

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

Pishin



Pishin - 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

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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 the 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 Balochistans' advancement extent. These profiles have been transformed into useful documents 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. Contents of the profiles show linkages among populated areas and social sector amenities. 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 Projects / 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.

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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
ADBPA	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 Board
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 Meter
KESC	Karachi Electric Supply Corporation
KPIs	Key Performance Indicators
LG	Local Government
LHWMIS	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
PTCL	Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited
PVC	Polyvinyl Chloride
QESCO	Quetta Electric Supply Company
RHC	Rural Health Center
SHO	Station House Officer
SI	Sub-Inspector
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
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	18th January 1975
Geographical Area	5,000 Square kilometer (Census 1998)
Geographical Points	66°46'01" to 67°49'19" degrees East Longitude and 30°44'02" to 31°14'02" degrees North Latitude
Administrative Units	There are 4 <i>Tehsils</i> and 38 Union Councils (LG Balochistan)
Archaeological Sites	Quetta-Pishin Valley, Mundigak, Shehr-e-Sokhta
Shrines	Data could not be collected
Major Ethnic Groups	Pushtoons
Languages	Pushto
Climate	The summer is the most delightful time of the year; winters can be bitterly cold. Rainfall is irregular and scanty. In winter the district is affected by storms. Mean rainfall is 308.18 mm, maximum average temperature is 24.5°C and minimum average temperature is 8.4°C.

Demography	
District Population in 1998	367,183 Total, 196,330 Male, 170,853 Female (Census 1998)
Projected Population in 2010	559,359 Total
Population Annual Growth Rate	3.4% (Census 1998)
Household Size	6.8 (Census 1998)
Housing Units	54,048 (Census 1998)

Law & Order	1 District and Session Court, 1 Juvenile Court, No Jail (District Police Officer)
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Productive Sector	
Agriculture Ecological Zone	Cold
Land Area Used for Agriculture	Current Fallow 120,767 ha., Net Sown 31,667 ha., Arable Land 152,434 ha., Culturable Waste 32,846 ha., Potential Area 185,280 ha., (Agriculture Statistics 2008-09)
Major Crops	<i>Rabi</i> crops: Wheat, Barley, Cumin, Vegetables, Fodder. <i>Kharif</i> crops: Fruits, Melons, Vegetables, Tobacco, Potato, Fodder, onion.

Major Fruits	Almond, Apple, Apricot, Grapes, Peach, Plum, Pomegranate, Cherry, Pistachio
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Total Livestock Population	1,459,945 (Livestock Census 2006) and 1,606,965 (Projected 2010)
Veterinary Institutions	6 Veterinary Hospitals, 41 Veterinary Dispensaries, 14 Artificial Insemination Centers, 1 Slaughter House, 1 Government Poultry Farm, 1 Government Dairy Farm,
Major diseases in Animals	Mastitis, Foot & Mouth, Tics, Mange, Liver Fluke, Liver Worm, CCP, Pneumonia, Hemorrhagic Septicemia

Total Forest Area	25,866 ha.
Wild Life	Mammals: Wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>), Hill Fox (<i>Vulpes vulpes griffithii</i>), Asiatic Jackal (<i>Canis aureus</i>), Stripped Hyaena (<i>Hyaena hyaena</i>) Cape Hare (<i>Lepus capensis</i>), Porcupine (<i>Hystrix indica</i>), Afghan Hedgehog (<i>Hemiechinus auritus megalotis</i>), Afghan Pica (<i>Ochotona rufescens</i>) and Stone Marten (<i>martes foina</i>). Birds: Chukar (<i>Alectoris chukar</i>), See-see Partridge (<i>Ammoperdix griseogularis</i>), Kestrel (<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>), Magpie (<i>Pica pica</i>), Golden Eagle (<i>Aquila chrysaetos daphanea</i>), a number of Finches, buntings, seasonal/migratory Waterfowls, Hawks, Bustards and Sand Grouse. Reptiles: Afghan Tortoise (<i>Agrionemys horsfieldii</i>), Afghan Agama (<i>Trapelus megalonyx</i>), Indian Cobra (<i>Naja naja</i>), Saw-scale Viper (<i>Echis carinatus</i>), Dwarf Dark-headed Racer (<i>Eirenis persica walteri</i>) Levantine Viper (<i>Macrovipera lebetina</i>).

Major Mineral Deposits	Chromite, Limestone, Marble, Granite, Mica, Coal, Iron Ore, Quartz/Quartzite
Major Mineral Production	Chromite 13,845 M/tons, Copper Ore 30 M/tons (2009-10).

No. of Industries by Type	12 Flour Mills, 18 Tobacco Industries, 3 R.C.C Industries, 3 Ice Factories,
Handicrafts	Embroidery work on kameez, shalwar, caps, bed and pillow, sweaters, Carpet weaving,

Major Roads	Metalled/ Black Topped: 605 Km, Shingle: 648 Km
Tele-density	4,300 Telephone line connections users (2009)
Courier Services	18 Post Offices
Banks	Data could not be collected

Social Sector	
Drinking Water Sources	90% Improved, 10% Un-improved (MICS 2010)
Sanitation Facilities	52% Improved, 48% Un-improved (MICS 2010)

Health Facilities	1 Hospital (Public Sector), 7 RHCs, 33 BHUs, 14 CDs, 4 MCH centers, 1 TB Clinic, 1 School Health Unit, 4 Health Auxiliary Units.
Health Facilities Staff	64 Doctors, 3 Nurses, 226 Para-medical staff.

Antenatal Care (ANC)	37% (MICS 2010)
Skilled Birth Attendant (SBA)	25% (MICS 2010)
Deliveries at home	85% (PSLM 2008-09)
Major Priority Diseases	Diarrhea / Dysentery, ARI and Fever (Clinical Malaria).
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 & Primary Health Care, MNCH Program
Reporting and Surveillance Systems	HMIS and DHIS, LHW-MIS, Disease Early Warning System (DEWS)

Education	Literacy (10+): 55%, Literacy (15+): 51%, Primary GER: 91%, Middle GER: 60%, Metric GER: 61%, Population Ever Attended School: 55%, Completed Primary or Higher Level: 43% (PSLM 2008-09)
Number of Schools	Primary NAR: 46%, Secondary NAR: 19% (MICS 2010) Primary: 766, Middle: 104, High: 33 (BEMIS 2009-10)

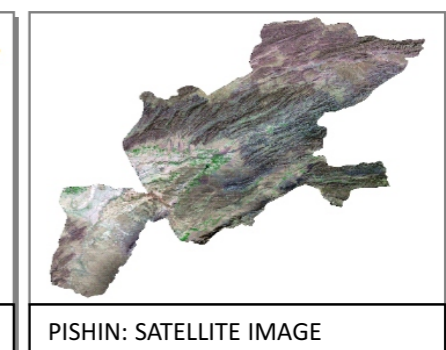
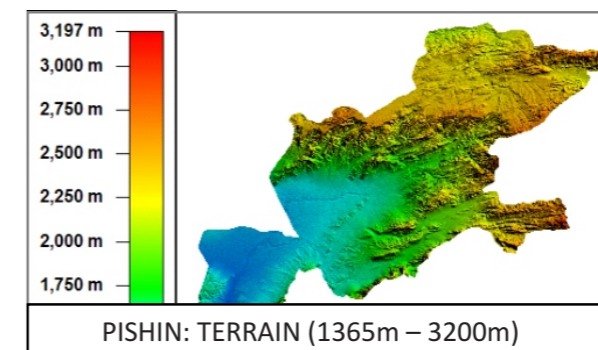
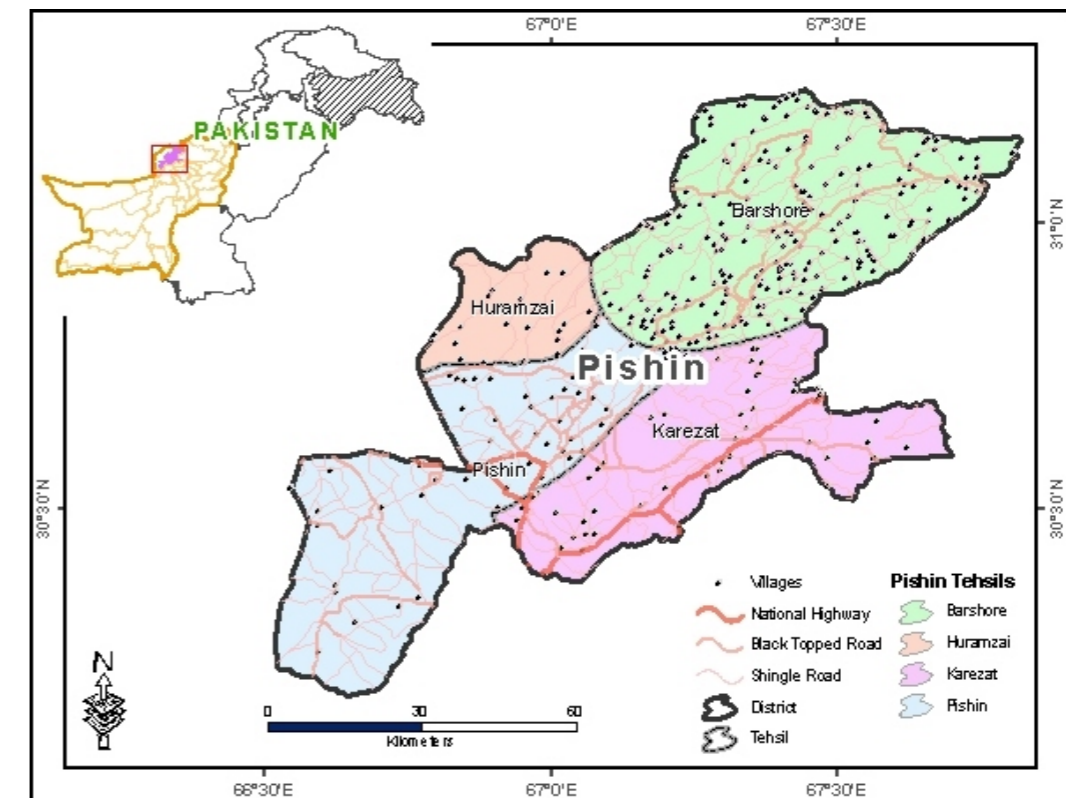
Disasters	Data could not be collected
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District Accounts	PSDP Budget Allocation (2009-10): Rs- 481 million, Budget Release: Rs-481 million, Total Expenditures: Rs- 77 million, *Percentage Utilization:-16%.
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* when data was being collected

DISTRICT MAP

Area-wise district Pishin ranks 18th in Balochistan and has an area of 7,819 square kilometers, Pishin District lies between 66°46'01"-67°49'19" East longitudes and 30°44'02"-31°14'02" North latitudes consisting of 4 Tehsils and 38 Union Councils. Location of Pishin is at 670 km (aerial distance) south-west (240 degrees bearing) of Pakistan's Capital City Islamabad.





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

Pishin was separated from Quetta after granting district status on 18th January, 1975. According to the local verbal accounts, its name originates from a son of the Emperor Afrasiab and Fushing was the spelling used in the records of the Afghan government. Pishin is a modernized form of 'Pushang', which is an Old Persian version of the Arabic name 'Fushang'. Pishin is also the name of an important town in the district. The district is located in the north of the Quetta City, the provincial capital of Balochistan, sharing its boundaries in the north-east with Afghanistan and Killa Saifullah in the east. Killa Abdullah on the west and Quetta District is in the south. The district is comprised of a series of valleys with ground elevation ranging from 1,370–1,680 meters above Mean Sea Level, which are enclosed by Toba Kakar Range to the north. Lora River and its tributaries serve as major source meandering through Pishin.

Table 1.1: Tehsils and Union Councils of District Pishin

Tehsil	Union Council
Barshore	Bagh, Barshore, Behram Khan, Bela, Ghaizh, Injani, Kach Hassanzai, Kaza Viala, Kut, Mandozai, Walma, Ziarat
Karezat	Balozai, Bostan, Dilsora, Khanozai, Khushab, Lumran, Mughutian, Rod Mulazai, Yaru
Huramazai	Alizai, Gangalzai, Hajian Shakarzai, Manzari, Huramazai.
Pishin	Ajram Shadizai, Batezai, Bazar Kohna, Dab Khanzai, Karbala, Malezai, Malikyar, Manzaki, Muchan, Pishin Bazar, Saranan, Shahdizai

There are total 4 Tehsils and 38 Union councils in the district

(Local Government Balochistan, 2005)

1.1. Historical Background

Prior to 1975, the district was known as Pasahang. Pishin was a part of Quetta-Pishin District which was separated from Quetta for administrative. Formerly, the area was belonged to Afghanistan but was conceded to the British government by the treaty of Gandamak in 1879.

Up to the middle of the 18th century, when Quetta finally passed into the hands of Brahvi rulers, the history of Pishin is identical with the province of Kandahar. The earliest mention of Pishin is in the avestic writing in which Pishinorha is described as a valley in an elevated part of the country and containing a barren level plain (dasht).

Little is known of the history of Quetta Pishin up to the 13th century AD It was in 1221 that Kandahar and its dependencies passed into the hands of the Mughals. During the first half of the 15th century, Kandahar was under the rule of the Timurs' successors and it was probably at the beginning of this century that the Tarins, who now hold Pishin, emigrated from their original homes in the Takht-i-Sulaiman and made their way into Pishin.

Between 1530 and 1545 the province of Kandahar was in the possession of Mirza Kamran the brother of the Emperor Humayun. After his death in 1556, Kandahar and its dependencies were restored to the Safavid kings of Persia and they remained under Persia until 1595, when they were again acquired by the Mughals. It is mentioned in Ain-i-Akbari that Shal and Pushang were included in the eastern division of the Kandhar Sarkar. In 1622 Kandahar was again brought under the Safavid dynasty and with the exception of a short period remained under Persia. The Safavid Monarch Shah Abbas gained possession of Kandhar in 1622. He conferred the government of Pishin and tribal dependencies upon Sher Khan the Tarin.

The end of the 17th century witnessed the rise to prominence of the Brahvis power and it is probable that Quetta and Pishin both suffered from the encroachment of Brahvis and that Quetta fell into their hands in the time of Mir Ahmed

whose reign lasted 30 years, from 1666 to 1696. The Ghilzai, Mir Wais obtained possession of Kandhar in 1709 and it is curious that this feat was accomplished in connection with Pishin Brahvi history relates that around 1725 Pishin has been annexed by Mir Abdullah after an engagement with the Ghilzais near Kandahar. However, in 1733 Shah Hussain Ghilzai made a move against the Brahavis and he dismantled the fort of Pishin and garrisoned it. Moving forward, he crossed the Ghaza Bund and took Quetta. He advanced to Mastung where the Brahvai submitted. Quetta remained after that time under Kandahar and was transferred to Nadir Shah on his taking that place. Later on it is said that Ahmed Shah Durrani finally conferred it on the Brahvis after the campaign in eastern Persia in 1751, when he received gallant aid from Nasir Khan-I. Pishin meanwhile remained under the Durrani's. Ahmed Shah is said to have given Pishin as a jagir with the condition of the supply of military services, to Pakar Khan Batezai. From the Durrani's Pishin passed into the hands of Barakzai.

During the period of the first Afghan war, Quetta fell into British hands in 1839. After the British retired in 1842, Pishin and Shorarud were occupied by the Afghans. The first phase of the Afghan war closed with the signing of an agreement in May 1879 stating that the district of Pishin along with some other districts were to be ceded to the British government. It was in 1882 that final orders were given for the permanent retention of Pishin and British authority was extended over the little valley of Shorarud.

When Quetta district was handed over to the British government on April 1883, it was combined with Pishin into a single administrative charge and Sir H.S. Barnes was appointed the first political agent.

Before its occupation in 1878 and its subsequent assignment in 1879, Pishin always formed part of the province of Kandahar. The Batezai Tarins played important part as Governors. Before the British occupation and up to 1882 it was under an assistant to the Governor General. From 1883 onwards, when Pishin was combined with Quetta and Shorasud, together they fell under one political agent, the Deputy Commissioner.

This situation remained till the partition of the sub-continent in 1947. Till 1975 Quetta and Pishin were a single administrative unit. In 1975, Pishin was separated from Quetta and was given the status of a district. In 1993 Pishin was bifurcated into Pishin district and Killa Abdullah district. Now there are three districts Quetta, Pishin and Killa Abdullah which before partition came under one administrative division, known as Quetta Pishin

I. Archaeological Sites

In prehistoric times, a distinctive set of archaeological assemblages developed in Quetta-Pishin valley and the valleys to the immediate north, south and beyond in to Afghanistan, as at the famous site of Mundigak and even reaching Shehr-e-Sokhta in Siestan.



1.2. Tribes, Ethic Groups and Languages

The main tribes of the district are Kakar, Tareen including Achakzai, and Syed. Majority of the population comprises of the Kakar tribe. Prominent villages inhabited by Kakar tribe include Sanzerkhail, Bayanzai, Mehtherzai, Bazai, Ahmadkhail, Panizai, Sargari and Gharsheen. The Syed majority villages are Gangalzai Syad, Sulamanzai Syed, Huramzai Syed, Kakazai Syed, Shakarzai Syed and Yaseenzai Syed. Haroonzai, Alizai and Abubakar Tareen are the dwelling areas of Tareen tribe (including Achakzai).

The leading elders among the Tareen in Pishin were Khan Sahib Iskan Khan Noorzai Tareen, Khan Bahdur Khan Batezai Tareen, Sardar Khair Mohammad Khan Noorzai Tareen, Malik Arsala Khudaidadzai, Malik Pakur Khudaidadzai, Malik Baz Heikalzai and Malik Muhammad Noor Tareen Alizai Member was Shahi Jarga in 1900. The leading mens in the Kakars in Pishin were Haji Malik Abdullah Khan Sanzerkhail, Haji Malik Faiz Mohammad Ahmedkhail, Haji Musa Jan Sanzerkhail, Haji

Taj Mohammad Sanzerkhail, Malik Yar Mohammad Sanzerkhail and Malik Mohammad Sarwar Khan.

Pushto is spoken as a prevailing language in the district. Formerly, Persian was used as the language for records and correspondence; until the late 19th century, tombstones were also inscribed in Persian. The Tareen tribe in Pishin speaks the same language as spoken in Quetta, Gulistan and Dukki. It is similar to the language spoken in Kandahar. Those, who have settled away from Pishin speak local languages (Pushto), such as Multani or Sraiki in Multan, Hindko in Hazara, Urdu in Bhopal and Sindhi in Sindh. Tareeno, a dialect of Pashto, is spoken by Harnai Tareens.

1.3. Climate

The climate of Pishin can be categorized as delightful summers, dry and bitterly cold winters. Pishin lies outside the sphere of monsoon currents. The district experience storms in winter season. Rainy season is mostly in the months of December, January, February, March and April.

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

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mean	Total
Rainfall	58.8	46.3	68.5	38.8	5.4	0.3	19.4	23.9	6.8	2.7	3.5	33.8	25.7	308
Maximum Temp.	11	13	18	24	31	35	36	34	32	25	21	14	25	-
Minimum Temp.	2-	0.1	4	9	14	18	21	19	13	5	2	-1	8	-

(RMC Karachi, 2008)

1.4. Topography

Pishin district lies between 30° 04' to 31° 17' north latitudes and 66° 13' to 67° 50' east longitudes. The district is bounded by Qila Abdullah in the north, Qila Saifullah in the east, Quetta and Ziarat in the south and Afghanistan in the west. Its length form north to south is about 68 km and its width from east to west ranges from 8 to 38 km. The area of the Pishin district is 5,850 sq. km. The general character of the district is mountainous. Its northern half is covered by Toba Plateau. The mountains are fairly uniform, with long central ridges from which frequent spurs descend. These spurs vary in elevation from about 1,500 to 3,300 meters.

The principal stream is the Pishin Lora, flowing from Barshore in the north-east into the Shorarud valley near Burg Aziz Khan. Its principal affluents in Pishin are the Muchka from the north-west, the Shorarud and the Kakar Lora. The Pishin Lora flows up to Bund Khushdil Khan and some of the water finds its way towards the north. From there it flows into Afghanistan.

Another stream is the Surkhab Lora. It flows from Sher Ghundi and near Shadazai it joins the Pishin Lora. A third stream is the Kakar lora, which is composed of many small loras and streams coming from the Takato hills. The Kakar Lore irrigates Manzaki and three villages of Haiderzai.

The Aurumbi Basin is an imperative resource of water in District Pishin. The Aurumbi sub-basin is an administrative unit of Tehsil and District Killa Abdullah and falls within the main river basin of Pishin Lora. The approximate length of Aurumbi sub-basin is 40 Km, almost 37 small settlements in the form of villages (*Killies*) are living in the watershed areas of the basin, along the banks of Aurumbi River and its various small tributaries. In the absence of perennial sources of water and low and erratic rainfall, water has become to be recognized as a scarce and precious commodity. Generally speaking, the Aurumbi River basin is characterized by a serious problem of declining water tables.

The Aurumbi sub basin comprises of a network of 24 *Karezes*, the majority of them have dried up; others that are still alive need rehabilitation and improvement works. Out of 21 natural springs, only a few are still flowing. Similarly, many of the tube wells drilled by the people before the onslaught of drought have been abandoned due to the declining water tables in the sub-basin. The sub-basin's physical, climatologically, and geological characteristics are to a great extent similar to those of the district; in which it is located.

2 SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

2.1. Introduction

Pishin district is mostly inhabited by Pashtoons. Major tribes include Kakar, Tareen, Syed and Achakzai. There is no ethnic differentiation among them, because they speak one common language, have the same religion and share common cultural values. Their historical background is similar. They are the descendants of Qais Abdul Rashid. All Pashtoons live more or less the same way of life.

The major sources of income are agriculture, trade and commerce. In addition, flock owning is also an important source of income. It is interesting to note that a large number of persons originating from the district of Pishin are engaged in business and transportation activities, not only in Pakistan but in other countries as well. In fact, the prosperity of Quetta in trade, commerce and transport is due to the investments made by the residents of Pishin.

The majority of the people have two meals daily, one in the morning and the other at sunset. However, with the growing affluence and interaction, some persons have breakfast, lunch and dinner. Wheat is the staple food and is used in the form of chapati, nan and takkai (a special kind of bread prepared in ashes). Chapati is normally prepared in the house, while nan is prepared by the nan seller in earthen ovens. Meat, vegetables and lentils are used along with the bread. In summer yoghurt and lassi are also part of the daily diet.

Landi, dried meat, is commonly used during winter. It is generally made of mutton or goat meat. Sheep are specially fattened and slaughtered. The animal is thoroughly cleaned and then it is salted and some special ingredients are rubbed in it. The animal is hanged and exposed to the air and is ready for use after one month. When required for eating, it is boiled for 5 hours in an earthen pot over a slow fire. It is normally eaten when it is extremely cold. Nowadays the pattern of diet is changing. People eat rice as well. Steam roast, which is cooked over a slow fire is the most favoured dish and it is the specialty of the district. Normally men eat apart from the women and children.

The majority of the male population wear turban, shalwar and kameez, both in winter and summer. A chaddar (piece of cloth) is always lying on their shoulders in both seasons. Women also wear shalwar and kameez. They also wear a shawl over their heads as they observe purdah. The basic style of the dress is always the same. However, with the spread of development and growing prosperity, dresses have become somewhat modernised.

In some cases, tribes are headed by a nawab. Sub-tribes are headed by sardars. Most of the sub-tribes live together in a village. Villages are headed by a malik. It is worth mentioning that with the advancement of education and spread of electronic media, their role and authority is dwindling.

2.2. The Family

The family is the basic unit in a sub-tribe organisation. The joint family system is prevalent. In Some cases even the extended family system (more than two generations) exists. The senior male member is the head of the family. The decision-making authority lies with him. There are some instances of nucleus family system in the district. People are prone towards nucleus family, but due to social pressure they do not dare to take the decision to live as a nucleus family.

2.3. Marriage

Marriages in district Pishin are arranged. Spouses are always selected by the parents, both for men and women. Vulvar (price paid to the bride's family for purchase of ornaments, articles of household etc) is commonly paid to the bride's

family. The amount is determined by many factors:

- (a). Family's background of bride and bridegroom
- (b). Beauty of the bride and her other qualities
- (c). Whether the bride is a virgin or a widow
- (d). Whether it is an exchange marriage

Every young man wants to marry as soon as he can, but often vulvar becomes a stumbling block. Therefore, in lower income groups marriages normally take place at middle age (after the age of 30). The system of exchange of girls is common among the tribes. This is known as sarai in Pashto. Nowadays, vulvar is paid back by the majority of the people in the form of a dowry. However, the poor people retain a major part of it.

Vulvar may seem a social evil and undesirable. But it should be remembered that vulvar is a hedge against divorce and tyranny of the husband and it also is an incentive for men to be an active earning family member. Sometimes a newly married woman becomes troublesome, hampering the family by demanding a separate house or trying to dominate the existing family members. It often happens that the bride brings less dowry than expected and she is taunted by the female members of the family. Such a situation may become intolerable and lead to the disintegration of the family.

Divorce is socially highly undesirable. The reasons for divorce are normally the disagreeable appearance of the woman, high temper, immorality and petty theft. The penalty for adultery is death.

Polygamy is practiced among well-to-do persons. They marry either for pleasure or for the sake of offspring, particularly for male children. In a tribal society, a large number of male family members is a token of family strength. It is common among the rich and the poor to celebrate the birth of a male child with great enthusiasm.

The role of women in the decision-making process is negligible. However, in the case of marriages their opinion are taken into account. She is also authorised to make decisions pertaining to domestic activities, such as cooking or maintaining the house.

The inhabitants of Pishin district are Muslims. Yet the majority does not allow women to inherit, which is allowed to them by Islamic inheritance law. However, they are not totally ignored by the family and at the time of Eid festivals or when they are in dire need, they are helped by the family.

2.4. Social Organization

Decisions are usually centrally made in the Pashtoon society. Policies are formulated by the elders. Some of the decisions are taken for granted. In most cases no individual can argue and challenge the validity of the decisions made by superiors. Kinship is an important variable in the decision-making process. Political organisations are not following the democratic norms. They are organised either on tribal affinity or common religious or social background. Economic status shapes the political organisation and leadership. Welfare works done in the past by a political personality also influence the political behaviour of the masses.

The role of women at the household level is limited to certain activities such as cooking, washing, managing the house and raising the children. It is sad and unfortunate that at community level their role is negligible or marginal in social as well as in economic activities. Similarly, the women of district Pishin do not play any role whatsoever in politics. However, a very small number of women cast their vote by permission and under instruction of their husbands.

It is interesting to note that in Pishin district Khanozai is a unique area, in the sense that due to a higher literacy rate, the role of women in its social organisation has changed considerably in this area. They are playing a significant role in social development. What is more important is that the spread effect has also penetrated into adjacent villages. The advancement in female education in this area is the outcome of a tribal chief's and his daughters' efforts.

It is worth mentioning that in this regard, on community participation basis, the Social Welfare Department has organised women to enable them to participate in income generating activities on revolving fund basis.

2.5. Customs of Co-operation

Due to its tribal set-up, customs of cooperation do exist in district Pishin from time immemorial. Cooperation among the community is witnessed during sowing and harvesting. At time of need, labour is pooled and utilised for the needy person. This is known as ashar and is practised on self-help basis.

Customs of cooperation prevail among community members at times of death and marriage, and in construction and maintenance of houses and karezes. Cooperation may take the form of financial assistance or physical labour and is based on certain principle of reciprocity. The water management of Bund Khush Dil Khan is a glaring example of cooperation among water users.

2.6. Religious Beliefs

Residents of district Pishin are unique in the sense that they belong to a common ethnic group, have the same religion and the same sect within the religion. Therefore, there have never been any religious conflicts since the birth of Pakistan.

Religious persons are generally respected by the masses. Those persons who do not observe Islamic principles are not valued by the community. Aged persons are respected by all.

The Pashtoon society respects the dignity of women and Islam also gives due weight to the rights of women. Therefore, women are honoured and respected. There are two major religious festivals: Eid-ul-Fiter, which is celebrated at the end of the month of fasting and Eid-ul-Azha, which is celebrated on the occasion of Hajj. Moreover, Rabi ul Awal is also celebrated with great fervour.

The influence of religion in Pishin district is paramount. The crime rate is very low. Conflicts are normally resolved by the religious elders. Pishin district is mostly represented by religious political parties reflecting the religious attitude of the community. Similarly, it is mandatory for the family members to observe prayers, keep fast and to act upon other teachings of Islam. Those who do not follow are segregated, taunted and considered as inferior.

2.7. Conflict Resolution

Conflicts do arise because of conflicting interests among the community members. There are different ways of resolving disputes, for example through a custom system known as nana wathi (where a group of person goes to the house of an aggrieved person to mediate). This system has no binding force behind it. In order to settle the dispute, discussions take place in which different options are considered. The option acceptable to the involved parties is adopted. It may take the shape of a penalty or simply asking for forgiveness. Hence the dispute is resolved accordingly. Further, conflicts are resolved through the legal system. Beside conciliation courts, the Ordinance of 1966 and Islamic laws of 1979 are followed. In certain cases litigants are at liberty to get their disputes resolved through an arbitrator with or without intervention of the court. It is interesting to note that Qazi Courts are not functioning in the district Pishin.

2.8. Arms

The influx of Afghan refugees in Pishin district have created many social and economic problems for Pakistan in general and for Balochistan in particular. They have brought with them lethal weapons and sold them to the locals at throw away prices. This has turned Pishin district into an arsenal. The arms were bought by two types of persons. People with rivalries and people who want arms for protection and prestige. The demonstration effect flared the intensity of greed for arms. The major types of arms found in the district are Chinese automatic rifle, kalashnikov, T.T Pistols, mousers, L.M.G.'s and sten guns. It is interesting to mention that even rocket launchers in the border area have been used in the fighting.

2.9. Role, Position and Status of Women

It is ironical to note that pashtoon society bestows honour and dignity on women, but that in reality the position of pashtoon women is miserable. When young, a women is married without her consent and vulvar is received on her behalf. As wife she has to perform many duties. All activities within the house are the sole responsibility of women. These include cleaning, child bearing, washing cloth, taking care of livestock etc. Women have no position or status in society, as status is only possible if they have a participatory role in all walks of life and if they have decision-making positions. The women are bound by socio-cultural taboos en religious restrictions. The Pashtoon society is extremely sensitive; respect for women is a part of the code of honour. All efforts are made to marry the girls off as soon as possible..

Women have no right to property. With the enlightenment of education and demonstration effect, some men have come to realise that their behaviour in the past with the women was contrary to the traditions and teachings of Islam. Now very few have begun to give them their share in inheritance. Accroding to MICS Balochistan 2010, female literacy rate (15 years and above) in district Pishin is: (29.5%)¹

2.10. Apprenticeship and Child Labor

Child labour is common among the poor segments of society. Due to the agrarian nature of the district and flock rearing, children are involved in these activities at family level. A large number of children from district Pishin, ranging from 8 to 15 year, move to urban areas for employment even as far as Karachi.

Apprenticeship is confined to the informal sector only. Girl child labour, outside their own homes, does not exist. Five key occupations for boys are: agriculture and flock rearing, service boy in chanaki hotels, cleaner in garages and assistant boy with trucks, different types of trade and garbage collectors.

2.11. Major Development Issues

There is homogeneity among different tribes regarding mode of living, food habits and dress. They have a common religion, language and cultural background and that is a binding force to keep them socially integrated. It has been found that religion plays a dominant role in cultural and social life.

The joint family system is mostly prevalent in the district. There are advantages, such as family strength, pooling family resources, maintenance of social interaction among family members creating a sense of affinity. The customs of co-operation in different economic and social activities are admirable. Caring and sharing problems gives rise to healthy social life, but it is also a stumbling block in the personal development of ambitious individuals. Further, it spurs the dependency ratio, which in turn negatively affects society.

Marriages are generally arranged. The customs of vulvar and sarai have degraded the status of women and have generated a number of social problems. However, it has been observed that due to advancement of education, particularly in Khanozai, the practice of vulvar and sarai is dying and the right of inheritance for women is being honoured.

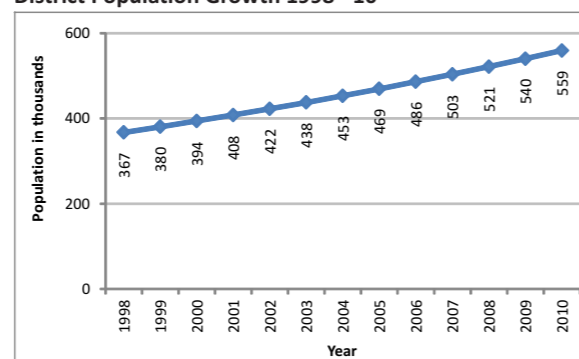
The tribal system is deeply rooted because people like living together for defensive or offensive reasons. Kinship is still playing a dominant role in social and political organisation of the district. The role of the women in decision making pertaining to outdoor affairs is negligible. The issue emanating from such a situation is that kinship and tribal affiliation are stumbling blocks in rational political decision-making. Moreover, women are prevented from playing their due role in the development process.

