposes and transportation of food commodities. Major reason for the limited number of vehicles is the poor economic condition of the district. Further, in Balochistan it is a trend to have registration of light vehicles in Sindh as Sindh-registered light vehicles have greater value. The Department of Excise and Taxation is responsible for the registration of automobiles and collection of revenue from the owners.

13.4. Railway, Harbor and Airports

No railway and airways services exist in the district. The nearest railway station to Gandawah is Natal and the nearest one to Jhall Magsi is Shahdadkot. The district has no airport.

13.5. Radio and Television Stations

Jhall Magsi has no radio or TV stations or even TV booster. The inhabitants mostly listen to Khairpur Radio Station, which is a high powered station with a quite clear transmission. Its broadcasting language is Sindhi, which everyone in the district can understand and speak. The BBC radio channel is also very popular in the area. Shikarpur television transmitter transmits the television signals to the area but due to weak signals transmission cannot be seen very clearly. The signals are better in summer than in winter. The inhabitants demand a separate television booster which frequently appears in daily news papers.

13.6. Telecommunication and IT Services

Pakistan Telecommunication (PTCL) Limited has provided a limited number of telephone exchanges and lines in district Jhall Magsi. The data given in the table below shows a gradual decrease in number of telephone exchanges and telephone lines in the district.

Table 13.2: Telephone Line, Exchange and Internet Users (Numbers)

Category	2004-05	2010
Telephone Lines /connections	483	394
Exchange and Tele-density	6	2
Mobile Phone	n/a	n/a
Internet users	n/a	2

(Pakistan Telecom Authority)

13.7. Post Offices / Courier Services

In District Jhall Magsi, a limited number of post offices are functioning, which are located in Gandawah and Kot Magsi. There are some experimental sub-post offices in a few villages. No other postal services, like courier etc. exist in the district.

13.8. Banking and Financial Institutions

No banking/financial institution exists in the district at present. There was a branch of UBL at Gandawah but it was closed for unknown reasons.

Table 13.3: Number of Banks and Branches (Numbers)

Year	Banks			Branches		
	Govt. Owned	Private Owned	Foreign	Govt. Owned	Private Owned	Foreign
2004-05	1	n/a	0	1	n/a	0
2009-10	1	n/a	0	1	n/a	0

(State Bank Of Pakistan, 2010)

13.9. Energy

13.9.1. Electricity (Supply and Demand)

Electricity is provided by three grid stations in the district. The process of providing electricity to Jhall Magsi started in 1990. WAPDA, the authority responsible for electricity supply, is stationed at Usta Muhammad.

13.9.2. Gas (Supply and Demand)

District has no Gas supply and Sui Southern Gas Company does not supply gas in liquid form. According to notables, a survey was conducted in this regard but the results are not known.

13.10. Hotels and Resorts

The total number of rest houses in the district is only 3, which are located at Jhall Magsi, Kotra and Pir Chatta.

13.11. Some Development Projects

The following were the development projects in PSDP2009:

- Construction of Black Topped Road Jhall Magsi to Sunt 45 km.
- Construction of Gajan Patri Konara Amanullah Camp Gandawa Road 34 km.
- Construction of Black Topped Road Gandawa to Fateh Pur to Panjuk to Jhall Magsi 26.8 km.
- Construction of black topped Road Saifabad to Mithazai and Abad 43 km.
- Construction of black topped Road from Jhall Magsi nigore Road to Goth Khaskheli 1.80 km.
- Construction of black topped Road from Jhall Magsi - Kot Magsi Road to Goth Salokhani 2.30 km.
- Repair/Rehabilitation of Saifabad Tariqabad Road 15 km.
- Repair/Rehabilitation of Kot Magsi Road to Lundi Bridge (Sindh Border) 7 km.
- Repair of black topped Road (Jhall Magsi - Nigore 9 km, Nigore – Sargani and Nigore - Sunt).

13.12. Some Key Findings

- Like other districts, present state of the economic infrastructure in District Jhall Magsi is also very poor. Road maintenance is a key issue in infrastructure provision. Key impediment is lack of resources at the provincial level for development of infrastructure.
- Although there is a considerable demand for gas, water and other utilities, the availability is very limited. The district is located far away from the main gas pipeline and therefore cannot be supplied with natural gas. The district is also not connected by railway and airways.
- There is an urgent need for sufficient investment in the construction of black topped roads in the district so that the district can actively participate in economic development of the province and the country. Electricity, a prerequisite of industrial and agricultural development, is not available in most parts of the district. Option of solar energy use for domestic and agriculture use should be explored. Small hydro turbines may also be used for electricity generation. Such turbines require very little flow of water. Jhal Magsi being canal fed area can really benefit from this technology.
- It is imperative to develop economic infrastructure and communications in the district if the real benefits of developments are to be transferred to the grass-root level.
- The Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan should play its crucial role in agricultural development more effectively. There is also a critical need for microfinance banking institution to extend the banking services to the people, who do not have access to banking facilities.



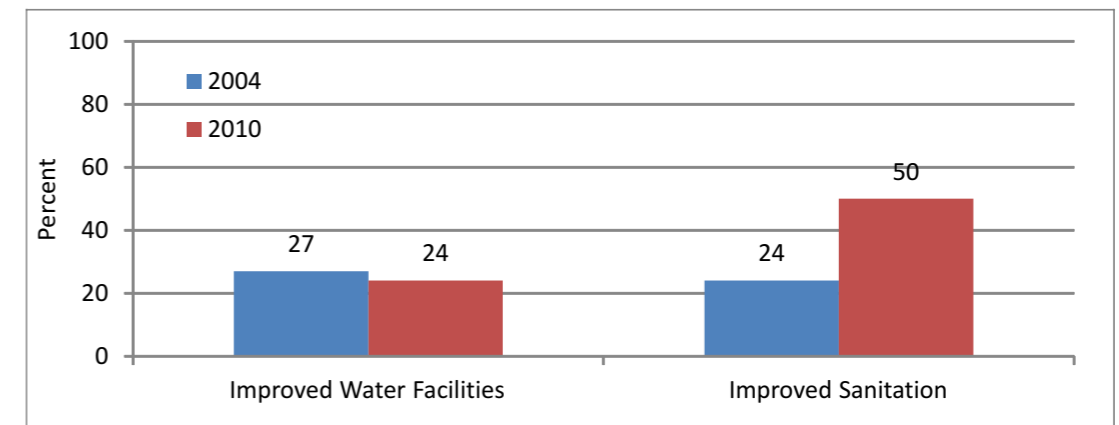
SECTION III Social Infrastructure

- 14 Water Supply and Sanitation
- 15 Health and Nutrition
- 16 Education

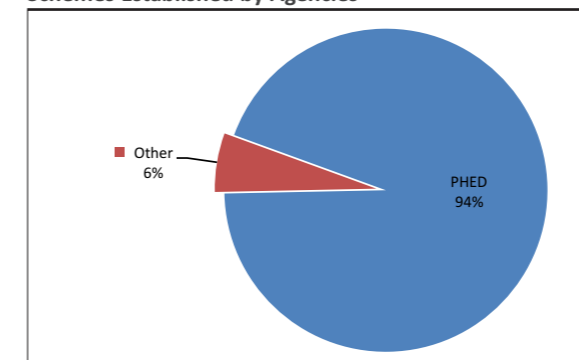
14 WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

MDG Indicators	
Goal 7: Environmental Sustainability	
7.8: Proportion of population using improved water source	24%
7.9: Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility	50%

Water Schemes (numbers)		Purification Plants	
Functional	12	Functional	2
Non-functional	5	Non-functional	7
Total	17	Total	9
Water sources		Sanitation Schemes	
Tube well	17	Latrines	2
Spring	n/a	Sewerage Schemes	n/a
Open Sources	n/a	Solid waste Management	n/a
Canal	n/a	Others	n/a



Schemes Established by Agencies



(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

Sector Highlights

- Access to safe drinking water has not improved at least since 2004 while quality and quantity of drinking water remains an issue yet to be uncovered and addressed.
- PHED, under its CDWA program, is the major role player in water supply schemes.
- Under the Clean Drinking Water project, 9 water filtration plants have been installed at various locations, of which only 2 are functional.
- There has been significant improvement in the use of sanitary toilets by households

14.1. Introduction

Two major sources being used by the population of the district to get drinking water from are streams and flood water. Flow of streams covers many kilometers. Therefore, all the people residing near the flow of these streams get drinking water from these streams. The eastern side of the district, that is Mirpur sub- tehsil and some areas of the Gandawah and Jhall Magsi, get flood water. Villages have ponds to store flood water according to the annual need of drinking water. When this water finishes before time, or when flood does not come in time, the people of these villages migrate to other areas or fetch water from a long distance.

Recent surveys has shown that access to improved water has decreased however, access to safe means of excreta disposal has increased. Figures given in the table below:

Table 14.1: Water and Sanitation Indicators (Percent)

Indicator	2004	2010
Use of Improved water sources	27	24
Access to safe means of excreta disposal	24	50

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2004 and 2010)

Jhal Magsi ranks 29th with regard to having improved water source and improved sanitation (MICS Balochistan 2010).

14.2. Drinking Water

A recent household survey² conducted in 2010, has shown that 24% population has access to one or more improved water sources, of which, piped water (9%) constitutes the major source followed by tube wells or boreholes (8%). Whereas other minor improved sources include: protected dug wells (6%) and protected springs (0.8%). The major unimproved sources are surface water (69%), unprotected springs (2%) and approximately 2% of unimproved water source belonged to other categories as mentioned in the graph. For details, see table F1 Annexure F.

About 75% household population have no water on their premises and have to travel distances to fetch water, which is usually the responsibility of women or children of the household.

The drinking water data presented here reflects the use of particular type of water source. It does not represent quality or quantity of water which is also of major concern. Drinking water from improved sources is vulnerable to contaminations through pipe leakages and underground arsenic. Therefore, there is an immense need to carry out water quality testing for bacteriological and chemical contamination in drinking water sources.

14.3. Water Supply Schemes

Overall use of improved drinking water sources has gone down since 2003-04, when the improved water sources were 27%. There is need to do research on this indicator for ascertaining causes for this decrease. The table below shows the number of schemes implemented by PHED and other institutions.

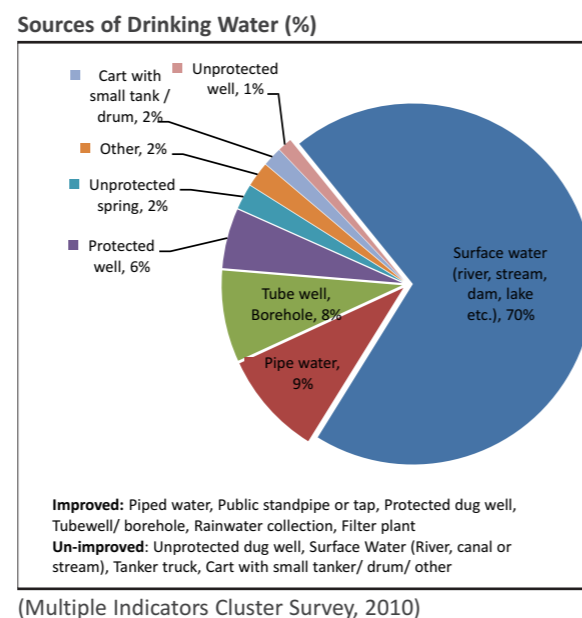


Table 14.2: Schemes Established by Institutions

Type of Agency	Total Schemes
PHED	16
Other	1

(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

Majority of these schemes were implemented by PHED, of which, as per recent information, 5 schemes were reported as non-functional. The types of schemes implemented in the district are shown in the table below:

Table 14.3: Type of Water Schemes

Type of Schemes	Total Schemes
Tube Well	17

(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

Out of total 17 PHED schemes, 12 are being run by using electricity. In areas experiencing power outages, 5 schemes are being run on diesel engines.

14.4. Water Purification Plants

PHED is implementing “Clean Drinking Water for All” program that aims to install water purification plant in every Union council and some *Tehsils* of the district. In District Jhall Magsi, so far 9 water purification plants have been installed, out of which 7 are not functioning: as shown in the table below.

Table 14.4: Number of Water Purification Plants

Water Purification Plants	Status		
	Functional	Non-Functional	Total
Water Purification Plants Established by CDWA-PHED	2	7	9
Water Purification Plants Established by NGOs	n/a	n/a	n/a
Water Purification Plants Established by Others	n/a	n/a	n/a

(CDWA), n/a: Data not available

14.5. Some Development Projects

The following development projects were reflected in PSDP 2009:

- Construction of various Water Supply Schemes Karam Khan, Misri Khosa, Goth Acher Mir Jat, Goth Hasil Mir Jat.
- Water Supply Scheme Goth Misri Khan Khosa Mauza Kir Kand.
- Water Supply Scheme Goth Kale Khan, Mauza Kir Kand.

14.6. Sanitation

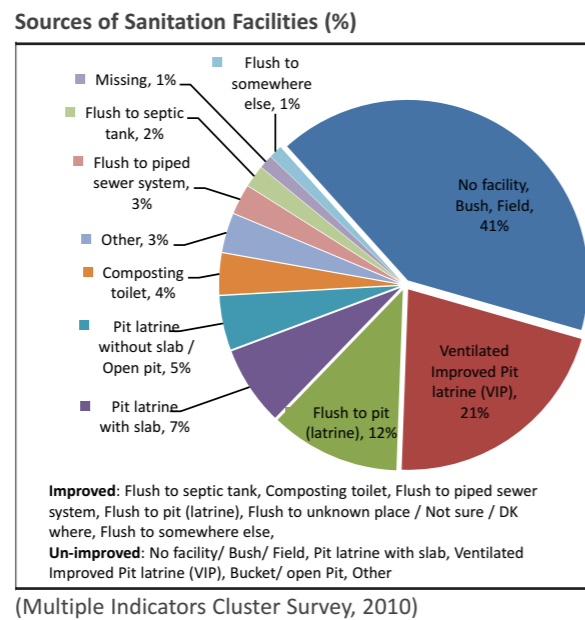
According to WHO and UNICEF, sanitation facilities interrupt the transmission of much fecal–oral disease at its most important source by preventing human fecal contamination of water and soil. Epidemiological evidence suggests that sanitation is at least as effective in preventing diseases as improved water supply. Often, however, it involves major behavioral changes and significant household cost. Adequate facilities for excreta disposal can help reduce transmission of diseases like diarrhea and polio. The improved sanitation facilities include flush or pour flush to a piped sewer system, septic tank or latrine; ventilated improved pit latrine, pit latrine with slab and composting toilet.

14.6.1. Use of Sanitary Means of Excreta Disposal

About 50% households in the districts are using improved sanitary toilets for human excreta disposal. Of those, only 18%

² Balochistan Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS), 2010. Planning and Development, GoB.

has any flush system, while others are using different types of pit latrines. About 41% have no toilet facility and defecating in the open fields/bushes, raising the risk of disease transmission through air, insects/flyes or other means. For details, see table F2 Annexure F.



