

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

Khuzdar



Khuzdar - District Development Profile 2011



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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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 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. 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 provision 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 Deputy Commissioners and 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
ADBP	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
GDA	Gwadar Development Authority
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GER	Gross Enrollment Rate
GO	Government Organization
GoB	Government of Balochistan
GPA	Gwadar Port Authority
GRAP	Gender Reforms Action Plan
ha	Hectares

HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
HIV/STIs	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Sexually Transmitted Infections
IT	Information Technology
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
JICA/SCC	Japan International Cooperation Agency/State Customs Committee
JVT	Junior Vernacular Teacher
K.M	Kilo Meters
KESC	Karachi Electric Supply Corporation
KPIs	Key Performance Indicators
LG	Local Government
LHW-MIS	Lady Health Worker - Management Information System
LIEDA	Lasbela Industrial Estates Development Authority
M.C.C.	Metallurgical Corp of China Ltd
MCB	Muslim Commercial Bank
MCHCs	Maternal & Child Health Centers
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MHI	Muslim Hands International
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 Development
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
NEP	National Education Policy
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NHA	National Highway Authority
NOC	National Occupational Classification
OPD	Outpatient Department
PCD	Passive Case Detection
PDMA	Provincial Disaster Management Authority
PEC	Pakistan Engineering Council
PEMRA	Pakistan Electronic Media Regulatory Authority
PHED	Public Health Engineering Department
PRCS	Pakistan Red Crescent Society
PSDP	Public Sector Development Program
PSLM	Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey
PTA	Pakistan Telecom Authority
PTC	Pakistan Telecommunication Corporation
PTCL	Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited
PVC	Polyvinyl Chloride
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	1st March 1974
Geographical Area	31,100 Square kilometer (Census 1998)
Geographical Points	65°35'35" - 67°24'8" East longitudes, 25°44'4" - 28°51'25" North latitudes
Administrative Units	There are total 5 <i>Tehsils</i> and 34 Union Councils (LG Balochistan)
Archaeological Sites	Palace Mound, Shahi Bagh, Many old dams and tombs
Shrines	Pir Omer, Shah Noorani
Major ethnic groups	Brahvis, Zehri, Sumalani, Mengal, Kalandrani, Mohammad Hasni, Sajdi, Bizenjo, Nichari, Qambrani, Pandrani, Mirwani, Rekizai, Gurnari, Jattak, Rodeni and Sasoli
Languages	Brahvi, Balochi, Sindhi, and Urdu (official language)
Climate	The climate of Khuzdar can be categorized as "warm summer and mild winter". Annual average rainfall is more than 250 mm. The southern area of the district is warmer than the northern part.

Demography

District Population in 1998	417,466 Total, 220,023 Male, 197,443 Female (Census 1998)
Projected population in 2010	558,168
Population annual growth rate	2.45% (Census 1998)
Household size	5.4 (Census 1998)
Housing units	77006 (Census 1998)

Law & Order	7 Police Stations, 1 <i>Qazi</i> Court, 1 District and Session Court, 1 Anti-terrorist Court, 1 Court of <i>Majlis-e-Shoora</i> , 1 Central Jail (District Police Officer)
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Productive Sector

Agriculture Ecological Zone	Temperate
Land area used for agriculture	Current Fallow 55,838 ha., Net Sown 76,211 ha., Arable Land 132,049 ha., Culturable Waste 1,063,445 ha., Potential Area 1,195,494 ha., (Agriculture Statistics 2008-09)
Major Crops	<i>Rabi</i> Crops: Wheat, Barley, Muttar Pulse, Vegetables, Fodder, Sunflower. <i>Kharif</i> Crops: Rice, Sorghum (<i>Jowar</i>), Millet (<i>Bajra</i>), Maize, <i>Mung</i> bean, Mash bean, Moth, Fruits, Onion, Vegetables, Melons, Chilies, Fodder, Coriander and Cotton.
Major Fruits	Almond, Apple, Apricot, Grapes, Peach, Plum, Pear, Pomegranate, Dates, Citrus, Guava, Banana, Pistachio orchards

Total Livestock Population	2,326,117 (Livestock Census 2006) and 2,559,491 (Projected 2010)
Veterinary Institutions	4 Veterinary Hospitals, 12 Veterinary Dispensaries, 2 Artificial Insemination Centers, 1 Slaughter House, 1 Poultry Farm, 1 Dairy Farm.
Major diseases in Animals	Lung-Worm-Infestation, Wire-Worm-Infestation, Liver Fluke, Mange/Mites, Ticks, Systematic, Metabolic, Contagious, Non-Contagious.