The tradition of resolving disputes through customary laws is largely prevalent. It is economical in the sense that it saves time and money. It is also honoured due to social pressure. However, it has been noticed that poor segments within the tribe are deprived of speedy and fair justice. In recent years, a penal code and civil courts have been introduced and together they are expected to provide justice. Still, due to lack of education, adjustment will take much time.

¹ MICS Balochistan, 2010

Projected Population 2010	
Total Population (in thousands)	559
-Male	299 (53%)
-Female	260 (47%)
-Urban	35 (6%)
-Rural	524 (94%)
Sex Ratio (males/ 100 females)	115
Dependency Ratio	118
Population Density (person per sq. km)	71
Average Annual Growth Rate	3.6%
Census 1998	
Total Population (in thousands)	367
Population Density (person per sq. km)	47
Average Household Size	7
Housing Units & Rooms	
Housing Units in thousands	54
Rooms per housing unit	2.9
Housing Tenure	
Owned	92%
Rented	2%
Rent Free	6%
Marital Status	
Never married	31%
Married	67%
Widowed/ Divorced	2%
Other	
N.I. Card Obtained	53%
Muslim	100%
Non-Muslim	1%

District Population Growth 1998 - 10



(Census, 1998)

3.1. Population

Since independence, five population Censuses in the years 1951, 1961, 1972, 1981 and 1998 have been conducted.. The population reported in last four Censuses is presented in table 3.1 below while list of villages (rural area) with population and number of households is given in annexure L:

Table 3.1: Census Wise Population

	1961	1972	1981	1998	2010 (Projected)
Total Population	125	249	122	367	559
Male Population	63 (50%)	126 (51%)	n/a	196 (53%)	299 (53%)
Female Population	62 (50%)	123 (49%)	n/a	171 (47%)	260 (47%)
Urban Population	n/a	n/a	15 (12%)	23 (6%)	35 (6%)
Rural Population	n/a	n/a	107 (88%)	344 (94%)	524 (94%)
Sex Ratio (Males per 100 females)	102	102	102	115	115
Number of households (in '000')	n/a	n/a	22	35	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 Pishin was 367 thousand and the designated annual growth rate was calculated to be 3.6%, which is slightly less than the rates observed in other districts. Between the Censuses of 1961 and 1972 the population increased by 99%, between 1972 and 1981 it decreased immensely by -51% and between 1981 and 1998 it increased massively by 201%. By applying the annual growth rate (3.6%) of Census 1998, the projected population in 2010 is estimated to be 559 thousand, which is an increase of 52.3%. The projected statistics might be divergent from the real or current ground situation due to the existent of factors that were not present in the Census 1998. It could be factors such as:

- The influx of Afghan refugees
- Exaggeration for political benefits
- Concealing of actual female numbers in the rural areas

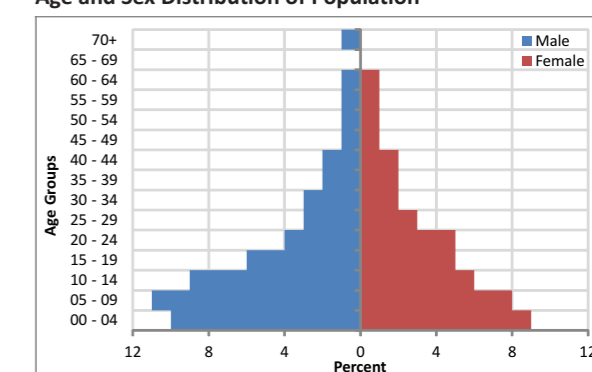
Psychological effect due to illiteracy and lack of proper birth and death registration system.

3.2.1. Population Distribution by Gender and Age

The district's population is characterized by growth rate (3.6% per annum) with age profile is experiencing a rapid change as a much greater proportion of its population falls into younger age groups. The largest cohort is the 0-4 and 5-9 year age group it decreases with each subsequent 5 year interval. The district's population is relatively young. Almost more than half of the total population is under 15 years. Almost 69.5% of the women of reproductive age (15-49 years) were married, and of these married women, 86.5% had children.

Sex ratio was clearly tilted towards male population, where for every 100 females, there were 115 males.

Age and Sex Distribution of Population



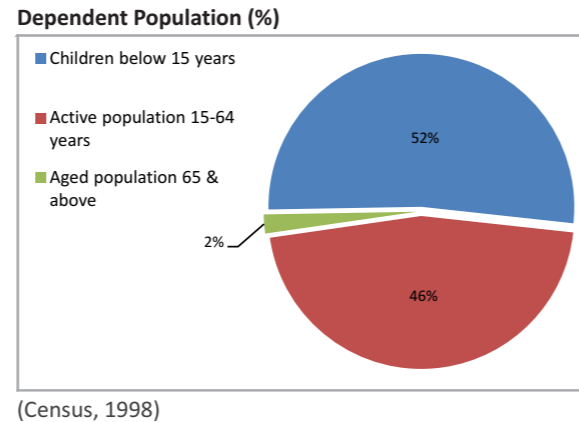
(Census, 1998)

3.3. Dependent Population

The economically dependent population is considered to be less than 15 years of age and 65 years and above. In addition, the widowed or divorced women are also considered dependent. According to the Census 1998, more than half (54%) of

the population in the district was dependent including youth (< 15) dependency of approximately 52% and old age dependency at 2%, with 2% dependent population of widowed or divorced women. High fertility is the main cause of this high dependent population in the district.

The dependent population in the district is quite high, which is an enormous burden on the productive part of the population to support the upbringing of the economically dependent part of population.



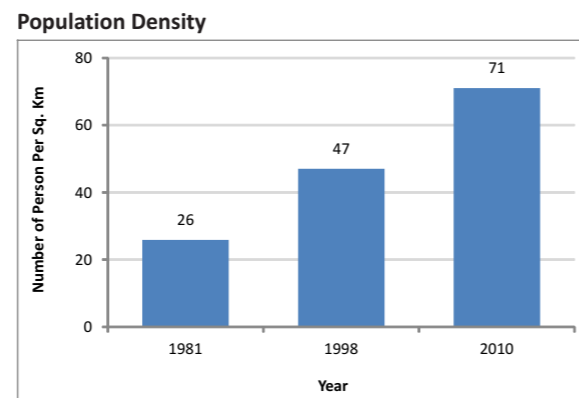
(Census, 1998)

3.4. Population Share by Urban and Rural

Over the period of time the proportion of urban population was low which is 6% in Census of 1998, whereas, it was 12 percent reported in Censuses of 1981. More than 93% of the population lives in rural areas. Women make up 46% of the rural population and 46% of the urban population. The male female ratio in urban areas was 118:100, whereas, in rural area it was 115:100.

3.5. Population Density

Balochistan is well known for widely spread geographical area with large vacant lands that has no population. Consequently having low population density per square kilometer in most of the districts. Pishin is also one of such districts. Normally, population density increases over time as total land area remains more or less unchanged but population has a mounting trend in the long run. In 1998, approximately 47 people resided per square kilometer area, whereas, in 2010 only about 71 persons lived per square kilometer, which means 24 persons increased per square kilometer in the past 12 years.



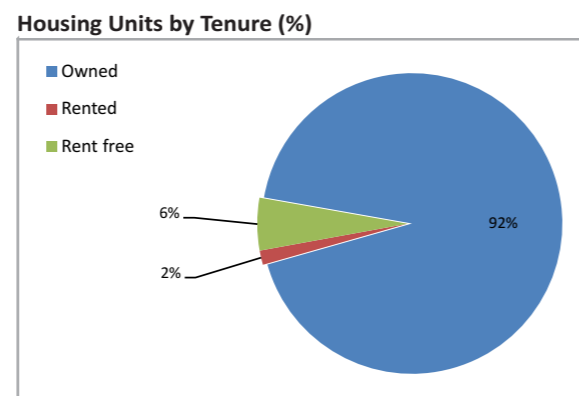
(Census, 1998)

3.6. Average Household Size

The average household size was 6.8 persons per household according to the Census of 1998. According to the latest Census, mean number of persons per room was 3 persons per room.

3.7. House Tenure

According to 1998 Census, most of the houses (92%) were owned by the residents. The percentages of rented and rent-free were 2% and 6% respectively. However, it has been observed that almost 13 percent of the houses are rented in the urban areas.



(Census, 1998)

4 DISTRICT GOVERNMENT

4.1. Administrative Division

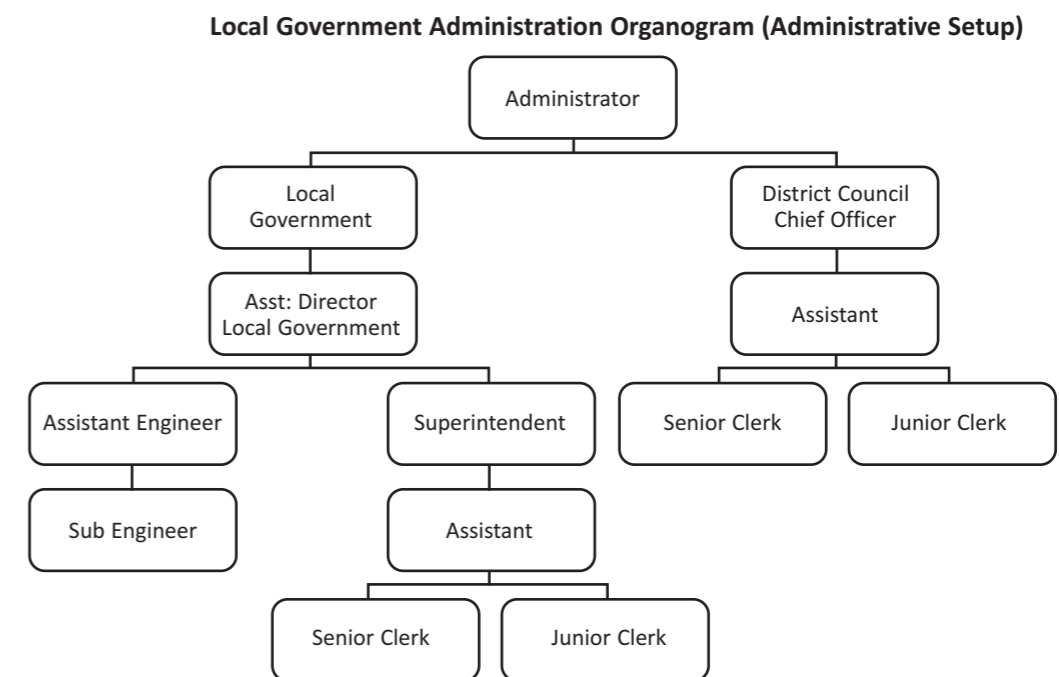
Prior to 1975, Pishin was a part of Quetta District. For administrative reasons Pishin was separated from Quetta and was made a new district on 18th January 1975. The district under BLGO 2001 consisted of four *Tehsils*, Pishin, Barshore, Huramzai and Karazat.

4.2. A Brief History of Local Government Institutions

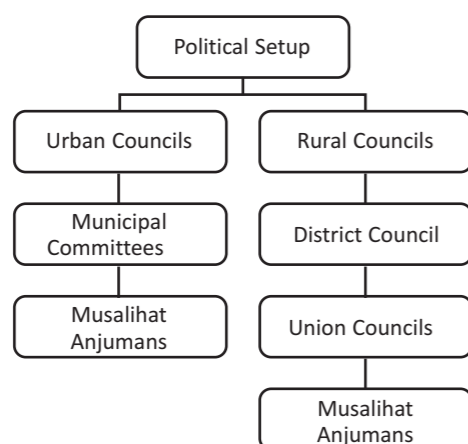
After the division of the Sub-Continent the System of Local Government inherited from the British Empire continued in Pishin. Over the period of time, the system restructured in 1962, through a change in the structure and function of local bodies. The local government institutions were re-organized in the form of Union Committees, Union Councils, Town Committees and Municipalities. The tiers consisted of *Tehsil* Council and District Council. The third tier was formed by the Divisional Councils; wherein rural and urban areas were represented. This system was known as Basic Democracies as the role of Local Government reached the grassroots level. In 1970, Local Government departments were established at provincial level.

The Local Government System was introduced in 1979 by following the establishment of department, with the aim to involve local population in their development schemes. Thereafter, Balochistan Local Government Ordinance (BLGO) of 1980 was executed which was further replaced by BLGO 2001 with the concept of district Government. Under BLGO 2001 District Pishin had 4 *Tehsils* and 38 Union Councils. The system remained for two tenures and later modified through the approval of BLGA 2010. The present system under the Local Government Act 2010 is similar to BLGO 1980.

Hierarchy



Local Government Organogram(Political Setup)



4.3. Local Government Administration

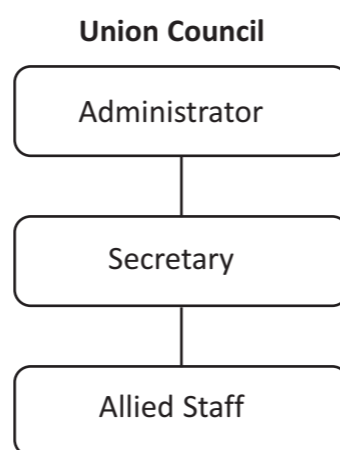
The local government institutions in urban areas of District Pishin include the Municipal Committees, headed by chairman and ward members. Its size depends on the number of people living in the area. The Government is represented by one Chief Officer, who assists the chairman and members in routine working.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

Under BLGA 2010, there are 38 Union Councils in Pishin. The Union Councils constitute a District Council, in which each Union Council is represented by one member in the District Council. In addition, there is special representation of women (33%) and of workers and peasants (5%).

4.4. Functions of Local Government

4.4.1. Union Council

After promulgation of BLGA 2010, In Pishin there are 38 Union Councils, where each Union Council has a population ranging from 1,000 to 1,500 persons. There are 33% women and 5% peasant/worker representation in each Union Council and this percentage is based on the number of general seats in the council. The Union Councils are supposed to undertake the development works i.e. public health, education, agricultural development and economic welfare, articles of food and drink in addition to 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 the decisions pertaining to finances have to be formally approved by the District Council. The administrative structure of Union Council is given ahead:

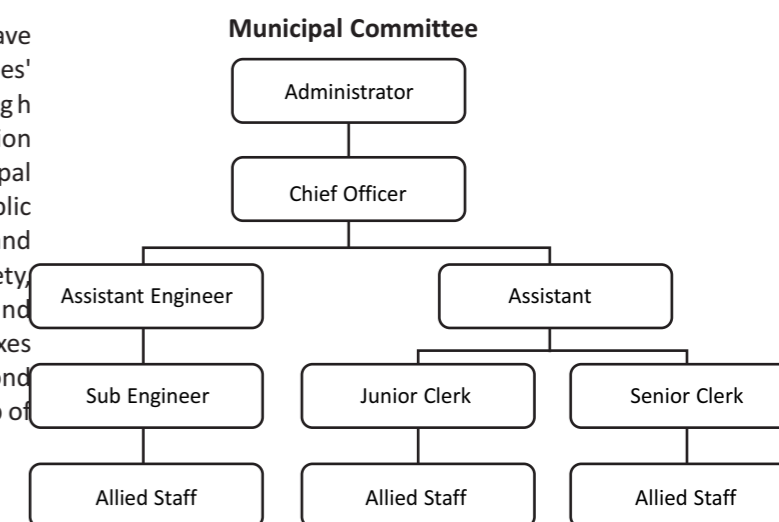


4.4.2. Municipal Committee

There are two Municipal Committees working in the urban areas of Pishin. These include Municipal Committee Pishin and Municipal Committee Saranan.

According to the rules of BLGA, Municipal Committees have been constituted in the areas, where population ranges from

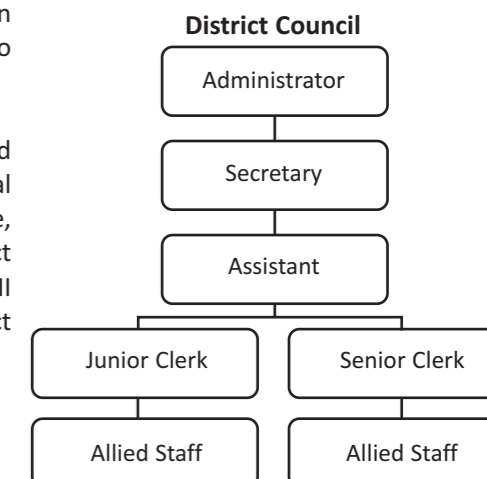
2,000 to 2,500. Women and workers/peasants have 33% representation in this regard. The minorities' representation is determined through government's notification, based on the population of minorities living in the area. The Municipal Committees are responsible to provide public health, water supply, drains, articles of food and drink, animals and cattle, education, public safety, town planning, building control, streets and arboriculture. The Municipal Committees pay taxes and rates as determined under part III of the second schedule of BLGA 2010. The administrative setup of Municipal committee is given above:



4.4.3. District Council

There are 38 Union Councils in District Council of Pishin, one from each Union Council. All elected chairmen of the Municipal Committees are also members of the District Council.

The District Council is also 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 above:



4.5. Local Government in Pishin

The Balochistan Local Government Act 2010 provides for 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 2005 list of the Local Government Elections was 232,162. The number of male registered voters was 116,879, whereas, the female registers voters were 115,288. The figures do not reflect a significant gender gap in the number of registered voters at the district level.

4.6.2. Provincial and National Assembly Seats

The district has three Provincial Assembly seats PB8, PB9 and PB10. The National Assembly representation is through the combined constituency of Pishin and Ziarat i.e. NA 261.

4.6.3. Number of Polling Booths during Last LG Elections

A total of 334 polling stations were set up at the district level to facilitate the voters to cast 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 for ease of mobility of female population.

4.7. Federal and Provincial Government Services

A number of Federal and Provincial Government departments are providing services at the district level.

Table 4.1: Federal and Provincial Government Services

Offices and Departments	Number of Offices	Location
Federal		
Election Commission (EC)	1	District
NADRA ²	3	Tehsil
Utility Stores		Tehsil
Post Office	4	Tehsil
Provincial		
Excise and Taxation	1	District
Population Welfare	2	Tehsil
Zakat	1	District

(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 is yet to set up any other complaints mechanism for systematically addressing grievances of the public regarding the provision of public services.

² NADRA: National Database and Registration Authority

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. Public Health

The most important duty of Municipal Committee is to provide service relating to public health, proper sanitation system, supply of clean drinking water and control of infectious diseases, hygiene and building control facilities. The data regarding public health was not available. However, the sanitation facility is available in urban area with 122 equipments, 5 vehicles and run by 50 staff members. The services of prevention and cure of infectious disease are present both in urban and rural areas with 1 equipment.

5.1.2. Water Supply

Clean drinking water supply is another necessary and important mandate of the municipal services, working under the Water Regulatory Authority. There is one (1) outlet facility of regulate water supply both in urban and rural areas each with nine (9) equipments.

5.1.3. Articles of Food and Drink

There is an outlet facility of regulation of private markets of food and drink both in urban and rural areas but contrary to this, the slaughter house is available only in urban area of the district. According to MICS Balochistan 2004, 57% populations have access to improved drinking water source

5.1.4. Public Safety

The facility of fire fighting is available in urban area with 2 vehicles and 12 staff members. The reported annual budget is Rs. 500,000/. There are no services available regarding Civil Defense and Crisis Management Cell.

5.2. Town Planning

Town planning or preparing master plans for towns and cities have not been given due attention in Balochistan. As far as Pishin is concerned, there doesn't exist any town planning document.

5.3. Building Control

No data regarding the facility of building control in the district could be collected .

5.4. Streets

One of the major responsibilities of Municipal Administration is to look after the street issues such as streets provision and maintenance, measures for prevention of encroachments, proper street lighting, public communication and regulation of traffic. The issue of street lights maintenance is dealt in the district both in urban and rural areas with annual budget of Rs.

100,000/- and run by two (2) staff members. Other services are not available at all in the district.

5.5. Other Municipal Services

The display and hoarding, car parking, bus stands, graveyard maintenance, fumigation, control over dangerous animals as well as development and maintenance of community parks are also some of the important responsibilities of municipality services. However, none of the facilities were available in the district yet.

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 Pishin, there are two main law enforcement agencies i.e. regular police and a paramilitary police force named "levies". Though both police and levies were reported but no details could be collected.

6.2. Human Resource

In District Pishin, data regarding the strength of police, levies and other forces could not be collected.

6.3. Resources

Information pertaining to the resources of police, levies and other forces could also not be collected.

6.4. Judicial Services

For provision of the judicial services one(1) district and session court, one (1) Judicial Magistrate and one (1) Juvenile court is available. The data about High Court bench, Anti-terrorist court, *Qazi* court, *Majlie-e-Shoora* and Banking court is could not be collected. There is 1 reported bar association with 32 elected members and 32 registered lawyers. For further details, please see table B1 Annexure B.

6.5. Jails And Prisons

In District Pishin, no central jails and sub jails are available.



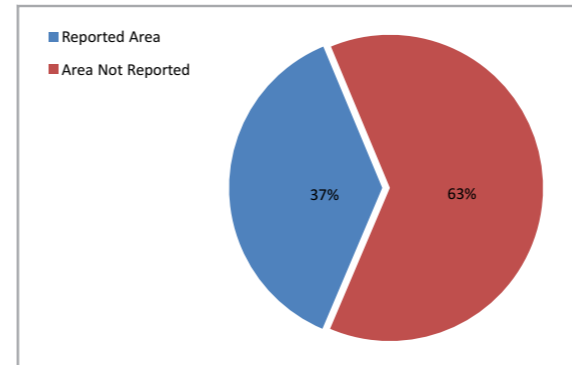
SECTION II Productive Sectors

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

7

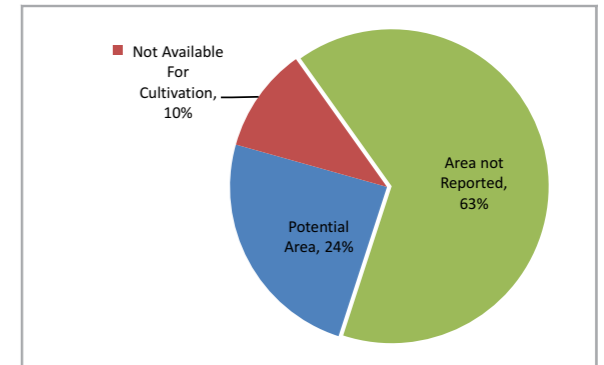
AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

Distribution of District Area (%)



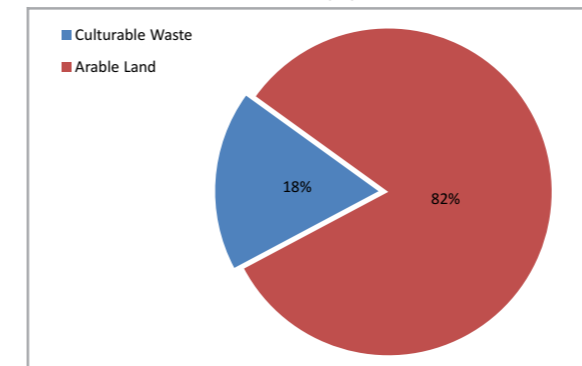
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)
Total reported area of the district is 37%

Distribution of Reported Area (%)



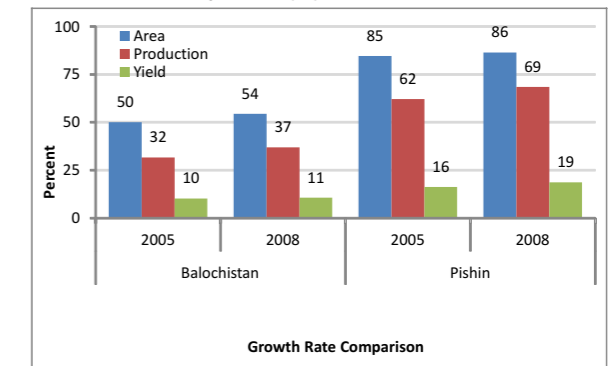
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)
Total Potential Area of the district is 24%

Distribution of Potential Area (%)



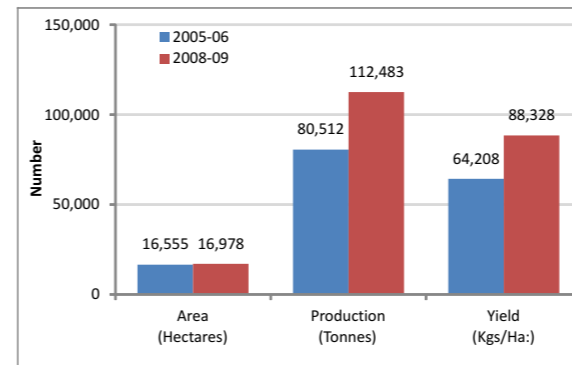
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)
Total Arable Land of the district is 82%

Growth Rate Comparison (%)



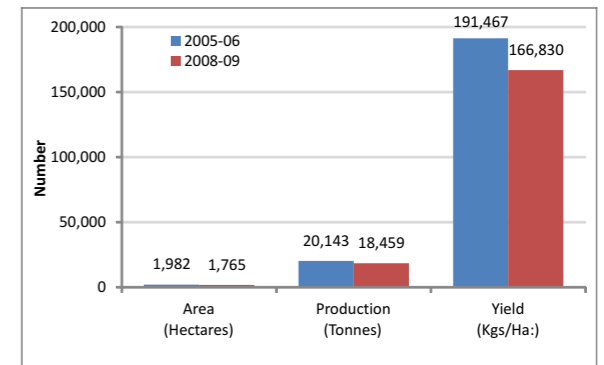
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Area and Production of Fruits

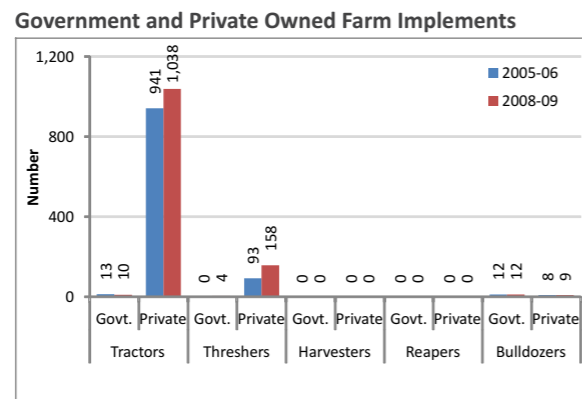


(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2005-06 & 2008-09)
The fruits production immensely increased in 2008-09

Area and Production of Vegetables



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



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Sector Highlights

- Potential Area available for cultivation was 185,208 of the total geographical area reported (Agricultural Statistics 2009).
- The Current Fallow Land was reduced from 81.6% to 79.2% between 2006 and 2009, which means a little less area was made available for cultivation and Net Sown Area was increased from 18.4% to 20.8% between 2005 and 2009.
- The major Rabi crop was Wheat followed by Barley, sharing 90.9% and 3.9% of the total Rabi crop area respectively.
- The major Kharif crop was Fruits followed by Vegetables sharing 79.5% and 6.2% of the total Kharif crop area respectively.
- The Wheat production was 15,590 tons remained the highest for the year 2008-09 followed by vegetables at 2,136 tons.
- Among the Fruits, Pomegranate produce was the highest with 16,060 yield kg per hectare.
- Other major Fruit produce was Almond, Apple, Apricot, Grapes, Peach, Plum, Pomegranate, Cherry, Pistachio and Fig.
- Major irrigation sources included tube wells (95.7%), wells (1.8%) and dug karezes / spring (2.5%).
- There are 188 tube wells installed by government and 4,178 tube wells were installed privately.

7.1. Introduction

7.1.1. Agro-Ecological Zone

Pishin falls in the tropical agro-ecological zone bearing a total potential agricultural area of 185,280 hectares (Agriculture Statistics, 2008-09), which is approximately 23.5% of the total geographical area of District Pishin. 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

Zone	District	Altitude (Feet)	Recommended Crops
Cold	Quetta, Pishin, Mastung, Kalat, Killa Saifullah, Zhob, Loralai and Musakhail, Sherani.	4500-6000	Wheat, Barley, Rapeseed & Mustard, Tobacco, Canola, Cumin, Mutter Pulse, Masoor, Vegetables, Fodders, Sunflower, Safflower, Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Pulses, Onion, Potato, Melons, Chilies, Coriander, Garlic, Cotton, Almond, Apple, Apricot, Grapes, Peaches, Plum, Pear, Pomegranate, Cherry, Pistachio and Fig.

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.2. Land Utilization

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

Table 7.2: Land Utilization by Year

Land Utilization	Area In ('000') Hectare				
	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	Mean
Total Geographical Area	787	787	787	787	
Total Arable land	150 (81%)	150 (81%)	151 (81%)	152 (82%)	81
Total Potential Area for Cultivation	185 (24%)	185 (24%)	185 (24%)	185 (24%)	24
Net Sown Area	24 (16%)	28 (18%)	28 (19%)	32 (21%)	18
Current Fallow Land	126 (84%)	122 (82%)	122 (81%)	121 (79%)	82
Culturable Waste	35 (19%)	35 (19%)	35 (19%)	33 (18%)	19
Forest	26 (3%)	26 (3%)	26 (3%)	26 (3%)	3
Area Unavailable for Cultivation	82 (10%)	82 (10%)	82 (10%)	82 (10%)	10

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.2.1. Land Classification

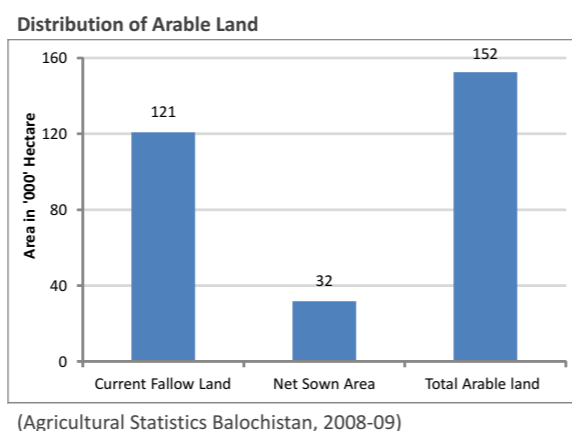
The geographical area of District Pishin is 787 thousand hectares out of which 10.4% (82,150 hectares) is unavailable for cultivation. The Potential Area of 23.5% available for agricultural crops cultivation is 185,280 hectares. For future growth and development lots of advancement possibilities are available in the district, although water scarcity is a major constraint to agricultural development.. The number of tube wells, installed by the government (188) is 4.3% against the private installations of (4,178) having a share of 95.7%..

From the given data it is quite evident that the trend of Fallow Land has been above 80% over the last five year period. Similarly, the trend of Net Sown Area has been below 21%. Otherwise the suitability of plowing and crop productivity is above 80%. Thus, it clarifies the situation of resources in general and the availability of irrigation water in specific, it does not permit the overall district farming community to trigger the agricultural activities round the cropping seasons.

The area under Culturable Waste Land has been decreasing since 2005-06 to 2008-09 from 19.1% to 17.7% respectively; this indicates fitness of the soil having been under process of re-cultivation. The change in trend could be due to increase in number of irrigation facilities or perhaps the good prices of cash crops both in *Rabi* and *Kharif* seasons reasonably. However the difference of increase in the Culturable Waste Land ranged from 190 hectares to 2,295 hectares from the year

2006-07 to 2008-09, respectively.

Out of the total Potential Area for cultivation (185,280 hectares.), the data on total Arable Land for five years ranged from 149,949 (80.9%) to 152,434 (82.3%) through the years 2004-2009, respectively. At the availability of total Arable Land, the share of Current Fallow Land for the last five years decreased at percent height from a maximum 84.2% to a minimum 79.2%. However, for a good crop raising and earning, practice on horizontal crop yield increase is made possible within the frameworks of available farm resources, the farm and farmer's community income increases, rather the overall economy of a country also flourishes. Therefore, each year during both the *Rabi and Kharif* cropping season, more and more area needs to be brought under cultivation. The Net Sown Area during 2008-09 increased almost 3% as compared to the previous four years.