14.6.2. Available Facilities / Schemes Established in Sanitation Sectors

The *Tehsil* Municipal Authority has established 2 public latrines. There are no sewerage schemes and solid waste management schemes in the district. Sanitation has remained a neglected area in whole Balochistan and Jhall Magsi is no exception.

Table 14.5: Number of Schemes Established in Sanitation Sector

Type of Scheme	Number of Schemes Established by					Total
	LG Dept.	TMA	PHE Dept.	NGOs	Others (if Any)	
Latrines	0	2	0	n/a	n/a	2
Sewerage Schemes	0	0	0	n/a	n/a	-
Solid Waste Management Schemes	0	0	0	n/a	n/a	-
Others	0	0	0	n/a	n/a	-

(Local Governments, TMAs, LG Department, PHE Department and NGOs), n/a: Data not available

14.7. Development Projects

No sanitation project in the PSDP.

15 HEALTH AND NUTRITION

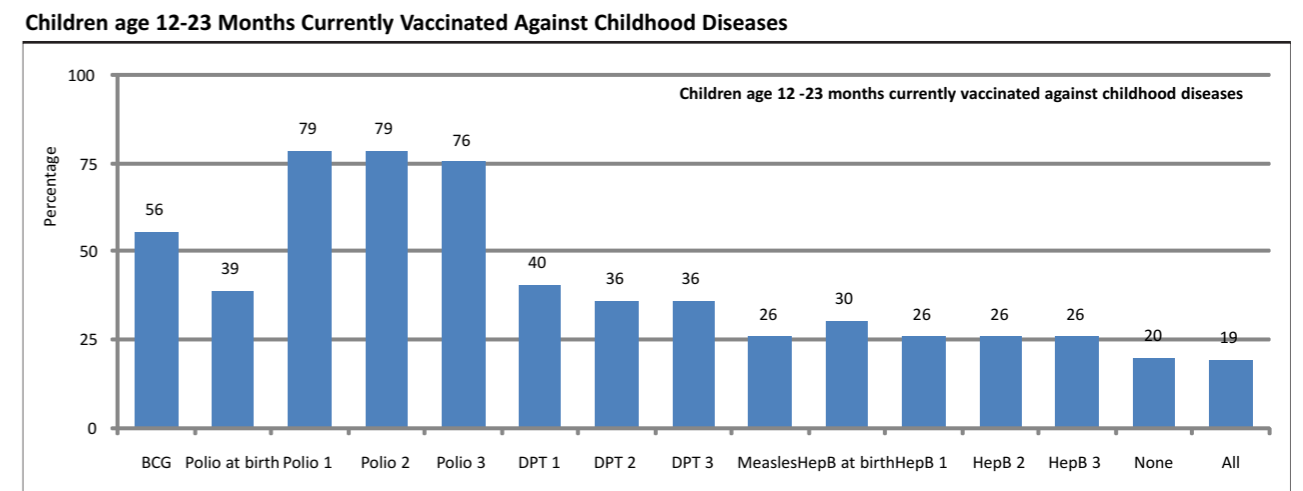
Maternal, Newborn and Child Health	
Antenatal Care	32%
TT2 Vaccination	21%
Vaccination (BCG. Fully)	56%, 19%
Institutional deliveries	9%
Skilled attendants at birth	9%
Diseases(MICS 2010)	
Suspected pneumonia <5 yrs	4%
Diarrhea in last 2 weeks<5 yrs	38%
Health Services Infrastructure	
Hospitals	1
Rural Health Centers (RHCs)	3
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	11
Dispensaries	16
MCH Centers	3
TBC	0
Others	n/a
Human Resource for Health	
Doctors	11
Nurses	0
Paramedics	116

(MNCH and diseases indicators, MICS, 2010)
(Balochistan Health Department)

MDG Indicators	
<u>Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger</u>	
1.8: Underweight (<5 yrs) – 59%	(2004)
<u>Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality</u>	
4.1: Under-five Mortality Rate (Nasirabad Division) – 96	
4.2: Infant Mortality Rate (Nasirabad Division) – 77(2010)	
4.3: Measles Immunization Coverage – 26%	(2010)
<u>Goal 5: Improved Maternal Health</u>	
5.2: Skilled Attendants at Childbirth – 9%	(2010)
5.3: Contraceptive Prevalence Rate – 20%	(2010)
5.4: Adolescent Birth Rate – 11%	
5.5: Antenatal Care Coverage – 32%	(2010)
5.6: Unmet need for FP – n/a	
<u>Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases</u>	
6.3: Correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS – among young women (15 -24y) – 4.7%	(2010)
6.6: Children <5 sleeping under ITN – 1.5%	
6.8: Children treated with Anti-malarial Drugs – 26.1%	
6.9: TB Case Detection Rate – 29%	(2009)
6.10: TB Treatment Success Rate – 86%	(2008)

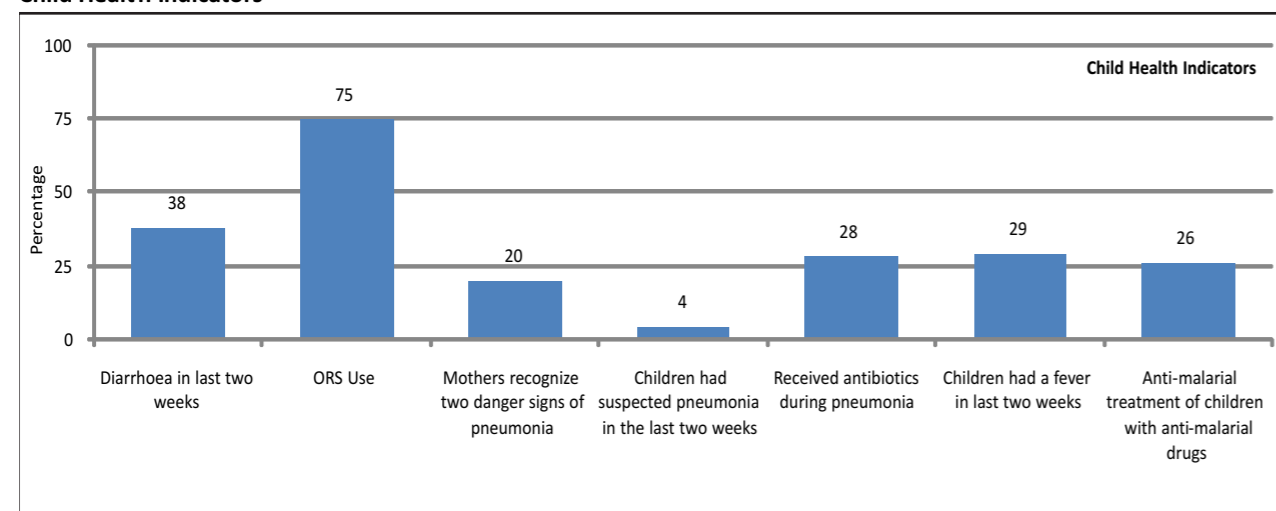
(Infant and Under-five mortality figures are regional)

The following are the MICS Balochistan 2010 Indicators



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Child Health Indicators



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Sector Highlights:

- Mostly, health services are provided at primary level, which include Basic Health Units (BHUs), Rural Health Centers (RHCs) and dispensaries.
- Doctor to population ratio is extremely high in the district: one doctor for 14019 persons.
- The status of public healthcare system suffers from governance, staffing and resource limitation issues.
- EPI vaccination coverage is significantly low.
- TB Control Program has made significant achievement under its TB-DOTS strategy with an achievement of Case Detection Rate (CDR) 29% and Treatment Success Rate (TSR) 86%.
- Despite donor assistance, the MNCH Program in the district has not fully achieved its targets.

15.1. Health Needs

In the district of Jhall Magsi health services are provided mostly at primary level. Health institutions at this level include Basic Health Unit (BHU), Rural Health Centres (RHC), and dispensaries. Secondary level health care is offered by one district headquarter hospital in the district, which has 22 beds' capacity. Primary health care includes duties like prevention of diseases through community health programmes, curing of minor diseases and provision of emergency medical services. For every 1,000 live births, 77 babies do not survive up to their first birthday and another 19 die before reaching the age of 5 years. Similarly, women, who experience a fertility rate of 1.4 as compared to the provincial average 4.7, have poor access to skilled service providers for antenatal check-ups and delivery assistance. Other than the resourceful and affluent ones, most women are left to deliver at home by local untrained *dais* at best, or by neighbors or relatives. There is no ambulance facility and people have to make their own arrangements in case of medical and obstetric emergencies.

According to Health Management Information System (HMIS) reports, a total of 105,775 new cases of common illnesses, visited the government health facilities during 2009-10. Acute Respiratory Infections, Fever (Clinical Malaria), Diarrhea / Dysentery were the most common diseases reported from health facilities. Other communicable diseases included Malaria, Meningitis, Fever and Scabies. Top ten new priority health problems are presented in chart above:

10,824 patients were hospitalized during the year 2009-10. The distribution of indoor admission by disease category is presented in the chart above:

Note: No data of outdoor diseases was could be collected.

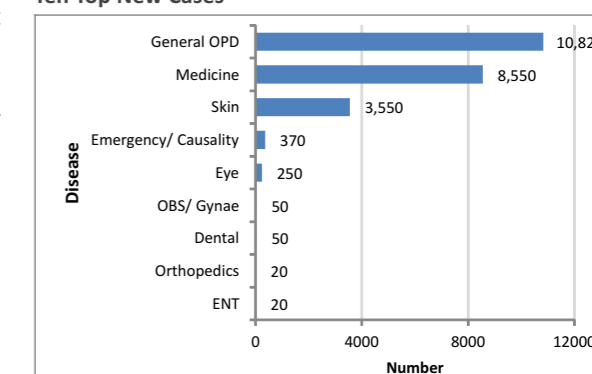
15.2. Health System and Resources

15.2.1. Health Facilities

The highly subsidized public healthcare system is the major provider of curative and preventive care services to the local population. The health facility infrastructure includes: 1 Hospital, 3 Rural Health Centres (RHCs), 11 Basic Health Units (BHUs), 16 Civil Dispensaries (CDs) and 3 Maternal and Child Health Centres (MCHCs). A mobile dispensary is also functioning in the district to cover the far flung areas. There are 76 beds out of which 54 are in RHCs. Apart from these health facilities, there is one under construction CD in the district.

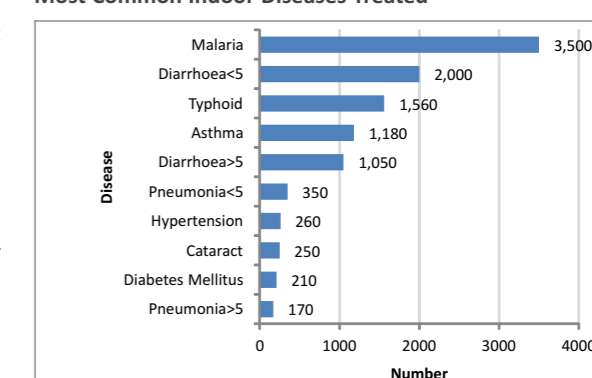
The public-sector healthcare system suffers from governance, funding, staffing and resource limitations. A number of health facilities lack essential staff and on the whole are highly under-utilized.

Ten Top New Cases



(DHIS, 2009-10)

Most Common Indoor Diseases Treated



(DHIS, 2009-10)

15.2.2. Human Resources

There were 11 doctors for about 154,212 population i.e. One doctor for 14,019 persons. The posts of dental surgeon are lying vacant at both the levels DHQ Hospital and Rural Health Centre; however, 50 cases have been reported to be treated in dental OPD. The ratio of bed/population and para-medical staff has been calculated in the following table:

Table 15.1: Health Staff and Facilities

Type of Health Facility	Health Staff and Facilities in 2010				
	Doctors M/F	Nurses M/F	Para-medical M/F	Beds M/F	Health Facilities
Hospitals	6/1	0	16/0	22	1
RHCs	2/0	0	17/3	54	3
BHUs	2/0	0	36/6	0	11
CDs	0	0	37/0	0	16
MCH Centers	0	0	0/1	0	2
Total	11	0	116	76	33
Unit/population ratio	14,019	0	1,329	2,029	4,673

(Balochistan Health Department), n/a: Data not available

15.2.3. In Service Training

The following training session for capacity building of health personnel (medics and paramedics) have been arranged in the district.

Table 15.2: Training of PHC Staff

Topic	Participants	Organized by
Zinc Sulphate & MIS tools	15	National program for family planning & primary health care.

(Balochistan Health Department)

15.2.4. Administration of Health

The District Health Department is headed by Executive District Officer Health; assisted by the Deputy District Officer Health (DOH) Preventive, Deputy District Officer Health Curative and Medical Superintendent (MS) of the District Headquarter (DHQ) Hospital.

15.2.5. Reporting and Surveillance Systems

A computerized Health Management Information System for First Level Care Facilities (HMIS/FLCF) was implemented in the district in early 1990's. Since then, the system is being used to collect monthly data on priority health problems, services provided and availability of resources.

In addition, the National Program for Family Planning and Primary Health Care (NFPF and PHC) has also setup a comprehensive management information system to monitor performance of Lady Health Workers deployed at the community level. The system collects data from each LHW, consolidate and send up in the management hierarchy.

Diseases Early Warning System (DEWS) is a weekly epidemiological surveillance and outbreak control reporting system for selected communicable diseases. Fifty sentinel sites in the district are participating in the system and submitting their weekly reports.

15.3. Health Services / Activities

The HMIS report reveals that antenatal, natal, post natal, family planning and growth monitoring services have not been provided during 2009-10.

15.4. Special Health Programs / Initiatives

District Superintendent of Vaccination (DSV) manages the EPI under the supervision of the EDO (H) And DOH in the district. DSV coordinates and supervises the affairs and activities of the EPI staff at all fixed centers and outreach teams. EPI coverage during 2009 of district has been:

BCG: (39%), Panta-3: (28%), Measles: (18%) and TT-2+: (18%)

15.4.1. Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI)

15.4.2. TB Control Program

The district is running Tuberculosis Directly Observed Treatment Short-course (TB-DOTS) Program that screens sputum smears and puts under treatment all TB cases. This program is managed by a doctor (from the pool of doctors) under the supervision of EDOH. The number of T.B Patients registered under T.B DOTS program is given below:

Table 15.3: Number of Registered TB Patients

Year	No. of TB Patients Registered
2006	88
2007	113
2008	86
2009	61
2010 (up to 3 rd qtr)	56
Total	404

(Balochistan Health Department)

The success of the program is measured through two indicators: TB Case Detection Rate (CDR) and Treatment Success Rate (TSR). These are also MDG indicators related to Goal 6. According to Program's reported data, the CDR was 29% and TSR was 86% during 2008-09.

15.4.3. Malaria Control Program

District Malaria staff in under the control of Executive District Officer Health. The objective of this program is to keep the annual Parasite Incidence (API) at 0.5 cases per 1000 population, Falciparum rate below 40% of all the Malaria infections, increase Passive Case Detection (PCD) more than 70% of all slides collected. During 2009, Annual Parasite Incidence was 44.210 and Falciparum Rate was 33.863.