Total Forest Area	8094 Ha
Wild Life	Data is not available

Major Mineral Deposits	Dunite, Serpentinite, Chromite, Manganese minerals, Lead, Zinc, Galena (Pbs), Sphalerite, Hematite, Limestone, Shale, Marble 262098 M/tons, Barite 43839 M/tons, Chromite 7317 M/tons, (2009-10)
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No. of Industries by Type	1 Cotton Ginning Industry, 1 Flour Mill, 1 Barites Industry
Handicrafts	Balochi embroidery on shirts and caps, Carpet knitting

Roads' Length	Blacktopped: 522 Km, Shingle: 1452 Km
Tele-density	3811 Telephone line connections (2009)
Post Offices/Courier services	12 Post Offices
Banks	3 Public Banks

Social Sector

Drinking Water Sources	74% Improved, 26% Un-improved (MICS 2010)
Sanitation Facilities	70% Improved, 30% Un-improved (MICS 2010)

Health Facilities	1 Hospital, 6 RHCs, 34 BHUs, 31 CDs, 1 MCH centers, 1 TB Clinic
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Health Facilities Staff	57 Doctors, 9 Nurses, 233 Para-medical staff
Antenatal Care (ANC)	25% (MICS, 2010)
Skilled Birth Attendant (SBA)	8% (MICS, 2010)
Deliveries at home	92% (PSLM 2008-09)
Major Priority Diseases	ARI, Diarrhea / Dysentery 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+): 46%, Literacy (15+): 40%, Primary GER: 68%, Middle GER: 20%, Metric GER: 14%, Population Ever Attended School: 43%, Completed Primary or Higher Level: 33% (PSLM 2008-09)
Number of Schools	Primary NAR: 36%, Secondary NAR: 10% (MICS 2010) Primary: 575, Middle: 47, High: 22 (BEMIS 2009-10)

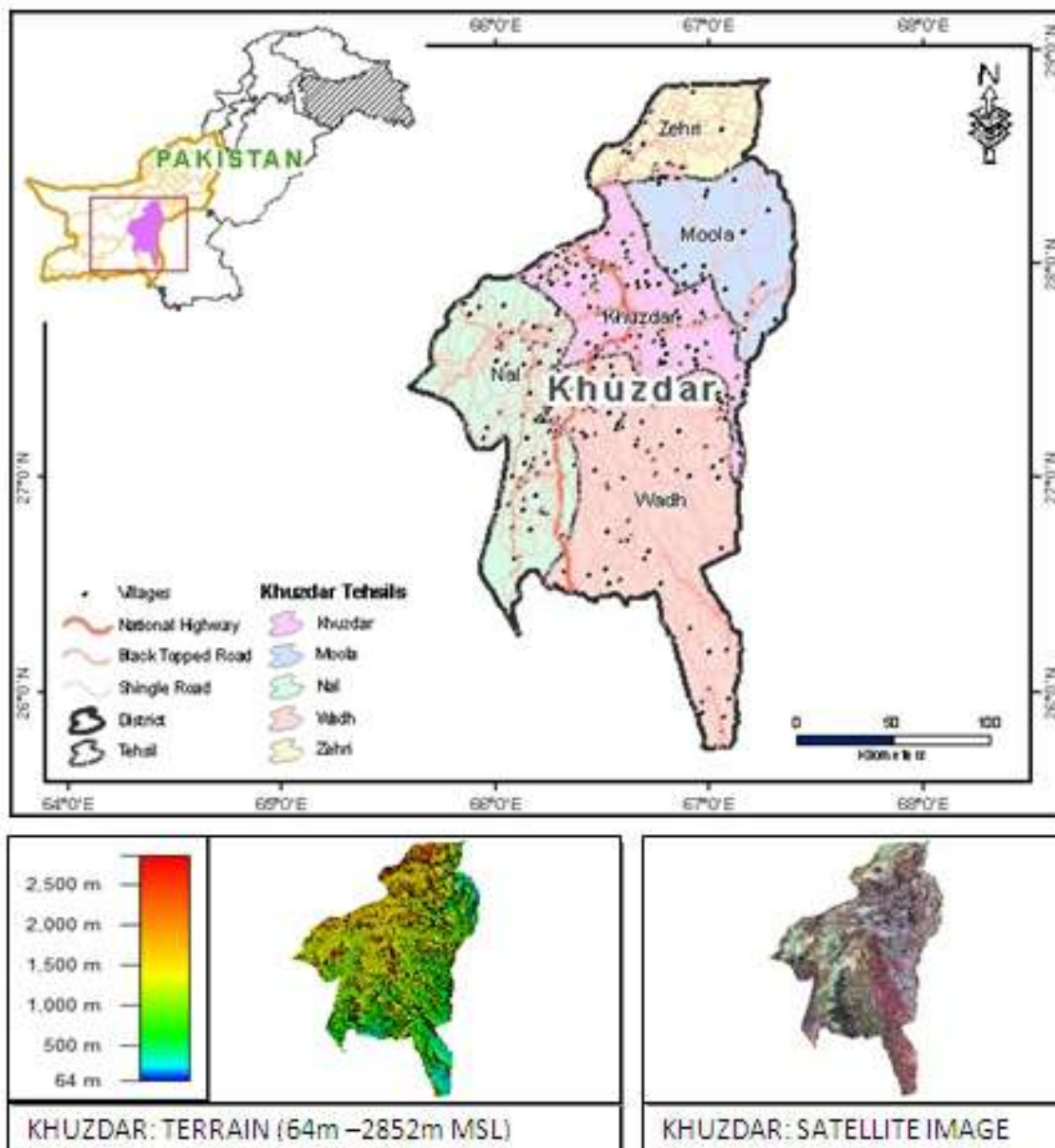
Disasters	Floods July 2007: Human Deaths: 69, House Damages: 6,750, Agriculture Loss: 4,654 Acres, Livestock Lost: 13,232, Poultry Birds: 17,000, Tube wells: 1,232, Education Buildings: 80, Health Facilities: 75, Road Links: 170 Km, Springs: 21, Embankments: 770, PHED W/Ss: 1
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District Accounts	PSDP Budget Allocation (2009-10): Rs. 588.3 million, Budget Release: Rs. 588.3 million, Total Expenditures: Rs. 137.0 million, *Percentage Utilization: 23.29%
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* when data was being collected and financial year had not ended