Crops

Pishin Valley has two (2) cropping seasons:

- Rabi Crops:** *Rabi crops* include Wheat, Barley, Cumin, Vegetables and Fodder. These crops are sown in winter or during the early summer and harvested in late summer. For further details, please see table C1 Annexure C.
- Kharif Crops:** fruits, Melons, Vegetables, Tobacco, Potato, Fodder and onion. All these crops come under cash crops and they are sown in the summer and harvested in late summer or early winter. For further details, please see table C2 Annexure C.

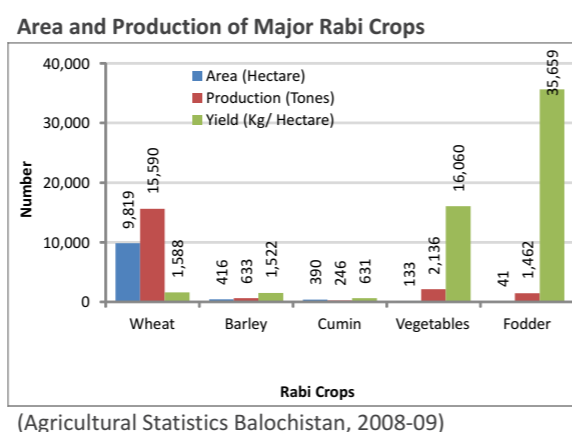
7.2.2. Major Crops, Area and Production

Data from the list of major crops revealed that contribution of fruits for the year 2008-09 remained on top covering 52.7% area followed by Wheat with 30.5% of area both under *Rabi and Kharif* season. Vegetables stood 3rd thereby occupying 4.5% of the total area under major crops.

However, the lowest area of only 0.2% was recorded in chilies followed by Tobacco having 2.0% contribution in the cultivable soils of District Pishin. Pishin is the one and only district of Balochistan Province, where the Tobacco crop can be grown successfully. This is due to the nature of the soil that favors Tobacco cultivation. Tobacco being a cash crop of District Pishin it does not; however, cover a lot of area, as it should considering the peculiarity of the soils there.

Fruit production is very important and dominant in District Pishin: 52.7% of the irrigated area was under fruit production. Apples and Grapes are the leading fruits of the district. Pishin is unique in the sense, that, it is also the major Tobacco producing district of Balochistan, although Tobacco economically not very important as compared to fruit production.

From the data it was revealed that the yield of 1,588 Kg/hectares in Wheat crop is very low at Pishin. It seems that the Wheat varieties being grown are either not certified seed or may be the following agronomic practices like; sowing time, balanced fertilizer application plus type of fertilizer to be applied, seed bed preparation, irrigation intervals, hoeing and weeding operations, proper insect and disease control measures, are not fully and properly followed thereof. Similarly,



Barley and Cumin crops have a very low yielding capacity of 1,522 and 631 Kg/hectares at Pishin District, respectively. It is therefore, suggested that improved genotypes of Wheat, Barley and Cumin crops may be introduced in the district, in order to replace the existing low yielding and susceptible varieties with a high yielding and resistant/tolerant newly developed varieties. For further details, please see table C2 Annexure C.

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

7.2.3. Discussion on Production Trends

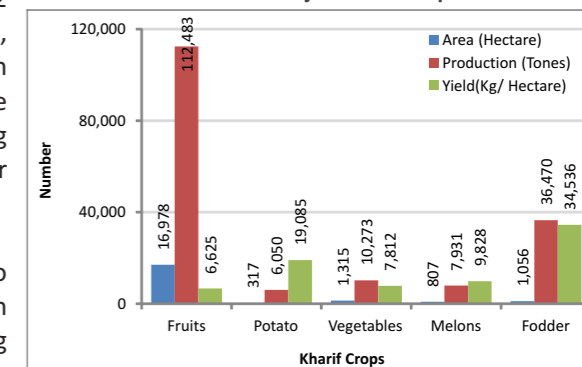
a) *Wheat:* At the district level, Wheat contributed to 91% of the area under *Rabi crops*. More than 55% of Wheat was grown under un-irrigated condition during the year 2008-09. Wheat being the staple food of District Pishin contributed to 30.5% of the total Wheat area in Balochistan at (33.9%) having production a ratio of 7.9% out of 16.5% with yield Kg/hectares having a growth rate of 1.0% against the 1.0 at the provincial level. Hence, the Wheat cultivation is capable of continuing in the existing cropping system.

b) *Fruit:* At the district level, Fruits contributed to 79.5% of the area under *Kharif crops*. The area growth rate of (52.8% > 20.1%) and production growth rate of (57.0% > 19.7%) for fruit remained far higher as compared to Wheat crop followed by growth yield Kg/hectares at 4.3% against the 2.0% of provincial level. Therefore, it is revealed that fruit production at the district level is more economic than any other crop.

c) *Potato:* At the district level, Potato contributed to 1.5% of the area under *Kharif crops*. However, the area growth rate of (1.0 > 0.2%) and production growth rate of (3.1 > 0.7) for Potato remained low as compared to Wheat and fruits. Moreover, the growth rate for yield Kg/hectares remained at 12.4% against the 6.9% of provincial level. Therefore, it is obvious that Potato cultivation is not very economical as compared to Wheat and fruit at the district level.

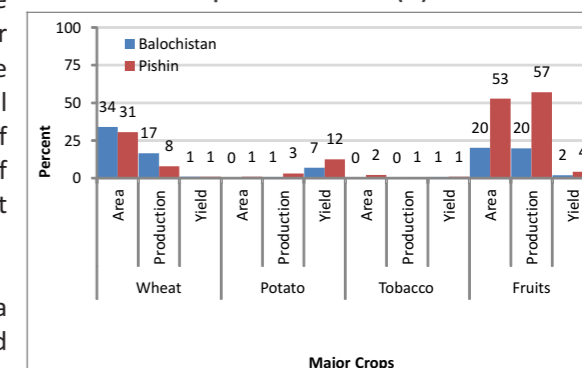
d) *Tobacco:* District Pishin is one of the leading areas of Balochistan for Tobacco cultivation. At the district level, Tobacco contributed to 3.1% of the area under *Kharif crops*. The area growth rate of (2.1 > 0.2%) remained higher than Potato but production wise the growth rate of 0.5 > 0.1) for Tobacco remained much less as compared to Wheat, fruits and Potato, respectively. As such the growth rate for yield Kg/hectares remained at 0.9% against the 0.7% at the provincial level. Therefore, it is recommended that Tobacco cultivation should continue at district level with more emphasis at both vertical and horizontal yield increase. For further details please see table C3 Annexure C.

Area and Production of Major Kharif Crops



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Growth Rate Comparison – 2008-09 (%)



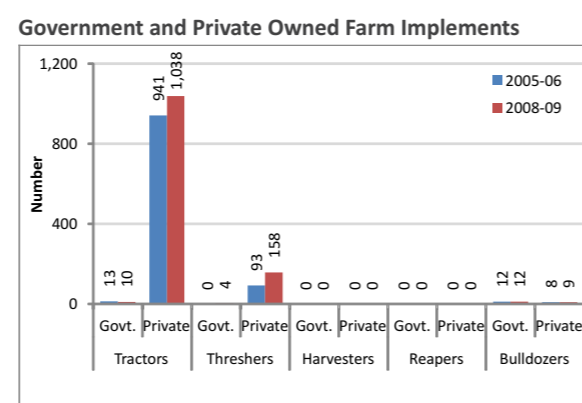
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.2.4. Discussion of Cropping Patterns

In District Pishin single cropping pattern is practiced to cultivate Wheat, Barley, Cumin, Fruits, Melons, Vegetables, Tobacco, Potato, Fodder and onion, whereas, Mixed Cropping is not practiced. Fodders like; *Lucern*, *Berseem* or *Shaftal* and some vegetables like; Peas, *Tinda*, Bitter Gourd, Bottle Gourd, Pumpkin and Cucumber are Inter-Cropped in the fruit orchards of Almond, Apple, Apricot, Grapes, Peach, Plum, Pear, Pomegranate and Cherry etc. This is not grown on large scale in some of the areas of the district. Crop Rotation is another practice being followed in which the crop harvested for a year is not sown on the same field or plot by the next year, rather some other crop(s) is raised instead of the previous crop. This practice is also very helpful in maintaining and enhancing the soil fertility status. Some of the fields/plots are remained uncultivated as a fallow land with the reason to maintain the soil fertility status that might have been exhausted during the past years under crop husbandry.

7.3. Farm Implements and Inputs

According to the statistics, most of the farm implements were owned by the private sector. Provision of farm implements by the government could certainly help boost the agriculture production in the district. For further details, please see table C4 Annexure C.

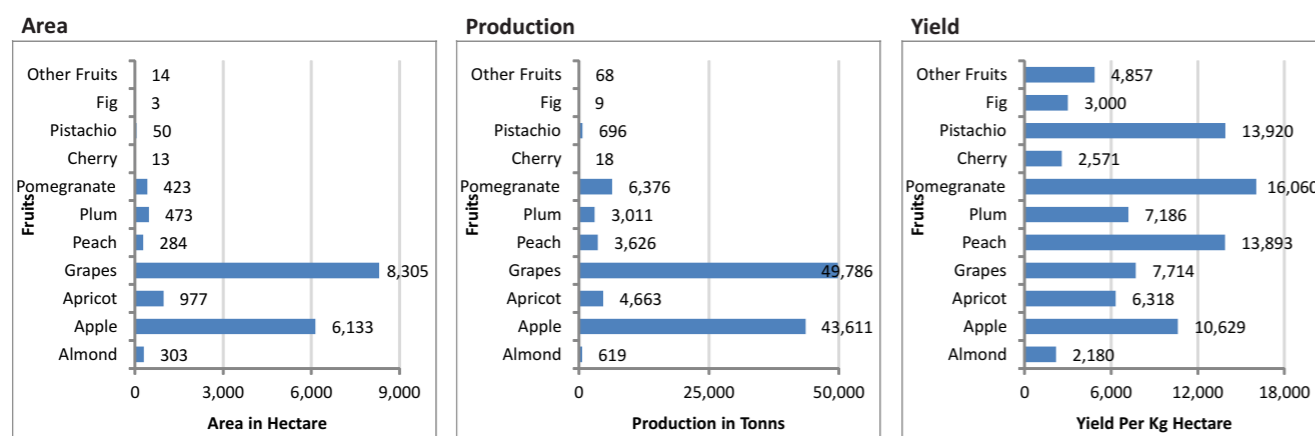


(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.4. Horticulture Inputs

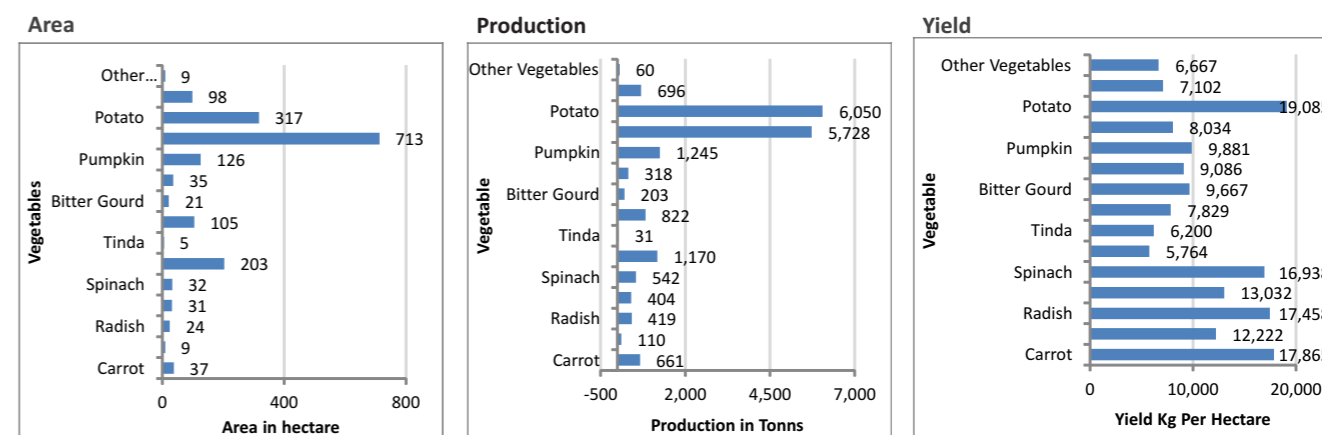
7.4.1. Area and Production of Fruits and Vegetables

The district has great potential for fruit farming. Presently, Almond, Apple, Apricot, Grapes, Peach, Plum, Pomegranate, Cherry, Pistachio and Fig are the major fruits produced in the area. For further details, please see table C5 Annexure C.



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Among vegetables, tomato is the main produce for both, *Rabi* as well as *Kharif* that is grown on a maximum area of (735 hectares). Lady finger (400 hectares) remained second top followed by Bottle grounds (152 hectares) and (120 hectares) were Pumpkins cultivation. However, Cabbage had a lowest area of (7 hectares) followed by Peas at (15 hectares) from all the vegetables at the district level. For further details, please see table C6 Annexure C.



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.5. Land Ownership and Tenure System

The total Arable Land (82.3%) recorded for the year 2008-09 is 152,434 hectares. This land comes under the ownership of the growers in District Pishin. The Culturable Waste Land of 32,846 hectares (17.7%) is that land which is under the administrative control of the head of the tribe dwelling in the area. However, during cropping season labors are engaged by the owners for cultivation activities either on cash payment or by sharing crop produce in an agricultural year whatever the decision of percentage of crop produce is made.

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

Share Tenancy

Under this system the cost of land preparation, expenditure on seed, fertilizer and pesticides, irrigation expenses, harvesting and threshing charges are to be met by the landowner. However, the crop produce is then divided between the owner and the tenant based on a set formula.

Cash Tenancy

Land from the owner on lump-sum basis is undertaken for an agricultural year and all the expenses right from land preparation to harvesting and threshing are to be met by the tenant.

Crop Sharing System

This is almost the reverse form of the cash tenancy. The land owner gives his land to the cultivator and all cost of production has to be borne by him and normally 20% of the production is given to the landowner.

7.6. Agriculture Marketing

The inclination of farm producers is divided to marketing system at varying angles. Because, the prices fixed for different agricultural commodities by the government do not seem effective throughout the province. This is one of the basic reasons of varying prices across Balochistan. The majority of the farm produce is sold directly into the hand of brokers, (local terms are *dalal and beopari*) contractors or intermediaries and so on so forth, same category persons with different nomenclatures at different locations. Normally, the following options are available on how to sell the produce by the growers and these options are wide open for the growers across the board:

- Sale of produce at farm gate and this kind of sale obviously does not bring much income to growers.
- Sale of produce to the nearest market - if available - at district level: This kind of sale has certain transportation charges to be met by the growers. In the market, again there is a hold of intermediaries etc. They buy the farm produce on the spot and resell to whole sellers at their own income interest. The wholesaler's resell it to merchandisers, dealers, brokers or retailers. Then it comes to shopkeepers from where end user is able to purchase these commodities. Every entity involved has profit margin fixed accordingly. These channels have no

- proper checks against the price fixers..
- c) Sale of produce across the boundaries of district or province. Onwards same intermediaries are to be faced by the producers/growers.
 - d) Another way of earning more money/profit that the produce purchased from the growers is kept in ware houses and stores waiting for better earnings under demand and supply tactics.

7.6.1. Share of Population Employed in Major Agricultural Activities

Pashtoon women are involved in the agricultural activities but within the walls of their houses. Some aged women do take part in agricultural activities, but they are not paid. At the time of sowing and harvesting, the demand for seasonal labor increases and male labor is employed on daily wages for this purpose. It is worth mentioning that rural male laborers from Pishin have migrated to urban areas in search of better wages they have been replaced by skilled Afghan refugees, who are hard working and submissive.

7.6.2. Role of Women in Agricultural Activities

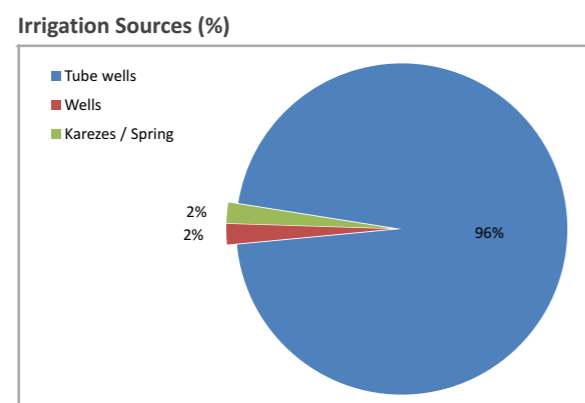
Female labor involvement in agriculture and horticulture sector is negligible. Due to the tribal set-up, female labor is not involved in *Rabi* or *Kharif* season. Agricultural production decisions are made by the male members of the household. During peak season, when the need for additional labor arises, men are hired on daily wages or on a special contract for the entire harvest period. In District Pishin most of the agricultural work is done through mechanization, tractors are used for the plowing of land and tube-wells are used for watering the fields. Therefore, the need for manual labor has been reduced to a great extent.

7.7. Irrigation

7.7.1. Irrigation System and Sources

Three main sources of irrigation including tube wells Karezes/ springs and dug wells 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.

There is no canal irrigation system in District Pishin. However, majority of the crop cultivation with an area of (25,346 hectares.) is irrigated by means of tube wells, encompassing the 95.7% of the total irrigation sources, followed by Karezes/Spring sharing thereby 2.5% of the area (667hectares.) in total. There are certain numbers of wells which are spread at (465hectares.) area contributing to the minimum source of irrigation at only 1.8%, respectively. The total number of tube wells (188) installed by the government at 4.3% as against the privately installed (4,178) at 95.7% is very low. Therefore, it is suggested that more tube wells may be installed by the government, especially in those areas, where the Culturable Waste Lands are lying fallow and uncultivated for years. Potential for exploiting more water resources is present. For further details, please see table C7 Annexure C.



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.8. Structure and Functions of Agriculture Department

Table 7.3: Structure and Functions of Department

Structure	Number of Agriculture Extension Departments
Number of Sub Offices	3
Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total)	197
Actual Filled Posts	197
Vacant Posts	0

(Agriculture Department)

7.9. Some Development Projects

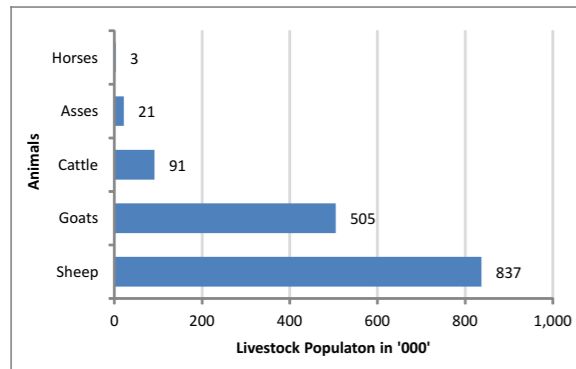
As per PSDP 2009, following development projects in district Pishin were being implemented:

- Construction of market squares at Loralai, Killa Saifullah, Pishin, Lasbela, PanjgurandKhuzdar. (Provincial Approved).
- Construction of Flood Protection of Agriculture land/houses Killi Mourzai, Mallezai, Yasinzai and Manzari area, Pishin (Revised).
- Construction of Tor Murgha Delay Action Dam.

7.10. Some Key Findings

- Water sources need to be developed by the Government.
- Establishment of a Government Farm at the district level may be explored.
- Supply of certified seeds of all major crops at subsidized rates can enhance productivity.
- Agricultural loans on easy installments for purchase of farm implements can increase employment.
- Arrangements for field days, seminars, lecture on pest management and demonstration of improved package of technology plots by the concerned department will contribute positively.

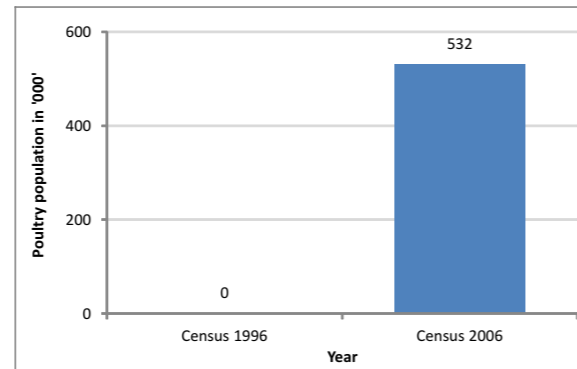
Livestock Population



(Livestock Census, 2006)

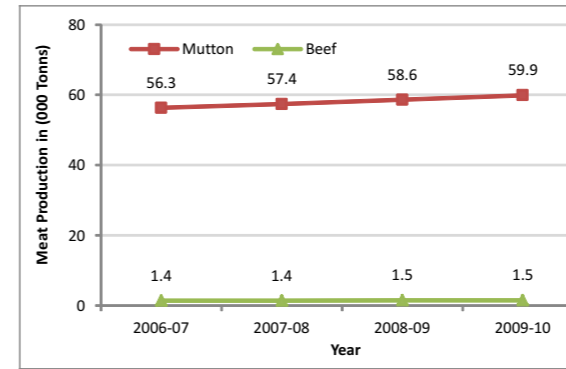
Livestock Census comparison indicates that the population of livestock in the district has increased by a large percentage.

Poultry Population



(Livestock Census, 1996 & 2006)

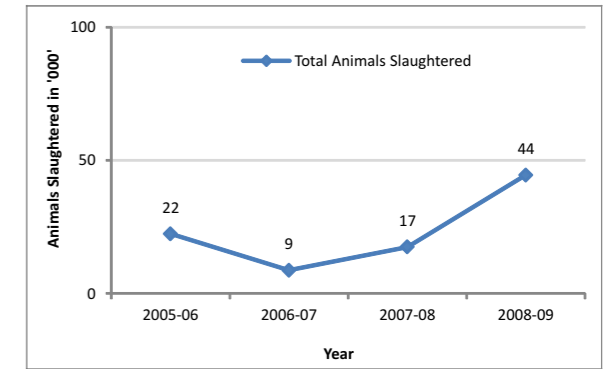
Meat Production in the District



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

Government share in meat and dairy production is almost negligible.

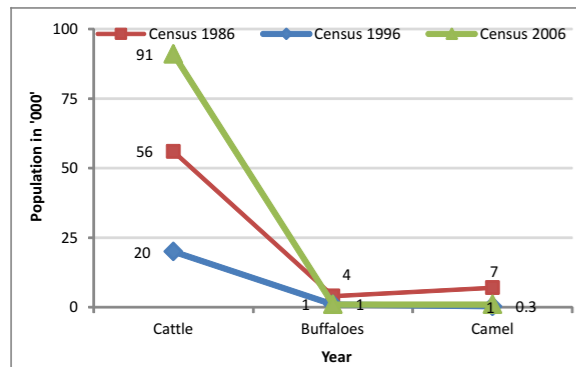
Animals Slaughtered 2005-2009



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

Slaughtering of Animals in Public and Private sector is almost identical

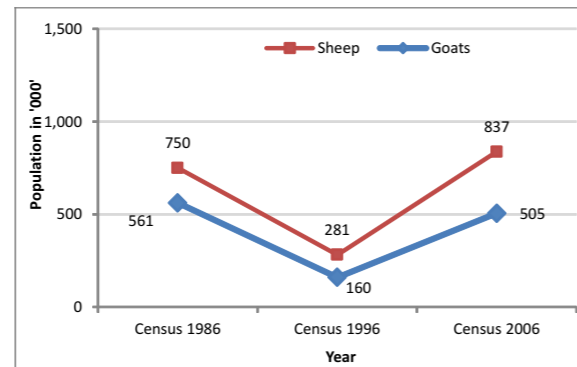
Large Ruminants Population



(Livestock Census, 1986, 1996 & 2006)

Quiet a few number of Camels and Buffaloes are present.

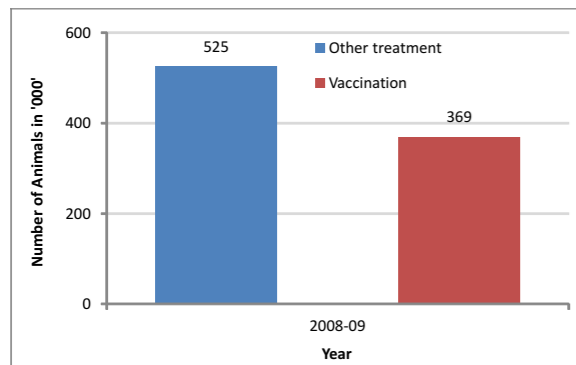
Small Ruminants Population



(Livestock Census, 1986, 1996 & 2006)

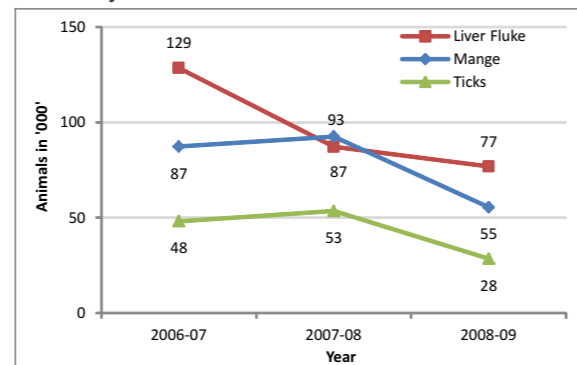
Goats and sheep constitute the major share of livestock population in the district

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 diseases is on decline.

Sector Highlights

- Livestock census comparison indicates that the population of livestock in the district has increased by a large percentage.
- The population of goats was 505,000 and that of sheep was 337,000 in 2006
- A network of Public Sector Veterinary Institution, comprising 6 veterinary hospitals, 41 veterinary dispensaries and 14 artificial insemination centers, is available in the district.
- Strong government support is required for livestock and its related industry to flourish

8.1. Introduction

District Pishin has enormous potential in livestock sector, which provides livelihood to many poor families. Mostly the nomadic population depends on livestock, which resides in the northern part of the district. Livestock farming is a traditional activity in the district and comprises mostly goats, sheep, cows, buffaloes, cattle, camels and asses. Goat constitutes the major portion of the livestock population in District Pishin. Traditionally, all family members are involved in the livestock sector, especially women and children are engaged in supervision and management of livestock activities such as grazing, watering, feeding, cleaning the abodes and curing of livestock by traditional methods; however, children's involvement affects their schooling. Women are also involved in making home dairy products such as yogurt, butter and ghee which are mostly used within the family. District Pishin has a vast potential in dairy sector and since last two decades the dairy sector has developed more, the dairy farmer has owned the foreign breed, as the climate of the area is quite suitable for keeping this milk breed. Most of the milk is sold in the local area; however, plenty of its production is used to transport to Quetta city.

Except some portions of upper and lower highlands in north eastern part of the province that have the best rangelands and which support 76% of the livestock, the southern plains with big land mass have the poorest rangelands and support only 24% of the livestock population. This implies that most of the land surface area does not even support rearing of livestock round the year thus necessitating seasonal migration of nomadic and transhumant graziers to find feed for their livestock - comprising mostly sheep and goats and lesser number of cattle and camels. In spite of difficult conditions for livestock rearing, majority of rural population in Balochistan rely on livestock along with agriculture as means of subsistence.

Livestock Department, headed by the Deputy Director along with his/her 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 Pishin, the highest reported population among all the ruminants was 837 thousand of sheep (Livestock Census, 2006). This shows that Sheep are the preferred farm animals that people like to keep and rear as compared to any other livestock species.. 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)

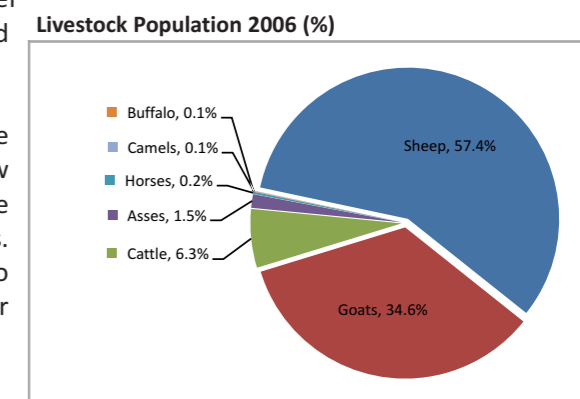
Livestock	1986	1996	2006
Sheep	750	281	837
Goats	561	160	505
Cattle	56	20	91
Buffaloes	4	1	1
Camel	7	Less than 1000	1
Poultry	n/a	n/a	532
Horses	3	Less than 1000	3
Donkeys	27	5	21
Assess	n/a	n/a	21
Total Livestock Units (LU)	740	245	532
Pastures in Ha.	73	20	799
Grazing Capacity (Ha./LU)	0.1	0.1	0.1

(Livestock Census, 1986, 1996 & 2006)
n/a: Data not available

8.3. Large Ruminants

Among the large ruminants Cattle, Buffaloes and Camels are found merely in District Pishin. The Cattle are 6.3% followed by Camels' and Buffaloes share of 0.1% of the total livestock of District Pishin. The dairy breeds, like red-Sindhi, *Sahiwal*, and Friesian are used for milk purpose, whereas, *Bhagnari* are used for beef purpose. 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 are increasing steadily due to expensive fodder, medicines and transportation overheads.

After drying and salting, the hides and skins of Cattle are sent to the other provinces for further processing and transforming into raw material for leather and other industries. Similarly, the casings of the Cattle are sold to other provinces for making medicinal products. The Camels are also very useful large ruminants and there is need to focus on their growth. Camels, Mules and Asses are mostly used for draught purposes.



(Livestock Census, 2006)

8.4. Small Ruminants

More than 80% of the livestock population comprises small ruminants, which shows that people prefer small ruminants as compared to large ruminants, may be because of small scale agricultural activity in the district and availability of fodder. Household women and children usually look after the small ruminants. Small livestock farmer usually have herd size up to 5-8 small ruminants, which are raised mostly in un-irrigated areas, where rangeland provides pasture. Sheep and Goats are raised for multiple purposes like milk, mutton and reselling of male small ruminants in the market for economic gains; whereas, females are kept for reproduction and growth of herd population. The small ruminants are excellent converters of inconsumable grasses into highly efficient animal protein.

8.5. Poultry

There is one government poultry farm and small scale private/commercial poultry farms of broiler and layer breeds exist in the district. Enormous potential has been observed in rural poultry, where every household has 4-6 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. There are a number of privately owned poultry farms in the district, e.g. in Surkhab (15), Bostan (2) and in Pishin Bazaar (1). There is one government poultry farm containing nearly 500 layers for egg production.

8.6. Livestock Population Growth Rate

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

Table 8.2: Projected Livestock Population (Numbers)

Livestock Category	Growth rate (%)	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Cattle	6.8	91,433	97,642	104,273	111,354	118,917
Buffalo	9.9	994	1,092	1,200	1,319	1,449
Sheep	1.8	837,233	852,280	867,598	883,190	899,063
Goats	2.6	504,510	517,554	530,935	544,662	558,744
Camels	1.5	745	756	768	779	791
Horses	4.3	3,343	3,485	3,634	3,789	3,950
Mules	10.7	96	517	572	633	700
Asses	2.4	21,226	21,734	22,260	22,799	23,351
Poultry	2.6	531,751	545,441	559,483	573,887	588,661

(Livestock Census, 2006)

8.7. Veterinary Institutions

There is a network of 6 veterinary hospitals, 41 veterinary dispensaries, 14 artificial insemination centers, 1 slaughter house, 1 poultry farm and 1 dairy farm owned by the Government. 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. An extended coverage of veterinary services would lead to rapid progress in milk and meat yields and would add substantially to the income of livestock farmers.

The physical condition of the Government Veterinary Institution's buildings and equipment is not promising. There is an immediate need to renovate the buildings and provide latest equipment for appropriate health services. Details of veterinary institutions are presented in the table 8.3:

Table 8.3: Veterinary Institutions(Numbers)

Name of Health Services	2009-10
Veterinary Hospitals	6
Veterinary Dispensaries	41
Artificial Insemination Centre	14
Slaughter Houses	1
Dairy Farm	1
Government Poultry Farm	1

(Directorate of Animal Husbandry)

8.8. Livestock Diseases

8.8.1. Major Diseases

The most prevalent diseases among the livestock in District Pishin are:

- Worm-infestation
- Ticks/Mites
- CCP
- Pneumonia

Internal worm infestation, Ticks/Mites, CCP and Pneumonia are the commonly found diseases in the livestock of District Pishin. The ecto-parasites causing these diseases not only reduce the re-productivity and breeding efficiency of the animals but also affect the animal's skin, which then cannot be sold at market price. Various reported diseases among

livestock are presented in the table 8.4:

Table 8.4: Major Livestock Diseases (Numbers)

Name of Diseases	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Lung-Worm-Infestation	895	753	1,269	n/a	971
Wire-Worm-Infestation	1,042	1,780	2,297	1,455	1,180
Liver Fluke	109,214	128,511	87,220	76,867	144,366
Mange/Mites	75,241	87,308	92,571	55,456	77,125
Ticks	37,251	48,099	53,481	28,484	43,074
Contagious	65,621	78,951	102,271	16,321	70,951
Non-Contagious	15,245	188,713	116,971	12,817	n/a
Systematic	4,253	3,788	2,851	3,800	2,900
Metabolic	10,562	12,931	9,311	13,511	n/a
Others	16	1	85	13	74

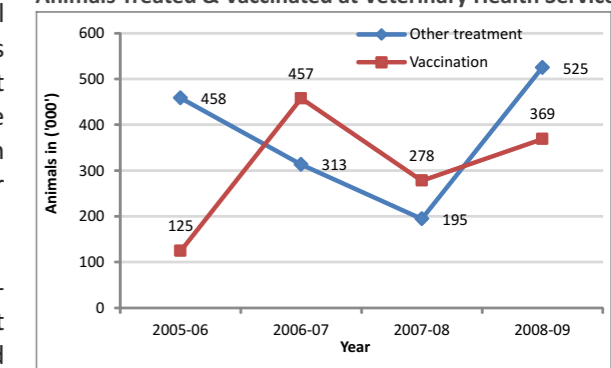
(Civil Veterinary Hospital)

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 2008-09, where the trend was on the upper side, which could be due to many reasons. For further details, please see table D1 Annexure D.