15.4.4. Hepatitis Prevention Control Program

Viral hepatitis is a serious global public health problem. At present, the five distinct types of pathogenic hepatitis viruses (A,B,C,D& E) have been identified. In Pakistan, Hepatitis E remains endemic, mainly affecting the adult population. The program for Hepatitis prevention and control has been launched in 2005 and provides Hepatitis B vaccination and treatment of Hepatitis B & C through a sentinel sight established at DHQ Hospital.

Note: Achievement report not provided

15.4.5. AIDS Control Program

AIDS Control Program started in Balochistan Province in 1994 to raise awareness and to prevent and control HIV/AIDS among general population and vulnerable groups. Since then many studies have been carried out for identification and location of vulnerable groups in different areas of the province. Screening Centre has been established at DHQ Hospital after imparting training on screening methodology, quality assurance and monitoring to the laboratory staff (Pathologist, Laboratory Technician / Assistant) to reduce the transmission of HIV/STIs. Provincial AIDS Control Program supplies

screening kits with all accessories and centre submit quarterly feedback report regularly.

15.4.6. National Program for Family Planning & Primary Health Care

National Program for Family Planning and Primary Health Care addresses the missing link between health care outlets and health services users. The link is provided through a network of Lady Health Workers (LHWs), who are especially trained in PHC, family planning and community organization. There are 135 LHWs and 7 Lady Health Supervisors (LHSs) in the district, covering a population of 21%.

15.4.7. National Maternal, Newborn and Child Health (MNCH) Program

This project aims to improve the health of women and children with focus on the following components.

- Improve accessibility of quality health services.
- Provision of 24/7 Comprehensive and Basic EmONC Services.
- Child and Neonatal Health Strategy.
- Comprehensive Family Planning Services.
- BCC, Advocacy and Demand Creation.
- Management and Organizational Reforms.
- Monitoring and Evaluation Framework.

DHQ Hospital will be strengthened for provision of comprehensive EmONC services. RHC Mande Haji will also be strengthened for providing Basic EmONC services. An ambulance was supplied for strengthening the provision of preventive EmONC services at BHUs level.

15.5. Nutritional Status

The situation with regards to nutritional status among children under-five years is not very promising as the MICS 2003-04 reported that 59% children under-five were moderately or severely malnourished. 86% infants were on breast milk while just 48% were exclusively breastfed.

In micro-nutrition, the situation is also not very encouraging. Vitamin A supplementation during Polio immunization drives could hardly reach half of the target children population of 6-59 months age. Similarly, only 4% households in the district were found consuming iodized salt.

15.6. Development Projects

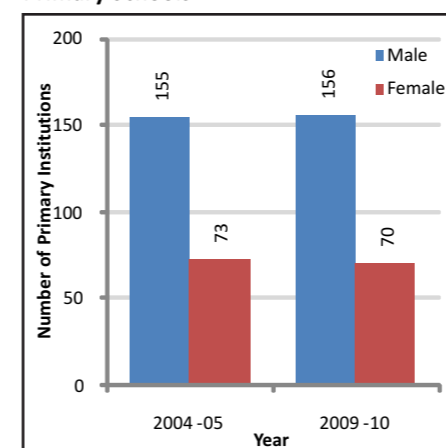
No project in the PSDP 2011-12.

15.7. Some Key Findings

It goes without saying that health services infrastructure in district Jhall Magsi is not sufficient to meet the requirements of the population and that the provincial government has numerous challenges in each sector but question is that whatever health infrastructure is available in Jhall Magsi, is it being utilized to its maximum capacity?. Ensuring health services at primary level, efforts should be made to provide all tertiary health services at district headquarter hospital. Community-based health care system has proven its success in reaching out to remote rural population living in poverty and conservative social settings. Building on the success of LHW Program, community midwifery under MNCH Program should also be given due and immediate attention.

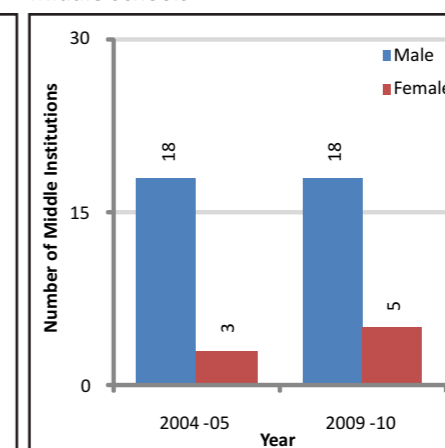
16 EDUCATION

Primary Schools



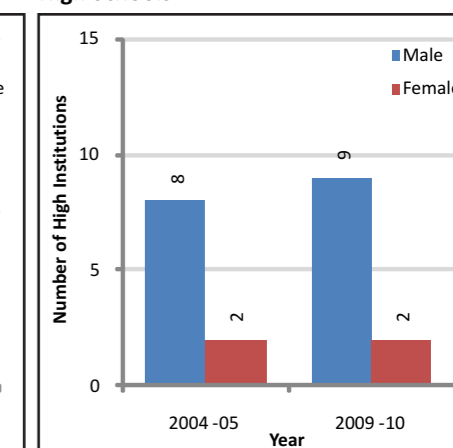
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004 -05 & 2009-10)

Middle Schools



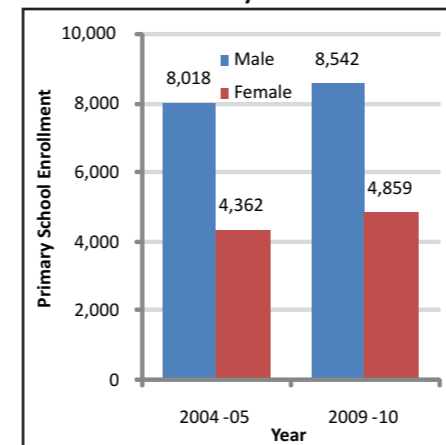
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004 -05 & 2009-10)

High Schools



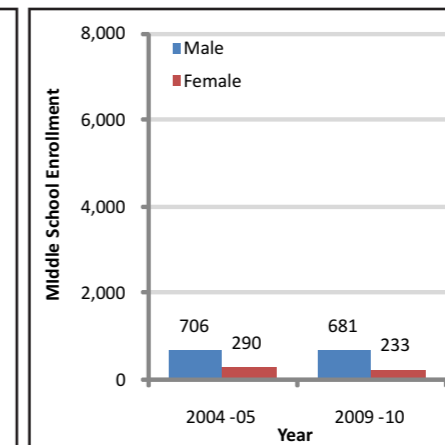
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004 -05 & 2009-10)

Enrollment in Primary Schools



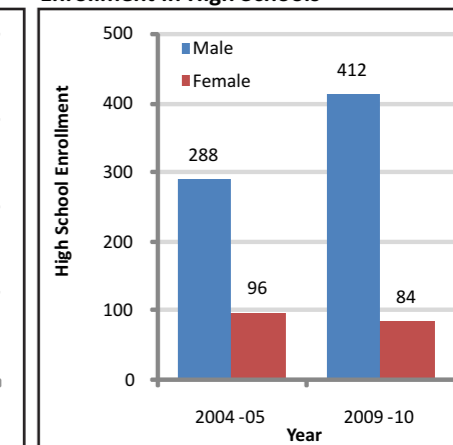
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004 -05 & 2009-10)

Enrollment in Middle Schools



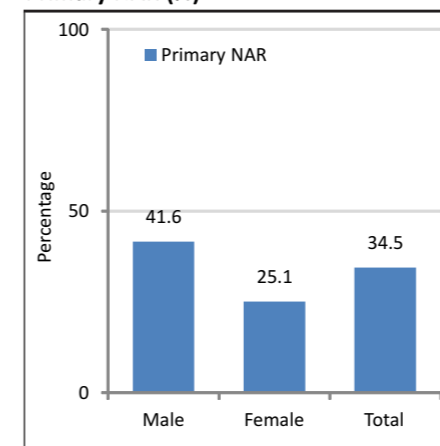
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004 -05 & 2009-10)

Enrollment in High Schools



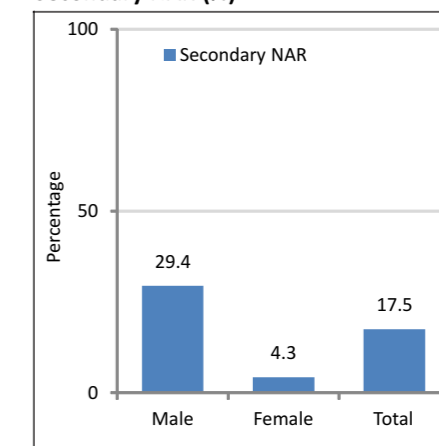
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004 -05 & 2009-10)

Primary NAR (%)



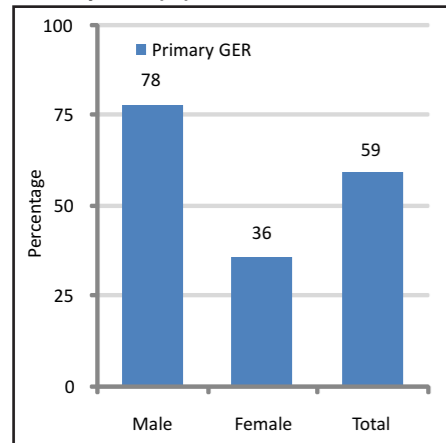
(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Secondary NAR (%)



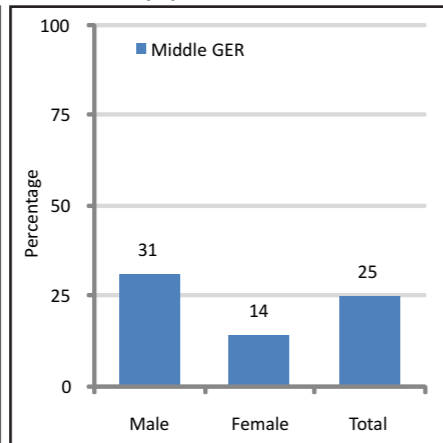
(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Primary GER (%)



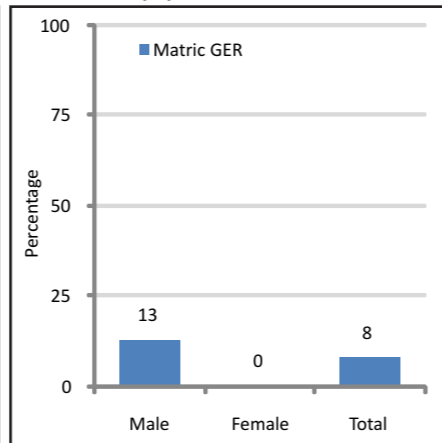
(PSLM, 2008-09)

Middle GER (%)



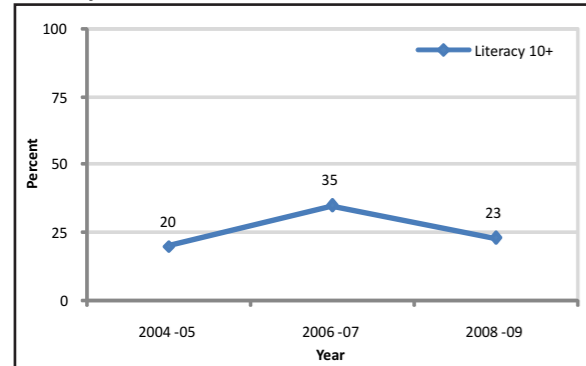
(PSLM, 2008-09)

Matric GER (%)



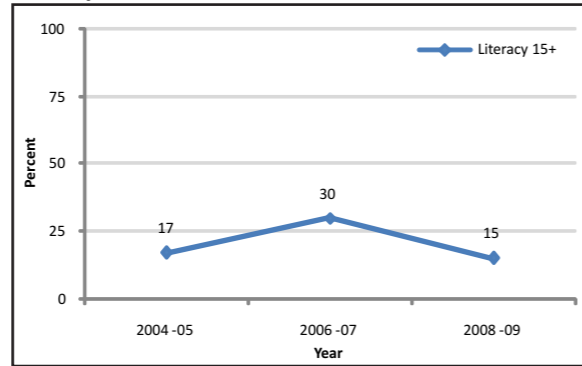
(PSLM, 2008-09)

Literacy 10+



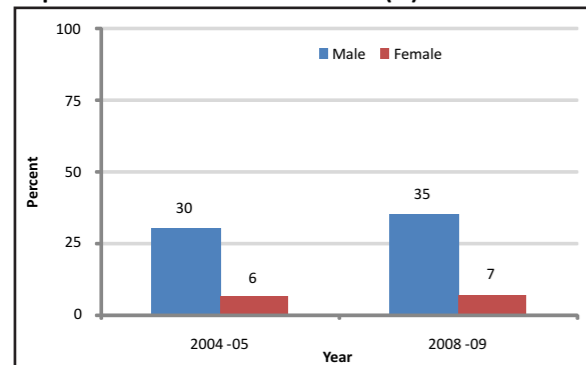
(PSLM, 2008-09)

Literacy 15+



(PSLM, 2008-09)

Population Ever Attended School (%)



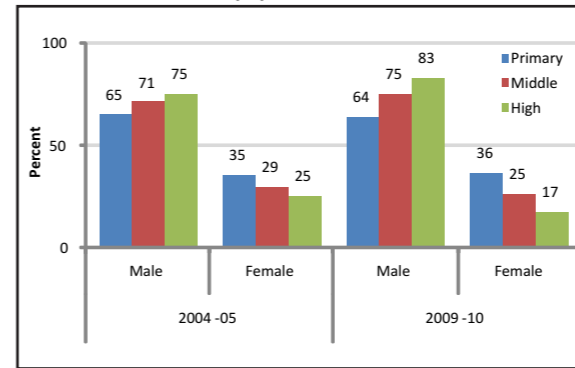
(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)

Population Completed Primary or Higher (%)



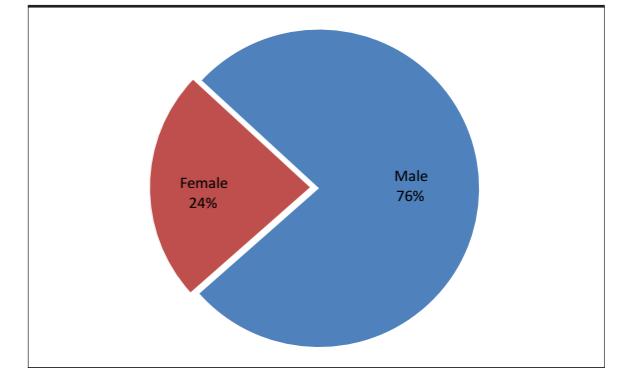
(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)

Male/Female Ratio (%)



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

Overall Teachers



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

MDG Indicators

Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

- 2.1: Net primary enrollment ratio – 35% (2010)
- 2.2: Primary Completion rate – 33% (2010)
- 2.3: Literacy rate (10+ yrs) – 23% (2009)

Goal 3: Promote Gender Equity & Women Development

- 3.1: Gender Parity Index (GPI) for primary - 0.6 (2010)
- 3.2: Gender Parity Index (GPI) for secondary - 0.09 (2010)
- 3.3: Youth Literacy GPI - n/a

Sector Highlights

- Like other districts of the province, gender disparity in education is high almost at all levels of education: male literacy rate (15 years and above) is 37.6% while female literacy for same age group is only 7.9% (MICS, Balochistan 2010).
- One of the major reasons for low enrollment in secondary levels is non-availability of schools. Against 226 primary schools in the district, there are only 23 middle and 11 high schools.
- There is also general scarcity of female teachers as on average there is only one primary teacher per 31 pupils.
- Primary school completion is also very low (33%).