DISTRICT MAP

Area-wise district Khuzdar is the second biggest district in Balochistan and has an area of 31,100 square kilometers, Khuzdar District lies between 65°35'35"- 67°24'8" East longitudes and 25°44'4"-28°51'25" North latitudes and consists of 5 *Tehsils* and 34 Union Councils. Location of Khuzdar is at 900 km (aerial distance) south-west (225 degrees bearing) of Pakistan's Capital City Islamabad and 270 km south (188 degrees bearing) from Quetta City, the provincial capital of Balochistan.





SECTION I

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

1

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Khuzdar was separated from Kalat after having district status on 1st March, 1974. The district headquarter is in “Khuzdar” town. The district is located in the center of Balochistan, sharing its boundaries in the east with Sindh Province and Jhal Magsi, while Awaran and Washuk Districts are in the west. Lasbela is in the south and Kalat in north.

Khuzdar city is situated on the National Highway that links Pakistan with Iran and Turkey. The terrain of the district consists of mountains and valleys ranging in ground elevation from 64 -2,852 meters above Mean Sea Level (MSL). The population of Khuzdar District was estimated over 525,000 in 2005. Main education institution in the district is University of Engineering and Technology, which is located in the suburbs. The university is constructed at the foot-hills and occupies an area of 200 acres.

Table 1.1: Tehsils and Union Councils of District Khuzdar

Tehsil	Union Council
Khuzdar	Baghbana, Balina Khattan, Faizabad, Ferozabad, Gazgi, Khand, Parko, Sasol, Tootak, Zeedi, Zerina Khattan
Moola	Abad KarKh, Moola, Sun Chakoo, Kharzan
Naal	Durnaili, Goni Gresha, Hazar Ganji, Killi Alam Khan, Kocho, Nal, Ornach, Sar Rajj
Wadh	Arenji, Badari, Loop, Pesi Kapper, Saroona, Shah Noorani, Wadh, Waheer
Zehri	Chashma, Ghat, Noorgama Zehri
<i>There are total 5 Tehsils and 34 Union Councils in the district</i>	

(Local Government, Balochistan, 2005)

1.1. Historical Background

The central position of Khuzdar, at the point of convergence of roads from Multan (via the Mula pass), Makran and Kandhar (province of Afghanistan), made it a very important place for the Arabs invading India; also its moderate climate made the locality attractive and acceptable for the Arabs. In the Arab Tenure, Khuzdar was protected by a small fortress, which was probably on the peak overlooking the valley; is now known as *Biradari* (Shahi Bagh). An Arab poet wrote about Khuzdar, “what a beautiful country is Kusdar (Khuzdar), how distinguished are its inhabitants.” Therefore, the Arabs made frequent attacks upon Khuzdar and in 664 AD, in the caliphate of Muawiya, Al-Manzar, son of Al-Jarud-al-Abdi, was appointed to the frontiers of India after conquering Nukan and Kikan, captured Khuzdar. Al-Manzar is said to have died here. During the caliphate of Al-Mutasimillah (833-41 AD), Umar, who was nominated as the governor of Sindh, transferred the inhabitants of Kandabel (Gandava) to Khuzdar.

In 976 AD, Khuzdar was governed by an Arab named Muin bin Ahmed. A year after, Amir Nasir-ud-din Subuktegin commenced series of invasion on India and conquered Khuzdar but its possession was restored to the previous rulers through a treaty. The treaty stipulated that immediately a sum of money must be paid and that the ruler would thereafter send a tribute every year. Subuktegin again attacked the wayward ruler. During the days of Mahmud Ghaznivi, the rulers of Khuzdar again became disaffected and withheld the tribute. Mahmud Ghaznavi marched to Khuzdar and it was indeed owing to Mahmud's possession of Khuzdar that his subsequent conquests in Sindh were largely effective. Khuzdar was included in Mahmud's territory in 1031 AD.