Estimated annual mortality among large ruminants was usually 1-3%; however, the exact mortality record is not available at District Livestock Office, due to which mortality of small ruminants could not be known.

Animals Treated & Vaccinated at Veterinary Health Services



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

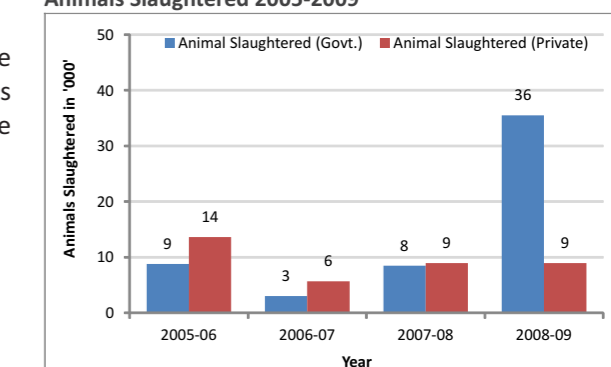
8.9. Meat and Dairy Production

Mutton production in the district has been on a high rise after 2007-08, there was a significant rise from 57,400 tons to 58,600 tons. Beef production has constantly remained between 1,400 tons to 1,500 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 details, please see table D2 Annexure D.

8.10. Slaughtering

The highest number of animal slaughtering was performed by the government in the year 2008-09. However, the animals slaughtered could be matched with meat production because the slaughtering conducted privately was remained known.

Animals Slaughtered 2005-2009



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

8.11. Functions and Structure of Livestock Department

The Livestock Department at district level is led by a Deputy Director Livestock, veterinary doctor with supporting staff including compounder, stock assistant technicians and other structural staff to carry out the day to day activities of the 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:

Table 8.5: Structure and Functions of Department

Structure	Numbers
Number of Sub Offices	4
Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total)	n/a
Actual Filled Posts	n/a
Vacant Posts	n/a

(Livestock Census, 2006)

8.12. Government, NGO and Private Enterprise Involvement in Livestock Development

Government Livestock Department can play a leading role in District Pishin provided the Provincial Livestock Department functions effectively to grant services including animal husbandry, veterinary hospitals and dispensaries, artificial insemination, input supplies and dairy development.

8.13. Some Development Projects

The projects funded by some of the sources are:

Table 8.6: Livestock Projects

Project	Funded By	Start Year	End Year
Development of Rural Poultry	ASPL-II	2004-05	2007-08
Mobile Animal Health Service	ASPL-II	2005-06	2007-08
Mobile Animal Health Service	ASPL-II	2005-06	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)

8.14. Some Key Findings

- Livestock department should strive to increase productivity of livestock by extending services to the livestock farmers
- Performance assessment of Government Dairy and Poultry farms be carried out and steps be taken to ensure quality and sustainability on their own
- Provision of funds for medicine for livestock services is important
- Lack of funds for operation and maintenance will not only make cost of services expensive over time, it will also leave livestock farmers to mercy of diseases and old practices which are not competitive to modern world's demands Research is needed to be carried out over the breed and genetics potential of livestock's health and growth.
- Awareness regarding timely vaccination of livestock needs regular advocacy.
- Marketing and transportation in the district are the major issues to be addressed.

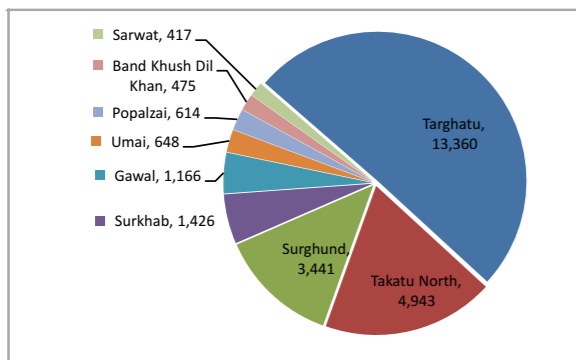
9 FISHERIES

9.1. Introduction

The only source of fish production in the district is Dam Band khushdil khan (BKK), but owing to the droughts and scarcity of rain or flood water, fishing activity could not be seen. However, a small number of fish is found in river/ stream. A World Bank assisted project, namely Balochistan Small Scale Irrigation Project (BSSIP) is currently underway for restoration of BKK.

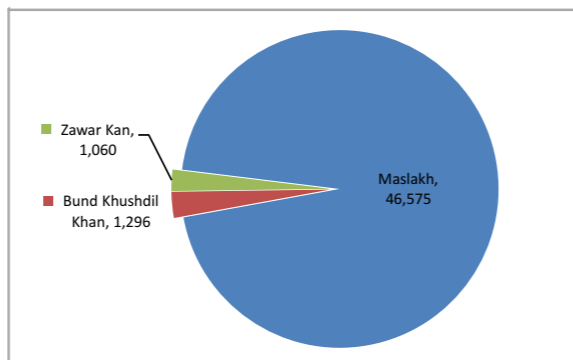
Forest area, offices and no. of staff	
Total Forest Area	25,866 ha
Number of Sub Offices	1
Total Sanctioned Posts	38
Filled Posts	38

Notified Forest Area (Hectares)



(Forest Department)

Notified Protected Area (Hectares)



(Forest Department)

Sector Highlights

The district is deficient in forest cover and a negligible area has been conserved as State Forest or Wildlife Protected Area, but overall natural vegetation, termed as rangelands are substantially contributing to the ecological stability of important ecosystems in the district.

By virtue of occurrence, forests in Pishin district are grouped into natural and artificial ones, comprising of conifers (Junipers), rangeland, plantations (artificial), and other types of trees. There are seven (7) Notified natural forests which include Targhatu, Gawal, Surghund, Surkhab, Sarwat, Umai, and North Takatu; measuring 25,866 hectare in total but additional 30 kilometer avenue plantation also exist in the district.

Moreover, there is an artificial forest reserve situated at Bund Khush Dil Khan comprising of 475 hectares. It is in fact, a wildlife sanctuary which is presently not fully functional because of encroachment and human interventions. It is worth noting that Surkhab natural forest reserve was one of the best forests, but subsequently cut entirely by Afghan refugees for fuel wood purpose as in early 1980s, Surkhab was one of the largest refugee camps, where more than 156 thousand registered refugees were living along with a large number of unregistered refugees. During their stay, they used wood as fuel, which has resulted in deforestation.

10.1. Introduction

Forests play an important role in the maintenance of environmental balance. It is a well-established fact that life on earth is a function of a number of direct, indirect, tangible and intangible naturally active forestry factors. These may include emission of life-sustaining oxygen and absorption of poisonous carbon-di-oxide. Forests are not only the main source of food, timber, firewood, shelter but also a variety of medicinal herbs also serve as baseline for food-web, thereby sustaining life on earth. We need to know forests are instrumental in the rehabilitation and development of rangelands, water management, wildlife management and soil conservation. In view of their multitasking function, we should protect and rehabilitate forests for our own existence.

The representative forest type in the area is Balochistan Dry Temperate Scrub (Steppe). Historically it was dry temperate climax formation of juniper and wild Pistachio; few isolated trees of wild Pistachio are still surviving as a remnant. Overall the climax formation reduced to scrub condition due to grazing and fuel wood pressures. Presently it is with very open cover and a moderate amount of grasses and herbs. Major tree species are *Shina (Pistacia khinjjak)* and *Obusht (Juniperus excelsa polycarpus)*. In the valleys, *Ghaz (Tamarix spp)* is found in streambeds.

10.2. Major Vegetation

The major tree species found in the district are *Obusht (Juniperus excelsa polycarpus)*, *Wild Ash (Fraxinus xanthoxyloides)* and *Shina (Pistacia khinjjak)*, which occupy favorable sites. The main shrubs are *Janglee Badaam (Prunus spp)*, *Sparae (Cotoneaster spp.)*, *Tharkha (Artemisia maritime)*, *Crataegus spp.*, *Kala Zira (Carum bulbocastanum)*, *Oman (Ephedra nebrodensis and Ephedra intermedia)*, *Makhi (Caragana ambigua)*, *Khakshir (Sisymbrium sophia)*, *Zralg (Berberis lyceum)*, and *Surae (Rosa spp.)*. The ground cover is constituted mainly by *(Stipa himalacia)*, *(Dichanthium annulatum)*, *(Chrysopogon aucheri)* and *(Cymbopogon spp.)*

Out of the above mentioned flora, *Kala Zira (Carum bulbocastanum)* is used as spice and fetches high value in the market. In addition, *Oman (Ephedra nebrodensis)* and *Khakshir (Sisymbrium sophia)* are found in large quantity and have medicinal value. A large amount of these herbs is marketed. Extracts of these plants are largely used, by villagers as well, for treatment of cough and asthma. They believe there is no side effect of the drug and moreover, it is easily available either free or at a nominal price.

Vegetation zones of the district mainly consist of the following categories:-

Table 10.1: Vegetation Zones

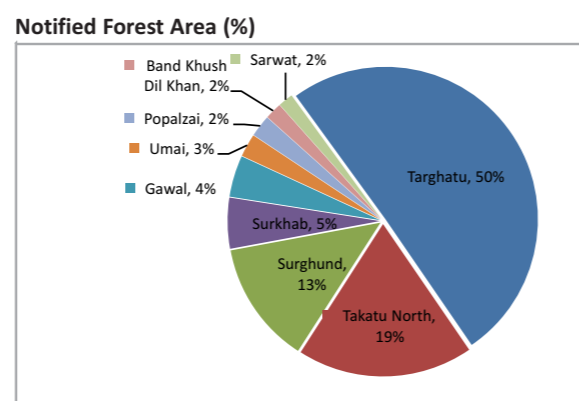
Vegetation Zone	Brief Description
Uphill steep rocky cliffs	Like Tharghatu hills, at northern rim of Toba Kakari and Surghund where <i>Juniperus excelsa polycarpus</i> is the predominantly climax Species associated with <i>Pistacia khinjjak</i> , <i>Ephedra nebrodensis</i> , <i>Ephedra intermedia</i> and <i>Fraxinus xanthoxyloides</i> . It comprises mostly of the fertile deep soil plateaus like Toba Kakari and Kakar Khurasan range. It provides summer grazing land for both the local and nomadic graziers.
Foot hills	It is dominated by a variety of shrubs like <i>Artemisia meritima</i> (Tharkha), <i>Prunus ebernea</i> (Wild Almond), <i>Caragana ambigua</i> (Makhi), <i>Berberis lyceum</i> (Zralg) and <i>Sophora grifithii</i> (Ghuzaira) associated with herbs and grasses. Mostly modified by the local community for agriculture and other land uses. It consists of more or less flat to undulating plains. The wasteland contains mostly
Piedmont plains	<i>Artemisia meritima</i> (Tharkha), <i>Haloxylon grifithii</i> with sporadic mixture of edible seasonal forage plants; thus supporting thousands of animals, both local and nomadic ones.
Dry stream beds	Commonly found in the entire district where <i>Tamarix Spp.</i> is commonly seen.

(Provincial and District Forest Departments, IUCN, UNDP, WWF, GEF)

10.3. Forestry Land use

10.3.1. Notified Forests

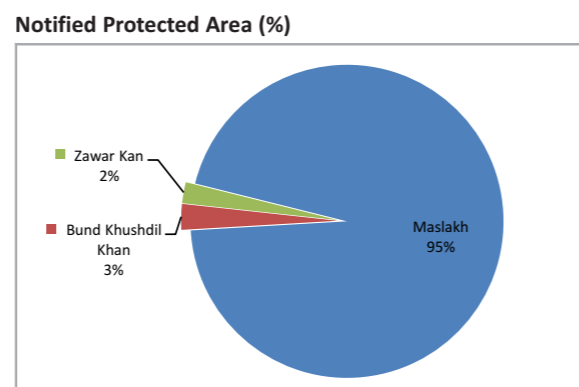
There are seven (7) Notified natural forests which include Targhatu, Gawal, Surghund, Surkhab, Sarwat, Umai, and North Takatu; measuring 25,866 hectare in total see table E1 Annexure E for details.



(Forest Department)

10.3.2. Notified Protected Areas

There are three (3) Notified Protected Areas in the district at Maslakh, Bund Khushdil Khan and Zawar Khan with a total area of 48,931 hectares, see table E2 Annexure E for details.



(Forest Department)

10.3.3. Rangelands

The type of rangeland present in the district is classified as Central Balochistan Ranges. It has species like: Gung (*Vitex agnus-castus*), Ghureza (*Sophora lopusoides*), Tharkha (*Artemisia maritime*), Zawal (*Achillea santolina*), Zoz (*Alhagi camalorum*), Spanda (*Peganum harmala*), Washta (*Stipa pennata*), Weezh (*Pennisetum orientale*), Sargarai (*Cymbopogon jawarancusa*), Margha (*Pennisetum annulatum*) etc. The productivity is adequate with average productive capacity of 160 kg/hectare. The rangelands have been degraded due to overgrazing and fuel wood collection, and the only remnants are less palatable and poisonous plants like Ghuzera (*Sophora grifithii*). The degradation is aggravated by the traditional nomadic migrants.

Most of the rangelands in the district belong to communities living around them. Due to communal ownership, usually these are accessible to all members of the community and also to nomads passing through the area with unlimited number, type, season and period/duration of grazing on their traditional routes of migration to new areas. On the management side, no one assumes the responsibility for undertaking any activity aimed either at restoration of depleted areas or for improvement of these rangelands. This has led to what could be termed as the “Tragedy of Commons”, which has resulted in overgrazing and uprooting of bushes/shrubs from rangelands beyond their carrying capacities. As a consequence, most of the rangelands in the district are becoming degraded.

However, this is not a common practice in the entire district. In areas, where livestock rearing is one of the sources of livelihoods, rangelands are seen as important resource and there is also a system in place for their management. This system is mostly limited to the grazing management, whereby grazing on the rangelands is regulated through the traditional system of declaring rangelands open and close for grazing. Locally, this system is called as “Pargore” in Pashto, whereby rangelands in one growing season, i.e. spring or monsoon, are declared as close for grazing and at the onset of next growing season they are declared as open for the herds. However, there is no limit on the number of grazing animals and period (duration) of grazing. Similarly, range readiness and other facilities necessary for grazing are also not taken into account. It may be noted that this system is practiced at small scale near the borders of Killa Saifullah district.

10.4. Forest Production

The useful plants fall mainly in the categories of fodder; fuel wood for energy purpose, construction wood for roofing and small implements and medicinal plants for people and livestock. However, timber is not produced on commercial basis. Wood from Juniper and other related trees is utilized for fuel wood, construction of huts and hedges in areas near forests. However, under the provision of relevant Forest Act, Balochistan Forest Department is not authorized to issue permits for juniper wood at all. Its utilization is totally illegal and prohibited.

Ephedra was once a big source of revenue for the Balochistan Forest and Wildlife Department and it was mainly extracted from Takatu in north of the district. M/S Marker Alkaloids, Quetta was the main consumer. After introduction of synthetic Ephedrine, the said company ceased its manufacturing and demolished the plant. The Balochistan Forest and Wildlife Department (BFWD) then explored another consumer, M/S Alpha Chemicals limited at Lahore; it also ceased its production after a couple of years. Haphazard exploitation of the resource by unskilled labor also led to an accelerated environmental degradation, hence its commercial exploitation was ultimately terminated in the year 2000.

10.5. Non-Timber Forest Produce

Resident communities also make use of some of the Non Timber Forest Products (NTFPs), mostly medicinal plants, for household consumption and sometimes also for sale in the local market. The important species are:

- Juniper (*Juniperus excelsa polycarpus*).
- Artemisia (*Artemisia meritima*).
- Ephedra (*Ephedra nebrodensis*).
- Ephedra (*Ephedra intermedia*).
- Morae /Ajwain (*Thymus surphyllum*).
- Zralg (*Berberis lycium*).
- Surai (*Rosa beggeriana*).
- Shinshobae (*Perowskia abrotanoides*).
- Sursanda (*Hymenocrater sessilifolius*).
- Kala Zira (*Carum bulbocastanum*).
- Spandae (*Paganum hermala*).
- Valanae (*Mentha sylvestris*).
- Walaghunai (*Dephne oleoides*).
- Gung (*Vitex agnus-castus*).

10.6. Wildlife

Wildlife Habitat type is Dry Steppe. There are no historical bench marks to determine the status of wildlife in the area. However, according to local community, the number of wildlife species has considerably declined; which could aptly be attributed to casual attitude for hunting and habitat degradation. Following are the key species:

Table 10.2: Wildlife Common Species

Wildlife Type	Common Species
Mammals	Wolf (<i>Canis lupus</i>), Hill fox (<i>Vulpes vulpes griffithii</i>), Asiatic Jackal (<i>Canis aureus</i>), Stripped Hyaena (<i>Hyaena hyaena</i>) Cape hare (<i>Lepus capensis</i>), Porcupine (<i>Hystrix indica</i>), Afghan Hedgehog (<i>Hemiechinus auritus megalotis</i>), Afghan Pica (<i>Ochotona rufescens</i>) and Stone Marten (<i>martes foina</i>) etc.
Birds	Chukar (<i>Alectoris chukar</i>), See see partridge (<i>Ammoperdix griseogularis</i>), Kestrel (<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>), Magpie (<i>Pica pica</i>), Golden eagle (<i>Aquila chrysaetos daphanea</i>), a number of Finches, buntings, seasonal/migratory waterfowls, hawks, bustards and sand grouse etc.
Reptiles	Afghan Tortoise (<i>Agrionemys horsfieldii</i>), Afghan Agama (<i>Trapelus megalonyx</i>), Indian Cobra (<i>Naja naja naja</i>), Saw-scale viper (<i>Echis carinatus</i>), Dwarf Dark-headed racer (<i>Eirenis persica walteri</i>) Levantine viper (<i>Macrovipera lebetina</i>), etc.

(Provincial and District Forest Departments, IUCN, UNDP, WWF, GEF)

10.6.1. Wildlife Statistics

According to a previous Census of the area, conducted by the Director, Zoological Survey of Pakistan Karachi there are 200 Suleiman Markhors in Takatu Area.

10.7. Wetlands

Band Khush Dil Khan is an important stopover for migratory birds, a potential wildlife sanctuary and RAMSAR site due to recurrent droughts has now squeezed to a limited water reservoir, and hence excluded from the list of Ramsar Sites. Most of its area has been encroached by the local inhabitants for development of Apple orchards.

10.8. Commercial Forestry (Plantations)

Tree species planted for amenity and farm forestry purpose come under this category which are mostly planted along water channels, water storage ponds, around farmlands and household compounds. The common species are Sinjit (*Elaeagnus angustifolia*), Sufeda (*Populus sp.*), Toot/Mulberry (*Morus alba*), Quetta pine or Persian pine (*Pinus halepensis*), Saru (*Cupressus sempervirens*), *Salix spp.* Under a provincial Government development project an area of about 400 acres at Sahibzada Kareze and Yaroo has been treated with water harvesting techniques, whereby species like Salt bush, Wild Almond and Tamarix etc are maintained.

Moreover, the forest department has raised about 30.km avenue roadside plantation in the district.

10.9. Bee Keeping

It is surprising that, though Pishin district is one of the most important horticultural areas of Balochistan, bee-keeping is not an economic activity. The main reason described by the people, was that bees produce honey only in warm areas as bees cannot survive in the cold weather of the district.

10.10. Marketing and Processing

In the district wood obtained from the forests is mainly used for fuel purposes, because other sources of fuel are either unavailable or if available, are too expensive. No data is available about the quantity of wood exploited. Historically, nomads have been involved in the exploitation of wood. In the recent past, refugees from Afghanistan have exploited this resource mercilessly.

10.11. Structure and Functions of the Forest and Wild Life Department

The Forest Department in the district is under administrative control of the Divisional Forest Officer (DFO), who comes under the Conservator of Forest, Quetta. The Conservator of Forest comes under the command of the Chief Conservator of Forest in the province. There is one Range Forest Officer, whose main responsibilities are to control and manage the affairs pertaining to forests in the district. The table given below reflects details of administration, 45 in number, of the Forest Department in Pishin district. For further details please see table E3 Annexure E.

Table 10.3: Structure and Functions of Department

Structure	Numbers
Number of Sub Offices	1
Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total)	38
Actual Filled Posts	38
Vacant Posts	0

(Forest Department)

Functions of the Balochistan Forests and Wildlife Department in the district are listed as under:-

- Forest Conservation and management.
- Rangeland development.
- Wildlife Conservation and protected areas management.
- Watershed Management.
- Soil Conservation and Desertification control.

10.12. Development Projects

No District Government or PSDP/ADP development project is under implementation in the district. However, one Federal PSDP project namely “Multi-sectoral Project for Conservation of Juniper Forests in Balochistan” is recently initiated, which will cover the juniper bearing areas of the district (mostly Surghund).

Moreover, a project is also in pipeline, under UN funded Refugee Affected and Hosting Areas (RAHA) Program, to rehabilitate the forestry resources in Refugee Affected Union Councils of Batezai and Saranan.

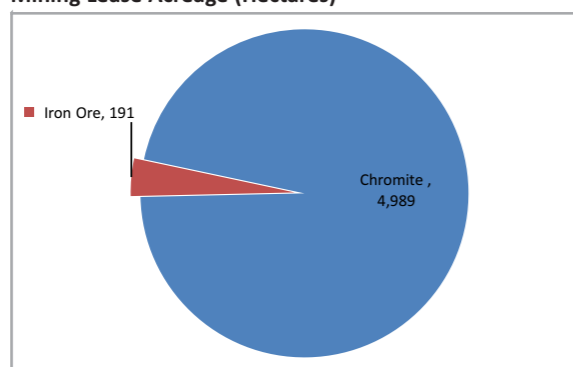
10.13. Some Key Findings

- Area under forest reserves in District Pishin is very small. The proportion of the planted forest vis a vis natural forest is even lower. Judging from international standard, forest reserves are meager.
- Female involvement in forestry activities is rare and limited to some jobs like collecting herbs, bushes and shrubs. Sometimes they also collect fuel wood.
- In the development of forestry, the participation of Local and Federal Government and NGOs is very low.
- Forest reserves have depleted due to unavailability of cheap sources of fuel energy other than wood.
- Wildlife management is very poor and needs substantial improvement in management for effective use of scarce resources.
- The environmental and ecological balance is impaired due to soil erosion, depletion of rangeland and population pressure.
- The institutional capacity of Forestry Department needs restructuring. Management needs vigor, so that effective control on the degradation of overall environments will be possible.
- Lack of awareness and aptitude towards conservation of forests, rangelands and wildlife.
- .
- Low development investment.
- For immediate financial gains unplanned agriculture activities have subsided the natural vegetation.
- Lack of alternate energy sources puts forests in danger.
- No community system in place for management of wastelands.
- Deficiency of alternate sources of forage for livestock feeding.
- Wildlife being hunted for fun and food. Some people do it for status and prestige.

11 MINING

Name of the Mineral	Acreage
Chromite	4,989
Iron_Ore	191

Mining Lease Acreage (Hectares)



(Mines and Mineral Development, 2010)

Sector Highlights

- Up gradation/beneficiation plant for low grade Chromite Ore.
- The production of Chromites during the year 2005-2010 has increased from 1,030 to 13,845 metric tons.
- Establishment of Cement Industry can add to the employment opportunities.
- Exploration of minerals on priority would have encouraging returns.
- The Chromite deposits should be exploited by choosing best mining methods to avoid losses and maximum extraction of ore.

11.1. Introduction

District Pishin has substantial potential for mining of Chromite. Although, the Chromites is of high to low grade attribute. The out crop of ultramafic rocks in the area is connected with the main out crops of Muslim Bagh by inter mitten exposures. These ultramafic rocks are spreading over 19 Square Kilometer long while 1/2 square kilometer wide area. Serpentinized dunite is the predominate rocks. The ultramafic rocks have extensively been intruded by dolerite dykes and basalt. Chromite has been classified in to three general grades i.e metallurgical, chemical and refractory. The deposits are pod form and small in size.

The ore is mined by open pit and underground mining. The mining industry is operated by very primitive manner because of lack of information about reserves and shape of ore bodies. Pishin is poor in mineral resources other than Chromite. Nonetheless, there is occurrence of Dolomite, Soap Stone and Lateriate but exploitation on commercial scale has not been reported. The mineralization of very little Chromite, Quartz vein, Granite, Copper, Mica, Iron ore, Coal and minor minerals like Gravel, Sand and Clay etc, Chromite occurrence is wide spread in Khanozai area of Pishin District.

The mineral Chromite (Cr₂O₃) is the only source of Chromium, which is one of the critical commodities for strategic and steel oriented industries. Chromite is mined both by open pit and underground methods. Chromite is associated with ultramafic rocks, which occurs as layered intrusions or as ophiolitic sequences. The Chromite bodies associated with these rocks are tightly folded along with the host rocks and are quietly variable in size, shape and grade. No proper study/survey has been carried out to estimate the Chromite resources in Pishin. It is expected that more than a million tons of mostly low grade ore is available in Khanozai out of which 20-25% is already been mined. Excavator and bulldozers are used for open pit mining, whereas, in some cases haulages are utilized to mine the Chromite from underground mines. In most cases donkeys are used to haul the ore. Compressors are also used for drilling and blasting. The ore bodies are mined randomly rather than systematically. Mining is continuous without determining the shape of the ore bodies by exploration to reduce caving. In most cases donkeys are used to haul the ore the ore. Mining is open pit and underground. The depth of mines is upto 35 meters.

The Chromite ore is piled near the mine mouth and on basis of percentage of the ore stock piles are prepared. The ore is sold on the chemical composition of Chromite. Since, it price is high, therefore, marketing is not a problem and even low grade ore is sold to the beneficiation plant holders at Muslim Bagh. The processed ore is exported which is purchased by exporters based in Karachi.

Detailed mineral resource of the district is as under:-

Table 11.1: Mineral Resources of the District

Name of the Mineral	Quality	Deposit
Chromite	+40%	Unknown
Limestone	Good	Huge
Marble	Good	Unknown
Granite	Good	Unknown
Mica	Unknown	Minor
Coal	Unknown	Exploitation on commercial basis not reported.
Iron Ore	20-25%	Unknown.
Quartz/Quartzite	Average	Unknown

(Mines and Mineral Department, 2010)

11.2. Major Minerals Production and Leases

In District Pishin, a total number of 25 licenses have been granted to different owners, which includes 19 prospecting licenses over an area of 13,323 and 6 mining leases covering 5,180 acres have been granted for Marble, Chromite, Granite, Mica, Coal, Copper Ore, Iron Ore, Limestone, Quartz/Quartzite. Chromite and Copper ore are mined by the private sector. The production of Chromites during the years 2005-2010, has increased from 1,030 to 13,845 metric tons. During the financial year 2005-06 to 2009-10, the production reported in the district is as under:

Table 11.2: Major Minerals and Production

Name of Minerals	No of Prospecting Licenses 2009-10		No of Mining Leases 2009-10		Production				
	Number	Acreage	Number	Acreage	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Marble	3	1,826.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chromite	8	3,679.4	7	4,988.9	1,013	3,450	4,972	10,554	13,845
Granite	1	408.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mica	1	30.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coal	2	2,934.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Copper Ore	2	2,872.5	0	0	0	0	0	110	30
Iron Ore	0	0	1	191	0	0	0	0	0
Limestone	1	496.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Quartz/Quartzite	1	1,074.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

(Mines and Mineral Department, 2010)

11.3. Mining Labors

Only Chromite is mineral resource in the district, which is being exploited by the private sector. The recent hike of the mineral has certainly uplifted the socio-economic conditions of local peoples and has provided job opportunities at their door step. Total number of 130 laborers (approximately) are engaged in mining:-

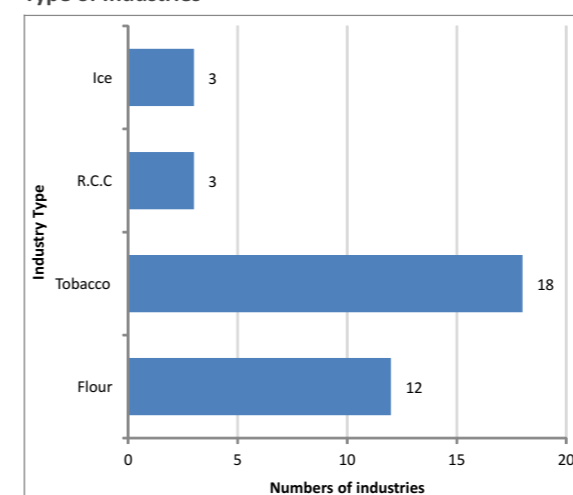
11.3.1. Some Key Findings

District Pishin is poor in mineral resources. However, the district has potential for the mineral development. The efforts have not been successful so far in this regard as the stumbling blocks in the path of mineral development are lack of finance and infrastructure facilities.

Several prospecting and mining leases are granted to the private sector but no productive results are reported.. Limestone is significant source of cement manufacturing which unfortunately has not been utilized up till now.

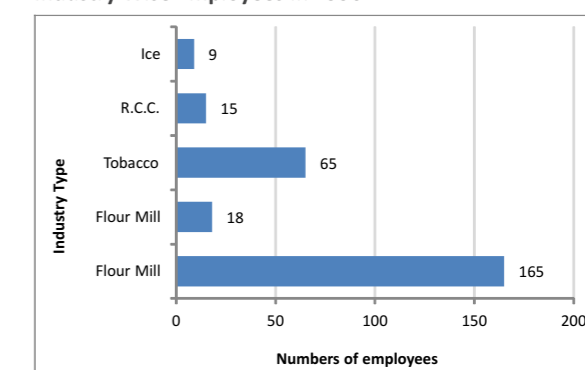
12 INDUSTRY AND MANUFACTURING

Type of Industries



(Directorate of Industries, Balochistan)

Industry Wise Employees in 1996



(Directorate of Industries, Balochistan)

12.1. Introduction

In Balochistan, industrial development started after 1970 when Provincial Government took keen interest in development of industrial estates, because of availability of raw material such as minerals, agricultural crops, fruits, vegetables and fish. Industrial development is necessary for an area to thrive economically. District Pishin is still under developed, but it has a great potential to flourish. The district is agriculturally rich and people are very much into dairy and poultry farming. Handicraft is a prominent feature of the district. A major obstacle in the development of the area is that people have become apathetic from their situation. If Proper infrastructure facilities and financial support is given, the area has the potential to contribute in the economy of the country.

Table 12.1: Number of Units and Workers

Types of Units	Workers		Total
	0-10	10-35	
Flour	6	6	12
Tobacco	18	0	18
R.C.C	3	0	3
Ice	3	0	3
Total	30	6	36

(Directorate of Industries, Balochistan)

12.2. Manufacturing Units and Employees

In Pishin, large manufacturing unit includes the only flour mill functional in the district. The small enterprises include Tobacco, R.C.C, ice, dairy farms and poultry farms which employ remarkable number of workers. Dairy farming and poultry farming is frequent in the area.

Table 12.2: Number of units, capacity, and workers

Industry	No of Units	Capacity	Worker
Dairy Form-	120	450 Cows, 200 Buffalos.	480
Poultry Farm	110	25,000	275

(Directorate of Industries, Balochistan)

Table 12.3: Large/Small Manufacturing Industries

Industry	Large/Small	No. of Units	Production	Worker
Flour Mill	Large	6	3600Kg P/day	165
Flour Mill	Small	6	200 Bags P/day	18
Tobacco	Small	18	730 Mds P/day	65
R.C.C.	Small	3	n/a	15
Ice	Small	3	n/a	9
Total		36		473

(Directorate of Industries, Balochistan)

12.3. Import and Export Trade

Since Pishin lies adjacent to Afghanistan, therefore smuggling takes place. Especially wheat, sugar and edible oil are smuggled into Afghanistan, while spices, dry fruit, skin, wool and a number of merchandised items of foreign origin are smuggled into Pishin. Due to smuggling trends people have lost interest in the industrial development of the district.