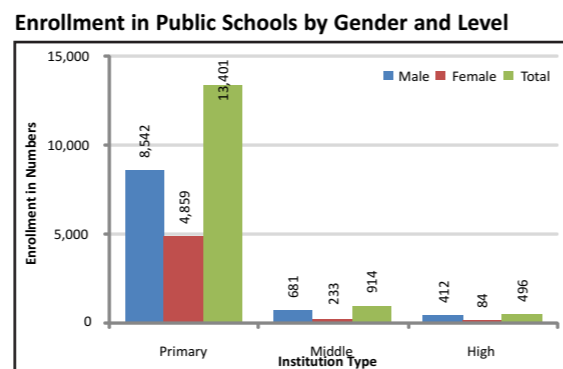
16.1. Introduction

16.2. School Enrollment and Participation Rates

According to official statistics collected through Annual School Census, the overall student population in 260 public primary, middle and high schools is 14,811, whereas 80 students were enrolled in colleges, all of them were boys.

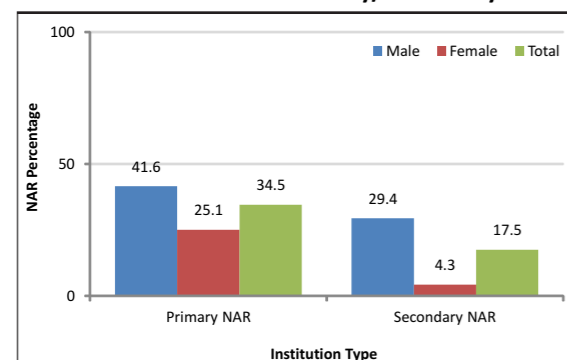
16.3. Enrollment Rates

MICS Balochistan conducted in 2010 has reported primary Net Attendance Ratio of school-going age children at 34% with girls significantly lower than boys (25% versus 42%). This indicates that 66% children were still out of school, which will either join late, or probably will never enroll. Significant decline in secondary school NAR (total: 18%, boys: 29%, girls: 4%) shows that most children do not continue education beyond primary level (grade 1-5). Similarly, Gross Enrollment Rate of primary and middle schools were also very low (at 59% and 25% respectively). For details, please see tables H3 and H4 Annexure H.



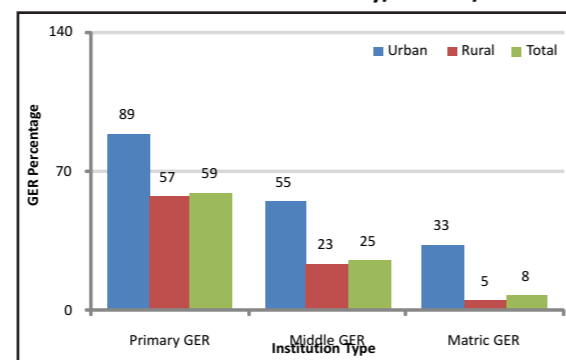
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

Net Attendance Ratio at Primary/Secondary Level (%)



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Gross Enrollment Rate at Primary/Middle/Metric Level (%)

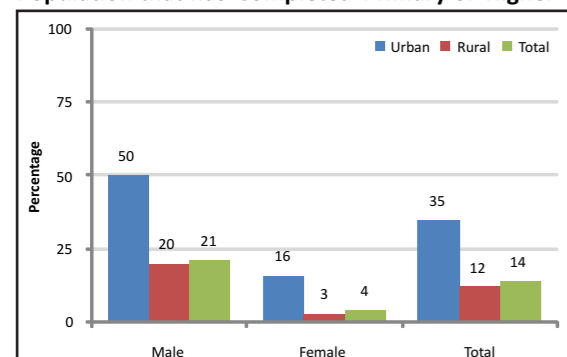


(PSLM, 2008-09)

16.4. Educational Attainment

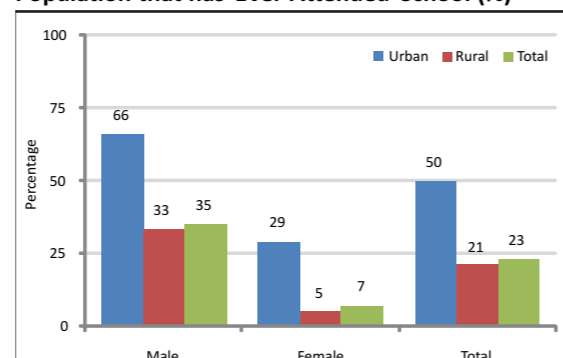
Educational attainment is also very low in the district. PSLM 2008-09 data suggests that about 77% population aged 10 years and older never attended any school while only 14% reported having completed this level. This is more pronounced for rural females, where only 5% had ever-attended any school and only 3% graduated from primary or higher levels. The best opportunities seem to lie with urban males, where nearly 66% ever attended and 50% completed primary levels. For details, please see tables H5 and H6 Annexure H.

Population that has Completed Primary or Higher Level



(PSLM, 2008-09)

Population that has Ever Attended School (%)

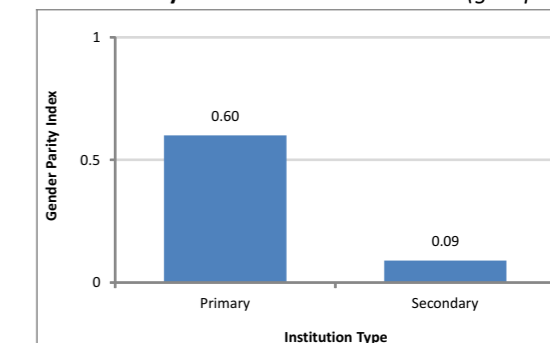


(PSLM, 2008-09)

16.5. Gender Disparities

This graphs show the percentage of male and female students by school level, which shows that the gender gap is increasing with years of schooling. Most girls drop out or discontinue education beyond primary and/ or middle levels. Lack of matching school infrastructure at middle and high levels is one of the main causes for less enrolments at these levels.

Gender Parity Index - School enrollment (girls per boy)

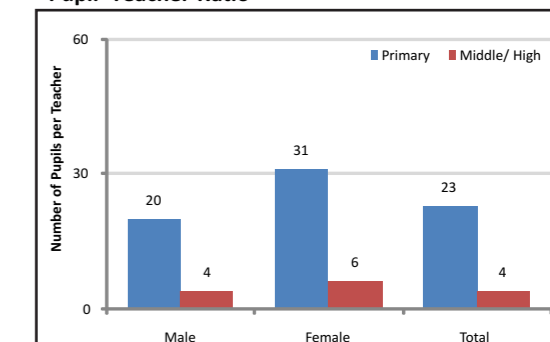


(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

16.6. Pupil Teacher Ratio

Pupil-teacher ratio shows that there is one teacher each for 20 primary school boys and 31 primary school girls whereas there are sufficient teachers per student for middle level. For details, see table H7 Annexure H.

Pupil Teacher Ratio



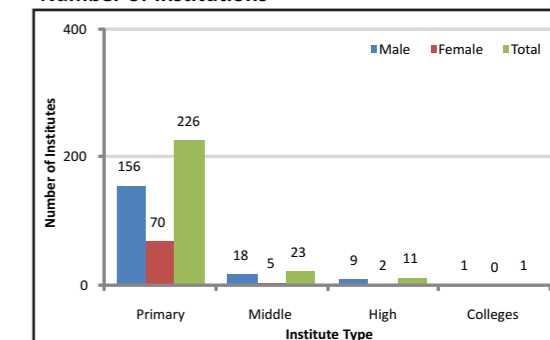
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

16.7. Institutions

16.7.1. Government Institutions

As per BEMIS school census 2009-10, there are 226 primary schools (156 male and 70 female), 23 middle schools (18 male and 5 female), 11 high schools (9 male and 2 female) and 1 Inter college (male). For details, see table H8 Annexure H.

Number of Institutions



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

16.7.2. Primary Schools

The total enrollment for primary classes up to December, 2009 was 13,401, of which, 8,542 were boys and 4,859 were girls, which means that 63.74% of primary school students were boys. In each primary school, a senior Junior Vernacular Teacher (JVT) is assigned the charge of Head Master or Head Mistress. The costs of primary schools are borne by government, in the case of government run schools. They have a uniform curriculum and examination system.

As per Government of Pakistan's National Education Policy (NEP), now redundant after 18th Amendment, the primary education will be provided to all the children in the age group of 4-9 years. School facilities will be provided to every child within a radius of 1.5 kilometer, so that no child is deprived of basic education. Promotion of girls' education will be assigned high priority. However, considering the geographic spread, this policy may not be applicable in letter and spirit as it would require 2,052 schools to cover the district map. Balochistan Education Support Program has opened 21 community schools to promote primary education in Jhal Magsi. The table on the following page computes the budget based on the information provided by the Provincial Education Department. The number of new primary schools budgeted is based on the requirements for new primary schools minus the number of non-functional schools activated. Priority has been given to activating non-functional schools before budgeting for establishing new primary schools³.

³ District EFA Plan, Jhal Magsi 2011-2015, NCHD

Budget-Establish New Primary Schools

Description	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Boys' Schools					
Primary Schools Required	6	5	5	5	5
Activate NF Schools	3	3	3	3	3
Establish New Primary Schools	3	2	2	2	2
Budget					
Establish New Primary Schools	6.378	4.252	4.252	4.252	4.252
New Schools-Teachers Salary	1.080	1.800	2.520	3.240	3.960
Total (Rs. in millions)	7.458	6.052	6.772	7.492	8.212
Girls' Schools					
Primary Schools Required	12	12	12	11	11
Activate NF Schools	2	2	2	2	2
Establish New Primary Schools	10	10	10	9	9
Budget					
Establish New Primary Schools	21.260	21.260	21.260	19.134	19.134
New Schools-Teachers Salary	3.600	7.200	10.800	14.040	17.280
Total (Rs. in millions)	24.860	28.460	32.060	33.174	36.414

16.7.3. Middle Schools

Middle schools comprise of grades 6 to 8, with the primary section included. In 2009, there were 23 middle schools in Jhall Magsi, of which, 18 were for boys and 5 for girls. The total enrollment for middle classes up to December 2009 was 914, which included 681 boys and 233 girls. This means that 74.51% of middle school students are boys. The Government has sanctioned 15 posts for a middle schools, of which, one post is of SST (Gen), SST (Sc), JAT, PTI, D.M, M.Q each; two posts of JET, JVT and 4 posts of *Naib Qasid*. A Senior Secondary School Teacher, SST (Gen) is posted as Head Master/ Head Mistress of the middle school. The district has 23 middle schools functioning against 226 primary schools, means, 10 primary schools feed into one middle school, which explains the low continuation rates.

16.7.4. High Schools

High schools comprise of grades up to 10 with primary and middle classes included. Humanities and sciences are taught in these schools. When a middle school is upgraded from middle level to high level, more staff is sanctioned as one Head Master or Head Mistress, a Secondary School Teacher (general science), a junior English teacher, a Junior Clerk and a class IV employee. In 2009, there were 11 high schools in Jhall Magsi: 9 for boys and 2 for girls. The total enrollment in secondary classes was 496; of which 84 were girls and 412 were boys.

The examining body for high school final assessment is the Balochistan Board of Intermediate and Secondary Education in Quetta.

16.7.5. Intermediate College

There is 1 Inter college (Male) functioning properly. 80 male students are enrolled in 1 Inter college.

16.7.6. Degree Colleges

According to Directorate of Education Colleges information, there is no Degree college in Jhall Magsi District.

16.7.7. Madrasas

Deeni Madrasas are also functioning in the district to deliver religious and informal education to those children of the district, who cannot enroll in regular educational institutions due to poverty or preference. Previously, the Government initiated registration of *Madrasas* and to mainstream them by introducing regular subjects in the curricula. However, the response has been low and not all *Madrasas* could be registered. The exact numbers of these *Madrasas*'s are therefore unknown.

16.8. Basic Infrastructure Facilities

16.8.1. School Buildings

According to a BEMIS 2009-10, 11% of primary schools are functioning without school buildings and some of them from all schools are functioning without shelter. This situation is better at middle and high schools levels.

Almost 85 % of primary schools are without boundary wall.

About 96% of primary schools do not have electricity. This situation is also bad in middle and high schools (71% and 45%) respectively.

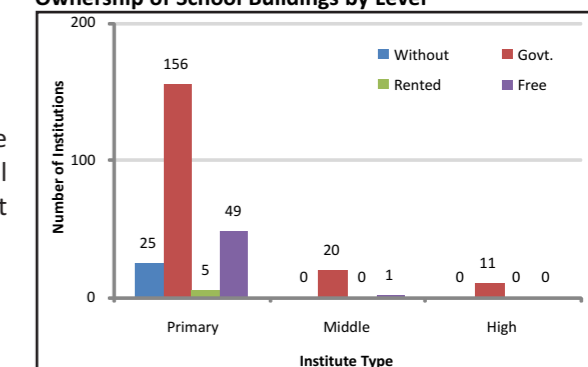
Similar situation is with the toilet facility.

89% of primary schools are without basic toilet facility. This situation is almost same in middle and high schools.

Water is the basic necessity. Almost 42% of primary schools are without water facility. Middle and high schools show similar trend.

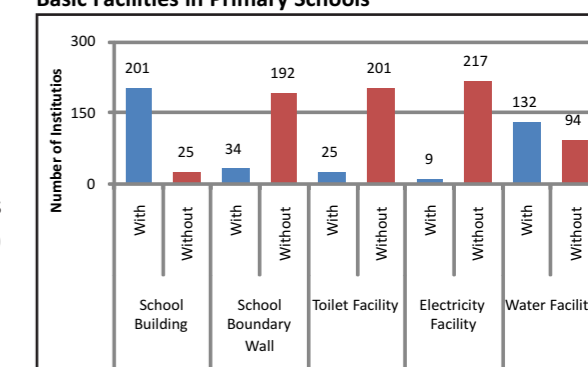
According to a previous survey, most of the schools were deprived of basic needs: boundary wall, toilets for students, class rooms, science labs, library, science equipment, furniture, reading writing material, computers and water facilities. The missing facilities are one of the major reasons why students drop out of schools and parents also do not value the education.