With the downfall of the Ghaznivids, Khuzdar passed to the Ghorids and then to Nasir-ud-din Kabacha. In 1225 AD, Khuzdar was given to Shamsuddin Altamash. Afterwards, the country appears to have passed sovereignty to the Mughals. In 1590

AD, Abdul Fazal speaks of the Zehri section of the Baloch tribe. Decline of Mughal power was followed by the rise of the Brahvis to a position of greater or lesser independence. During the reign of Mir Mahmud Khan, Pottinger visited Jhalawan in 1810 AD, travelled to Kalat via Bela and Khuzdar. He described Khuzdar as a small town not having more than 500 houses.

The influence of Hindus from Multan and Shikarpur appeared immense that the keys of the town gate were entrusted to the then senior Brahmin every night. During 18th century, the people of Khuzdar were very religious. The rulers of that period had implemented the Islamic Laws very effectively. Since the death of Gauhar Khan, chief of Jhalawan, the area has enjoyed a long period of repose.

Khuzdar region was full of *karezes* and lush green cultivation, at the time it was a province of Khurasan. Khuzdar was situated on the route for caravans taking merchandise on camel backs to Makran Port for export, to the middle-eastern countries. The forces of Muhammad bin Qasim passed through this area gaining access to Sind through Mula pass. The mud-fort in Khuzdar was built by Khan Khuda Dad Khan in 1870, during a war with Jams of Lasbela.

In 1903, British Government appointed a political agent at Khuzdar to carry out administrative affairs of the government .This administrative system continued till partition of India. Before March 1974, Khuzdar was a sub-division of Kalat District.

A number of mounds of archaeological interest have also been found in Khuzdar. The most important one is Meri Bhar or Palace Mound. It is believed to be the seat of last Mongol governor of Khuzdar, Malik Chap, who was killed by Kurd inhabitants of Khuzdar. The “*Shahi Bagh*” at Khuzdar gives an indication of its importance and condition in ancient times. Many old dams and tombs are scattered throughout the district. A beautiful mosque, symbol of modern Islamic architecture on the RCD highway in Khuzdar, attracts many people.

1.2. Tribes Ethnic Groups and Languages

Baloch is the main ethnic group, while Brahvi, Balochi and Sindhi are the major languages of the district. The major Baloch tribes in the district are Zehri, Sumalani, Mengal, Kalandrani, Mohammad Hasni, Sajidi, Bizenjo, Nichari, Qambrani, Pandrani, Mirwani, Rekizai, Gurganari, Jattak, Rodeni and Sasoli.

1.3. Climate

The climate of Khuzdar can be categorized as “warm summer and mild winter”. The southern area of district is warmer than northern part. Annual average rainfall indicates semi-aridity in the area. The principal winds in the district are the northern (*goorich*), southern and south-eastern winds (*nambi*). The cessation of the *goorich* and *garro* in summer causes rust in the wheat crop and people have higher risks of fever. *Nimbi* and *gazgi* winds are precursors of rain.

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

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Mean	Total
Rainfall	14.4	10	0	22.7	6.6	18.7	43.9	67.8	8.4	0	0	109.7	25.2	302.2
Maximum Temp.	14	19	28	29	36.2	39	37	34	34	32	25	20	28	-
Minimum Temp.	3	5	13	17	23	26	25	24	22	17	9	7	16	-

(RMC, Karachi, 2008),

1.4. Topography

Geographically, Khuzdar District is mountainous consisting of numerous ridges and valleys of varying width. The important hill ranges are Jhalawan, Moda, Pab and Kirthar. Moola, Mosina, Nal and Kalachi are the main rivers in the district. Khuzdar city's elevation is about 1,237 meters above sea level.

The district comprises various types of soil known as *matt*, *karkats*, *rikpoad*, *halli* and *sarah* in which *matt* is best and richest clay natured soil, consisting of silt washed down from the hills. *Karkat* is considered second best. It is harder, cracks when dry and requires breaking up after ploughing, and requires less water than *matt*. Both *matt* and *karkat* are suitable for spring crops and are found in Surab, Gidar, Pandran, parts of Baghwana, Tutak, Nal, Kalo, Karkh, Korask and Jan. *Rikpoad* is a light sandy soil found in Wadh. It is suitable for wheat, barley and *jaur* but the crops are considered substandard to those grown on *matt* or *karkat*. It is also well suited for melons, onions and vegetables. *Halli* is a gravelly soil, found in the irrigated areas of Surab and Khuzdar, on the skirts of hills and along the banks of rivers. It is suitable for vegetable but the crops cultivated on it are thin and need great care. Sorah or salt land is the lowest quality soil among all and is found in large tracts at Hisar, Zehri, Gidar, Nondrav valley and between Mir-na-Shaher and Bajoi in Baghwana.

2 SOCIAL ORGANIZATION

2.1. Introduction

The social organization in the district is tribal and the social structure is patriarchal. Being a male dominated society, women are given very limited choice in family and social affairs.