12.4. Department of Small and Medium Enterprise and Industrial Development

The Directorate of Small Industries has setup a carpet center, where it gives the training to both, males and females. The trainees are given a stipend during the training. Likewise the Social Welfare Department has also initiated a training program for girls and women to popularize the traditional handicrafts in the area. The opportunity for these women to sell their work outside the district or to any expos is missing, thus, not awarding these women adequate pay for their hard work.

Table 12.4: SME Credit Schemes

Type	Scheme of	No. Units
Vocational Training Centre	Labor & Manpower Department	1
Carpet Training Centre	Small Industries Dep't;	1
Dairy Farm	Livestock Dep't;	1
Paltry Farm	Livestock Dep't;	n/a

(Directorate of Industries, Balochistan)

The Department of Small Industries is functioning in Pishin District since 1958. The main objectives of this department are:

- To provide training to the local people in the field of traditional crafts.
- Creating employment opportunities for trained and skilled workers, both men and women.
- Taking appropriate steps to enhance the income levels of craftsmen through organizing the marketing of their products, so as to eliminate the middlemen.
- Taking various steps to eliminate the exploitation of craftsmen by the private sector.
- To extend all sorts of financial and technical assistance to the craftsmen, particularly the women.
- To preserve, protect, develop and also explore local handicrafts.

12.4.1. Handicrafts

In Pishin District, traditional handicrafts like embroidery work on dresses (*kameez* and *shalwar*) of children and women, on caps, on bed and pillow covers, etc. are very common. Women and girls do the embroidery work at home. It also includes making sweaters from sheep's wool.

12.5. Structures and Functions of Industries Department

Structure of the industries department in the district is listed as under:-

Table 12.5: Structure and Functions of Department

Structure	Numbers
Number of Sub Offices	1
Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total)	9
Actual Filled Posts	9
Vacant Posts	0

(Industry and Manufacturing Department)

12.6. Some Key Findings

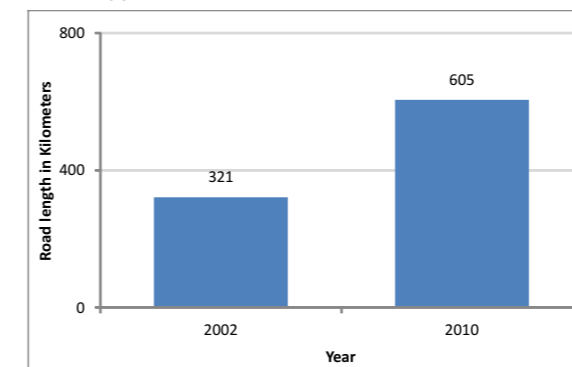
- The role of industry in the economy of District Pishin is not significant.
- Female involvement in the industrial sector, excluding embroidery, is negligible.

13 ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE & COMMUNICATIONS

- Most private sector businesses are small enterprises.
- Pishin, due to its scenic beauty, holds potential for tourism but it cannot be explored unless federal and provincial governments take keen interest in the promotion of tourism.
- It has been observed that the marginal efficiency of capital in District Pishin is low. Therefore, even the inhabitants of the area have not invested in the industrial sector of the district.
- The major issue in the way of industrial development is the non-availability of local entrepreneurs and skilled labor.
- Lack of capital is another problem impeding the development of small enterprises.
- Industrial estates are essential for industrial development. There is no industrial estate in Pishin but Bostan has been declared as industrial state but no industrial infrastructure has been provided so far.
- Smuggling is another stumbling block in the way of industrial development of Pishin. This activity is very attractive for those who are engaged in it because of high earning with less revolving capital and more turn over.
- Institutional arrangements for the development of micro enterprises are not sufficient. For productive employment it is necessary to train the young people for particular enterprises, such as engineering workshops, carpentry, electronics, automobiles or mechanics.

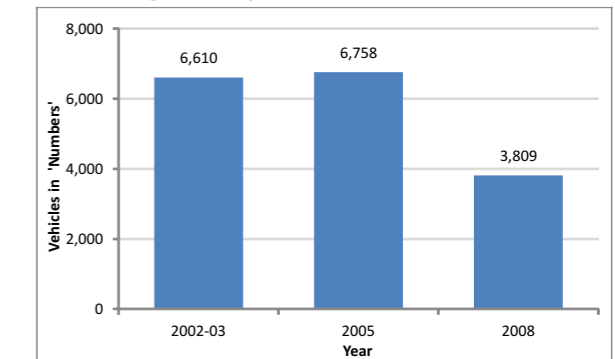
Economic Infrastructure and Communications	
Total Length of metalled roads	605 Km
Total Length of shingle roads	648 Km
Number of Telephone connections	4,300
Internet Users	n/a
Mobile phone providers/ connections	n/a
Number of post offices	18
Hotels	n/a
Motels	n/a
Guest Houses	n/a
Rest Houses	n/a
Public Banks	n/a
Private Banks	n/a

Black Topped Roads



(District Development Statistics, Balochistan, 2008-09)

Vehicles Registered by Year



(District Development Statistics, Balochistan, 2008-09)

13.1. Introduction

Telecommunication facilities are available in the district. District Pishin is well linked by roads, rail and telephone with other parts of the country, through Kuchlak and Quetta. All parts of the district are accessible by roads. Pishin is linked with Quetta by road and it is also linked to all the provinces through road and rail. Quetta - Pishin road was developed by the British during the late 19th century for geo-strategic reasons. Black topped road density per square kilometer is 0.08 and that of shingle road is 0.08.

13.2. Roads and Highways with Surface Classification and Length

The total length of road in Pishin is 1,253 km, out of which, 605 km is black topped road (metalled road). District Pishin has a network of inter district and intra district roads. The table given below reveals the length of various roads. It is evident from the data in the table that length of metalled roads has increased over time while length of shingle roads has remained almost stagnant which may lead us to conclude that the investments are being made in the district to develop the black topped roads in order to provide sustainable means of transportation.

There is no data available to show the number of beneficiaries. However, it can be concluded that a large percentage of the district area is covered by shingle or metalled roads, thus, providing access to almost entire population of the district. It has 605 km of metalled and 648 km of shingle road. The important linking roads include:-

1. Pishin - Yaru - Quetta road
2. Pishin - Saranan - Chaman road
3. Pishin - Surkhab - Khanozai road
4. Pishin - Barshore road
5. Dub-Khano-zai - Killa Abullah road

Table 13.1: Road Type and Length (Kilometer)

Length by Surface Type:	Black Topped	Shingle	Total Length
2002	321	567	888
2010	605	648	1,253

(District Development Statistics, Balochistan, 2008-09)

13.3. Transport

The Vehicle Excise Registration Office is located in District Pishin. See table, F1 Annexure F for the number of registered vehicle under various categories in the district since 2002-03. This data reveals an impression that a comparatively large number of vehicles are being registered every year in Pishin than many other districts of Balochistan. The vehicle registration system in Pishin district is the same as in other districts of Balochistan. The procedure for imported vehicles is somewhat different from the Pakistani manufactured or assembled vehicles. For imported vehicles the following documents have to be produced before the authorities: Bill of Entry, Import Permit, Octroi Receipt, K.P.T Receipt and Bill of Landing. For Pakistani manufactured vehicles the invoice of the firm and the sale certificate from the distributor should be attached.

No estimate of the number of non-registered vehicles and motor cycles is available. However, due to the proximity of the Afghan border many types of vehicles can be found. It is mainly due to the price difference between the smuggled and the imported vehicles. Therefore, people prefer to keep unregistered vehicles.

Bus service in District Pishin links almost all the main towns and villages. It is difficult to estimate the exact number of passengers per day, per week etc. However, the common observation is that the buses are normally overloaded. Every day 25 buses go from Quetta to Pishin and from Pishin to Quetta.

13.4. Railway, Harbor and Airports

The total length of the railway track through the district is 42 km. There are 3 railway stations: Bostan, Yaro and Saranan. The train goes to Chaman on alternate days. The train from Quetta to Chaman departs every morning and returns the same day at night time.

There is no airport in District Pishin. There is a concrete runway, which was used long ago by the British. This runway can be converted into a small airport.

13.5. Radio and Television Stations

Radio is very popular in villages and remote areas. It provides the cheapest recreation. Besides, radio is used to provide educational programs. The programs produced by different stations in Quetta are mostly in local languages. There is no data available on the number of television sets. The only proxy available is the number of issued TV- licenses, though many people do not register their radio or TV.

13.6. Telecommunication and IT Services

Pakistan Telecommunication Corporation (PTC) has established a network of telephones in the district. The data given in the table below shows a gradual decrease in number of telephone exchanges and telephone lines in the district. There are more privately owned public call offices (PCOs) than government PCOs. The number of private public call offices is 11. The number of household and commercial telephones is 4,300. A large number of people directly or indirectly benefit from these services.

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

Category	2005	2008
Telephone Lines /connections	7,068	4,300
Exchange and Tele-density	28	16
Mobile Phone	n/a	-
Internet users	-	-

(Pakistan Telecom Authority)

13.7. Post Offices / Courier Services

In District Pishin, 18 post offices and sub post offices are functioning. Postal services are very important because of population growth, rapid industrialization, fast urbanization and commercialization of the society. Post offices provide not only postal services, but also services like registration, collection of token fees of vehicles and ammunition etc. The General Post Office (GPO) is in Pishin bazaar, which has links with all other post offices in the district. In far flung areas, where it is not possible to open a post office at full scale, arrangements are made with the school teachers to act as part time post master. They are paid Rs. 550 per month. Thus, the postal service network is operational in the district. It may be that it is not speedy in case of rural areas. There is no courier service available in Pishin.

13.8. Banking and Financial Institutions

The Development Financing Institutions (DFI) and commercial banks have branch offices in the district. There are eight branches of banks in the district, five of which are Commercial Banks: Muslim Commercial Bank (1 Branch), Habib Bank Ltd (2 Branches), National Bank of Pakistan (1 Branch), United Bank Ltd (1 Branch), Allied Bank Ltd (2 Branches). Agriculture Development Bank of Pakistan (ADBP) has a branch office. The main function of ADBP is to provide loans to farmers and land owners to promote agricultural activities on easy installments. Commercial banks also provide loans for small business activities. Information about volume of credit and turnover of banks is not available. There is no women bank in the district.

Table 13.3: Number of Bank and Branches (Numbers)

Year	Banks			Branches		
	Govt. Owned	Private Owned	Foreign	Govt. Owned	Private Owned	Foreign
2004-05						
2009-10	3	5		3	5	

(State Bank of Pakistan, 2010)

13.9. Energy

13.9.1. Electricity (Supply and Demand)

Electricity is provided by WAPDA with four grid stations in the district located at Pishin, Yaro, Alizai and Khanozai. Electricity is not produced locally but at Giddu and Terballa and transmitted via Quetta to Pishin. There is no power house in the district. There are 15,590 electric connections, out of which 136 are for the industrial sector, 1,841 are for the agriculture sector, 1,310 for commercial use and 12,303 are for domestic consumers. Different rates are charged to the above mentioned categories for different units consumed e.g. for domestic consumers the lower is the consumption, the lower is the rate; with successive higher units, higher rates are charged. The commercial consumers pay higher price for using electricity than domestic consumers. Industries and agricultural consumers pay according to the type of machines used.

According to the higher authorities of WAPDA, that is responsible for and manages electricity provision, 80% of the population has been provided with electricity connections. According to the official source, only 25% of the consumers pay their bills. WAPDA faces the following constraints in the recovery of bills and the administration of connections. Firstly, due to poor administrative ability, WAPDA is unable to deliver and recover its bills in time. Secondly, most consumers are in the habit of using free electricity, because in the past they were not forced to pay their dues. Now, if WAPDA authorities with the help of district administration want to recover the dues, the problem of law and order arises. Thirdly, the accumulated bills payment becomes very difficult for the consumers.

13.9.2. Gas (Supply and Demand)

Gas is provided in Pishin through gas pipeline since 1996 and the number of consumers is increasing rapidly.

13.10. Hotels And Resorts

There are two important rest houses in the district. One of these is Deputy Commissioner (D.C) Rest House situated in Pishin Bazaar. It is of historical importance. It used to be the political rest house. Attached to this rest house is a very fine garden laid out in 1883. It covers about 11 Hectares. It produces vegetables and very fine fruit, including Grapes, Apricot, Plums Peaches and Almonds. The garden is full of trees. The rest house has scenic beauty and lush green grass which remains green throughout the year. It is not only important from a historical point of view, but also for nature lovers and those having aesthetic sense; it is a place worth seeing. The Rest House is managed and looked after by the Deputy Commissioner. The second rest house is situated at Bund Khushdil Khan and is also of historic importance. Tourists visit and stay there. In addition, Pishin has four Hotels/ Restaurants which provide lodging and boarding facilities.

13.11. Some Development Projects

According to PSDP2009, the following projects were being implemented in the road sector :

- Construction of Court Complex at Pishin.
- Construction and black topping of Road at Manzaki cross to Saab Khan Choukal Bostan Yaro Road and Raigi Umarabad Raod 25KM.

- Construction and black topping of road at Salman Khail Sanytiya Ghazaband Road 30 KM.
- Construction of black topped Roads Killi Tharata, Killi Koz Shinghari 30 KM.
- Construction of black topped Road N-50 Takhnai Baba-Khushab Gawal- Zarghoon 24 KM.
- Construction of black topped Road Balozaikhanozai- Dilsorah-Torah Khalah-Walgai-Nighadah 22.7 KM.
- Construction of black topped Road Kuth Muhammad Shah, Sabora, Injaini, Killa Haji Khan Road 32.5 KM.
- Black topping of Barshore Khanozai Road KM 10 to 30.
- Construction of Charbadzai Kalak Menziry Sunzala Badwaan Road 30 KM.
- Construction of Alizai Malizai Road 12 KM.
- Construction of Doori Salman Khail Nali Yaseenzai Ghaza Band Ajram Road 30 KM Pishin.
- Construction of black topped Road Murgha Kuch Hasanzai Road 30 KM.
- Black topped of Ibrahim Zai Mandozai Road Pishin.
- Black topped Ghazaband Ajram Sultan Basha Road 20 KM.
- Construction of black topped road Malazai Gharshinan, Pishin.
- Construction of black topped road from Rod Malazai, Pishin.
- Construction of black topped road from main Barshore to Bagh hill top, Pishin.
- Construction of black topped road from Bagh to Aiza Mandozai, Pishin.
- Construction of black topped road from Yahya Nikka to Shishan Kan, Barshore.
- Construction of black topped road from Gheza to Sur Tall, Toba Kakari, Pishin.
- Construction of black topped road from Murgha Zikrayazai to Pashi, Karezat, Pishin.
- Construction of black topped road from Khawaja Nikka to Mach Sameza, Karezat.
- Construction of black topped road from Cheeno to Walma, Tukhai Malakzai, Pishin.
- Black topping of various roads in different Union Councils of Tehsil Pishin, PB-10
- Village electrification and installation of street lights, Tehsils Pishin and Hurrmazai.

13.12. Some Key Findings

- As compared to other districts, present state of the economic infrastructure in District Pishin is a little better. Economic infrastructure promotes economic growth. There is a strong positive relationship between infrastructure facilities and economic development. The provision of other services depends on the availability of roads. Pishin District is lucky in the sense that it has a fairly good network of roads, but rural roads are still inadequate and require improvements. Traffic pressure has increased during the last decade and the roads are not able to sustain that traffic.
- The major issue regarding provision of electricity seems to be the gap between demand and supply, further giving rise to the load shedding problem which consequently affects agriculture negatively.
- The rapid population growth, and in the recent past the influx of Afghan refugees, have badly damaged the existing economic infrastructure which needs vast improvement.
- Due to urban development, the demand for economic infrastructure services is increasing. This has been observed particularly in the case of transport. Due to lack of seating capacity in the buses people have no option but to sit on the roofs of the buses
- There is a tendency on the part of the rural public utility users to be reluctant to pay for the provision of electricity and gas.



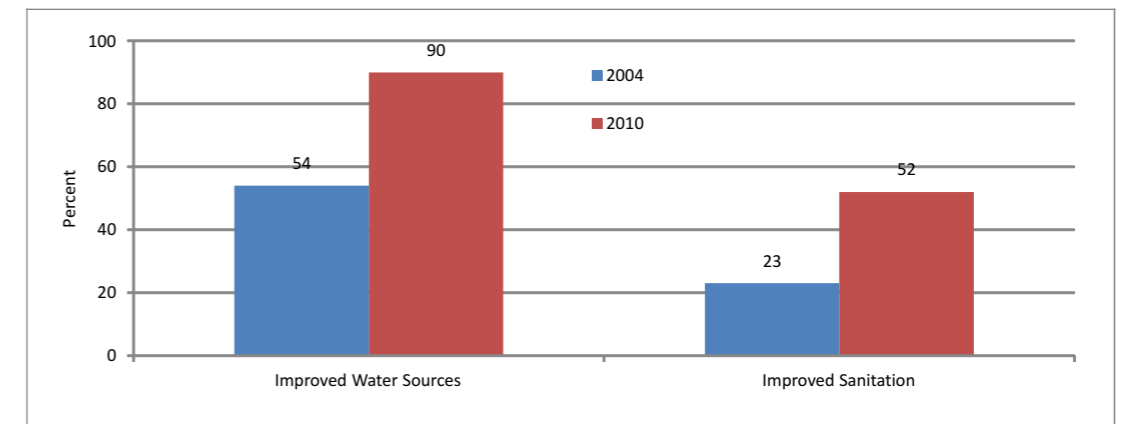
SECTION III Social Infrastructure

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

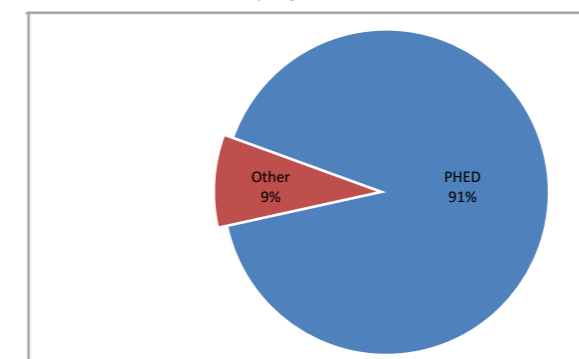
14 WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

MDG Indicators	
Goal 7: Environmental Sustainability	
7.8: Proportion of population using improved water source	90%
7.9: Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility	52%

Water Schemes (numbers)		Water Schemes (numbers)	
Functional	73	Functional	20
Non-functional	23	Non-functional	18
Total	96	Total	38
Water sources		Water sources	
Tube well	95	Tube well	205
Spring	5	Spring	6
Open Sources	n/a	Open Sources	10
Canal	n/a	Canal	n/a



Schemes Established by Agencies



(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

Sector Highlights

- Provision of drinking water has improved in the recent years while quality and quantity of drinking water remains an issue yet to be uncovered and addressed.
- PHED, under its Clean Drinking Water for All (CDWA) program, is the major role player in water supply schemes.
- Under the Clean Drinking Water project, 38 water filtration plants have been installed at various locations of which 20 are functional.
- There has been significant improvement in the use of sanitary toilets by households.

14.1. Introduction

Access to safe drinking water, sanitation and solid waste disposal is considered to be the fundamental right of every human being. It is duty of the state to provide these facilities by practicing comprehensive policies and good governance. Provision of safe water and sanitation services are effective interventions that help reduce the mortality caused by water-borne disease by an average of 65% and the related morbidity by 26%. Inadequate sanitation and water not only results in more sickness and deaths but also in higher health costs, lower worker productivity and lower school enrollment.

The water and sanitation indicators for Balochistan are far lower compared to the national average while this disparity increases further in the rural areas. Situation in District Pishin is relatively better regarding drinking water when compared with rest of the province. Recent surveys have shown marked increase in the use of drinking water and sanitation facilities in the recent years. A profile of the water and sanitation situation in the district is shown in the table below:

Table 14.1: Water and Sanitation Indicators (Percent)

Indicator	2004	2010
Use of Improved water sources	54	90
Access to safe means of excreta disposal	23	52

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2004 and 2010)

Pishin ranks 15th with regard to having improved water source and improved sanitation (MICS Balochistan 2010).

14.2. Drinking Water

A recent household survey³ conducted in 2010, has shown that 90% of the population has access to one or more improved water sources, of which, piped water (52%) constitutes the major source followed by tube wells or boreholes (19%) and protected dug well (9%). Whereas, other minor improved sources include: protected springs (9%) and filter plants (0.3%). The major unimproved sources are tanker truck (4%), unprotected dug well (3%) and approximately 2% of unimproved water source belonged to other categories as mentioned in the graph. For details please see table G1 Annexure G.

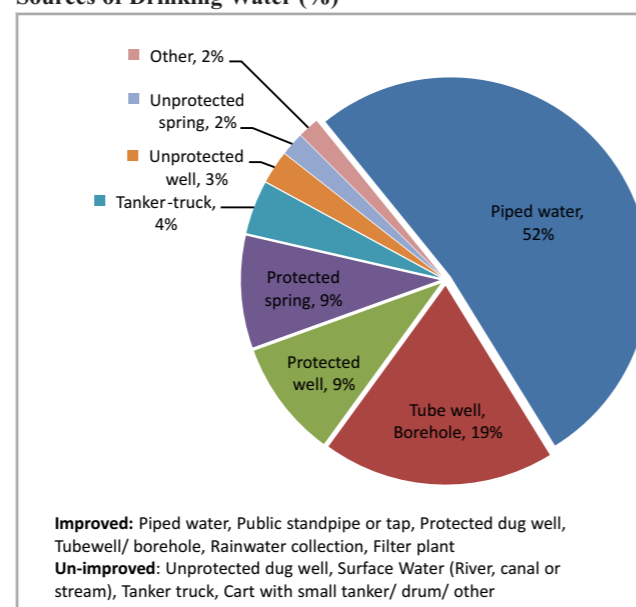
About 27% of the households have no water on their premises and have to travel distances to fetch water. This usually is the responsibility of women or children of the household.

The data presented here only 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 improved since 2003-04, when the improved water sources were 54%. This improvement may be due to the water supply schemes carried out in the district by the Public Health Engineering

Sources of Drinking Water (%)



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Department (PHED), Government of Balochistan. 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	91
Other	9

(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

Majority of these schemes were implemented by PHED, of which, as per recent information, 23 schemes were reported to be 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	95
Spring	5

(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

The sources of the schemes are majorly dependent on ground water tank followed by direct pumping from dam or water as mentioned in the table below:

Table 14.4: Distribution of Water Supply Schemes by Sources

Type of Sources	Total Schemes
Groundwater Tank	32
Overhead Tank	13
Combine (Gravity / Pump)	8
Direct Pumping From Dam Or Water	16
Hand Pump	3
Other	28

(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

The above schemes are being run using various energy sources. Out of total 100 PHED schemes, 95 are being run using electricity, whereas, in electricity shortage areas around 4 schemes are being run on diesel pumps, whereas, only one scheme is using generators.

14.4. Water Purification Plants

Provision of clean drinking water is one of the major goals the Balochistan Government is striving to achieve. In this regard, 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 Pishin, So far 38 water purification plants have been installed, out of which 18 are not functioning as shown in the table below:

Table 14.5: Number of Water Purification Plants

Water Purification Plants	Status		
	Functional	Non-Functional	Total
Water Purification Plants Established by CDWA-PHED	20	18	38
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

³Balochistan Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS), 2010. Planning and Development Department, GoB.

14.5. Some Development Projects

According to PSDP2009, the following project was being implemented in the Water Sector at district Pishin:

- Construction of Water Supply Schemes in PB-9 (Barshore, Toba Kakari, Karezat) District Pishin.
- Water Supply Schemes in PB -8 Pishin.

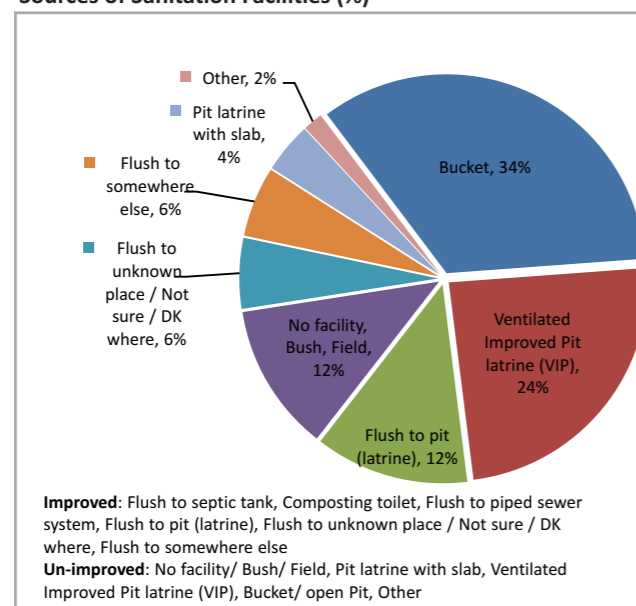
14.6. Sanitation

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 52% of the households in the districts are using improved sanitary toilets for human excreta disposal. Of those, only 24% has any flush system, while others are using different types of pit latrines. About 12% has no toilet facility and defecate in the open fields/bushes, raising the risk of disease transmission through air, insects/fly or other means. For details, please see table G2 Annexure G.

Sources of Sanitation Facilities (%)



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

14.7. Some Development Projects

In Balochistan. Projects relating to sanitation are rarely part of the Public Sector Development Programs. Except Quetta, rest of Balochistan could not get any sanitation project during past decade

15 HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Maternal, Newborn and Child Health	
Antenatal Care	37%
TT2 Vaccination	11%
Vaccination (BCG: 22%, Fully: 0%)	
Institutional deliveries	24%
Skilled attendants at birth	25%
Diseases (MICS 2010)	
Suspected pneumonia <5 yrs	7%
Diarrhea in last 2 weeks <5 yrs	24%
Health Services Infrastructure	
Hospitals	1
Rural Health Centers (RHCs)	7
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	33
Dispensaries	14
MCH Centers	4
TBC	1
Others	6
Human Resource for Health	
Doctors	64
Nurses	3
Paramedics	226

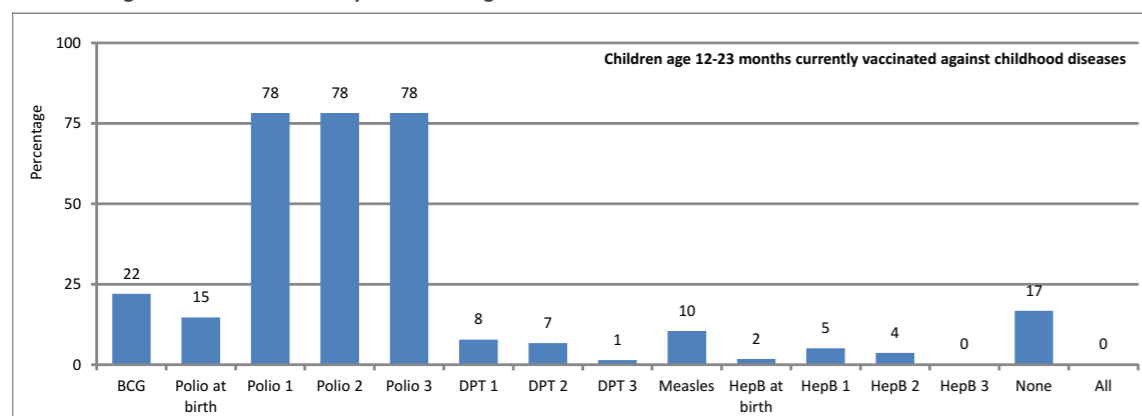
(MNCH and diseases indicators, MICS, 2010) And
(Health Facilities and Human Resources, 2010)

MDG Indicators	
Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger	
1.8: Underweight (<5 yrs): 8%	(2004)
Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality	
4.1: Under-five Mortality Rate (Quetta Division): 71	
4.2: Infant Mortality Rate (Quetta Division): 59	(2010)
4.3: Measles Immunization Coverage: 10%	(2010)
Goal 5: Improved Maternal Health	
5.2: Skilled Attendants at Childbirth: 25%	(2010)
5.3: Contraceptive Prevalence Rate: 9%	(2010)
5.4: Adolescent Birth Rate: 18%	
5.5: Antenatal Care Coverage: 37%	(2010)
5.6: Unmet need for FP: n/a	
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases	
6.3: Correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS among young women (15-24y): 3%	(2010)
6.6: Children <5 sleeping under ITN: 0%	
6.8: Children treated with Anti-malarial Drugs: 1.2%	
6.9: TB Case Detection Rate: 92%	(2009)
6.10: TB Treatment Success Rate: 98%	(2008)

(Infant and Under-five mortality figures are regional)

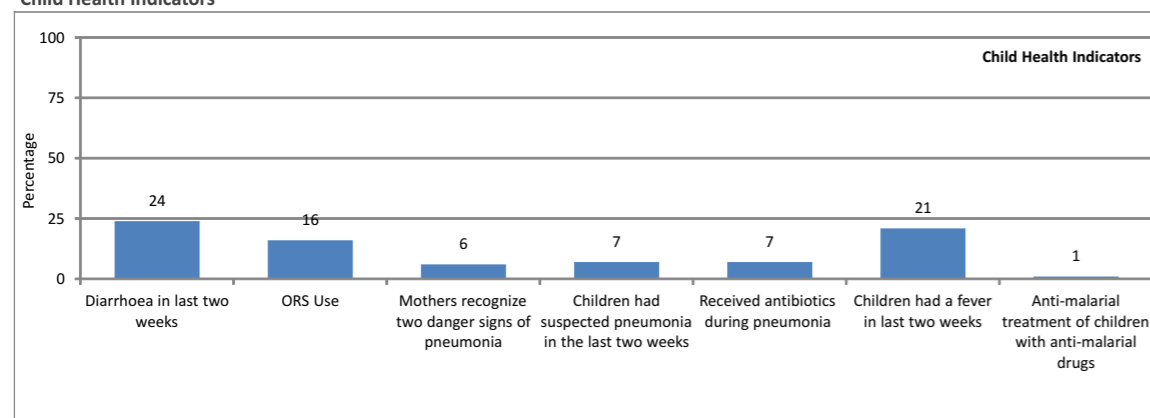
The following are the MICS Balochistan 2010 Indicators

Children age 12-23 Months Currently Vaccinated Against Childhood Diseases



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Child Health Indicators



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Sector Highlights

- The status of public healthcare system presents a dismal picture and generally suffers from governance, funding, staffing and resource limitation issues.
- EPI vaccination coverage is low.
- TB Control Program has made significant achievement under its TB-DOTS strategy with an overall achievement of 92% and 98% each of Case Detection Rate (CDR) and Treatment Success Rate (TSR).
- Despite donor assistance, the MNCH Program in the district has not been fully achieved its targets.

15.1. Health Needs

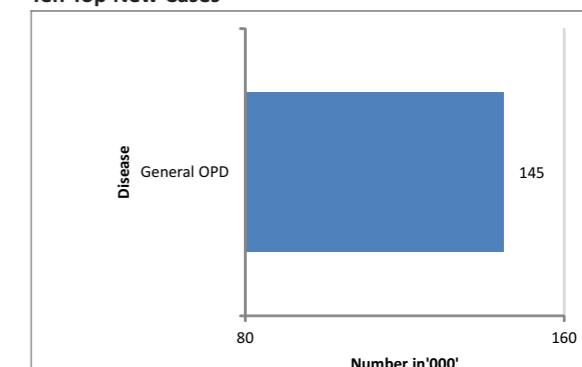
Population of the district is generally poor and due to high malnutrition, poor living conditions, inadequate healthcare and high fertility, they experience high level of mortality and morbidity. The vulnerable groups including women and children are particularly at risk. For every 1,000 live births, 59 babies do not survive up to their first birthday and another 12 die before reaching the age of 5 years. Similarly, women, who experience a high fertility rate (TFR: 3.6), as compared to the provincial average (TFR: 4.7), have poor access to skilled 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. In Pishin, like the rest of the Province, community social structures and belief systems are dominated by men and this contribute to poor outcomes in fertility behavior.