Ownership of School Buildings by Level



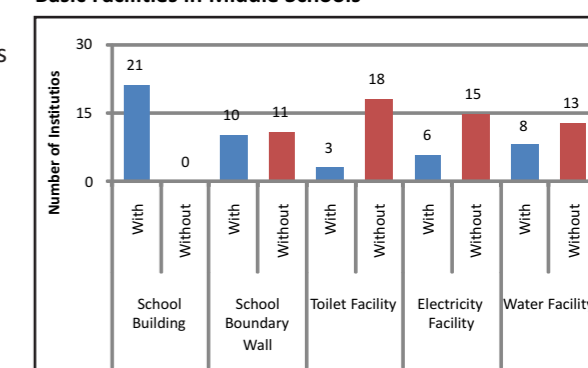
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Basic Facilities in Primary Schools



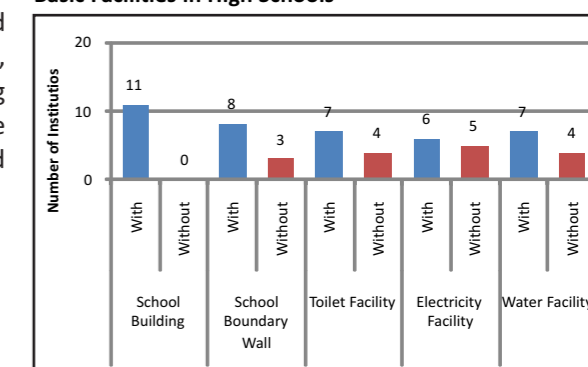
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Basic Facilities in Middle Schools



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Basic Facilities in High Schools



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

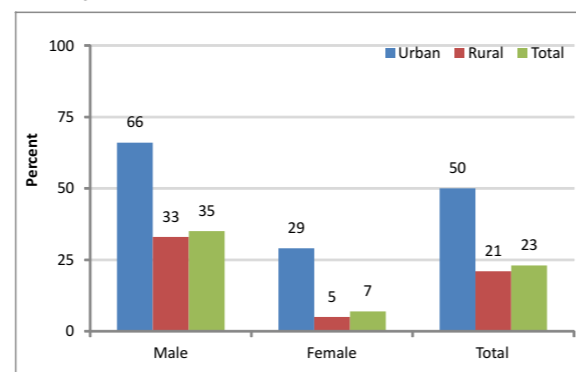
16.9. Literacy

Low literacy rate has been a serious concern of all those who want to see a prosperous Balochistan yet at the same time feel constrained due to numerous problems in the way to promote literacy. Lack of financial resources, settlements scattered over a wide and difficult terrain and dearth of innovative approaches to tackle the issue of illiteracy are some of such problems being faced by Balochistan. Attached to these problems are other irks like inter-district disparities, gender biases, urban rural development gaps and management weakness that aggravate situation further.

According to Pakistan Social and Living Measurement Survey (PSLM) 2008-09, the literacy rate of age 10+ in Jhall Magsi district was 35% among males and 7% among females, with an overall literacy rate at 23%. The definition of literacy has been relaxed in this survey that asks only for stated ability to read and write with understanding. The literacy rate, if measured on international standards, would be even lower than this level. For details, see table H9 Annexure H.

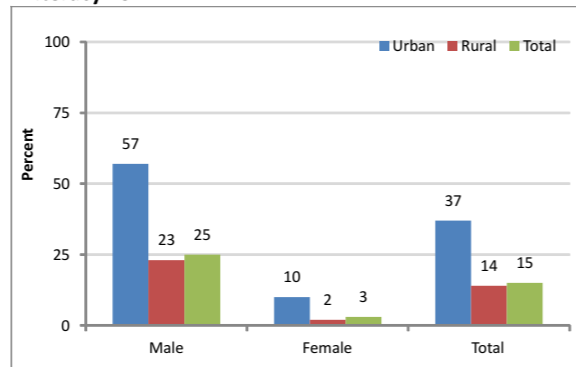
MICS Balochistan 2010 gives female literacy (age 10 years and above) figure of 8.2% and that of male 36.5%. Female literacy (15+) is only 7.9% and that of male 37.6%. Currently 90 adult literacy centers are being run in the district for males and females by and NCHD for 2,250 beneficiaries. Out of these, 88 centers are for females⁴.

Literacy 10+



(PSLM, 2008-09)

Literacy 15+



(PSLM, 2008-09)

Existing Adult Literacy Centers & Enrolment

Description	Centers	Enrolment
Male Centers		
Literacy Centers - NCHD	2	50
Female Centers		
Literacy Centers - NCHD	88	2,200
Total	90	2,250

16.10. Non-Formal Education

World around different modes and methods of non-formal education (NFE) has been tried with mixed results ranging from highly successful to un-successful – failures met were not due to the NFE system itself but primarily due to implementation weaknesses. In Balochistan too, NFE has been tried. Even presently both permanent and program level activities are there. The result in case of Balochistan has also been mixed. Financial and other resource constraints suggest that NFE should be used extensively to enhance literacy levels. The Non-formal education curricula are usually short and fast-track. A number of organizations and bodies are supporting non-formal education including:

- Provincial Social Welfare Department.
- Federal Government through Ministry of Education (subject of education devolved to provinces after 18th

Amendment).

- Prime Minister Literacy Cell and Asian Development Bank through the Government of Pakistan.

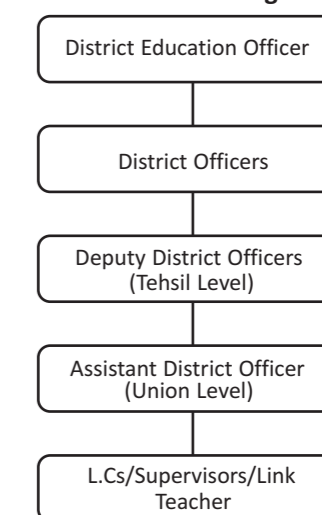
In the fiscal year 2007-2009, the Balochistan Education Foundation, with coordination of World Bank, established 27 community schools in Jhall Magsi district through Community Implementation Partners (CIPs) i.e. ROOT WORK. The enrollment was 769, of which, 240 were girls and 529 were boys. These schools have been established in urban and semi-urban areas of the district. According to an approved agreement, the following criteria were followed by BEF authority:

- Community will provide shelter or one room on voluntary basis.
- Teacher shall belong to that area and only in case of non-availability, the teacher may be appointed within radius of 4 km.
- There should be at least 20 school children of age-group 5-9 years.
- There should not be any girls' school within a radius of 2 km but a minor amendment was made in phase III, which stated that there should not be any boys or girls school within a radius of 2 km.

16.11. Education Department

The District Education Department is headed by a District Education Officer (DEO) supported by two District Officers (a male and a female each), Deputy District Officers and Assistant District Officers (ADOs), who maintain close contact with the (head) teachers.

District Education Management Structure



16.12. Donors/NGOs Involvement

Many international donors and non-governmental organizations are involved to improve education standards. The degree of their involvement varies according to the nature of the institution. For instance, UNICEF and other NGOs have been assisting in increasing primary school participation in rural areas, particularly for girls.

16.13. Some Key Findings

- Literacy rates for various age groups are not encouraging at all, let alone the gender disparity that exists in the district. Quality of education may also be not good though exact data is not available. Girls' education in the district needs proper and immediate attention, because there are only very few educational institutions for girls. For instance, there are only 25 girls' middle schools and 17 girls' high schools in whole district. There is lack of female teachers due to the low level of education in the district. The female teachers who come from outside the district have problems relating to transport and accommodation. Girls' education is an issue of vital concern.
- Most of the school buildings have been located based on political influence instead of community needs. Rationalization of school construction is, therefore, needed to boost school participation rates.
- Non-formal education should be promoted to enhance literacy levels as it is cheaper option to education illiterate masses.
- Political and religious leaders should motivate people to get their children enrolled in schools, wherever available.
- Efforts should be made to use existing schools infrastructure to its maximum capacity.

⁴ District EFA Plan, Jhal Magsi 2011-2015, NCHD



SECTION IV

- 17 Sports
- 18 Community Development and Social Welfare
- 19 Women/Girl Child Development
- 20 Disaster Risk Reduction
- 21 District Accounts and Development Funds

17 SPORTS

In district Jhall Magsi, people are fond of traditional games and international sports. Since 2005, The 'Jhall Magsi Desert Challenge' has become a brand ambassador for motor-sport in Pakistan. This Desert International Car Rally is organized in the mountainous areas of Nagore in Jhall Magsi, Balochistan. A 195-km track specially made for the rally passes through difficult mountain ranges. Rally has three categories and has high-powered vehicles in it. The objective behind the organizers in holding the event was to promote Pakistani motor-sports on a professional level and ultimately support this potential billion dollar industry.

17.1. Major Development Issue

Sports never remained the development preference of any government as the major portion of Provincial budget is allocated to other priority issues such as infrastructure, health and education. Most of the NGOs are also working for the same issues and have neglected sports development. However, attention is needed to sports from Government and NGOs to promote motor sports at Jhal Magsi internationally.

18 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & SOCIAL WELFARE

18.1. Introduction of Social Welfare

Social welfare is a vital phenomenon of societal development focusing on the quality of life. In Balochistan, Social Welfare Department secretariat was established in Quetta city in the year 2004. Formerly, this department stayed functioning with the Women Development Department and Special Education. In 2009, Women Development Department had been separated from Social Welfare and Special Education Department.

The projects and tasks of Social Welfare Department were devolved to Community Development Departments at districts level during the tenure of Local Government structure. As the Local Government structure is currently not operational, the Community Development Departments are known as Social Welfare Departments at districts levels.

Social Welfare Department initiated projects including community development centers, community halls, income support programs and registration of the marginalized persons etc. For this purpose budget allocated to Social Welfare Department, Jhall Magsi was Rs. 2,137,192/- in fiscal year 2009-10, while this amount was decreased at Rs. 1,063,000/- in the year 2010-11.

18.2. Community Development Centers

These Community Development Centers were established with the motive to enhance living skills of the unprivileged strata. The skills imparted were meant to raise living standards of the community. These centers were receiving their grants through donations and *Zakat* funds.

Table 18.1: Community Development Centers

Community Center	Year	Purpose	Achievements
Training & Rehabilitation Centre, Gandawah.	Unavailable	To provide living skill to both male and females	This centre is providing trainings in four different fields which include typing, tailoring and computer
1. Male typing center	-	To provide typing skills to men	Number of beneficiaries were 10 under the supervision of one instructor
2. Male tailoring center	-	To provide tailoring skills to men	Number of beneficiaries were 20 under the supervision of one instructor
3. Female tailoring center	-	To provide tailoring skills such as cutting, sewing and embroidery to women	Number of beneficiaries were 17 under the supervision of one instructor
4. Computer center	-	To provide basic computer literacy to both male and females	Number of male and female beneficiaries were 20 under the supervision of one instructor
Women Economic Development Center		To provide women basic tailoring skills which includes cutting, sewing, embroidery	Number of female beneficiaries were 30 in 2010

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department)

Table 18.2: Number of Posts filled and vacant in EDO Office

Total posts & bps.	No. Of posts.	Filled.	Vacant.
Total number of posts of BPS-17.	1	1	0
Total number of posts of below BPS-16.	8	7	1
Total Posts.	9	8	1

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Table 18.3: Number of Posts Filled and Vacant in the Women Economic Development Centre

Total posts & bps.	No. Of posts.	Filled.	Vacant.
Total number of posts of BPS-17.	5	4	1
Total Posts.	5	4	1

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

18.3. Benazir Income Support Program (BISP)

BISP was commenced by the Government of Pakistan with initial allocation of Rs.34 billion (US \$ 425 million approximately) for the fiscal year 2008-09. This project was started in allover Pakistan with the objective of poverty alleviation and women empowerment targeting the deprived segment of Pakistani society which includes, in particular, widows and households headed by women.

18.4. Zakat & Pakistan-Bait-ul-Maal

Pakistan *Bait-ul-Maal* is providing financial assistance for poverty alleviation through its various poorest of the poor focused services and giving assistance to destitute, widow, orphan, and other needy persons with emphasis on rehabilitation.

Objectives of Pakistan *Bait-ul-Maal* are provision of:

- Educational assistance to needy orphans and stipends for the outstanding, non-affording students for higher professional education.
- Residential accommodation and necessary facilities for the deserving.
- Free medical treatment for indigent sick people, set up free hospitals and rehabilitation centers for the poor.
- Financial aid to charitable institutions including educational and vocational setups.
- Assistance in sponsoring and promoting self-employment schemes.

18.5. Community Halls

The Gender Resource Center or Community Halls were established to provide appropriate place for Lady Councilors, where they could conduct their meetings. Therefore, one Community Hall was established in Jhall Magsi under Gender Reforms Action Plan (GRAP). For this purpose, each district was allocated sufficient budget throughout Pakistan.

18.6. Structure & Functions of Department

The main functions of Social Welfare Department are as follows:

- Community development.
- Registration and control of Voluntary Social Welfare Organization.
- Women Development.

- Supervision and control of orphanages.
- Registration of transsexuals and persons with impairments.
- Special Education.
- Rehabilitation of poor and destitute through training and rehabilitation center.
- Welfare of aged persons and rehabilitation of drug addicts through voluntary organization. Eradication of social evils like vagrancy.
- Coordination of Social Welfare Programs / Schemes.
- Distribution of Bait-ul-Maal funds and zakat to the needy.

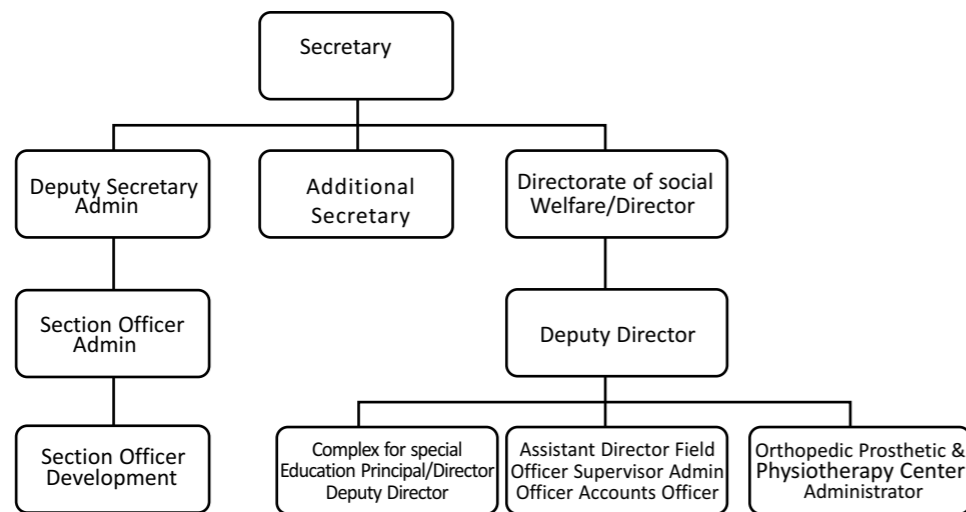
The Department of Social Welfare, District Jhall Magsi has total 9 posts. BPS-17 has one post and is filled while one post of BPS-16 is vacant among 8. The detail of staff is given below:

Table 18.4: Structure and Functions of Department

Structure	Numbers
Number of Sub Offices	1
Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total)	8
Actual Filled Posts	7
Vacant Posts	1

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department)

Social Welfare Department Organogram



18.7. Development Projects

The following project was reflected in the PSDP 2009:

- Construction of Residential Accommodation for C & W department at Jhall Magsi.