The tribe, locally called *Qaum*, is divided into a number of groups. These groups are further sub-divided into groups called *pira*, representing families. *Zai* is the generic term for a group representing either the tribe or any of its divisions. Each tribe has its own leader called *Sardar* (chief) of the whole tribe; he is assisted by *Mirs*, who are the heads of their respective clans (the term is also applied to the *Sardar's* brothers and near relatives). A *Motabar* or *Kamash* is the head of one of the units which the clan is composed of. The positions of *Sardar*, *Mir* and *Motabar* are hereditary, while the leadership of smaller groups generally depends on the age, influence and intelligence of a person.

The principal Baloch tribes in the area are Zehri, Mengal, Mohammed Hasni, Bizenjo and Qambrani together they constitute a tribal confederation. The decision of the family head is final in all domestic affairs and the tribal chiefs enjoy the power of decision-making at community and tribal level.

The people are predominantly dependent on agriculture and livestock. However, some people are engaged in industries, public services, petty trades and the informal sector.

2.2. Food

The eating habits in Khuzdar are similar to other areas of the division. Majority of the people take two meals in a day. *Swara*, is first meal of the day taken between 10am to 12pm, the second meal is called *Sham*, which is taken at sunset. During spring season when milk is abundant, the flock owners frequently intake milk in noon while solid meal is taken in the evening. Mostly, the affluent people take *Nihari* (breakfast) in the morning while in summer the breakfast is consisted of bread with curd and in winter of dates and butter. Leavened (*khamiri*) and unleavened (*patiri*) cakes baked on a stone griddle (*tafu*) are made of wheat in which unleavened cakes are more common. Travelers and shepherds eat *kurnu* made by wrapping dough around a heated stone and putting it in the embers. They also uses *hiti* which is baked by putting the dough under hot ashes and embers or heated sand.

2.3. Dress

In Khuzdar, the dress code is usually followed by culture and tribe such as the Brahvi speaking Baloch are always attired in traditional style which consists of a loose white shirt, a pair of trousers of the same texture and a flat cap. Women's dress customarily consists of a long shirt (*Koos*) reaching the ankles, a pair of trousers (*shalwar*) and a wrapper (*gud*). The affluent class usually uses silk made shirts and wrappers.

2.4. The Family

In urban areas, the nuclear family system is preferred to a joint family system, where people are residing for professional reasons. Having limited income they prefer to live independently, whereas in rural areas, majority of the people live in joint families. The eldest male member takes care of all the family members. His decision is final in family affairs. In rural areas, nuclear families are very rare; however, the trend for nuclear family is rising in urban areas. The family institution is

very important as it provides social security during un-employment and financial crisis. It also plays an important role in social interaction and conflict.

2.5. Marriage

In District Khuzdar, marriage generally takes place after puberty. In rural areas, adolescence marriages are common. Marriages are arranged by the parents. The father of the boy, accompanied by a few relatives and elder members of the family, pays a visit to the girl's family. If their proposal is accepted, prayers are said for welfare of the new couple. The boy's parents are congratulated and bridegroom's parents present the girl with a wrapper and a ring (*gud-o-chhalla*) as sang (betrothal ceremony), it is considered binding for both parties. The marriage date is fixed with the consent of girl's parents. Certain ceremonies, which are more social than religious in nature, are performed. Normally, these ceremonies are not followed for the marriage of a widow. On the marriage day, the bridegroom with his relatives and friends proceeds to the bride's house or at the place where the arrangements for the wedding have been made and the *Nikah* is performed.

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

Similarly, another common practise is *Adla Badla* (exchange marriages) in which a girl is married to someone in a family and in exchange a girl from her husband's family is given in marriage to her brother. It is practiced mostly in rural areas, where people are poor and cannot afford to pay a bride price. Under the *Adla Badla* system, the choice for matrimony is imposed on the female and in numerous cases the bridegroom is younger than the bride. It is observed that under the exchange marriages, husband may retaliate upon his wife in case if his sister is not happy with her husband. An incidence of second marriage at one side may result in marriage break-up, ill-treatment of wife on the other side.

The bride's parents generally present her with a dress and a few ornaments, bedding and some household articles. Clothes are also given to the bridegroom. Wealthy families present several dresses to the bride and better ornaments and household articles as dowry (*jahaiz*). Divorce is rare in the area. Widows and daughters, however, are entitled to maintenance and a daughter can claim a share of her mother's ornaments.

2.6. Social Organization

As the society is predominantly patriarchal, decision-making is in the hands of men and the decisions are generally binding upon the women. Women have got limited say in the decision-making process, though in some urban families they are allowed to give their opinion to a limited extent. Society is structured on kinship bases and each group is attached to a particular tradition, founded on different rules of social organization. Most of these rules and traditions have undergone a considerable transformation over time.