According to Health Management Information System (HMIS) reports, a total of 470,572 new cases of common illnesses, visited the government health facilities during 2009-10. Respiratory Tract Infections, Gastro Intestinal, 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:

Another 932 new cases of common illnesses visited outpatient departments of the secondary hospitals. The distribution of top 10 disease cases is presented in the chart above:

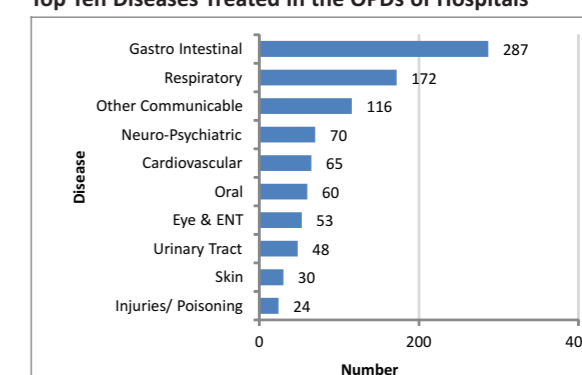
A total of 53 patients hospitalized during the year 2009-10. The distribution of indoor admission by disease category is presented in the chart (bottom right):

Ten Top New Cases



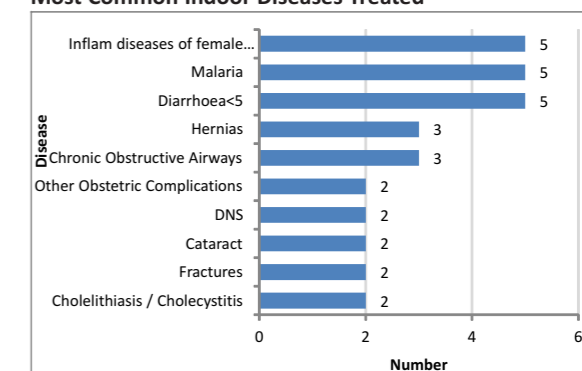
(DHIS, 2009-10)

Top Ten Diseases Treated in the OPDs of Hospitals



(DHIS, 2009-10)

Most Common Indoor Diseases Treated



(DHIS, 2009-10)

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 infrastructure includes: 1 Hospital, 7 Rural Health Centers (RHCs), 33 Basic Health Units (BHUs), 14 Civil Dispensaries (CDs), 4 Maternal and Child Health Centers (MCHCs), 1 School Health Unit, 1 TB Clinic and 4 Health Auxiliary Units. There are 120 beds out of which 70 are situated in RHCs. One mobile dispensary is also functioning in the

district to cover the far flung areas.

Apart from the above Health Facilities three BHUs are under construction. Moreover there are two private Hospitals with five beds each 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 are highly under-utilized.

15.2.2. Human Resources

There were 64 doctors for a population of about 559,359 i.e. One (1) doctor for 8,740 persons and only three (3) nurses and seven (7) dentists posted in the health facilities of the district. The ratio of bed/population and staff has been calculated in the following table:

Table 15.1: Health Staff and Facilities (Numbers)

Health Facilities	Health Staff and Facilities in 2010				
	No. of Doctors	No. of Nurses	No. of Para-medical	No. of Beds	No. of Units
	M/F	M/F	M/F	M/F	
Hospitals	20/9	1/2	12/3	50	1
CDs	0	0	24	0	14
RHCs	17/4	0	51/7	70	7
BHUs	13	0	77/24	0	33
MCH Centers	0	0	0/7	0	4
TBC	1	0	1	0	1
Other	0	0	14	0	6
Total	64	3	226	120	66
Unit/population ratio	8,740	186,453	2,475	4,661	8,475

(Balochistan Health Department)

15.2.3. In Service Training

Following training sessions 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
Evidence based decision making	8	Human Resource Development
Zinc Sulphate & MIS tools	15	National program for family planning & primary health care.
Health Education	25	Human Resource Development
DHIS initial training	120	Provincial HMIS/DHIS Cell
Orientation on Breast Feeding	90	Nutrition Cell Health Directorate
TOT Trainings on Community Management of Acute Malnutrition.	238	Nutrition Cell Health Directorate

(Balochistan Health Department)

15.2.4. Administration of Health Department

The District Health Department is headed by District Health Officer (DHO) assisted by the Deputy District Officer Health (DOH) Preventive, 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) is implemented in the district since early 1990's. Since then, the system is 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 (NPFP 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, consolidates and sends 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.

15.2.6. Health Services / Activities

According to the HMIS report the utilization pattern varies amongst the 52 reporting facilities throughout the district. The aggregated average new patients for whole district was 11.4/day and only for three facilities (6% of total 52) average daily OPD was less than 10 patients per day.

Overall 8% of expected pregnancies were registered for Antenatal Care (ANC), whereas, 7% of reported deliveries were assisted by trained personnel in the whole district. Similarly 11% of the women who had delivered, had one or more post natal visits. The data also reveals that out of 71 family planning visits only 49% were new clients. Growth monitoring services have been extended to only 33 children out of the district target (20423 < 1 year population). Furthermore, all of the total 33 visits recorded for growth monitoring, were observed to be malnourished (falling below two on standard deviation curve based on weight for age).

15.3. Special Health Programs

15.3.1. Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI)

District Superintendent of Vaccination (DSV) under the supervision of the DHO and DOH manages the EPI services in the district. DSV coordinates and supervises the affairs of EPI staff and activities at all fixed centers and outreach teams. Vaccination of children under 1 year and pregnant ladies is up to a significant level, according to program data, antigen-wise coverage during 2009 has been:

BCG: 96%, Penta-3: 73%, Measles: 57% and TT-2+: 52%.

15.3.2. 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 under the supervision of DHO. The number of TB patients registered under TB DOTS program is given below:

Table 15.3: Number of Registered TB Patients

Year	No. of TB Patients Registered
2006	453
2007	595
2008	679
2009	727
2010 (up to 3 rd qtr)	543
Total	2997

(Balochistan Health Department)

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 and TSR during 2008-09 were 92% and 98% respectively.

15.3.3. Malaria Control Program

District Malaria staff is 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 1.4 and Falciparum Rate was 7.1.

15.3.4. Hepatitis Prevention Control Program

Viral hepatitis is a serious global public health problem. At present, five distinct type of pathogenic hepatitis virus have been identified including A, B, C, D, and E. In Pakistan, Hepatitis E remains endemic, mainly affecting the adult population. The program for Hepatitis prevention and control has been launched in 2005 and providing Hepatitis B vaccination and treatment of Hepatitis B & C through a sentinel site established at DHQ Hospital. *Achievement report not collected.*

15.3.5. AIDS Control Program

AIDS Control Program started in Balochistan Province in 1994 to raise awareness, 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. To reduce transmission of HIV/STIs Screening Center has been established at DHQ Hospital after imparting training on screening methodology, quality assurance and monitoring to the laboratory staff (pathologist, laboratory technician/ assistant). Provincial AIDS Control Program supplies screening kits with all accessories and center submits quarterly feedback reports regularly.

15.3.6. National Program for Family Planning and Primary Health Care

National Program for Family Planning and Primary Health Care addresses the missing link between health care outlets and health services users through a network of community-based Lady Health Workers (LHWs). These health workers are especially trained in primary health care, family planning and community organization and deployed in their neighborhood catering to a thousand of population each. There were 225 LHWs working under supervision of 8 Lady Health Supervisors (LHSs) in the district covering 22% of the population of the district.

15.3.7. 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.

15.4. Nutrition Status

The situation with regards to nutritional status among children under-five years is not very alarming, as the MICS 2003-04 has reported only 8% children under-five as moderately or severely malnourished. According to MICS 2010, 97% infants were on breast milk while just 36% 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 5% households were found consuming adequate supply of iodized salt.

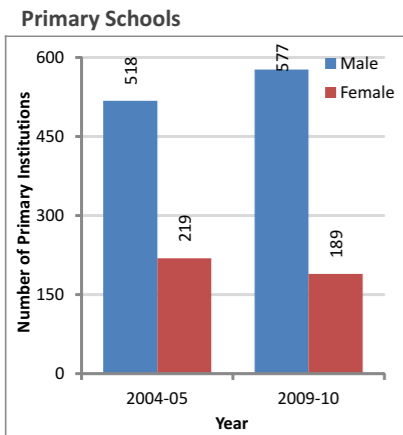
15.5. Some Development Projects

According to PSDP2009, following project was in progress in the Health Sector at district Pishin:

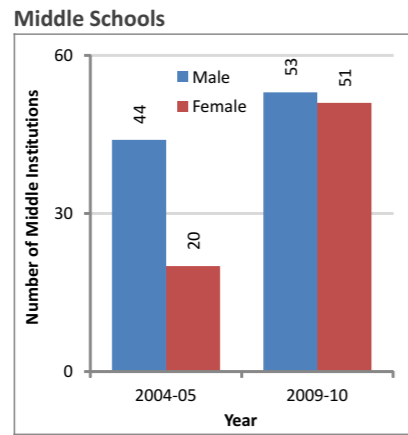
- Construction of BHUs Choti Nasaran, Yaroo and Share Zai, Pishin.

15.6. Some Key Findings

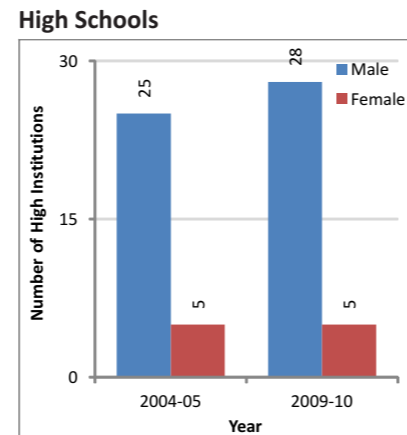
- People of Pishin have substantial burden of preventable and treatable health issues
- Mother and child health care needs special focus: target based planning will help improve situation
- Health systems are too weak and services too under-resourced to support targeted reduction in disease burden and achieve universal access
- Health interventions often do not match the scale of the problem
- People are not sufficiently empowered to improve their health nor adequately involved, while cultural factors play a role in health seeking behavior.
- Health services management needs a lot of improvement



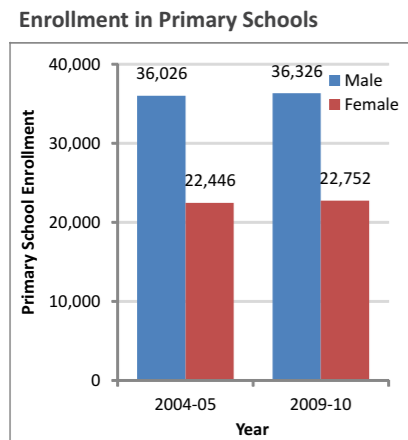
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)



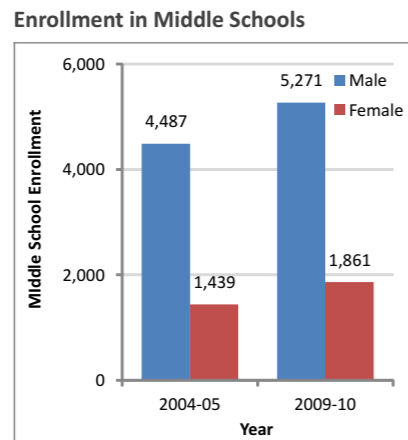
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)



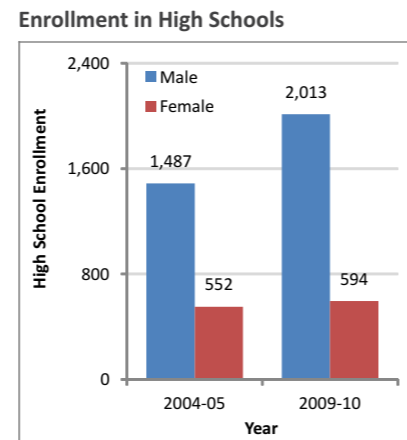
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)



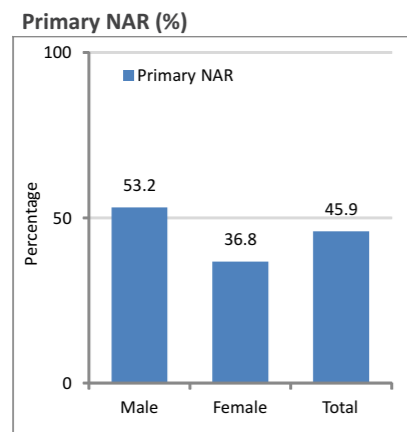
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)



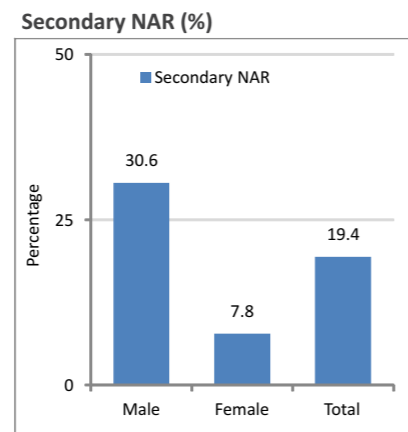
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)



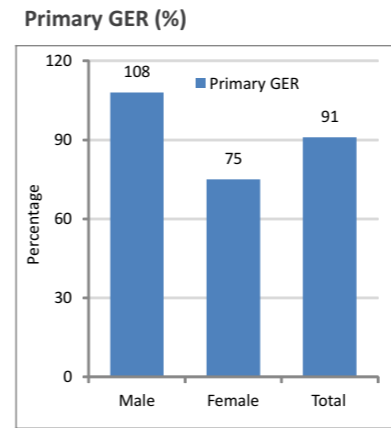
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)



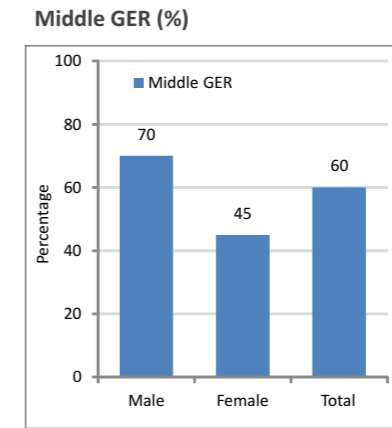
(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)



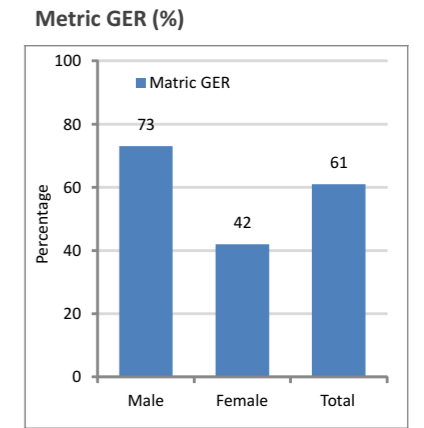
(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)



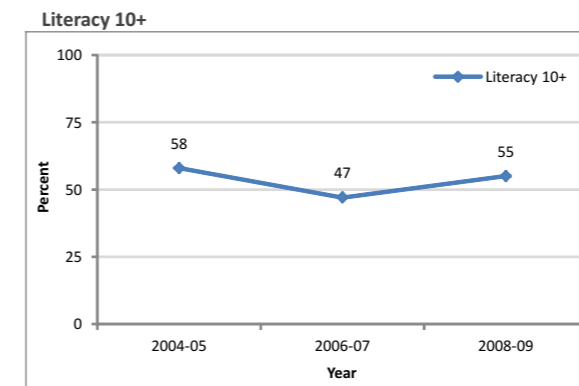
(PSLM, 2008-09)



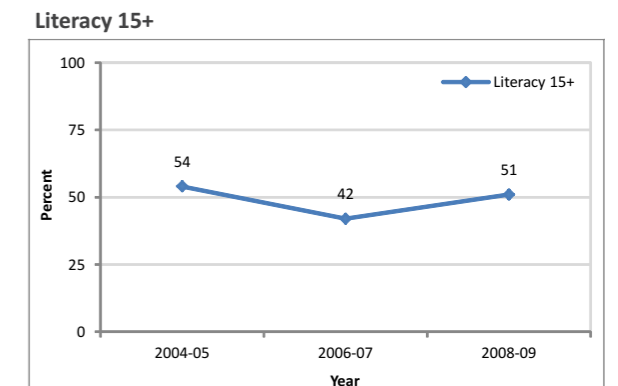
(PSLM, 2008-09)



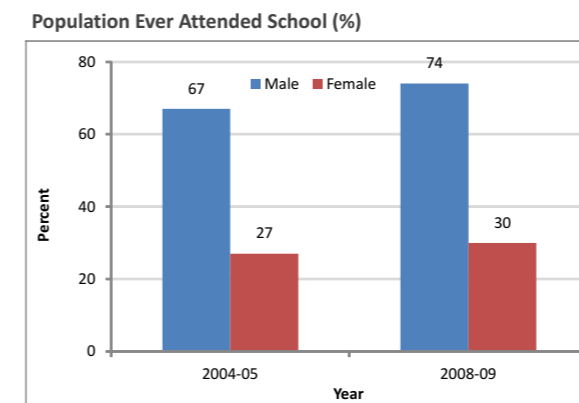
(PSLM, 2008-09)



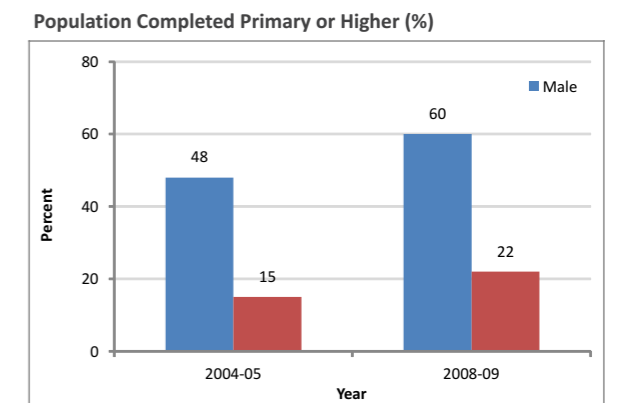
(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)



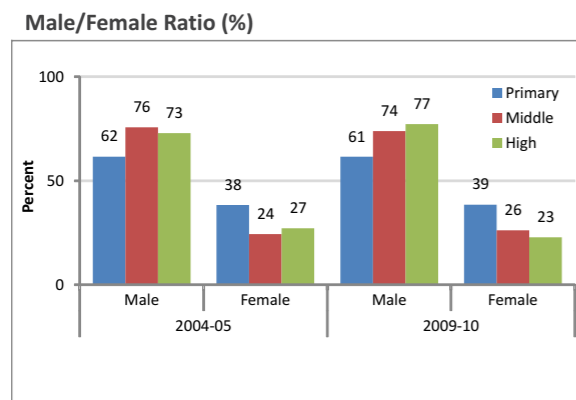
(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)



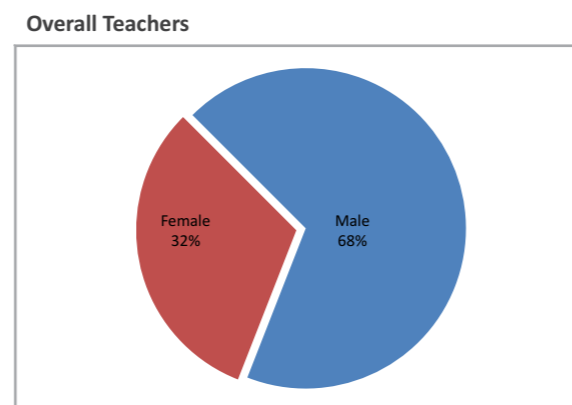
(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)



(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)



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



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

MDG Indicators	
<u>Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education</u>	
2.1: Net primary enrollment ratio: 46%	(2010)
2.2: Primary Completion rate: 61%	(2010)
2.3: Literacy rate (10+ yrs): 55%	(2009)
<u>Goal 3: Promote Gender Equity & Women Development</u>	
3.1: Gender Parity Index (GPI) for primary: 0.69	(2010)
3.2: Gender Parity Index (GPI) for secondary: 0.31	(2010)
3.3: Youth Literacy GPI: n/a	

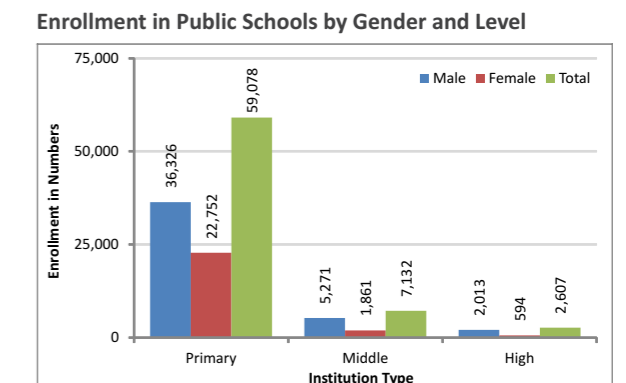
Sector Highlights

- Gender disparity is high in primary education.
- Most children do not continue education beyond primary and this is more pronounced in case of girls.
- One of the major reasons for low enrollment in secondary levels is non-availability of schools. Against 766 primary schools in the district, there are only 104 middle and 33 high schools.
- There is also general scarcity of female teachers as on average there is only one primary teacher per 33 pupils.
- Primary school completion is relatively better (61%).

16.1. Introduction

16.2. School Enrollment and Participation Rates

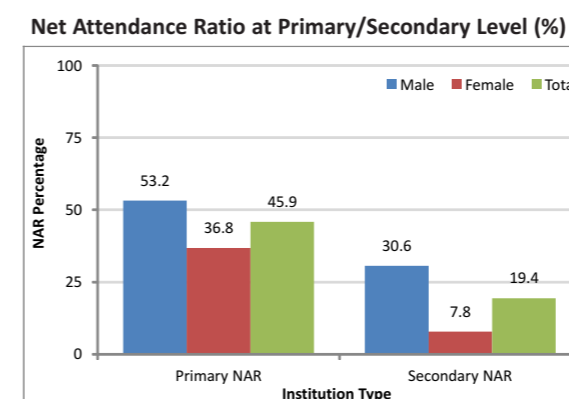
According to official statistics collected through Annual School Census, the overall student population in 903 public primary, middle and high schools is 68,817, whereas, 1,559 students were enrolled in Colleges, of which, 1,097 were boys and 462 were girls.



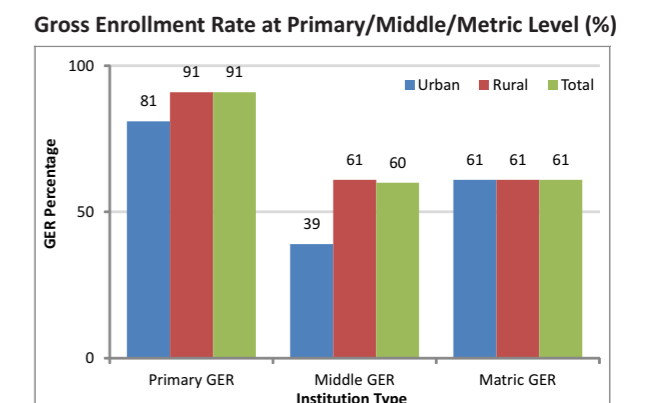
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

16.3. Enrollment Rates

MICS 2010 has reported primary Net Attendance Ratio of school-going age children at 46% with girls significantly lower than boys (37% versus 53%). This indicates that 54% children were still out of school, who will either join late, or probably will never enroll. Significant decline in secondary school NAR (total: 19%, boys: 31%, girls: 8%) shows that most children do not continue education beyond primary level (grade 1-5). Gross Enrollment Rate of primary school and middle schools was low (91% and 60%) respectively. For details, see tables I3 and I4 Annexure I.



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

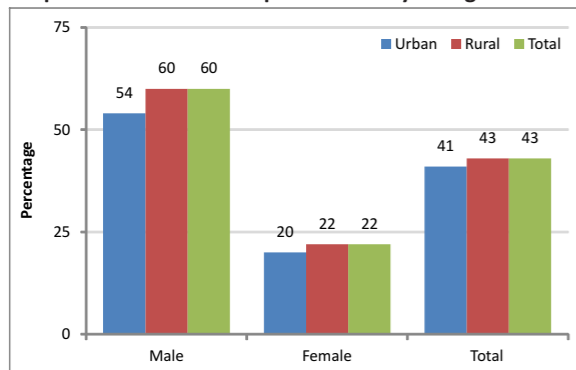


(PSLM, 2008-09)

16.4. Educational Attainment

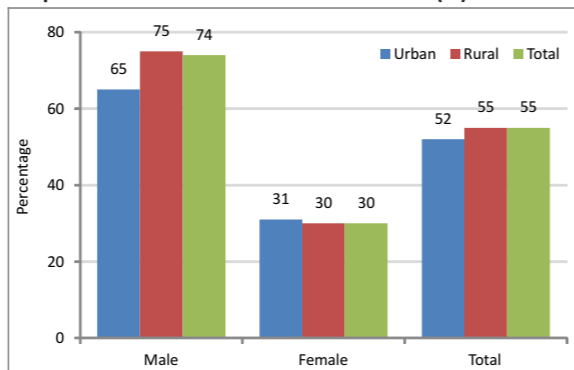
Educational attainment is also very low in the district. PSLM 2008-09 data suggests that about 45% population aged 10 years and above never attended any school, while; only 43% is reported having completed this level. This is more pronounced for rural females, where only 30% had ever-attended any school and only 22% graduated from primary or higher levels. The best opportunities seem to lie with rural males, where nearly 75% ever attend and 60% complete primary levels. For details, see tables I5 and I6 Annexure I.

Population that has Completed Primary or Higher Level



(PSLM, 2008-09)

Population that has Ever Attended School (%)

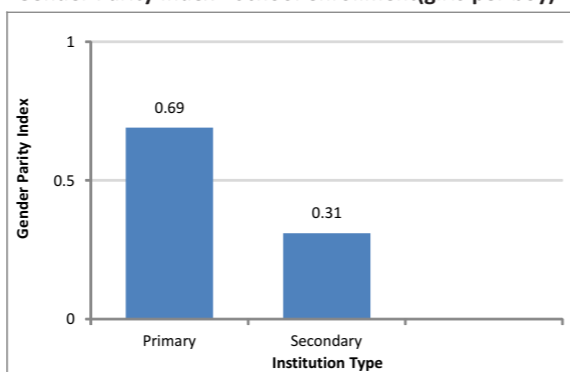


(PSLM, 2008-09)

16.5. Gender Disparities

The 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.

Gender Parity Index - School enrollment(girls per boy)

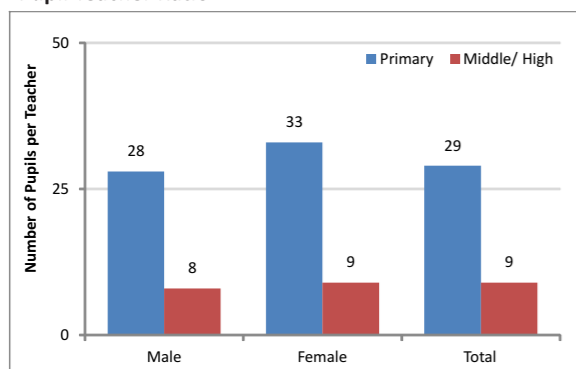


(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

16.6. Pupil Teacher Ratio

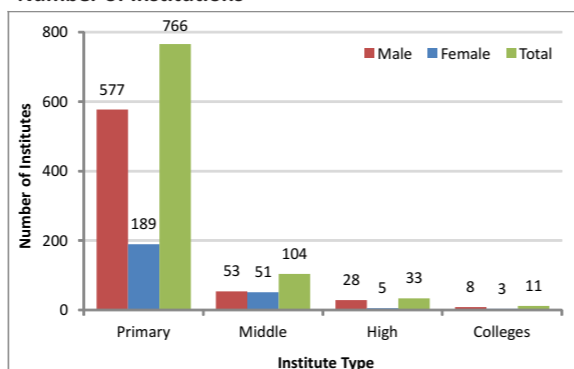
Pupil-teacher ratio shows that there is one teacher each for 28 Primary school boys and 33 Primary girls. There are sufficient teachers per students for middle level. For details, see table I7 Annexure I.

Pupil Teacher Ratio



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Number of Institutions



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

16.7. Institutions

16.7.1. Government Institutions

As per BEMIS school census 2009-10, there are 766 primary schools (577 male and 189 female), 104 middle schools (53 male and 51 female), 33 high schools (28 male and 5 female), 5 Inter Colleges (3 male and 2 female) and 2 Degree Colleges (male only). In addition, 1 Cadet College, 1 Polytechnic Institute and 2 Elementary Colleges are also functioning properly, in the district. For details, please see table I8 Annexure I.

16.7.2. Primary Schools

The total enrollment for primary classes up to December, 2009 was 59,078, out of which, 36,326 were boys and 22,752 were girls, which means that 62% 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 Constitutional 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 (though ineffective after 18th Amendment) may not be applicable in letter and spirit as it would require 3,900 schools to cover the district map.

Balochistan Education Support Program has opened 15 community schools to promote primary education in the district.

The following table 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 schools⁴.

Budget -Establish New Primary Schools					
Description	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Boys' Schools					
Primary Schools Required	19	19	19	19	19
Activate NF Schools	4	4	4	4	3
Establish New Primary Schools	15	15	15	15	16
Budget					
Establish New Primary Schools	31.890	31.890	31.890	31.890	34.016
New Schools-Teachers Salary	5.400	10.800	16.200	21.600	27.360
Total (Rs. in millions)	37.290	42.690	48.090	53.490	61.376
Girls' Schools					
Primary Schools Required	41	41	41	40	40
Activate NF Schools	2	2	2	1	1
Establish New Primary Schools	39	39	39	39	39
Budget					
Establish New Primary Schools	82.914	82.914	82.914	82.914	82.914
New Schools-Teachers Salary	14.040	28.080	42.120	56.160	70.200
Total (Rs. in millions)	96.954	110.994	125.034	139.074	153.114

16.7.3. Middle Schools

Middle schools comprise of grades 6 to 8, with the primary section included. In 2009, there were 104 middle schools in Pishin, of which, 53 were for boys and 51 for girls. The total enrollment for middle classes up to December 2009 was 7,132,

⁴ District EFA Plan, Pishin 2011-2015, NCHD

which included 5,271 boys and 1,861 girls. This means that 74% 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 104 middle schools functioning against 766 primary schools, means, 7.365 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 classes, with primary and middle classes included. Humanities and science subjects 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 33 high schools in Pishin, 28 for boys and 5 for girls. The total enrollment in secondary classes was 2,607, of which, 594 were girls and 2,013 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

Five (5) Inter Colleges (3 Male and 2 Female) are functioning properly in the district. 1,011 students are enrolled in 5 Inter Colleges, out of which, 683 students are boys and 328 students are girls students.

16.7.6. Degree Colleges

According to Directorate of Education Colleges information, two (2) Degree Colleges (1 Male and 1 Female) are functioning properly. In Degree Colleges, 488 students are enrolled, in which, 354 students are boys and 134 students are girls.

16.7.7. Cadet College and Polytechnic Instituites

Recently the Government of Balochistan established a Polytechnic Institute in Tehsil Khanozai and a Cadet College in Pishin. The buildings of these institutions are complete, the academic staff for Cadet College is appointed/posted and the classes started from academic year 2010. In Cadet College 60 students are enrolled.

16.7.8. Madrasas

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

16.7.9. Technical and Vocational Education

By 2015, the Government of Balochistan, with the assistance of Federal Government, will ensure access and equity to vocational and technical education in order to promote technical educational excellence throughout the province. The scope will introduce vocational education to students of class 6 - 10 and technical education to class 11 and onwards. The vocational and technical education shall be demand driven in order to develop effective human resource and effectively contribute towards reducing poverty rate of the province. At present 104 middle schools are functional in the district and by the year 2015 the estimated number of middle schools goes up to 167 (by minimum projection @ 10% per year). With the provision of Vocational Education at middle level, the government of Balochistan intends to empower the graduates for self-employment/ income generation and to support the technical stream at class 9th, 10th and onward. With provision of Vocational Education at middle level the drop-out rate will also decrease.

16.8. Basic Infrastructure Facilities

16.8.1. School Buildings

According to BEMIS 2009-10, 7% of primary schools are functioning without school buildings and some of them from all schools are functioning without shelter. This situation is better in middle and high schools.

Almost 69 % of primary schools are without boundary wall, which is a matter of serious concern.

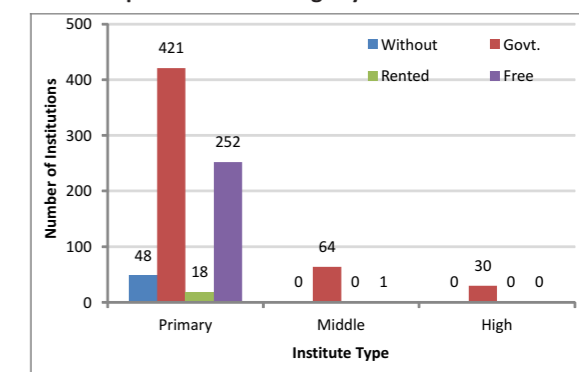
About 89% of primary schools are functioning without electricity. This situation is also worse in middle and high schools (68% and 33%) respectively.