18.8. Some Key Findings:

- Creation of any department is a justification of the fact that there exist gaps in services in a particular area but poor service delivery from existing infrastructure puts blame on the department and the government.
- Involving communities for their development is not one time activity: it needs constant follow up.
- A sufficient amount of budget is obligatory to allocate toward Community Development Centers for their apt

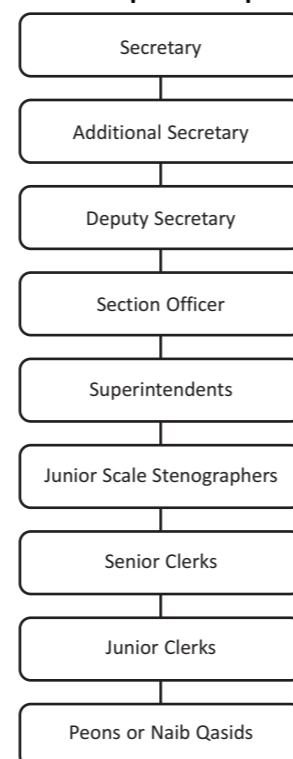
performance.

- 116 special persons were registered in Jhall Magsi while no data was available on transsexuals. Certain projects on education and rehabilitation of the persons with impairments and transsexuals are utmost essential to be initiated for the welfare of marginalized strata.
- SMEDA needs to play effective role for community development by establishing small industries so that the poor can earn their livelihood.
- Pakistan Bait-ul-Maal needs to expand its role in timely assistance of the needy in the community.
- Sufficient budget allocation is requisite to fulfill the requirements of community development schemes and projects.
- 25 CCBs and 10 NGOs were registered with Social Welfare Department in which all NGOs were functioning while no CCB was operational. Appropriate liability and monitoring of CCBs and NGOs working in the district is essential for community development.

19.1. Structure of Women Development Department

In Balochistan, Women Development Cell was established in 1997 under the Planning and Development Department, which was the first initiative for women development in the province. Formerly, this department was working with the Department of Social Welfare and Special Education. Women Development Department (WDD) was separated from Department of Social Welfare and Special Education on 03rd November, 2009 and passing through an evolutionary phase. Therefore, it requires more time to streamline effective projects to play its vital role for the empowerment and development of women.

**Structure of Provincial
Woman Development Department**



19.2. Situation of Women

Women dominate with 29% and girls stand at mere 4%. According to Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM) 2008-09, Gross Enrollment Rate at primary and middle levels was also very low, 59% and 25% respectively. Women were 46% of the overall population and 55% of them were above 15 years of age. Women in the district Jhall Magsi play a role at household level mostly. It starts with the bedding, cleaning of the house and preparing and serving the food. They fetch water and do the washing. They attend all kind of social gatherings like marriage, family parties and funeral etc. The role of women in the economy and contribution in labour is also significant although it is indirect because they work as a helping hand to the male members of the family. They sometimes go to the field with the meal for the male members, when they are harvesting.

According to Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS) 2010, primary Net Attendance Ratio of girls is significantly lower than boys (25% compared to 42%). Traditionally girls' education is not much encouraged due to poverty and cultural issues-lack of girls' schools, of course, cannot be ignored. Girls, even if enrolled in schools have high possibility of dropouts or discontinue education after primary level-here too lack of required number of middle and high schools is a factor worth considering. The secondary Net Attendance Ratio is 18% in total, out of which boys dominate with 29% and girls stand at mere 4%. According to Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM) 2008-09, Gross Enrollment Rate at primary and middle levels was also very low, 59% and 25% respectively.

The district has insufficient medical facilities as there was only 1 lady doctor, 135 LHWs and 7 LHSs in the district. Consequently, women do not have access to skilled attendants for antenatal check-ups and delivery assistance. Data on overall registered pregnancies for the antenatal care or delivery assistance was not available.

The issues related to women are considered as matter of honor and discouraged to be reported at police stations. To resolve such issues the *Jirga* system is preferred. Data show that 5 cases of murder and 4 cases of abduction against women were registered during 2008-10, while issues of women murder, honor killing, domestic violence and acid throwing or stove-burning were never reported.

There are many women employed in education and health sector. Number of females employed in the education sector is 309 among 1041 male employees whereas in the health sector there is only 1 lady doctor, no female nurse but 10 paramedic staff in the district. In Health department, there are 48 female employees as compared to 266 males. Besides, National Program for Family Planning and Primary Health Care employed 135 LHWs and 7 LHSs for the betterment of maternal health in Jhall Magsi.

19.3. Available Facilities

Some programs initiated for better health of women, across Balochistan, are:

- Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI) for children and pregnant women vaccination.
- AIDS Control Program to prevent women from STIs and STDs.
- National Program for Family Planning and Primary Health Care.
- In addition, MNCH Program aims to improve the Health of Women and Children by focusing the following components:
 - Improve accessibility of quality health services.
 - Provision of 24/7 Comprehensive and Basic EmONC Services.
 - Child and Neonatal Health Strategy.
 - Comprehensive Family Planning Services.
 - BCC, Advocacy and Demand Creation.
 - Management and Organization Reforms.
 - Monitoring and Evaluation Framework.

The microfinance facilities were introduced by commercial banks particularly for the empowerment of small entrepreneurs, farmers and women. There is only one Government bank, National Bank of Pakistan (NBP), in Gandawah, which is providing all commercial banking facilities and loans. Micro finances or loan facilities are not being provided to women, which raised the need of establishing First Women Bank in the district to provide micro credits for women entrepreneurs for their economical empowerment and betterment of livelihoods.

19.4. Vocational Trainings

There were two vocational training centers established for women with the purpose to train women in basic living skills such as sewing and embroidery.

19.5. Recreational Facilities

The traditional norms do not allow women to entertain themselves through recreational activities, therefore less attention has been given by the government to provide such facilities.

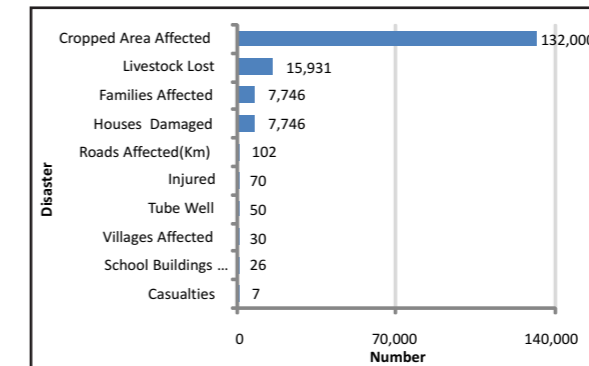
19.6. Women Development Initiatives

The Government of Pakistan is committed to several international obligations on the status of women such as Beijing Platform of Action 1995 and CEDAW. With initiatives such as National Commission on the Status of Women (NCSW) and GRAP to take strategic actions for women development in general, gender equality, gender mainstreaming and empowerment. The Provincial Woman Development Department was entrusted to implement and monitor such action plans.

19.7. Some Key Findings

- Women in District Jhall Magsi are unaware of their rights because of illiteracy
- There is an immense need for women empowerment programs to be initiated by Government and NGOs.
- District hospital should have all essential equipments and facilities of secondary level for efficient health care services, particularly in emergencies.
- More Lady Doctors are needed to be deployed in the district for ensuring maternal health.
- SMEDA further needs to focus on role of women in industries.
- Community awareness is obligatory to reduce girls drop out and increase female literacy in the district.
- Certain gender equity programs are essential to involve women in the development sector to move towards women empowerment.

Damage in Disaster



(PDMA)

20.1. Introduction

The Kirther and Moola Range of hills bring torrential water that causes damages to the mud houses and communication links get disrupted for weeks. As several seasonal streams flow across the district, whole district is prone to floods which destroy agro-economic infrastructure. July 2007 floods not only paralyzed the population by damaging houses and the road network but also played havoc with standing crops inflicting huge losses. According to data provided by PDMA, the losses and damages caused during 2007 flash floods were:

Table 20.1: Losses and Damages Monsoon Rains of Year 2007

Disaster name	Units
Human Deaths	15
Houses Damaged	5,554
Agriculture Losses	12,455 Acres
Livestock Lost	6,582
Poultry Birds	17,122

(PDMA)

Table 20.2: Losses and damages during July 2007 floods

Disaster name	Units
Human Deaths	3
Houses Collapsed	125
Houses Damaged	300
Agriculture Losses	4000-Acres
Livestock Lost	2080 Heads
Tube Well Damaged	06
Drains Affected	25

(PDMA)

Table 20.3: Losses and damages monsoon rains of year 2010

Disaster name	Units
Casualties	7
Injured	70
Houses Damaged	7746
Villages Affected	30
Families Affected	7746
Cropped Area Affected	132000
Roads Affected	102-Km
Livestock Lost	15931
Tube Well	50
School Buildings Damaged	26

(PDMA)

Likewise, floods of year 2010 affected 61,900 acre of crops and damaged 300 numbers of small dykes and 33 numbers of educational buildings, which in fact collapsed. (PDMA)

District Jhall Magsi does not have sufficient machinery and equipment except 6 bulldozers, two graders, 04 water tankers and 02 fire fighting vehicles. There are 13 numbers of health facilities including the District Headquarter Hospital having 20 beds. The following equipment and machinery is available in the district to counter any calamity:

Table 20.4: Machinery and equipment available in district

Disaster name	Units
Health Buildings	13
No. of Beds	50
Ambulances	7
Grader	2
Dozers	6
Water Tankers	4
Fire Brigades	2
Tractor	4
Trolley	2

(PDMA)

20.2. Drought

Besides floods, drought is another hazard in the district. The drought spell of year 1997 to 2002 badly affected the livelihood of the people as livestock and crops could not be cultivated due to scarcity of rain water.

20.3. Lead Agency and Support Organizations for Various Hazards

The following agencies have primary and secondary responsibilities to provide emergency assistance, as per their mandate and areas of competence, to the respective hazards identified.

Table 20.5: Lead Agency and Support Organizations for Various Hazards

Hazard Threat	Lead Agency / Department	Support Organizations
Drought	Livestock & Agriculture Department	PHE, Irrigation, Planning, Forest, Health & Social Welfare department, DDMA, NGOs, PRCS and Community
Earthquake	PDMA	All Provincial departments, PRCS, Civil Defense, Community, NGOs, CBOs, Police, Military, Sui Southern Gas, QESCO, NHA
Floods	Irrigation Department	Civil Defense, Agriculture, Livestock, PHE, Health, C & W Metrological departments, Police Military, NGOs, Community, Civil Defense, Community
Fire (urban / rural)	TMA	Civil Defense, Pakistan Red Crescent Society, Boy Scouts Association, Police, Community, C & W department
Major transport accident-Road accidents	Police	Civil Defense, Fire Brigade, Health, PRCS, Boy Scouts Association, DDMA, Community
Major transport accident-Rail accidents	Pakistan Railway	Police, Health, Civil Defense, Fire Brigade, Community, PRCS, Boy Scouts Association
Major transport accident-Aviation accidents	Civil Aviation Authority	Police, Health, Civil Defense, Fire Brigade, Community, PRCS, Boy Scouts Association, DDMA
Major transport accident-Oil spill and Maritime	Fisheries Department, BCDA	Police, Environment, Community, Civil Defense, Fire Brigade, GPA, MSA, Boy Scouts Association, Hospitals, DDMA
Industrial and Mine accidents / fires	Industries, Mines and Mineral Department	Police, Community, PRCS, Boy Scouts, Industries and Mines & Mineral department, DDMA
Pollution	Department	-
Pollution, hazardous substances accidents (Nuclear, radiological & chemical)	Environment TMA	Fisheries, Health, Forest, Mines, Industry, Health & PHED department, Police Civil Defense, DDMA
Refugees & IDPs	Home & Tribal Affairs Department	UNHCR, PRCS, DDMA
Crisis (bomb threat, bomb explosion, hostage taking, stampede, demonstrations)	Police	Civil Defense, Community, PRCS, Boy Scouts, Military, DDMA

(PDMA)

- disaster risk management among stakeholders.
- Lack of structure, resources and poor logistic and financial capacity.
- Weak links at grass root level to implement mitigation programs at community level.
- Poor preparedness and capacity of Emergency Services and Fire Brigade.
- Absence of Civil Defense Department.
- Lack of Early Warning System.

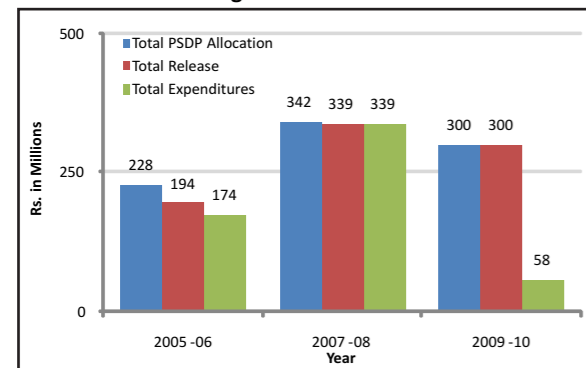
20.4. Challenges, Impediments / Hurdles

The District Disaster Risk Reduction Management Plan (DRRMP) is a guiding tool to reduce the sufferings of the people from disaster damages, to the possible extent, through better managerial skills, scientific methods, collective efforts, rational mobilization of available resources and institutional mobilization. Although the DDMA in the province have developed the District Disaster Risk Reduction Plan (DDRRP) but the capacity to implement it is very limited and weak. The DRRM Plans do not lower the various phases of DRM; this might be due to lack of capacity and skill at district level. A DDRRP must provide strategic directions for risk management; define resources available in the district and describe SOPs for emergency response by the stakeholders. Challenges are the external or internal conditions which may hinder or can be the hurdles in achieving the objectives of Disaster Risk Management. The challenges, impediments and hurdles in managing disasters are identified as:

- Poor governance is the root cause of all other problems. Lack of understanding and awareness among decision makers and government officials that hazards can become disaster.
- Lack of effective mobilization, capacity building, close co-ordination, accurate analysis, timely decisions and non-preparedness aggravate devastations caused by the disasters.
- Inability to deal with emergencies, lack and absence of capacity regarding training, skills and awareness on

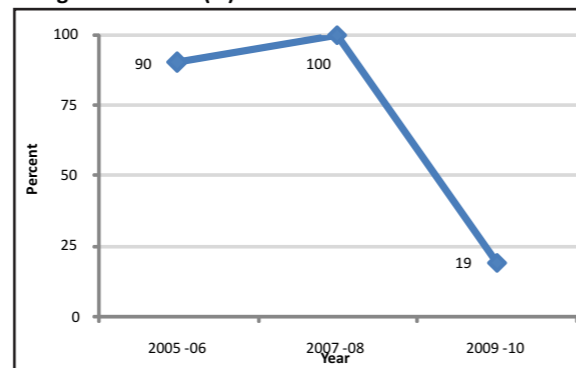
21 DISTRICT ACCOUNTS & DEVELOPMENT FUNDS

District Accounts Budget



(PSDP, P&DD)

Budget Utilization (%)



(PSDP, P&DD, 2010 figures are of time when data was being collected and hence expenditure and utilization would have surely improved when 2010 ended)

21.1. Introduction

Financial resources are pivotal to augment growth and development. Sufficient financial outlay is exceedingly imperative for all districts in Balochistan, which are lagging behind in their quest for sustainable development. This chapter will present an analysis of the financial resources and expenditures at district level for Jhall Magsi.