The political organization is built upon two principles, hereditary authority and personal bonds of allegiance in which protection is exchanged for loyalty. Many elected representatives are tribal chiefs and *Sardars*. The hierarchical system of authority is vertical with downward flow from the *Sardar* to the younger men in the clan and family. The *Sardar's* position is supreme, with the exception of occupational groups, who enjoy higher status.

Decision making is usually the responsibility of males and the females follow the decisions in general.

2.7. Customs of Co-operation

The people of Khuzdar co-operate and assist each other at the time of marriage by giving gifts and cash to the groom. People also assist the family of the deceased by providing them with food for three days till *soyem*. People co-operate in case of any emergency in the area or at the time of harvesting and sowing.

Cooperation is known by different names, which are as follows:

- “Bijar”: at the time of marriage, relatives and community people contribute their cooperation in terms of cash or kind according to their financial capacity.
- “Sargusht” (salami): it is an amount of money people present to bridegroom to congratulate him, his parents and the family.
- “Purs”: the community assists the aggrieved family at the time of death of a family member to share their sorrow by showing sympathy with the family. They also assist, depending upon their financial means, in the form of cash to the affected family.
- “Pory”: in case of murder, the tribe decides to pay a lump-sum fine to the victim's family. The murderer is assisted by monetary contribution so that he may be able to pay the fine.
- “Hashar”: it is a type of cooperation in which all the villagers, relatives and friends of a person help in constructing a hut, house, new embankment (band), repairing a dam, sowing the crops, or any other activity. When it gets completed, a lunch or dinner is hosted by the person for whom the work has been done.
- Besides, people also cooperate in the installation of community hand pumps and its maintenance.

2.8. Religious Beliefs

The majority of the people in Khuzdar district are Muslims. They are regular in their prayers and fast in the month of *Ramazan*. The religious leaders (*Mullahs*) are the most influential people in rural areas; however, their popularity diminishes in urban areas. The main festivals are *Eid-ul-Fitar* and *Eid-ul-Azha*, which the Muslims celebrate with a lot of fervor.

The shrine of Hazart Umar (also called Pir Umer) is very famous in the area. It is located about 19 kilometers from Khuzdar towards Karachi. People visit it with solemnity.

The Hindu people of Khuzdar and Wadh also celebrate their festivals like *Diwali* and *Holi*. They visit their temples regularly. All the religious sects are on very close terms with each other and cooperate in their social and religious life.

2.9. Conflict Resolution

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

The government system functions through Civil and *Qazi* courts. The people file suit in courts to resolve their disputes. People prefer *biradri* (brotherhood) system, where they take their issues to a senior and influential person of the community, after a lengthy discussion their issues get resolved amicably.

2.10. Arms

To possess arms is part of the tradition and culture of the area. There is no effective check on carrying these arms. The tribal chiefs move with several bodyguards carrying weapons such as rifles, *klashinkovs* and *kalakovs*. Carrying weapons reflects their tribal power and position in the tribe and society.

2.11. Role, Position and Status of Women

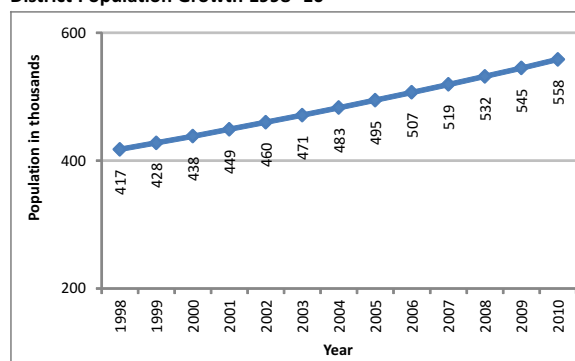
The role, position and status of women in Khuzdar are not any different from the Baloch women in other parts of Balochistan. They perform very productive roles at home and on family farms, but their role as decision makers in family matters is rather limited. They have little or no role in decisions concerning investment, acquisition of property etc. However, in case marriage affairs elder women may play influential role. Home is considered their proper domains. They enjoy respect at home and outside, but, as stated above, have no status in the sense that in most matters they have no decision making role. There is no concept or tradition of granting right of inheritance to women. Their economic role is that of allies, but they do not have their own income, hence are economically dependent. Their access to health care and education is often denied (female literacy, 15 years and above, in the district is quite low – only 10.3%).

2.12. Apprenticeship and Child Labor

Child labor is measured by the per cent of children aged 5-14 years who are involved in child labour (definition used in MICS Balochistan 2010: one hour of economic work per week for children aged 5-11 years and 14 hours of economic work per week for children aged 12-14 or 28 hours of domestic work per week for 5-14 year-olds). MICS Balochistan 2010 gives status of child labour Division wise. Child labor for children 5-11 years of age is 25.5% and for age group 12-14 years it is 23.9% (for Kalat Division). SPSS data of MICS Balochistan 2010 will be available on www.childinfo.org for further research. Recent Situation Analysis of Women and Children in Pakistan (Balochistan Province) has calculated child well being index, which has been calculated taking into account 12 different indicators including child labor and underweight prevalence. Khuzdar is one of the 19 least developed districts of Balochistan when seen in context of child well being index.