Similarly, the same situation is with the toilet facility. 76% of primary schools are without basic toilet facility. This situation is almost same in middle and high schools.

Water is the basic necessity. Almost 50% of primary schools are without water facility and this situation is same in middle and high schools.

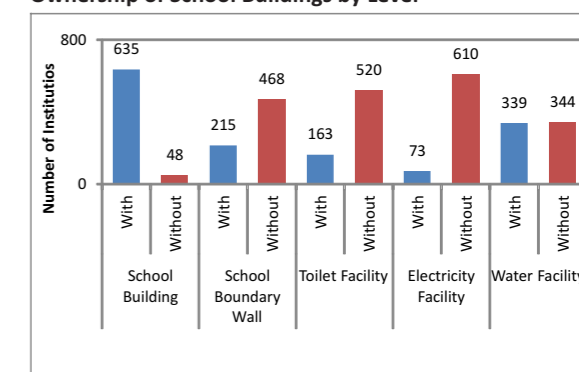
According to a previous survey, most of the schools were deprived of basic needs i.e. boundary wall, toilets for students, class rooms, science labs, library, science equipment, furniture, reading writing material, computers and water facilities. The missing facilities are one of the major reasons why students drop out of schools and parents also do not value the education. 57% of primary school buildings are owned by the Government.

Ownership of School Buildings by Level



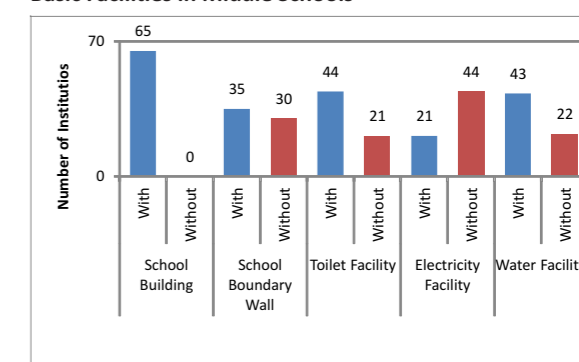
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Ownership of School Buildings by Level



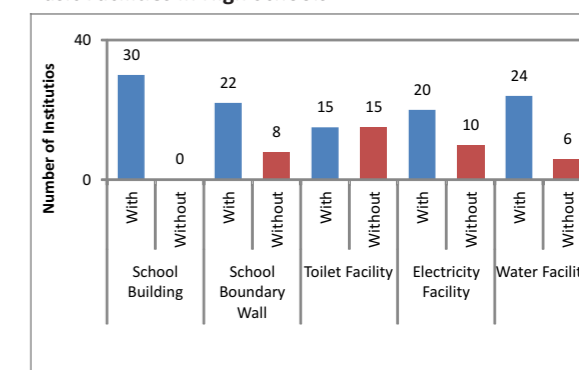
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Basic Facilities in Middle Schools



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Basic Facilities in High Schools



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

16.9. Literacy

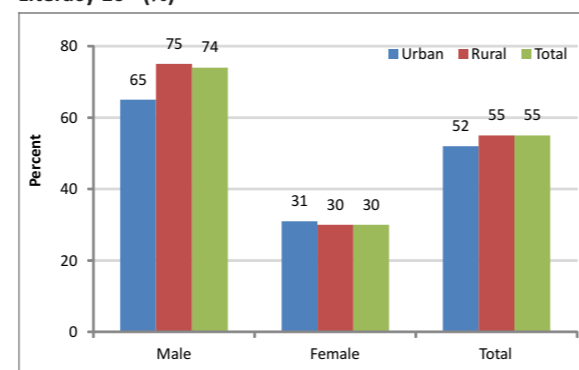
Literacy is a key that opens the doors of awareness and gives socio-economic uplift. Since independence, Governments have planned and developed various schemes and educational policies for achieving a high literacy rate; however, the impact of these programs has been limited.

According to Pakistan Social and Living Measurement Survey (PSLM) 2008-09, the literacy rate of age 10+ in Pishin District was 74% among males and 30% among females, with an overall literacy rate at 55%. 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 I9 Annexure I.

The Federal Government had launched the program to uplift the literacy status in the selected districts, especially for females that have been deprived of this basic right due to social norms and limited opportunities. Pishin District is not focused in the Adult Literacy Centers project. However, after devolution of the subject of education to the provinces, Balochistan will have to initiate such programs through its own resources

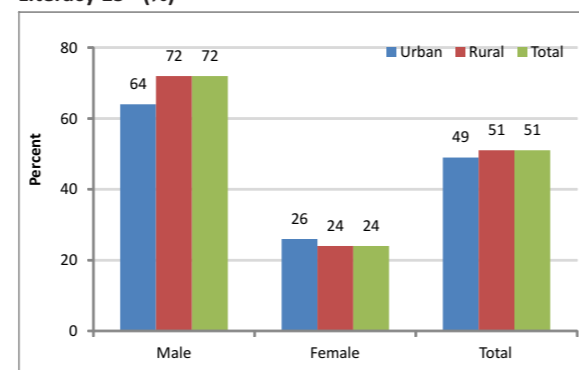
Currently, 90 adult literacy centers (ALCs) are being run in the district for males and females by the NCHD for about 1,900 beneficiaries. Most of the ALCs are providing services for females.⁵

Literacy 10+ (%)



(PSLM, 2008-09)

Literacy 15+ (%)



(PSLM, 2008-09)

Existing Adult Literacy Centers & Enrolment

Description	Centers	Enrolment
Male Centers		
Literacy Centers -NCHD	20	435
Female Centers		
Literacy Centers -NCHD	70	1,433
Total	90	1,868

16.10. Non-Formal Education

In addition to the formal schooling system, there is a system of Non-formal Education for those who have missed regular schooling during their school-age. The Non-formal 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.

⁵ District EFA Plan, Pishin 2011-2015, NCHD

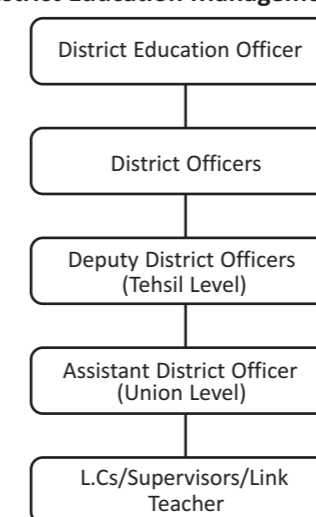
In the fiscal year 2007-2009, the Balochistan Education Foundation, with coordination of World Bank, established 15 community schools in Pishin District through Community Implementation Partners (CIPs) i.e. Water Environment Sanitation Society (WESS) and Smart Pakistan. The enrollment was 1,320, of which, 591 were girls and 729 were boys. These schools have been established in urban and semi-urban areas of the district. The criterion for selection of the subject schools was 50 school children in urban areas and 40 school children in semi-urban area. According to an approved agreement, the following criteria were followed by BEF authority:

- Community will provide shelter or one room on voluntary basis.
- Teacher should belong to that area and only in case of non-availability, the teacher may be appointed from within a 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 III Phase in which 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 contacts 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 in District Pishin. The degree of their involvement varies according to the nature of the institution. For example, UNICEF and other NGOs have been assisting in increasing primary school participation in the rural areas, particularly for girls.

16.13. Some Development Projects

As per PSDP 2009, following projects were under implementation in the Education Sector at district Pishin:

- Construction and Up gradation of Primary, Middle and High schools in District Pishin.
- Construction of Government Boys Inter College, Ismail zai Manzaki and buildings/boundary walls of various Schools, PB-10.

16.14. Some Key Findings

- Absence of data makes it difficult to compute the drop-out rates; however, Education Department estimates a very high drop-out in primary grades, especially for girls. There are a number of reasons for students to discontinue their schooling of which poverty is the major factor. Children usually take a late start, at the age of 8 or 9 years, and then within few years, parents consider them old enough to lend a hand in income earning activities, or in case of girls, household chores or even marriage. Low quality of education is another major reason for high primary school drop-out rate. Teachers are generally un-trained and under-paid and take no interest in taking classes or motivating children. Girls are particularly disadvantaged in terms of access to basic education. There are limited facilities (schools and female teachers) as well as low preference of families to get their daughters educated.
- 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.



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

Sports have always been part and parcel of a healthy society. Sports activities have been in action form ancient time, different games have taken different shapes with new rules, with passage of time. However, the important functions of the games are to keep the human being active and energetic. Sports are indeed an indicator of social development.

The most common traditional game is wrestling. However, wrestling in pishin is drastically different from what the game means in other areas. Locals call this form of wrestling, '*ghazae*'. It is only played during social and religious festivals. Football, Volleyball, Cricket, Smashing ball and marble playing are also played in the district. In Pishin towns, officers play Football, Cricket, Hockey and Tennis. Body building, Boxing and Badminton are played as well. Pishin Bazaar, Khanozai and Barshore are the 3 main areas of district where sports are given some time and importance. Due to social and cultural constraints women do not engage in any kind of sports activities.

17.1. Some Development Projects

No project being implemented under PSDP 2011-12.

17.2. Major Development Issue

Sports never remained the development preference of any government as major portion of Provincial Budget is always designated for other priority issues such as infrastructure, health and education. Most of the NGOs are also working for similar issues and have ignored encouraging sports and development of related infrastructure.. There is need to pay attention to sports to encourage young talent in order to engage them in healthy activities.

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, which is currently at the hiatus status. Therefore, presently these Community Development Departments are known as Social Welfare Departments at districts levels.

Currently, in Balochistan region, certain developmental schemes were initiated by the Social Welfare Department aiming at the improvement of social environment by providing the opportunities to underprivileged strata through policies, programs and projects in order to alleviate poverty and dependency. These projects included community development centers, community halls, income support programs and registration of the marginalized persons etc. For the purpose budget allocated toward Social Welfare Department, Pishin was Rs. 3,003,721/- in financial year 2009-10 while this amount was decreased and total amount released was Rs. 1,157,000/- in the year 2010-11.

18.2. Training & Rehabilitation Centre,Pishin

The Training and Rehabilitation Center was established with an aim to enhance living skills of the unprivileged strata. It has played an effective role in enrolling and training people in the past few years. The center received grants through donations and Zakat funds. Under the supervision of two trainers, the centre has capacity to facilitate 55 beneficiaries every year in cutting, sewing and embroidery.

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 across Pakistan with the objective of poverty alleviation and women empowerment among the deprived segment of Pakistani society those include widows and women headed households particularly.

18.4. Zakat & Pakistan Bait ul Maal

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

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

- 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.
- Sponsoring and promotion of self-employment schemes.

18.5. 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 Pishin has two (2) posts of BPS-17, out of which 1 was vacant. BPS-16 and below posts were five (5), which all were filled. The detail of staff is given below:

Table 18.1: Number of Posts Filled and Vacant in EDO Office

Total posts & bps.	No. of posts.	Filled	Vacant
Total number of posts of BPS-17.	2	1	1
Total number of posts of below BPS-16.	5	5	0
Total Posts.	7	6	1

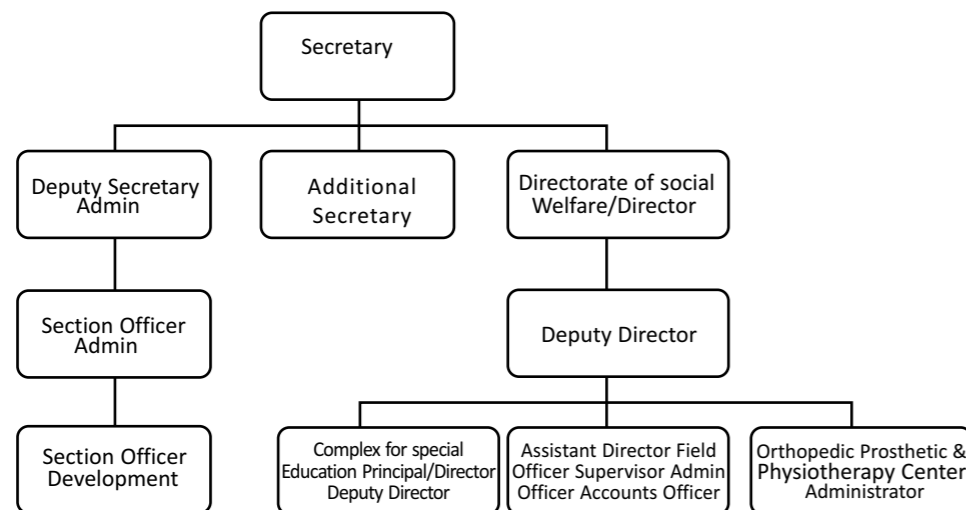
(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Table 18.2: Structure and Functions of Department

Structure	Numbers
Number of Sub Offices	1
Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total)	7
Actual Filled Posts	6
Vacant Posts	1

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Social Welfare Department Organogram



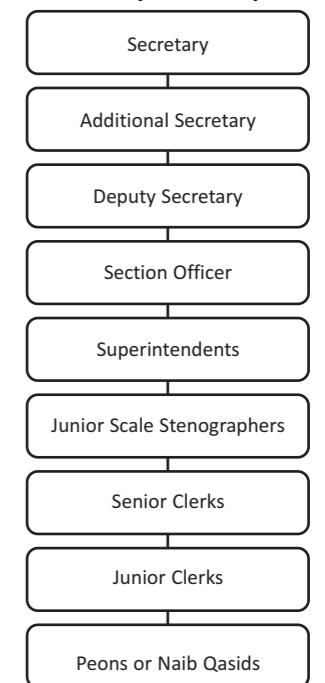
18.6. Some Key Findings

- Accurate record maintenance is essential to identify the needs of districts' development centers.
- A sufficient amount of budget is required for Community Development Centers for their apt performance.
- 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 focus on its role for community development and also in establishing small industries so the poor could be able to generate income competently.
- Pakistan *Bait-ul-Maal* needs to expand its role to acquire improvement and growth of community.
- Sufficient budget allocation is requisite to fulfill the requirements of community development schemes and projects.
- 297 CCBs and 172 NGOs were registered with Social Welfare Department in which all CCBs and 70 NGOs were not working. Appropriate liability and monitoring of CCBs and NGOs working is essential for community development.
- Safety net plans in Pishin are required for the well-being of aged persons, orphans and rehabilitation of the drug addicts.

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. Recently, the Women Development Department (WDD) is separated from Department of Social Welfare and Special Education on 03rd November, 2009 and therefore, presently passing through an evolutionary process. It requires more time to streamline effective projects for playing vital role in the empowerment and development of women, and also to get the WDD district offices in order and fully functional.

Structure of Provincial Woman Development Department



19.2. Situation of Women

By and large social organization in District Pishin is predominantly tribal and androcentric, which discourages women's decision making and economic empowerment. Women were 47% of the overall population and 51% of them were above 15 years of age. Their economic dependency over males persists high due to the patriarchal norms. Moreover, their ownership or inheritance in house and/or agricultural land is also not widely accepted, that makes them more economically dependent. Women are also involved in small industries such as embroidery work as home-based workers but they are proletarians. Other issues like Illiteracy, poverty and lack of resources adjoin in hampering women as subordinate strata of society.

According to Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS) 2010, primary Net Attendance Ratio of girls is significantly lower than boys (37% compared to 53%). Traditionally girls' education is not much encouraged due to poverty and cultural issues. Girls, even if enrolled in schools have high possibility of dropouts or discontinue education after primary level. The secondary Net Attendance Ratio is 19% in total, out of which boys dominate with 31% and girls stand at mere 8%. According to Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM) 2008-09, Gross Enrollment Rate at primary and middle levels was also very low, 91% and 60% respectively.

Women are experiencing high level of mortality and morbidity due to malnutrition, poor living conditions and inadequate healthcare. There were 9 lady doctors, 225 LHWs and 8 LHSs in the district, but still many women have poor access to skilled attendants for antenatal check-ups and delivery assistance. In the year 2010, overall 8% of expected pregnancies were registered for Antenatal Care (ANC), whereas, 7% of reported deliveries were assisted by trained personnel. Similarly 11% of the women who had delivered, had one or more post natal visits. Besides, insufficient number of lady

doctors, lack of essential Primary Health Care equipment and services further add to their problems particularly at the time of maternal emergencies.

The issues related to women are considered as matter of honor and are brought before *jirga*, instead of being reported at the police station. For the reason, cases of violence and crimes against women in the district remain unreported. This situation asks for the need of women police station and women police in the district. So, it could ensure protection of women and their access to justice.

The Federal Government has specified 33% female representation in the District Government structure but it is currently at hiatus until the next Local Government elections take place. In the year 2005, the registered women voters were 110,950, whereas, registered men voters were 112,533 in the district. However, during elections, women are discouraged to cast their votes.

There are many women employed in education and health sector. Overall female teachers employed in the district were 991. Whereas women employed in the health sector were 9 lady doctors, 2 nurses and 42 paramedic staff in the district. Other than that National Program for Family Planning and Primary Health Care employed 225 LHWs and 8 LHSs for the betterment of maternal health in Pishin. However, data on women employment in the development and public sector is inadequate. Women recruitment in the development and productive arena is further needed to be focused to attain gender equality in the district.

19.3. Available Facilities

Many international donors and non-governmental organizations are involved in promoting girls' education in the district but the degree of their involvement varies according to the nature of the institution. UNICEF and other NGOs have been assisting in increase of school participation in rural areas, particularly for girls.

Other than that, Government of Pakistan initiated health projects particularly for the betterment of women health. Some of them include:

- 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.

MNCH Program aims to improve the Health of Women and Children with focus on the following components:

- Improve accessibility to 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.

Moreover, certain other steps have been taken for the development of girl child and women, those include:

- Rural Community Center, Pishin.
- Social Welfare, Training and Rehabilitation Center, District Pishin.
- Training and Rehabilitation Center for females.
- Benazir Income Support Program.
- Community Halls for lady councilors were established under GRAP.
- Non-Formal Education system for those who have missed regular schooling.
- Awareness Programs for Women's Rights and Empowerment is currently pursuing.
- The establishment of Gender Resource Centers and Career Development Centers at district level is also under

way.

- Basic facilities like wash-rooms, rest-rooms have been provided at district-level under Federal GRAP funds.

The micro-finance facilities were introduced by commercial banks particularly for the empowerment of small entrepreneurs, farmers and women. Muslim Commercial Bank, Habib Bank Ltd, National Bank of Pakistan, United Bank Ltd and Allied Bank Ltd were functioning in Pishin and providing all commercial banking facilities and loans. Unfortunately, these institutions are not providing micro-finance or loan facilities to women, which raised the need of establishing First Women Bank in the district to provide micro credits for women entrepreneurs for their economic empowerment and betterment of livelihoods.

19.4. Vocational Trainings

There was one teacher training center established in the district. Other than that one vocational training center existed in the district with the motive to train female in basic living skills. So, they can also be able to generate income.

19.5. Recreational Facilities

The traditional norms do not allow women for recreational activities, therefore not much attention has been given by the government to provide facilities for women such as parks and clubs.

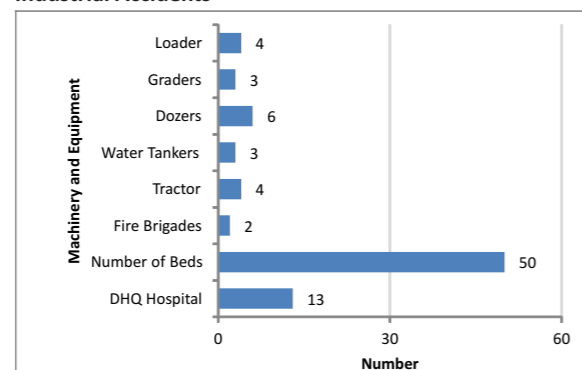
19.6. Women Development Initiatives

The Government of Pakistan is committed to several international obligations on the status of women such as Beijing Platform of Action 1995 and CEDAW. In order to fulfill these international commitment Government of Pakistan had initiated several national action plans 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.

19.6. Some Key Findings

- Women in District Pishin are not fully aware of their rights because of illiteracy and male dominance over power and decisions.
- There is an immense need of women empowerment programs to be initiated by Government and NGOs.
- District hospitals are needed to be equipped with essential equipment for on time primary health care services particularly in emergencies.
- Establishment of women bank is needed for the promotion of micro credits for women in Pishin in order to improve their livelihoods and curtail economical dependency.
- Women representation is needed to be increased in all sectors so that they could raise their demands on the district level.
- SMEDA needs to focus on role of women in industries to improve employment opportunities for the women.
- Community awareness is obligatory to curtail girls drop out and increase female literacy in the district.
- Women are not considered as farmers or the paid labor in agriculture and livestock endeavors. The payment of their work can help in the betterment of their livelihoods and economic empowerment.
- Certain gender equity programs are essential to involve women in the development sector to improve women empowerment.

Industrial Accidents



(PDMA)

20.1. Introduction

Pishin District falls in the cold agro-ecological zone. Like other parts of Balochistan, Rainfall is irregular and scanty in Pishin. In winter the district is affected by storms. The dry climate is favorable for fruit production. The possible disasters which may hit the district are earthquake, torrential rains and drought. Being a neighboring district with Quetta, Pishin falls in an active seismic zone.

20.2. Earthquake

On May 31, 1935, Quetta and its adjoining areas, including administrative boundaries of District Pishin, experienced a devastating earthquake. Hundreds of people were reported to be killed. Dozens of villages were also destroyed and the town of Pishin was reduced to rubble.

On Wednesday, 29th October 2008, a series of earthquakes hit District Pishin as well as Dilsora and Khanozai. The local population has claimed more than three thousand aftershocks from the first deadly jolt till the beginning of February 2009. As a result, one person was killed, 3,779 number of houses were damaged, tube wells and *karaizes* sustained heavy losses. The road link was also affected due to land sliding and cracks.

Following equipment and machinery is available in the district to counter any calamity:

Table 20.1: Machinery and equipment

Disaster name	Units
DHQ Hospital	13
Number of Beds	50
Fire Brigades	2
Tractor	4
Water Tankers	3
Dozers	6
Graders	3
Loader	4

(PDMA)

20.3. Floods/Flash Floods

Torrential rains in monsoon season lead to flash floods causing havoc to the livelihoods of people and extensive damages to houses, standing crops, orchards, and livestock. The July, 2007 torrential rains and floods damages were reported as: Agriculture damages were around 3,485 acres which included orchard, watermelon and cereals crops. 33 houses were damaged and more than 100 heads of livestock was lost.

20.4. Drought

The sub division Barshor and Dilsora in Khanozai arid zones have faced worst types of drought in the past. The drought spell of 1997 to 2002 forced the inhabitants to migrate to safer places. During the drought, a large number of livestock was lost, thousand acres of orchard destroyed, even availability of drinking water for residents and livestock was a souring issue.

20.5. Lead Agency and Support Organizations for Various Hazards

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 20.2: 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)

20.6. 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 cover the various phases of DRM; this might be due to lack of capacity and skill at district level. Except for a few districts, the DRRMP of majority of the districts have incorporated irrelevant topics like languages in the district list of Members of Provincial Assembly's Tribal set up and religious beliefs etc. The guidelines developed by National Disaster Management Authority for the purpose have been ignored or neglected. A DRRP 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:

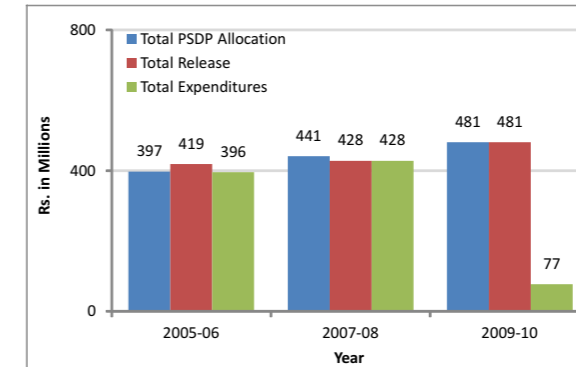
- Poor governance which is the root cause of all other factors. Lack of understanding and awareness among decision makers and government officials regarding hazards that can become disaster.
- Better mobilization, capacity building, close co-ordination, accurate analysis, timely decisions and preparedness are the effective tools against disaster devastations.
- Inability to deal with emergencies, lack and absence of capacity regarding training, skills and awareness on 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 capacity of Emergency Services and Fire Brigade.
- Absence of Civil Defense Department.
- Lack of Early Warning System.

20.7. Some Development Projects

No project in this sector for district Pishin is planned in PSDP 2011-2012.

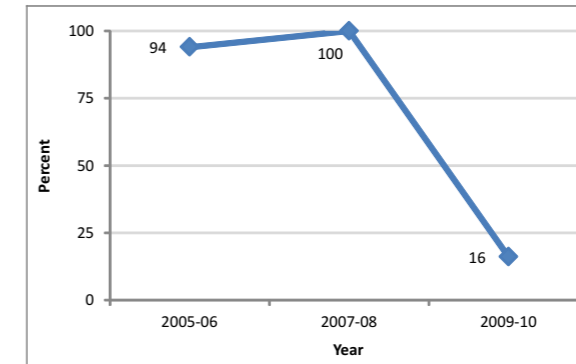
21 DISTRICT ACCOUNTS & DEVELOPMENT FUNDS

District Accounts Budget



(PSDP, 2010)

Budget Utilization (%)



(PSDP, 2010)

21.1. Introduction

An attempt has been made to collect information on the income and expenditures at district level in Pishin District. These efforts did not lead to information that could be used as a basis of firm and detailed conclusions about the income and expenditure pattern of the government in the district. However, two general conclusions can be drawn:

- The expenditures in the district exceed the Government income generated in the district; which means that the district is dependent on transfers from the Provincial Government to run its affairs.
- Very little of the developmental activities are financed by resources mobilized in the district, which invariably means that much of the decision making process on district development takes place outside the district.

21.2. District Accounts - Budgetary Allocations/Expenditures

It is very difficult to collect information about the income of the district. But we can safely conclude based on historical trend, general perception and level of development that district is always dependent on Provincial Government to run its affairs. Secondly, very little of the developmental activities are financed by resources mobilized in the district. Thirdly much of the decision making process on district development takes place at the provincial level.

The functions being executed at district level include general administration, economic affairs (income generating sectors), provision of public amenities and social sectors like health education and social protection. These district level activities are critical for economic growth of not only the district but contribute to the provincial and national level. The proper execution of district level function improves the well-being of its inhabitants but spending on health and education also generates positive externalities. In order to achieve MDGs target for poverty eradication, and outcomes in health and education sector, enhanced spending at district level is the key ingredient.

The above table presents detail of expenditures incurred against key activities performed at district level for fiscal year 2008/09 and 2009/10. It is evident from the table that in past two years despite of difficult fiscal situation in wake of global economic and financial crisis the expenditures almost against every function witnessed a remarkable growth. Specifically, expenditure in health, education and social protection witnessed growth rate of 126, 114 and 39 percent respectively.

Table 21.1: Estimated Expenditure Summary 2008-09 and 2009-10 (PKR)

	Budget 2008-09	Budget 2009-10	G.Rate %
Current Revenue Expenditure	435,251,505	936,382,080	115
General Public Service	7,708,969	27,638,498	258
Executive & legislative organs, financial	7,708,969	19,964,989	158
Transfers	n/a	7,673,509	n/a
Economic Affairs	101,695,567	202,141,687	99
Agriculture, Food,Irrigation,Forestry & Fishing	43,628,306	84,740,728	94
Construction and Transport	58,067,261	117,400,959	102
Housing and Community Amenities	13,612,642	32,829,017	141
Housing development	n/a	924,975	n/a
Community Development	n/a	2,933,306	n/a
Water supply	13,612,642	28,970,736	113
Health	49,261,921	111,340,036	126
Hospital Services	10,615,338	24,591,494	132
Health Administration	38,646,583	86,748,542	124
Recreational, Culture and Religion	n/a	654,363	n/a
Recreational and sporting services	n/a	597,306	n/a
Admin of Info., Recreation & Culture	n/a	57,057	n/a
Education Affairs and Services	260,558,057	558,418,327	114
Pre.& primary education affair & service	93,508,793	244,161,824	161
Secondary education affairs and services	40,253,344	129,055,522	221
Administration	126,795,920	184,848,145	46
Education affairs, services not elsewhere	n/a	352,836	n/a
Social Protection	2,414,349	3,360,152	39
Administration	2,414,349	3,360,152	39

(PSDP, 2010)
n/a: Data not available

21.3. Development Funds

A large part of the funds for development schemes in the district come from the Provincial Public Sector Development Program (PSDP).

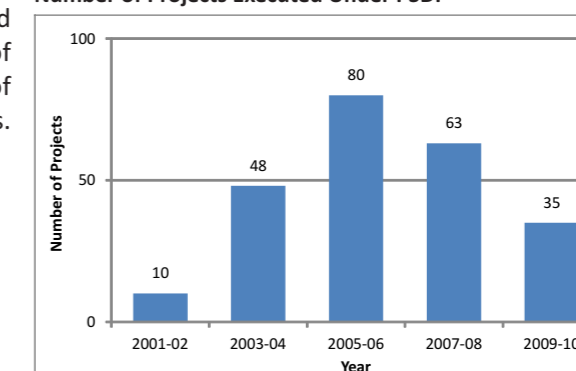
Table 21.2: PSDP Allocation to the District (Million)

	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total PSDP Allocation including GOB, Federal and FPA	87	259	312	397	426	441	468	481
Total Release	40	219	267	419	n/a	428	455	481
Total Expenditures	45	215	251	396	n/a	428	138	77
Percentage Utilizations	110%	98%	94%	94%	n/a	100%	30%	16%

n/a: Data not found
*when data was being collected

The graph shows number of projects executed under PSDP in Pishin. It is evident that the number of projects has declined since 2007-08 as a result of fiscal constraint in wake of global economic crisis. For details, see table K1 Annexure K.