21.2. District Accounts - Budgetary Allocations/Expenditures

Though information about the income and expenditures of the district could not be collected, we can conclude, based on historical trends, general perception and level of development, that the district has always been dependent on Provincial Government to run its affairs. Secondly, a few development activities are financed by resources mobilized in the district. Thirdly, much of the decision making process with regard to development takes place at the provincial level.

21.3. Development Funds

Most of the development activities in the district are funded through the Public Sector Development Program (PSDP). Development funds from federal and provincial resources are only partly administered at the district level. Historically, in Balochistan, due to paucity of resources, the Government had no option but to opt for Revenue Deficit Budgeting to finance PSDP, relying mainly on the budgetary support provided by the Federal Government. The following table presents data on allocation, releases and expenditures of PSDP in Jhall Magsi.

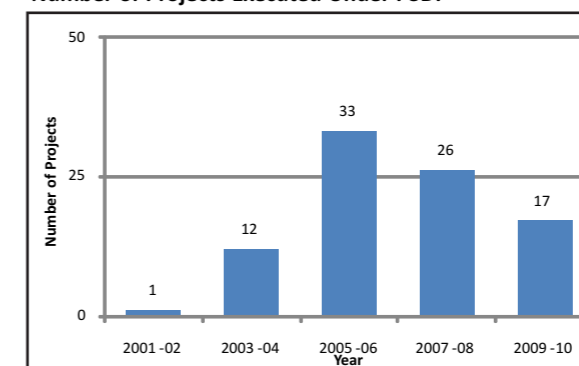
Table 21.2: PSDP Allocation to the District (Million)

	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total PSDP Allocation GOB	112	167	228	194	342	140	300
Total Release	112	167	201	194	339	139	300
Total Expenditures	112	166	183	174	339	139	300
Percentage Utilizations	100%	99.4%	80.23%	89.7	100%	99.4%	100%

Note: These PSDP figures do not include all development funding in a district because scheme and district wise details of block allocations (like Public Representatives Program (PRP), CM Special Fund, Governor Special Fund and umbrella programs) are not entered in the database of PSDP. Utilization % has been calculated on allocation.

The graph below shows the number of projects executed under PSDP in Jhall Magsi. For details, see table J1 Annexure J.

Number of Projects Executed Under PSDP



(PSDP, 2010)



ANNEXURE TABLES

- Annexure A: District Government
- Annexure B: Law and Order
- Annexure C: Agriculture and Horticulture
- Annexure D: Livestock
- Annexure E: Economic Infrastructure and Communication
- Annexure F: Water Supply and Sanitation
- Annexure G: Health and Nutrition
- Annexure H: Education
- Annexure I: Community Development and Social Welfare
- Annexure J: District Accounts and Development Funds
- Annexure K: List of Villages (Rural)
- Bibliography

Annexure A: DISTRICT GOVERNMENT

Table A1: Provincial/National Assembly Seats

	Constituency No	Number of Seats
Provincial	PB-26	1
National	NA-267	1
<i>Total</i>	-	2

(Provincial and District Election Commission, 2010)

Table A2: Jobs Appointments during past 2 years at District Level (July 2008 - June 2010)

Office	Basic Pay Scale (BPS)	Number of Posts		Total
		2008-09	2009-10	
Deputy Commissioner	14	0	1	1
Education	1	3	1	4
	7	1	1	2
Health	14	1	0	1
	1	0	1	1
PHE	5	1	0	1
	1	2	3	5
	2	2	0	2
	5	0	1	1
Forest/ Wildlife	7	1	0	1
	1	1	0	1
Revenue	7	1	0	1
Construction and Works	1	0	2	2
Community Development	1	0	1	1
Agriculture	1	4	2	6
	2	0	1	1
	6	0	3	3
	7	0	1	1
	9	0	1	1
<i>Total</i>	11	0	1	1
<i>Total</i>	-	16	19	37

(District Accounts)

Table A3: Licensing Facilities

Licenses Type (include name)	Number of Licenses Issued (2009-2010)	Fees Per License (include rates for 2009-2010)	Revenue generated during financial Year 2009-2010	Issuing Authority
Pistol		1,000		Deputy Commissioner
Rifle	243	1,000	20,060	
Shot gun		600		
Driving license	209	60	12,540	DPO
<i>Total</i>	452	2,660	32,600	-

(District Revenue Office)

Annexure B: LAW AND ORDER

Table B1: Type of Law Enforcement Agencies and Geographical Coverage

Type of Law Enforcement Agencies (Police/Levies/Others FIA)	No. of Police Stations/ Thana/ Chowkis	Geographical Coverage
Police	police station Thana=1, Chowki=1	16.km 5% Area
Levies	Thana=7, Chowki=9	B -Area 95% Area

(Provincial Home Department, IG Police Office & Provincial and District FIA Office)

Table B2: Strength of Law Enforcement Agencies

Type of Agency	Available Human Resource							Total
	SSP(s)/ Tehsildar/Subaidar	SP(s)/ Hawaldar	DSP(s)/ Jamadar	SHO(s)/ Sipai	SI(s)	ASI(s)	Constable(s)	
Police	0	1	5	1	22	32	78	138
Levies Provincial	2	N-Tehsil 3	7	0	0	0	356	368
Total	2	4	12	1	22	32	434	506

(District Police Office, District Commissioner Office & Provincial Home Department and IG Police Office)

Table B3: Available Resources of Law Enforcement Agencies

Type of Agencies	Available Resources							Total
	Armored Vehicles	Vehicles	Arms	Ammunition	Mob Control Equipment			
					Tear Gas	Rubber Sticks	Armored Suits	
Police	n/a	18	111	7,546	650	n/a	n/a	8,325
Levies Provincial	n/a	5	325	21,213	1	n/a	n/a	21,544
Levies Federal	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Total		23	436	28,759	651			29,869

(District Police Office (A-Area), Deputy Commissioner Office,IG Police/Provincial Home Dept./DC Office)

Table B4: Major Cognizable Crimes Reported Year Wise

Category of Reported Crimes	Number of Incidents					Total
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
Kidnapping for Ransom	0	0	1	2	0	3
Blasphemy	0	1	0	0	0	1
Total	0	1	1	2	0	4

(Registrar High Court, DIG (investigation) & District Police Office) n/a: Data not available

Table B5: Number of Courts and Benches

Type of Court/ Bench	Available Y/N	Numbers
High Court Bench	N	0
District & Session Court	N	0
Judicial Magistrate	Y	1
Anti-Terrorist Court	N	0
Qazi Court	Y	1
Majlis-e-Shoora	N	0
Juvenile Court	N	0
Banking Court	N	0

(Registrar High Court, District & Session Judge)

Annexure C: AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

Table C1: Area and Production of Major Rabi Crop (Number)

Major Rabi Crops	Area (Hectare)	Production (Tones)	Yield (Kg/Hectare) Average
Wheat	55,500	133,859	2,412
Barley	170	233	1,371
Rapeseed/Mustard	6,700	1,843	275
Vegetables	145	2,280	15,724
Fodder	105	3,377	32,162
Canola	80	53	663
Sunflower	80	159	1,988
Total	62,780	141,804	54,595

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Table C2: Area and Production of Major Kharif Crops (Number)

Major Kharif Crops	Area (Hectare)	Production (Tones)	Yield (Kg/Hectare) Average
Sorghum (Jowar)	5,517	4,859	881
Sesame	4,100	2,730	666
Mung bean	3,200	1,620	506
Mash bean	65	72	1,108
Moth	60	34	567
Fruits	191	260	1,361
Onion	76	1,351	17,776
Vegetables	40	292	7,300
Melons	10	159	15,900
Fodder	450	12,227	27,171
Coriander	45	25	556
Guar Seed	4,900	3,234	660
Tobacco	76	106	1,395
Cotton	320	409	1,278
Total	19,050	27,378	77,125

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Table C3: Growth Rate Comparison - 2008-09 (Percent)

	Wheat	Fruits	Onion	Tobacco
Jhal Magsi				
Area	67.8	0.2	0.1	0.1
Production	79.1	0.2	0.8	0.1
Yield	1.8	1.0	13.5	1.1
Balochistan				
Area	33.9	20.1	2.7	0.2
Production	16.5	19.7	11.6	0.1
Yield	1.0	2.0	8.6	0.7

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Table C4: Number of Government and Private Owned Farm Implements (Number)

Owner	Tractors	Threshers	Harvesters	Reapers	Bulldozers
Govt.	3	3	1	0	0
Private	300	160	5	0	0
Total	303	163	6	0	0

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Table C5: Area, Production and Yield of all Fruits - 2008-09 (Number)

Fruits	Area (Hectare)	Production (Tones)	Yield (Kg/Hectare)
Dates	20	64	4,923
Mangoes	57	21	467
Citrus	86	7	85
Guava	7	42	6,000
Other Fruits	21	126	7,000
Total	191	260	18,475

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Table C6: Area, Production and Yield of all Vegetables (Rabi and Kharif) - 2008-09

(Number)

Vegetables	Area (Hectare)	Production (Tones)	Yield (Kg/Hectare)
Cabbage	14	215	15,357
Carrot	30	468	15,600
Cauliflower	25	449	17,960
Radish	36	624	17,333
Tomatoes	40	524	13,100
Lady Finger	4	29	7,250
Tinda	6	39	6,500
Brinjal	21	157	7,476
Bitter Gourd	3	23	7,667
Bottle Gourd	3	25	8,333
Pumpkin	3	19	6,333
Total	185	2,572	122,909

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Table C7: Area Irrigated by Different Source of Irrigation

Sources of Irrigation	Area (Hectare)	Percent (%)	Total No. of Tube Wells	
			Govt.	Private
Canals	38,000	56%	0	0
Tube wells	25,000	36%	1	300
Wells	0	0	0	0
Karezes / Spring	5,425	8%	0	0
Total	68,425	100%		301

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Annexure D: LIVESTOCK

Table D1: Health Services Activities

(Number)

Activities	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Vaccination	121,098	88,553	431,877	153,206
Treatment	196,460	193,986	164,260	85,340
Animals Castrated	552	5355	1,172	45
Animal Slaughtered (Govt.)	8,547	9,636	7,146	2,412
Animal Slaughtered (Private)	n/a	n/a	2,237	949

(Director Animal Health Balochistan)

Table D2: Meat, Milk and Dairy Production - Year wise

Meat Production	Unit	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Mutton	(000) Tons	0.8	0.9	0.9	2.8	2.9
Beef	(000) Tons	0.9	0.9	1	1	1
Total Milk Production	(000) Liters	24.6	25.1	25.6	26.1	26.6
Total Poultry Production	(000) Tons	2.9	3	3.1	3.1	3.3
Eggs	Million Numbers	38.4	39.4	40.5	41.5	42.6

(Directorate General Livestock, 2006)

Annexure E: ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE & COMMUNICATION

Table E1: Vehicles Registered by Year (Number)

Vehicle Type	2006-07	2007-08
Motorcycle	16	n/a
Car	19	n/a
Jeep	26	29
Station Wagon	3	10
Tractor	11	1
Mini Bus	18	12
Truck	14	2
Pickup	10	1
Total	117	55

(District Statistics, 2008-09)

Table E2: Number of Post Offices and Courier Services

Services Category	1998	2009
Post Offices	10	4
Courier Services OCS, TCS, TNT, SpeedX	n/a	n/a

(Post Master General)

Annexure F: WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

Table F1: Improved & Un-improved Sources of Drinking Water (Percent)

Type and Source of Drinking Water	MICS 2009 – 10
Improved Sources	23.5
Piped water	9.2
Public standpipe or tap	0.1
Hand pump	0
Donkey pump/turbine	0
Protected dug well	5.3
Tube well/ borehole	8.1
Protected pond/ Tank	0
Protected spring	0.8
Rainwater collection	0
Filter plant	0
Un-Improved Sources	76.4
Unprotected dug well	1.3
Unprotected Spring	2.2
Unprotected Pond	0
Surface Water (River, canal or stream)	68.9
vendor provided	0
Tanker, Tractor, Donkey Cart	0
Tanker truck	0.1
Cart with small tanker/ drum	1.7
Bottled water/ can/ vessel	0
Other	2.2

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Table F2: Improved & Un-improved Sources of Sanitation Facilities (Percent)

Access of water sources	MICS 2010
Improved sanitation facilities	50.1
Flush to piped sewer system	2.7
Flush to septic tank	2.0
Flush to pit (latrine)	11.6
Flush to somewhere else	1.2
Flush to unknown place / Not sure / DK where	0.7
Ventilated Improved Pit latrine (VIP)	21.1
Pit latrine with slab	7.1
Composting toilet	3.7
Un-Improved sanitation facilities	49.8
Pit latrine without slab / Open pit	4.8
Bucket	0.8
Public/ communal latrine	1.0
Other	0.9
Missing	1.2
No facility, Bush, Field	41.1

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Annexure G: HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Table G1: OPD Attendance at THQ & DHQ Hospital

Category/ Department	THQ Hospital			DHQ Hospital		
	New Cases	Follow-up Cases	Total	New Cases	Follow-up Cases	Total
General OPD	-	-	-	10,829	-	10,829
Medicine	-	-	-	8,550	-	8,550
ENT	-	-	-	20	-	20
Eye	-	-	-	250	-	250
Orthopedics	-	-	-	20	-	20
Dental	-	-	-	50	-	50
Skin	-	-	-	3,550	-	3,550
OBS/ Gynae	-	-	-	50	-	50
Emergency/ Causality	-	-	-	370	-	370
Total	-	-	-	23,689	-	23,689

(Blochistan Health Department)

Table G2: Indoor Diseases at District Hospitals

Name of Diseases	Number of Cases
Uterine Prolape	2
Postpartum Hemorrhage (PPH)	2
Complications of Abortion	3
Pre-Eclampsia/Eclampsia	3
Burns	4
Fibroid Uterus	4
Ante partum Hemorrhage (APH)	4
Ectopic Pregnancies	4
Cholelithiasis / Cholecystitis	5
Puerperal Sepsi	5
Head Injuries	5
Meningitis	6
Neonatal Tetanus	6
Vesico - Vaginal Fistula	6
Prolonged/Obstructed Labour	6
Hyperplasia of Prostate	8
Hernias	10
Inflam diseases of female pelvic organs (PID)	11
Extra Pulmonary Tuberculosis	15
Fractures	20
DNS	20
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	35
Chronic Otitis Media	110
Pneumonia>5	170
Diabetes Mellitus	210
Cataract	250
Hypertension	260
Pneumonia<5	350
Diarrhea>5	1,050
Asthma	1,180
Typhoid	1,560
Diarrhea<5	2,000
Malaria	3,500

(Blochistan Health Department)

Annexure H: EDUCATION

Table H1: Enrollment in Government Schools by Gender and Level Year wise (Number)