Demography details 2010 (projected Population)	
Total Population (in thousands)	558
-Male	294 (53%)
-Female	264 (47%)
-Urban	158 (28%)
Rural	400 (72%)
Sex Ratio (males/ 100 females)	111
Dependency Ratio	98
Population Density (person per sq. km)	16
Area Square Kilometer	35,380
Census 1998	
Total Population (in thousands)	417
Population Density (person per sq. km)	12
Average Household Size	5
Housing Units & Rooms	
Housing Units in thousands	77
Rooms per housing unit	2
Housing Tenure	
Owned	95%
Rented	3%
Rent Free	2%
Marital Status	
Never married	21%
Married	75%
Widowed/ Divorced	4%
Other	
N.I. Card Obtained	52%
Muslim	99%
Non-Muslim	1%

District Population Growth 1998 -10



(Census, 1998)

3.1. Population

Since independence, five population Censuses have been conducted in the years 1951, 1961, 1972, 1981 and 1998. 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

	Population (in '000')				
	1961	1972	1981	1998	2010 (Projected)
Total Population	71	246	276	417	558
Male Population	n/a	n/a	n/a	220 (53%)	294 (53%)
Female Population	n/a	n/a	n/a	197 (47%)	264 (47%)
Urban Population	0 (0%)	3 (2%)	31 (11%)	118 (28%)	158 (28%)
Rural Population	71 (100%)	143 (98%)	246 (89%)	299 (72%)	400 (72%)
Sex Ratio (Males per 100 females)	n/a	n/a	108	111	111
Number of households (in '000')	n/a	n/a	47	33	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 Khuzdar was 417,000 and the designated annual growth rate was calculated to be 2.45%. Historically, the population growth trends in Khuzdar District have been inconsistent and erratic in contrast to other districts of Balochistan. Between the Censuses of 1961 and 1972 the population increased by 247%, between 1972 and 1981 it increased by 12% and between 1981 and 1998 it increased immensely by 51%. By applying the annual growth rate (2.45%) of Census 1998 the projected population in 2010 is estimated to 558000, which is an increase of 33.7%.

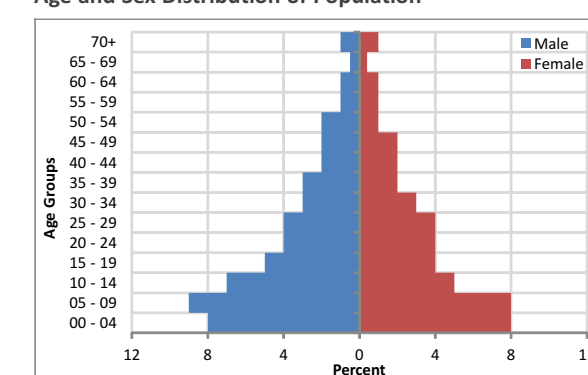
3.2.1. Population Distribution by Gender and Age

Population is characterized by high growth rate (2.45% per annum) including 47% of children aged 0-14 and 3% of older population (65 and above). The majority (about 56%) of the district population was young, (below 20).

Almost 75% of the women of reproductive age (15-49 years) were married and 82.2% had children¹.

According to the projected population (2010), the male population in Khuzdar District outnumbered the female population throughout the population pyramid, except a slight reverse for the age group 0-4 years and with a significant gap between the number of males and females of age (10-14 years). Females were 47% of the total population whereas the gender ratio was 111 males per 100 females.

Age and Sex Distribution of Population



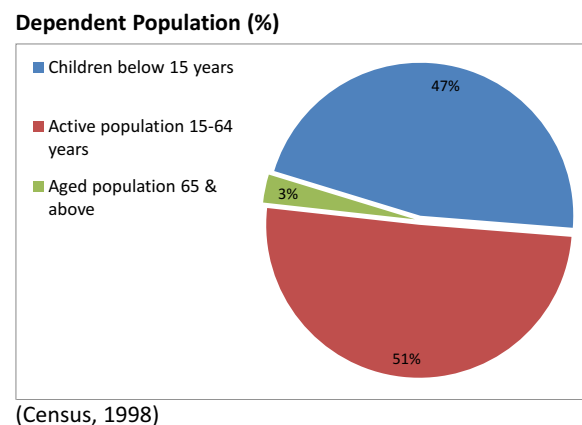
(Census, 1998)

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,

¹ Census 1998

the widowed or divorced women are also considered dependent. According to the Census 1998, the total dependent population (persons below 15 years and above 65 years of age) was nearly half (50%) of the total population. Although the dependent population was less than half of the population, in a district where females were hardly allowed to participate in the productive sectors, the actual dependency rate increased even more. The rate of widowed or divorced women was 4%.