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: Forestry
- Annexure F: Economic Infrastructure and Communication
- Annexure G: Water Supply and Sanitation
- Annexure H: Health and Nutrition
- Annexure I: Education
- Annexure J: Community Development and Social Welfare
- Annexure K: District Accounts and Development Funds
- Annexure L: List of Villages (Rural)
- Bibliography

Annexure A: DISTRICT GOVERNMENT

Table A1: Provincial/National Assembly Seats

	Constituency No	Number of Seats
Provincial	PB-8	1
	PB-9	1
	PB-10	1
National	261, Pishin cum Ziarat	1
<i>Total</i>	-	4

(Provincial and District Election Commission of Pakistan)

Annexure B: LAW AND ORDER

Table B1: Number of Courts and Benches

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

(Registrar High Court/District & Session Judge)

Annexure C: AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

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

Major Rabi Crops	Area (Hectare)	Production (Tones)	Yield(Kg/Hectare) Average
Wheat	9,819	15,590	1,588
Barley	416	633	1,522
Cumin	390	246	631
Vegetables	133	2,136	16,060
Fodder	41	1,462	35,659
Total	10,799	20,067	55,460

(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
Fruits	16,978	112,483	6625
Onion	175	3,184	18,194
Potato	317	6,050	19,085
Vegetables	1,315	10,273	7,812
Melons	807	7,931	9,828
Chilies	1,056	36,470	34,536
Fodder	58	92	1,586
Tobacco	662	895	1,352
Total	21,368	177,378	99,018

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

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

	Wheat	Fruits	Tobacco	Potato
Pishin				
Area	30.5	1.0	2.1	52.8
Production	7.9	3.1	0.5	57.0
Yield	1.0	12.4	0.9	4.3
Balochistan				
Area	33.9	0.2	0.2	20.1
Production	16.5	0.7	0.1	19.7
Yield	1.0	6.9	0.7	2.0

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

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

Owner	Tractors	Threshers	Harvesters	Reapers	Bulldozers
Govt.	10	4	0	0	12
Private	1,038	158	0	0	9
Total	1,048	162	0	0	21

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Annexure D: LIVESTOCK

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

Fruits	Area (Hectare)	Production (Tones)	Yield (Kg/Hectare)
Almond	303	619	2180
Apple	6,133	43,611	10,629
Apricot	977	4,663	6,318
Grapes	8,305	49,786	7,714
Peach	284	3,626	13,893
Plum	473	3,011	7,186
Pomegranate	423	6,376	16,060
Cherry	13	18	2,571
Pistachio	50	696	13,920
Fig	3	9	3,000
Other Fruits	14	68	4,857
Total	16,978	112,483	88,328

(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)
Carrot	37	661	17,865
Peas	9	110	12,222
Radish	24	419	17,458
Turnip	31	404	13,032
Spinach	32	542	16,938
Lady Finger	203	1,170	5,764
Tinda	5	31	6,200
Brinjal	105	822	7,829
Bitter Gourd	21	203	9,667
Bottle Gourd	35	318	9,086
Pumpkin	126	1,245	9,881
Tomatoes	713	5,728	8,034
Potato	317	6,050	19,085
Cucumber	98	696	7,102
Other Vegetables	9	60	6,667
Total	1,765	18,459	166,830

(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
Tube wells	25,346	96%	188	4,178
Wells	465	2%	0	0
Karezes / Spring	667	2%	0	0
Total	26,478	100.0%		4,366

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Table D1: Health Services Activities (Number)

Activities	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Vaccination	124,522	457,450	277,984	368,863	320,846
Treatment	458,446	313,296	194,557	525,070	614,243
Animals Castrated	9,872	9,400	8,490	6,189	7,203
Animal Slaughtered (Govt.)	497	1,327	790	1,153	253
Animal Slaughtered (Private)	8,785	3,031	8,492	35,522	34,207

(Director Animal Health Balochistan)

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

Total Meat Production	Unit	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Mutton	(000) Tones	55.4	56.3	57.4	58.6	59.9	61.2
Beef	(000) Tones	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5
Milk	(000) Liters	55.4	56.3	57.4	58.6	59.9	61.2
Poultry	(000) Tones	41.4	42.0	43.6	44.7	45.9	47.1
Eggs	Million Numbers	41.0	42.0	43.0	44.2	45.3	46.4

(Directorate General Livestock and Livestock Census, 2006)

Annexure E: FORESTRY

Table E1: Notified Forests Areas (hectares)

Forest Name	Area (Hectares)	Status
Popalzai	614	Mostly encroached
Gawal	1,166	Intact and improved; some rangeland development activities carried out.
Surghund	3,441	Highly degraded by illegal removal of juniper trees and overgrazing
Band Khush Dil Khan	475	Once a potential wildlife sanctuary and RAMSAR site, but due to recurrent droughts, it has now squeezed to a limited water reservoir, and hence de-notified as RAMSAR SITE. Most of its area encroached by the local inhabitants for a development of apple orchards.
Takatu North	4,943	Intact, bears Juniper and wild pistachio trees
Umai	648	Partially intact; increase in human population has multiplied pressure for fuel wood and grazing of animals.
Sarwat	417	Degraded due to overgrazing and fuel wood collection
Surkhab	1,426	Totally encroached by both Afghan refugees and local inhabitants for agricultural and residential purposes.
Targhatu	13,360	Being situated at the northern rim of Toba Kakari plateau along Pak-Afghan border, away from main population centers, receives marginal pressure for fuel wood removal. However, grazing pressure is significantly seen.
Total	26,490	

(Forest Department)

Table E2: Notified Protected Areas (hectares)

Forest Name	Area (Hectares)	Status
Maslakh	46,575	Wildlife Sanctuary
Bund Khushdil Khan	1,296	Game Reserve
Zawar Kan	1,060	Game Reserve
Total	48,931	

(Forest Department)

Table E3: Forest Department Designations and Posts

Designation	Grade (BPS)	Post (Number)
Divisional Forest Officer	17	1
SDO Wildlife	16	1
Range Forest Officer	16	1
Assistant	14	1
Deputy Ranger Forest	9	3
Senior Clerk	9	1
Forester	7	3
Junior Clerk	7	2
Deputy Ranger Wildlife	5	2
Forest Guard	5	10
Tractor Driver	5	1
Jeep Driver	4	1
Truck Tanker Driver	4	2
Game Watcher	1	3
Mali	1	2
Cleaner	1	1
Naib Qasid	1	1
Chowkidar	1	2
Total		38

(Forest Department)

Annexure F: ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE & COMMUNICATION

Table F1: Vehicles Registered by Year (Number)

Vehicle Type	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Motorcycle	2,673	2,676	2,684	n/a	2,688	1
Car	279	280	280	n/a	282	n/a
Jeep	174	174	174	n/a	177	1
Station Wagon	232	232	232	n/a	232	228
Tractor	2,635	2,665	2,740	n/a	2,927	3,004
Mini Bus	71	74	74	n/a	78	67
Taxi	1	1	1	n/a	1	1
Rickshaw	13	13	14	n/a	14	14
Delivery Van	21	21	21	n/a	21	12
Truck	314	331	331	n/a	334	271
Pickup	197	197	207	n/a	211	210
Total	6,610	6,664	6,758	n/a	6,965	3,809

(District Development Statistics, Balochistan, 2008-09)

Table F2: Number of Post Offices and Courier Services

Services Category	2004-05	2008-09
Post Offices	16	18
Courier Services OCS, TCS, TNT, Speed X	n/a	n/a

(Post Master General)
n/a: Data Not Available

Annexure G: WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

Table G1: Improved & Un-improved Sources of Drinking Water (Percent)

Type and Source of Drinking Water	MICS 2010
Improved Sources	89.8
Piped water	52.0
Public standpipe or tap	0.1
Hand pump	0
Donkey pump/turbine	0
Protected dug well	9.5
Tube well/ borehole	18.8
Protected pond/ Tank	0
Protected spring	9.1
Rainwater collection	0
Filter plant	0.3
Un-Improved Sources	10.2
Unprotected dug well	2.7
Unprotected Spring	1.9
Unprotected Pond	0
Surface Water (River, canal or stream)	0.7
vendor provided	0
Tanker, Tractor, Donkey Cart	0
Tanker truck	4.3
Cart with small tanker/ drum	0.3
Bottled water/ can/ vessel	0
Other	0.3

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Table G2: Improved & Un-improved Sources of Sanitation Facilities (Percent)

Access of water sources	MICS 2010
Improved sanitation facilities	52.5
Flush to piped sewer system	0.0
Flush to septic tank	0.0
Flush to pit (latrine)	12.5
Flush to somewhere else	5.7
Flush to unknown place / Not sure / DK where	5.7
Ventilated Improved Pit latrine (VIP)	24.2
Pit latrine with slab	4.1
Composting toilet	0.2
Un-Improved sanitation facilities	48%
Pit latrine without slab / Open pit	1.0
Bucket	34.1
Public/ communal latrine	0.0
Other	0.0
Missing	0.3
No facility, Bush, Field	12.0

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Annexure H: HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Table H1: 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	175	70	1,734	7,945	-	145,000
Medicine	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surgery	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pediatrics	51	-	-	-	-	-
ENT	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eye	10	-	-	-	-	-
Orthopedics	20	-	-	-	-	-
Psychiatry	25	-	-	-	-	-
Dental	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skin	35	-	-	-	-	-
OBS/ Gynae	20	-	-	-	-	-
Emergency/ Casualty	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cardiology	2	-	-	-	-	-
Other (Specify)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fener Cup Dig	220	-	-	-	-	-
Total	558	70	1,734	7,945	-	145,000

(Blochistan Health Department)

Table H2: Outdoor Diseases at District Hospitals

Name of Diseases	Number of Cases
Vaccine Preventable	2
Endocrine	5
Injuries/ Poisoning	24
Skin	30
Urinary Tract	48
Eye & ENT	53
Oral	60
Cardiovascular	65
Neuro-Psychiatric	70
Other Communicable	116
Respiratory	172
Gastro Intestinal	287

(Blochistan Health Department)

Table H3: Indoor Diseases at District Hospitals

Name of Diseases	Number of Cases
Asthma	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1
Diabetes Mellitus	1
Viral Hepatitis A & E	1
Chronic Liver Diseases	1
Ischemic Heart Diseases (IHD)	1
Burns	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1
Chronic Otitis Media	1
Vesico - Vaginal Fistula	1
Fibroid Uterus	1
Ante partum Hemorrhage (APH)	1
Complications of Abortion	1
Ectopic Pregnancies	1
Postpartum Hemorrhage (PPH)	1
Pre-Eclampsia/Eclampsia	1
CVA/Stroke	1
Head Injuries	1
Hypertension	2
Acute Appendicitis	2
Cholelithiasis / Cholecystitis	2
Fractures	2
Cataract	2
DNS	2
Other Obstetric Complications	2
Chronic Obstructive Airways	3
Hernias	3
Diarrhoea<5	5
Malaria	5
Inflam diseases of female pelvic organs (PID)	5

(Blochistan Health Department)

Annexure I: EDUCATION

Table I1: 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	36,026	22,446	58,472	36,326	22,752	59,078
Middle Section	4,487	1,439	5,926	5,271	1,861	7,132
High Section	1,487	552	2,039	2,013	594	2,607
Inter Colleges	0	0	0	683	328	1,011
Degree Colleges	0	0	0	354	134	488
Cadet College	0	0	0	60	0	60
Total	42,000	24,437	66,437	44,707	25,669	70,376

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

Table I2: 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	
85	70	80	94	97	96	94	96	95	Total
85	70	80	88	97	92	88	96	91	Primary

(PSLM, 2008-09)

Table I3: Net Attendance Ratio at Primary/Secondary Level (Percent)

	Male	Female	Total
Primary	53.2	36.8	45.9
Secondary	30.6	7.8	19.4

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Table I4: Gross Enrollment Rate at the Primary/Middle/Matric Level (Percent)

Age	Urban			Rural			Total			Kachi Class	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total		
4-9	92	56	75	98	66	82	97	-	65	81	Including
5-9	103	58	81	108	76	91	108	-	75	91	Excluding
6-10	102	73	89	103	77	90	103	-	77	90	Excluding
10-12	47	28	39	71	46	61	70	45	60	-	-
11-13	46	30	40	84	58	74	81	56	71	-	-
13-14	95	26	61	72	44	61	73	42	61	-	-
14-15	120	26	68	73	37	57	75	37	58	-	-

(PSLM, 2008-09)

Table I5: Population that has Ever Attended School (Percent)

Urban			Rural			Total		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
65	31	52	75	30	55	74	30	55

(PSLM, 2008-09)

Table I6: Percent Distribution of Population that has Completed Primary or Higher Level (Percent)

Urban			Rural			Total		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
54	20	41	60	22	43	60	22	43

(PSLM, 2008-09)

Table I7: Pupil Teacher Ratio (Number)

	Male	Female	Total
Primary Level	28	33	29
Middle and High Level	8	9	9

(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Table I8: Type and Number of Institutions – Year Wise (Number)

Institute Type	2004-05			2009-10		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Primary Schools	518	219	737	577	189	766
Middle Schools	44	20	64	53	51	104
High Schools	25	5	30	28	5	33
Inter Colleges	2	1	3	3	2	5
Degree Colleges	1	0	1	1	1	2
Elementary Colleges	1	1	2	1	1	2
Cadet Colleges	0	0	0	1	0	1
Polytechnic Institute	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total	591	246	837	665	249	914

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

Table I9: Literacy Rate by Urban and Rural (Percent)

Literacy	Gender	Urban (%)	Rural (%)	Total (%)
Literacy 10+	Male	65	75	74
	Female	31	30	30
	Total	52	55	55
Literacy 15+	Male	64	72	72
	Female	26	24	24
	Total	49	51	51

(PSLM, 2008-09)

Table I10: Male/Female Ratio of Students (Percent)

School Gender	Primary	Middle	Secondary
Male	61	74	77
Female	39	26	23

(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Annexure J: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & SOCIAL WELFARE

Table J1: Number of Posts Filled and Vacant in EDO Office

Nomenclature & BPS.	No. of posts	Filled	Vacant
Social Welfare Officer, (Male).(B-17).	1	1	0
Social Welfare Officer, (Female). (B-17).	1	0	1
Auxiliary Worker, (Male). (B-06).	1	1	0
Auxiliary Worker, (Female). (B-06).	1	1	0
Junior Clerk, (B-07).	1	1	0
Naib Qasid, (B—02).	1	1	0
Chowkidar, (B-02).	1	1	0

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department.)

Annexure K: DISTRICT ACCOUNTS AND DEVELOPMENT FUNDS

Table K1: Projects Executed Under PSDP

Year	Projects in Numbers
2001-02	10
2002-03	12
2003-04	48
2004-05	61
2005-06	80
2006-07	80
2007-08	63
2008-09	31
2009-10	35

(PSDP, 2010)

Annexure L:
LIST OF VILLAGES (RURAL), PISHIN, CENSUS 1998

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
1	BARSHORE	AGHBERGA	1039	104
2	BARSHORE	ALI	483	73
3	BARSHORE	AMUZAI	382	67
4	BARSHORE	ANGHAR	196	27
5	BARSHORE	ANZARGI	488	57
6	BARSHORE	ASPIN KHAZI	215	12
7	BARSHORE	AUCH BIAN ZAI	427	32
8	BARSHORE	AWELLA	5	1
9	BARSHORE	BAGH	1050	140
10	BARSHORE	BALIK	118	27
11	BARSHORE	BARAM SHAHI AKHTER ZAI	163	25
12	BARSHORE	BARAMSHAUIKUDE ZAI	169	30
13	BARSHORE	CHICHGAR	201	22
14	BARSHORE	CHUNGI	520	84
15	BARSHORE	CHUNGI TARAN	159	20
16	BARSHORE	DARA	562	70
17	BARSHORE	DARASOOR	230	31
18	BARSHORE	EZAH	507	54
19	BARSHORE	GARANGI	41	5
20	BARSHORE	GHANZA	728	92
21	BARSHORE	GHEZAH	504	78
22	BARSHORE	GUT	100	13
23	BARSHORE	HOT	880	135
24	BARSHORE	HUMAI	0	0
25	BARSHORE	ISSA ZAI	220	36
26	BARSHORE	KACHH HASSAN ZAI	1134	121
27	BARSHORE	KAZHA BAIN	79	11
28	BARSHORE	KHAR	38	5
29	BARSHORE	KHUSHKABA POTIAN	155	17
30	BARSHORE	KHUSOI	356	45
31	BARSHORE	KOZ HUBU CHINA	195	24
32	BARSHORE	KUTT	853	102
33	BARSHORE	LAKARI	0	0
34	BARSHORE	LAKKER	51	8
35	BARSHORE	LAWAR HABU CH INA	254	29
36	BARSHORE	MANDOZAI	857	116
37	BARSHORE	MASHAI	62	10
38	BARSHORE	MASHE	403	36
39	BARSHORE	RAGHA	1271	169
40	BARSHORE	RAGHA GHARGAH	283	33
41	BARSHORE	SALAM AGHBARG	374	50
42	BARSHORE	SARI	0	0
43	BARSHORE	SHAHAB ZAI (TAKOI)	260	44
44	BARSHORE	SHAKHA KOZ	544	66
45	BARSHORE	SHAKHAH I	508	64

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
46	BARSHORE	SHAKHAH II	594	86
47	BARSHORE	SHARGHULI	1218	139
48	BARSHORE	SHELA UCHBIAN ZAI	34	9
49	BARSHORE	SHIN WAM	205	30
50	BARSHORE	SHINGLUNA	122	23
51	BARSHORE	SPEROONAKOZA	19	11
52	BARSHORE	SURRAKHAH	984	110
53	BARSHORE	TAKHOI	507	79
54	BARSHORE	TAKHOI ABUSAEED	1452	138
55	BARSHORE	TAKHOI KARAM ZAI	1278	146
56	BARSHORE	TARAH	166	33
57	BARSHORE	TARO	49	11
58	BARSHORE	TILRI SHAIB ZAI	1028	114
59	BARSHORE	TOR	294	39
60	BARSHORE	ULGI	303	39
61	BARSHORE	ULGI(ULGI)	311	48
62	BARSHORE	UMOKACHH	414	58
63	BARSHORE	URAK	15	4
64	BARSHORE	WALLANG NANOON	192	33
65	BARSHORE	WARZAROOB	2523	215
66	BARSHORE	WARZAROOBABH	477	53
67	BARSHORE	ZARH	415	55
68	BARSHORE	ZEHEEZHAH	0	0
69	BARSHORE	ZEZA ALMAROOF TALRI	264	32
70	BARSHORE	ZIABA	409	59
71	BARSHORE	ABUSHT SOHI	0	0
72	BARSHORE	ANBAR SOHI	22	3
73	BARSHORE	AOUBASET LAHARI	99	10
74	BARSHORE	ASPAI KHAZI	0	0
75	BARSHORE	AZIM KILLI	57	10
76	BARSHORE	BAHRAM KHAN	415	53
77	BARSHORE	BAHRAMZAI	299	42
78	BARSHORE	BAYANZAI	22	4
79	BARSHORE	CHICHABOI	408	47
80	BARSHORE	CHINA KHURAM	48	7
81	BARSHORE	CHINA MARAN	134	19
82	BARSHORE	FETEH TELARI	533	67
83	BARSHORE	GHARAGAI	1074	136
84	BARSHORE	GHARASKA	0	0
85	BARSHORE	GUJIR	0	0
86	BARSHORE	HABIB	77	15
87	BARSHORE	JALAL TULLRI	299	43
88	BARSHORE	KALAKAH	0	0
89	BARSHORE	KAREZGI	332	39
90	BARSHORE	KAZKIAN	0	0
91	BARSHORE	KHALILAH	91	18
92	BARSHORE	KHUSHKABA KAMANPINKI	0	0
93	BARSHORE	KHUSHKABA LOIPINKI	0	0
94	BARSHORE	KHUSHKABA ZERTANGI	60	14

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
95	BARSHORE	KILLA HAJI KHAN	3	2
96	BARSHORE	LOI-YOSAH	62	11
97	BARSHORE	MANZAKI	496	88
98	BARSHORE	MANZAKI MALIK SALEEM	0	0
99	BARSHORE	MURGHA LAMMER	654	81
100	BARSHORE	PESHOI	0	0
101	BARSHORE	PISTA	148	19
102	BARSHORE	PISTA BAHRAM KHAN	280	45
103	BARSHORE	QANDIL	53	5
104	BARSHORE	SABORAH	299	31
105	BARSHORE	SALAKI	0	0
106	BARSHORE	SARGARH	0	0
107	BARSHORE	SARGARI	2133	175
108	BARSHORE	SARPOSH	140	17
109	BARSHORE	SHIBANA TALRI	163	18
110	BARSHORE	TAKHOI KHAN MOHD	58	8
111	BARSHORE	TAKHOI SHAH JAHAN	563	82
112	BARSHORE	WALANG HAQDAD	508	88
113	BARSHORE	WILING KATA	246	18
114	BARSHORE	WILING KHUSHDIL	547	71
115	BARSHORE	WILING MASAZAI	489	77
116	BARSHORE	WILNG SIKANDAR	299	46
117	BARSHORE	ZAR KACHH	1273	214
118	BARSHORE	ZARTANGI	246	42
119	BARSHORE	ZOR KAREZ	366	50
120	BARSHORE	ABU SAEED	189	28
121	BARSHORE	ACTWAI	95	8
122	BARSHORE	ADU	312	42
123	BARSHORE	AGHBERG	889	116
124	BARSHORE	AGHBERGI	171	21
125	BARSHORE	AKHTAR ZAI	160	30
126	BARSHORE	ANZAR	173	28
127	BARSHORE	ARAM	94	19
128	BARSHORE	BABU	130	19
129	BARSHORE	BEDARA	556	67
130	BARSHORE	BELA	401	65
131	BARSHORE	CHANGA	90	13
132	BARSHORE	CHANGI	356	58
133	BARSHORE	DARU	58	10
134	BARSHORE	FATAHWALANG	459	51
135	BARSHORE	GHALJAI	567	90
136	BARSHORE	GHALWANDI	200	35
137	BARSHORE	GHOREZGI	43	6
138	BARSHORE	GHOZIZGI	0	0
139	BARSHORE	HAIDAR	95	13
140	BARSHORE	HODKI LAWAR	87	14
141	BARSHORE	HODKI SULTAN ZAI	97	13
142	BARSHORE	JILGAH	591	65
143	BARSHORE	JUGDA	135	21

S.No	Sub Division	Village	Population	Households
144	BARSHORE	KACHH KASS	192	29
145	BARSHORE	KAKUL KAREZ	167	26
146	BARSHORE	KAMARAH	52	6
147	BARSHORE	KAREZ QASAM ZAI	1077	129
148	BARSHORE	KAZIA VIALA	2414	317
149	BARSHORE	KHATE	83	15
150	BARSHORE	KHATKANDI	61	15
151	BARSHORE	KOZSHINKHAM	37	4
152	BARSHORE	LOWAR SHINKHAM	428	55
153	BARSHORE	MAGHUL CHAH	7	1
154	BARSHORE	MALIK	88	15
155	BARSHORE	MANDU VIALA	2222	317
156	BARSHORE	MULLAH AGHBARG	399	52
157	BARSHORE	NALWAR I	417	34
158	BARSHORE	NARIN	74	13
159	BARSHORE	NARINKACHH	361	64
160	BARSHORE	NASIR	1229	134
161	BARSHORE	NAU	188	28
162	BARSHORE	PINKI	424	56
163	BARSHORE	PIRZAI	581	67
164	BARSHORE	POTI ESA ZAI	502	84
165	BARSHORE	POTI MANGALZAI	1187	132
166	BARSHORE	POTIZAKRAZAI	1344	163
167	BARSHORE	QILLA VIALA	2383	336
168	BARSHORE	RAGHA	496	68
169	BARSHORE	SHAGI	162	21
170	BARSHORE	SHAHI	103	15
171	BARSHORE	SHAHISAH	198	35
172	BARSHORE	SHAISA	141	22
173	BARSHORE	SHINA	98	15
174	BARSHORE	SILI	250	27
175	BARSHORE	SIPINGLONA	1363	162
176	BARSHORE	SPIN PANI	204	36
177	BARSHORE	SPIN TANGI	19	3
178	BARSHORE	SPINA	61	9
179	BARSHORE	SPINGI	0	0
180	BARSHORE	SPINKI	0	0
181	BARSHORE	SPINLAKI	216	28
182	BARSHORE	SUBAK WALANG	598	90
183	BARSHORE	TAKHOAI	823	113
184	BARSHORE	TAKKI	30	4
185	BARSHORE	TAKRI	638	40
186	BARSHORE	TALRI	607	77
187	BARSHORE	TAMRAK KAMAL ZAI	189	27
188	BARSHORE	TAMRUK	223	30
189	BARSHORE	TAMRUK KHURD	32	5
190	BARSHORE	TANG	108	21
191	BARSHORE	TOR	96	13
192	BARSHORE	TOR SHAH	0	0

S.No	Sub Division	Village	Population	Households
193	BARSHORE	TOR TANGAI	0	0
194	BARSHORE	TORTANGI	424	55
195	BARSHORE	ULGI KOZ	112	20
196	BARSHORE	ULGI LOWAR	80	9
197	BARSHORE	URBUSAH	36	8
198	BARSHORE	WALLAH	1231	142
199	BARSHORE	ZANKI	906	175
200	BARSHORE	ZIABA	182	27
201	BARSHORE	AGABARGI	0	0
202	BARSHORE	AGHARLERGA	187	33
203	BARSHORE	ANGSHI (CHASHI)	0	0
204	BARSHORE	BAIN	0	0
205	BARSHORE	BALOOL	76	11
206	BARSHORE	BATUI	0	0
207	BARSHORE	BELA	0	0
208	BARSHORE	BUCHKA	1248	115
209	BARSHORE	CHANGI	49	5
210	BARSHORE	CHANGI MULLAH KHEL	120	13
211	BARSHORE	CHEENAR	40	3
212	BARSHORE	CHERO	106	18
213	BARSHORE	CHINA BAWAR	132	28
214	BARSHORE	CHINA CHANAR	115	11
215	BARSHORE	CHINA RUSTAM	0	0
216	BARSHORE	DOORI	314	31
217	BARSHORE	GHAIZH	1437	126
218	BARSHORE	GHOREZGI	56	8
219	BARSHORE	GHORI	39	5
220	BARSHORE	GHULWANDI	76	12
221	BARSHORE	HADEA SHAHBEZAI	0	0
222	BARSHORE	HADIA MIRODZAI	309	40
223	BARSHORE	IBRAHIM KACHH	0	0
224	BARSHORE	JOGRAI	61	9
225	BARSHORE	JULGA	124	14
226	BARSHORE	KAMULA	0	0
227	BARSHORE	KARGA	0	0
228	BARSHORE	KARWADIR	1000	124
229	BARSHORE	KASHMIR	80	8
230	BARSHORE	KASI	187	34
231	BARSHORE	KASI	57	7
232	BARSHORE	KAZTALRI	157	23
233	BARSHORE	KHASRE	445	60
234	BARSHORE	KHOSTI	510	31
235	BARSHORE	KHUSHKABA CHINAR	0	0
236	BARSHORE	KHUSHKABA GARAT	166	20
237	BARSHORE	KHUSHKABA LIHAWRI	0	0
238	BARSHORE	KHUSHKABA TARKHA	312	41
239	BARSHORE	KHUSHKABAGULI	69	4
240	BARSHORE	KOR KALINDER	0	0
241	BARSHORE	LAGHAI	188	29

S.No	Sub Division	Village	Population	Households
242	BARSHORE	LANDI	0	0
243	BARSHORE	MAKHDOO KACHH	108	7
244	BARSHORE	MARSENA	471	60
245	BARSHORE	MATWAN	0	0
246	BARSHORE	MOURGHKI	29	5
247	BARSHORE	MURGAH ESAZAI	1167	65
248	BARSHORE	MURGHAKI	177	23
249	BARSHORE	MUZOOR TULLRE	64	7
250	BARSHORE	NAGANGI	476	48
251	BARSHORE	NIGAVI	93	12
252	BARSHORE	OBUCH TAGI	0	0
253	BARSHORE	PISHTA	139	16
254	BARSHORE	PISTA ALIZAI	0	0
255	BARSHORE	PISTHA ANWAR	68	5
256	BARSHORE	SAGI	2047	242
257	BARSHORE	SALAWAT	0	0
258	BARSHORE	SANZALI	53	4
259	BARSHORE	SANZLI	6	2
260	BARSHORE	SARKI	0	0
261	BARSHORE	SERI AKHTAR ZAI	76	9
262	BARSHORE	SHIN KACHH	240	31
263	BARSHORE	SHMAOON	156	17
264	BARSHORE	SOHI	7	1
265	BARSHORE	SOODAH	131	14
266	BARSHORE	SPEDAR	35	5
267	BARSHORE	SRAGHARGI	0	0
268	BARSHORE	TAKHOI	537	61
269	BARSHORE	TAKHOI SHAH JAHAN	81	12
270	BARSHORE	TALL	520	58
271	BARSHORE	TANGI AKHTAR ZAI	191	22
272	BARSHORE	TANGI KHUDU ZAI	0	0
273	BARSHORE	TASS	69	8
274	BARSHORE	TEGHRTO	5	0
275	BARSHORE	TEZAHTANGI	145	14
276	BARSHORE	TILRI	166	19
277	BARSHORE	TORADDONA	64	8
278	BARSHORE	TORAGHARA	71	7
279	BARSHORE	TORGARH	150	19
280	BARSHORE	TORKANI	73	11
281	BARSHORE	UCH KAREZ	72	4
282	BARSHORE	ULGI KOOZ	0	0
283	BARSHORE	ULGI LOWAR	1690	154
284	BARSHORE	WACHOBI	633	68
285	BARSHORE	WALIMAH	2334	173
286	BARSHORE	WANAK	22	3
287	BARSHORE	WARGHAR	109	18
288	BARSHORE	ZIABA	40	9
289	BARSHORE	ZIARAT	33	2
290	BARSHORE	ZOOZLAN	0	0

S.No	Sub Division	Village	Population	Households
291	KAREZAT	BOSTAN	2553	252
292	KAREZAT	CHUKAL	1124	80
293	KAREZAT	KATTA BUGH	159	26
294	KAREZAT	KATVI	0	0
295	KAREZAT	KILLI HIBAT	3181	470
296	KAREZAT	KILLI QASIM	7815	1261
297	KAREZAT	MANDAN	965	89
298	KAREZAT	MANZAKI	1618	201
299	KAREZAT	NASO ZAI	1721	195
300	KAREZAT	NILAI	3163	573
301	KAREZAT	SAHIB KHAN	2125	347
302	KAREZAT	SAHIBZADA KAREZ	4953	613
303	KAREZAT	YARO KAREZ	4243	684
304	KAREZAT	BALOZAI	4227	560
305	KAREZAT	CHURMI KAREZ	212	35
306	KAREZAT	GAWAL	1307	180
307	KAREZAT	KHANI	2066	261
308	KAREZAT	KHANUZAI	5053	651
309	KAREZAT	KHASOZI	1220	162
310	KAREZAT	KOZNIGAHION	2211	350
311	KAREZAT	LOWARNIGANHINO	1626	223
312	KAREZAT	OLGI	87	17
313	KAREZAT	ZARGHUN	898	132
314	KAREZAT	ZAURKANRH	119	17
315	KAREZAT	BAGHDAD	792	124
316	KAREZAT	CHARMIAN	3342	583
317	KAREZAT	DILSORA	1870	286
318	KAREZAT	HERCHAND	1072	168
319	KAREZAT	KADIN	3216	581
320	KAREZAT	MULAZAI	2498	356
321	KAREZAT	MURGHA	1707	255
322	KAREZAT	NARIN	1891	266
323	KAREZAT	PANI SHAKHA	703	120
324	KAREZAT	SAMEZAH	955	167
325	KAREZAT	SHUDAN	798	133
326	KAREZAT	TAKHOI TAKOO	486	91
327	KAREZAT	TORAGHBERGI	453	68
328	KAREZAT	YOUSAF KACHH	2590	422
329	KAREZAT	ZANKI	397	64
330	PISHIN	ALI ZAI	4330	723
331	PISHIN	BAGAR ZAI	1893	317
332	PISHIN	BAGHYAR	826	149
333	PISHIN	IBRAHIM ZAI	3708	922
334	PISHIN	KARTO	397	102
335	PISHIN	SPIN TOGHI	295	46
336	PISHIN	TANG	724	140
337	PISHIN	ZAMRI	8672	1396
338	PISHIN	BADEZAI	4758	781
339	PISHIN	GANGAL ZAI	5489	962

S.No	Sub Division	Village	Population	Households
340	PISHIN	HAJI ZAI	2222	348
341	PISHIN	HUJAB ZAI	1370	340
342	PISHIN	HURM ZAI	9952	1491
343	PISHIN	KAKA ZAI	1404	246
344	PISHIN	SEEM ZAI	6906	1163
345	PISHIN	SHINGORE	5147	868
346	PISHIN	GAGDA KAREZ	840	115
347	PISHIN	KAMAL ZAI	3201	356
348	PISHIN	KILLA ASKAN KHAN	145	15
349	PISHIN	MAILK YAR	7647	1241
350	PISHIN	MANZAKI	291	59
351	PISHIN	PAKOOR KACHH	0	0
352	PISHIN	SHEKHAL ZAI	2259	309
353	PISHIN	SHERAN KAREZ	191	34
354	PISHIN	TORA SHAH	6963	1003
355	PISHIN	DAB KHAN ZAI	3629	551
356	PISHIN	ISMAIL ZAI	2992	545
357	PISHIN	MANZAKI	188	32
358	PISHIN	MIAN KHAN ZAI	1642	321
359	PISHIN	SARKHAN ZAI	2400	326
360	PISHIN	SORELA	1445	218
361	PISHIN	ZOR	5621	864
362	PISHIN	BAND HAIKAL ZAI	1580	252
363	PISHIN	BAND KHUSHDIL KHAN	0	0
364	PISHIN	BAND MALEZAI	3066	474
365	PISHIN	BORASHAH MOHAMMAD HASSIAN	24	5
366	PISHIN	BUND KARBALA	12	1
367	PISHIN	BUND KHUDADAD ZAI	2406	453
368	PISHIN	SURKHAB KARBALA	11575	2217
369	PISHIN	SURKHAB MALEZAI	3332	513
370	PISHIN	YASINZAI	3260	672
371	PISHIN	BAZAR NAU	5242	823
372	PISHIN	CHAKWAT	1280	264
373	PISHIN	CHASHMA TANGI	1	1
374	PISHIN	KHASHKABA BAZAR KOHNA	6899	1111
375	PISHIN	KHUSHKABA PATAO	1165	169
376	PISHIN	PASHTA MANDAH	4026	648
377	PISHIN	R.SURKHAB CHASHMA TANGI KH.Z	0	0
378	PISHIN	ROAD BAZAR KOHNA	15018	2415
379	PISHIN	SANGAR	1154	175
380	PISHIN	TORAUZHI	0	0
381	PISHIN	ZARAK	758	106
382	PISHIN	BATEZAI	8508	1268
383	PISHIN	SHABO KHAUDADAD ZAI	1267	221
384	PISHIN	SHADE ZAI	2594	404
385	PISHIN	SULEMANZAI	2590	425
386	PISHIN	SURKHAB HAIKAL ZAI	376	66

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