Institute Type	2004-05			2009-10		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Primary Section	8,018	4,362	12,380	8,542	4,859	13,401
Middle Section	706	290	996	681	233	914
High Section	288	96	384	412	84	496
Inter Colleges	0	0	0	80	0	80
Total	9,012	4,748	13,760	9,715	5,176	14,891

(School Census 2009-10, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

Table H2: Primary Level Enrollment in Government Schools a Percentage of Total Enrollment (Percent)

	Urban			Rural			Total			Percentage of
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
	100	86	93	100	100	100	100	98	99	Total
	100	87	94	100	100	100	100	98	99	Primary

(PSLM, 2008-09)

Table H3: Net Attendance Ratio at Primary/Secondary Level (Percent)

	Male	Female	Total
Primary	41.6	25.1	34.5
Secondary	29.4	4.3	17.5

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Table H4: Gross Enrollment Rate at the Primary/Middle/Metric Level (Percent)

Age	Urban			Rural			Total			Kachi Class
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
4-9	97	69	81	70	28	51	71	31	53	Including
5-9	103	78	89	77	33	57	78	36	59	Excluding
6-10	99	74	85	70	36	57	71	39	59	Excluding
10-12	65	47	55	29	10	23	31	14	25	-
11-13	78	87	82	43	12	31	45	18	35	-
13-14	49	0	33	8	0	5	13	0	8	-
14-15	74	0	39	7	0	4	11	0	7	-

(PSLM, 2008-09)

Table H5: Population that has Ever Attended School (Percent)

	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	66	29	50	33	5	21	35	7	23

(PSLM, 2008-09)

Table H6: Percent Distribution of Population that has Completed Primary or Higher Level (Percent)

	Urban			Rural			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	50	16	35	20	3	12	21	4	14

(PSLM, 2008-09)

Table H7: Pupil Teacher Ratio (Number)

	Male	Female	Total
Primary Level	20	31	23
Middle and High Level	4	6	4

(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Table H8: Type and Number of Institutions - Year Wise (Number)

Institute Type	2004-05			2009-10		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Primary Schools	155	73	228	156	70	226
Middle Schools	18	3	21	18	5	23
High Schools	8	2	10	9	2	11
Inter Colleges	0	0	0	1	0	1
Degree Colleges	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	181	78	259	184	77	261

(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

Table H9: Literacy Rate by Urban and Rural (Percent)

Literacy	Gender	Urban	Rural	Total
		(%)	(%)	(%)
Literacy 10+	Male	66	33	35
	Female	29	5	7
	Total	50	21	23
Literacy 15+	Male	57	23	25
	Female	10	2	3
	Total	37	14	15

(PSLM, 2008-09)

Table H10: Male/Female Ratio of Students (Percent)

School Gender	Primary	Middle	Secondary
Male	64	75	83
Female	36	26	17

(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Annexure I: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & SOCIAL WELFARE

Table I1: Number of Posts Filled and Vacant in EDO Office

Total posts & bps	No. of posts	Filled	Vacant
Social Welfare Officer (Male).(B-17).	1	1	0
Multi-Purpose Workers. (Males). (B-08).	2	1	1
Multi-Purpose Workers. (Females). (B-08).	2	2	0
Junior Clerk.(B-07).	1	1	0
Naib Qasid. (B—02).	1	1	0
Chowkidar. (B-02).	1	1	0
Sweeper. (B-01)	1	1	0

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Table I2: Number of Posts Filled & Vacant in the Women Economic Development Center

Total posts & bps	No. of posts	Filled	Vacant
Instructor (B-09)	1	0	1
Junior Clerk (B-07)	1	1	0
Naib Qasid (B-02)	1	1	0
Chowkidar (B-02)	1	1	0
Sweeper (B-01)	1	1	0

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Annexure J: DISTRICT ACCOUNTS AND DEVELOPMENT FUNDS

Table J1: Projects Executed Under PSDP

Year	Projects in Numbers
2001-02	1
2002-03	3
2003-04	12
2004-05	23
2005-06	33
2006-07	29
2007-08	26
2008-09	7
2009-10	17

(PSDP, 2010)

Annexure K:
List of Villages (Rural), Jhal Magsi, Census 1998

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
1	GANDAWA	GHOUS ABAD	230	40
2	GANDAWA	HASHIM BUDH	158	17
3	GANDAWA	HASHIM KHOKHAR	0	0
4	GANDAWA	JAGIRANI	0	0
5	GANDAWA	KALAI ABAD	183	31
6	GANDAWA	SOHRAB GOLA	92	7
7	GANDAWA	YARU GOLA	0	0
8	GANDAWA	ZEERIN BURRAH	857	138
9	GANDAWA	AWAL SHAH	23	4
10	GANDAWA	BUORAH	116	11
11	GANDAWA	DADH DANGAR	0	0
12	GANDAWA	DADH TUNIA	0	0
13	GANDAWA	DITTA MACHI	142	30
14	GANDAWA	KALRAH	110	16
15	GANDAWA	KHANWAH MEWA	0	0
16	GANDAWA	LAKHI	0	0
17	GANDAWA	LAKHTI	682	93
18	GANDAWA	LUQMAN	0	0
19	GANDAWA	MOHAMMAD BAQA	143	22
20	GANDAWA	NOOR SHAH	275	19
21	GANDAWA	CHORI	0	0
22	GANDAWA	GAHILA	1011	107
23	GANDAWA	GAJAN	3321	394
24	GANDAWA	KANDHAR	352	54
25	GANDAWA	KANDORI	510	63
26	GANDAWA	KHARI	2163	323
27	GANDAWA	KONARAH	2618	453
28	GANDAWA	KOTRA	2288	364
29	GANDAWA	KUMBI	375	66
30	GANDAWA	LASKANI	232	26
31	GANDAWA	PACHH	1649	233
32	GANDAWA	PATRI	2432	390
33	GANDAWA	PIR CHATTA	410	57
34	GANDAWA	QAZI ISMAIL	2868	444
35	GANDAWA	FATEH PUR	1107	198
36	GANDAWA	JAFFAR ABAD	137	34
37	GANDAWA	KOT BACHAL SHAH	239	51
38	GANDAWA	MUT MOHAMMAD SHAH	0	0
39	GANDAWA	MUT RAHIM ALI SHAH	0	0
40	GANDAWA	NOSHERA	1320	243
41	GANDAWA	PATHAN	110	21
42	GANDAWA	RAHUJA GHARBI	541	99
43	GANDAWA	RAHUJA SHIRQI	0	0
44	GANDAWA	CHATTA	0	0

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
45	GANDAWA	ILYAS	0	0
46	GANDAWA	KHAN WAH	43	6
47	GANDAWA	KIRMANI	127	9
48	GANDAWA	KUNGIHAR	250	26
49	GANDAWA	MAT	135	13
50	GANDAWA	MAULVI	691	48
51	GANDAWA	MIR PUR	1059	135
52	GANDAWA	ODHANA	443	52
53	GANDAWA	PAT KALRA	49	6
51	GANDAWA	MIR PUR	1059	135
52	GANDAWA	ODHANA	443	52
53	GANDAWA	PAT KALRA	49	6
54	GANDAWA	RAHUJA	78	9
55	GANDAWA	RANGHA	97	11
56	GANDAWA	UMERANI	0	0
57	GANDAWA	AERI	100	21
58	GANDAWA	AHMED PUR	195	15
59	GANDAWA	AMIRO	392	48
60	GANDAWA	BADAL WAH(RAHIM)	0	0
61	GANDAWA	BADDAR	193	27
62	GANDAWA	CHORI	670	116
63	GANDAWA	DADU SAIRI	38	5
64	GANDAWA	GHOUS PUR	1490	71
65	GANDAWA	GJAR BURRAH	30	3
66	GANDAWA	JANGI	755	98
67	GANDAWA	JHOK GUL MOHAMMAD	399	43
68	GANDAWA	JHOK QADIR BUX	0	0
69	GANDAWA	JHOK SABZAL	589	96
70	GANDAWA	KHATTI	139	17
71	GANDAWA	KHOKHAR	357	52
72	GANDAWA	KHUDA ABAD	442	64
73	GANDAWA	KOT JAN MOHAMMAD	279	25
74	GANDAWA	LAKHAN	127	30
75	GANDAWA	LUTAF HARA	411	70
76	GANDAWA	MOCHI KUMAR	513	72
77	GANDAWA	SAIDOO	637	57
78	GANDAWA	SAITHAR	465	36
79	GANDAWA	SHIKARPUR	369	44
80	JHAL MAGSI	ABAD	698	62
81	JHAL MAGSI	ALI ABAD	440	60
82	JHAL MAGSI	AZIM KHAN	769	124
83	JHAL MAGSI	DRAB THAKAR	615	99
84	JHAL MAGSI	DUR	231	39
85	JHAL MAGSI	HATHYARI	2439	296
86	JHAL MAGSI	HAZARA	293	42

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
87	JHAL MAGSI	JAGIRANI	280	30
88	JHAL MAGSI	JAT		
89	JHAL MAGSI	LAL GANDA	0	0
90	JHAL MAGSI	MAL GAZ KHAR		
91	JHAL MAGSI	MAT BANGALANI	529	60
92	JHAL MAGSI	MAT KATOHAR		
93	JHAL MAGSI	MAT ONER	595	66
94	JHAL MAGSI	MAT SAINDHAR		
95	JHAL MAGSI	MAT SAKHANI	584	52
96	JHAL MAGSI	MITHA ZAI		
97	JHAL MAGSI	SANJRANI	1563	202
98	JHAL MAGSI	SHAH DOST		
99	JHAL MAGSI	WARYAM	540	45
100	JHAL MAGSI	AAMAR		
101	JHAL MAGSI	BAKHIR	670	118
102	JHAL MAGSI	BHAINT SIDDIQUE	473	77
103	JHAL MAGSI	BHOTANI	82	18
104	JHAL MAGSI	DABA	169	38
105	JHAL MAGSI	DODUR	283	61
106	JHAL MAGSI	DUR MAHER	80	11
107	JHAL MAGSI	GARANG WAHI	450	65
108	JHAL MAGSI	GHAR	143	16
109	JHAL MAGSI	JHAL KAREZ MAGSI	1203	189
110	JHAL MAGSI	JODHANI	224	50
111	JHAL MAGSI	KAOOHAR WAHI	117	24
112	JHAL MAGSI	KARAM KHAN	616	106
113	JHAL MAGSI	KHAN WAH	3955	676
114	JHAL MAGSI	KHASKHELI	240	47
115	JHAL MAGSI	KHIZRANI	1202	255
116	JHAL MAGSI	KOCHO	811	112
117	JHAL MAGSI	KOHNI WAHI	82	17
118	JHAL MAGSI	LUNDA	260	39
119	JHAL MAGSI	MALWANI	337	39
120	JHAL MAGSI	MISRI	301	74
121	JHAL MAGSI	NAGHORE	395	60
122	JHAL MAGSI	NINDANKI	216	40
123	JHAL MAGSI	PEHLWAN	819	154
124	JHAL MAGSI	RAMAN WAHI	605	80
125	JHAL MAGSI	SAINA WAHI	133	26
126	JHAL MAGSI	SARAN GANI	2523	403
127	JHAL MAGSI	SHEHAK WAHI	1236	201
128	JHAL MAGSI	SONWAH CHAKARNI	387	61
129	JHAL MAGSI	SONWAH GAZU	70	20
130	JHAL MAGSI	SORNI	283	32
131	JHAL MAGSI	YAGHDAR	281	46

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
132	JHAL MAGSI	BELLA	80	9
133	JHAL MAGSI	DANG SHUMALI	55	9
134	JHAL MAGSI	GAZKHAR	161	24
135	JHAL MAGSI	JABBAR	476	97
136	JHAL MAGSI	KHANPUR	714	102
137	JHAL MAGSI	KIRAR KAND	362	57
138	JHAL MAGSI	MAILI	28	5
139	JHAL MAGSI	MAISHOOD	18	4
140	JHAL MAGSI	PUNJAK	1191	159
141	JHAL MAGSI	PURRANI	177	30
142	JHAL MAGSI	SHOLE	71	11
143	JHAL MAGSI	TANGETI	64	13
144	JHAL MAGSI	WAZDANI	0	0
145	JHAL MAGSI	BARIIJA	1606	195
146	JHAL MAGSI	JADID DADH	459	46
147	JHAL MAGSI	JADID SHADI HAR	1090	149
148	JHAL MAGSI	JAM THAL	121	38
149	JHAL MAGSI	KALAN DAD	249	28
150	JHAL MAGSI	KALAN SHADI HAR	216	23
151	JHAL MAGSI	KHADANI	288	47
152	JHAL MAGSI	KHICHI JADID	1310	208
153	JHAL MAGSI	KHICHI KOHNA	273	50
154	JHAL MAGSI	LAK PAHAR	262	63
155	JHAL MAGSI	MITHO	886	113
156	JHAL MAGSI	PALYA	543	65
157	JHAL MAGSI	PANJ KHABAR	275	31
158	JHAL MAGSI	SAIL GONI	38	11
159	JHAL MAGSI	SANJRANI	566	78
160	JHAL MAGSI	SARGARANG	144	30
161	JHAL MAGSI	SHAH JAMAL	160	30
162	JHAL MAGSI	TEBRI	125	18
163	JHAL MAGSI	AHMED ABAD	176	29
164	JHAL MAGSI	AKBAR ABAD	823	113
165	JHAL MAGSI	ALLAH ABAD	342	41
166	JHAL MAGSI	AMER ABAD	1264	226
167	JHAL MAGSI	ASIF ABAD	35	6
168	JHAL MAGSI	CHOOKHI	1661	275
169	JHAL MAGSI	DOODHA	242	32
170	JHAL MAGSI	JODHA	200	30
171	JHAL MAGSI	KHALID ABAD	62	9
172	JHAL MAGSI	MEHBOOB ABAD	230	44
173	JHAL MAGSI	MEHIR ABAD	812	136
174	JHAL MAGSI	NADIR ABAD	705	114
175	JHAL MAGSI	QAISER ABAD	313	65
176	JHAL MAGSI	SIKANDAR ABAD	249	35

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
177	JHAL MAGSI	TARIQ ABAD	687	151
178	JHAL MAGSI	YOUSAF ABAD	2460	304
179	JHAL MAGSI	ZAFFAR ABAD	18	3
180	JHAL MAGSI	ZULFIQAR ABAD	1308	203
181	JHAL MAGSI	DHORRI	757	119
182	JHAL MAGSI	DRAB MACHI	95	14
183	JHAL MAGSI	GIR	306	46
184	JHAL MAGSI	HAJAM	571	104
185	JHAL MAGSI	KABAR	1117	128
186	JHAL MAGSI	KAMAL SHAMAL	240	37
187	JHAL MAGSI	KORIJA	712	77
188	JHAL MAGSI	KUMRANI	1094	142
189	JHAL MAGSI	MIR WAH	104	32
190	JHAL MAGSI	MUD KATOHAR	167	35
191	JHAL MAGSI	SAIF ABAD	1863	330
192	JHAL MAGSI	SAINA TUNIA	466	126
193	JHAL MAGSI	SHAHEED	162	31
194	JHAL MAGSI	SONTAR	808	114
195	JHAL MAGSI	TUNIA KALLAN	959	134

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