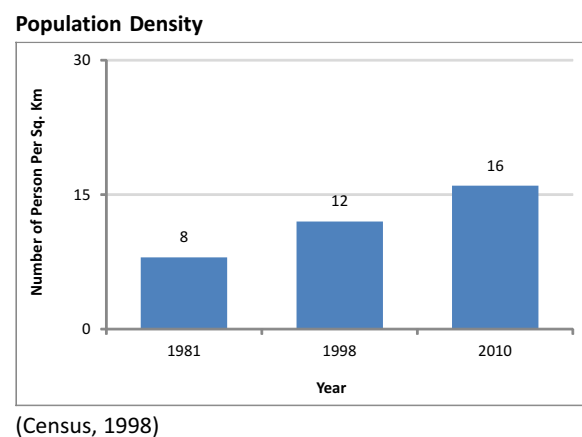


3.4. Population Share by Urban and Rural

According to 1998 census, the proportion of urban population has gradually increased to one-quarter (28%), whereas it was 0, 2, 11 and 12.8 percent reported in Censuses of 1961, 1972, 1981 and 1995 respectively. The low percentage in 1995 was due to unavailability of the basic facilities, such as education, drinking water, job opportunities and other civic facilities in rural areas. In 1998, the majority (72%) of the population resided in the rural areas. Males constituted higher portion (53%) among both urban and rural population whereas gender ratio in urban areas was 113:100 and in rural areas it was 111:100.

3.5. Population Density

Balochistan is well known for widely spread geographical area with large vacant lands. Consequently having low population density per square kilometer in most of the districts and Khuzdar is also one of them. In 1998, approximately 12 people resided in per square kilometer area, whereas in 2010 only 16 individuals lived per square kilometer, which means an increase of one person per square kilometer every third year.

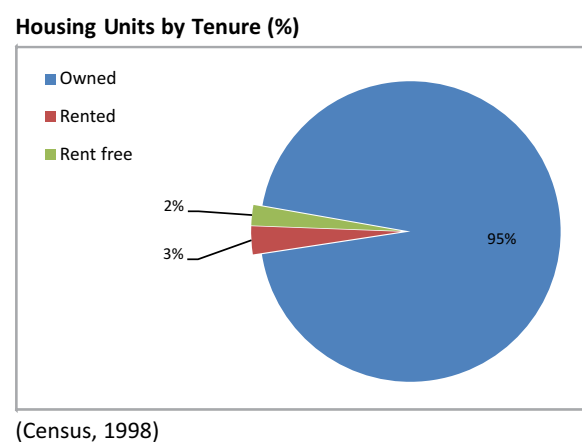


3.6. Average Household Size

The total number of households was 32,986 and the average household size was 5.4 persons per household according to the Census of 1998. According to the latest Census, only 4.2% of the population had a provision of living in separate room in a joint family system, which is very low.

3.7. House Tenure

According to 1998 Census, most of the houses (95%) were owned by the residents. The percentages of rented and rent-free were 2% and 3% respectively. However, it has been observed that almost 12.44 percent of the houses were rented in urban areas, as many families have shifted from rural to urban areas for better facilities and job opportunities.



4 DISTRICT GOVERNMENT

4.1. Administrative Division

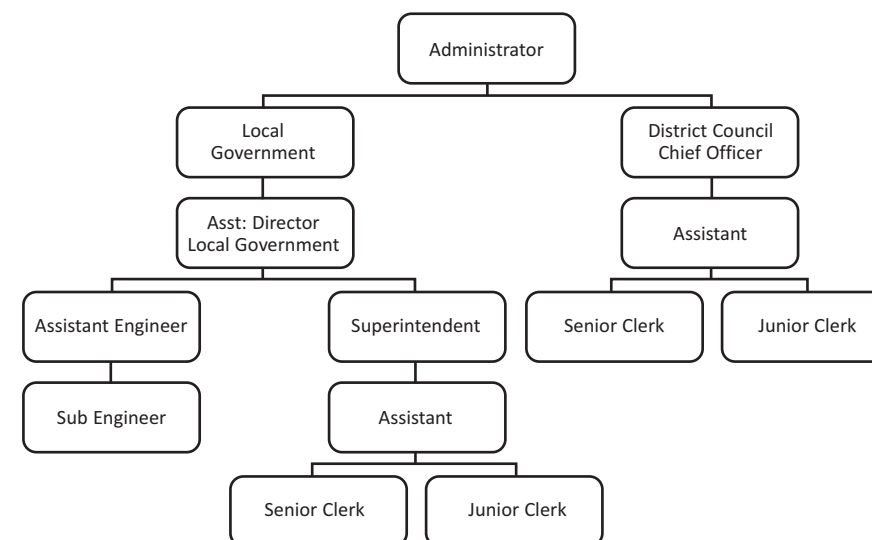
District Khuzdar was notified as a district on 1st March 1974. Previously it was a sub-division of Kalat District. On 11th November 1992, the district was bifurcated into two districts i.e. Khuzdar and Awaran. Now Khuzdar town is the divisional headquarter of Kalat division. Under BLGO 1980, the district consisted of two sub-divisions, Khuzdar and Wadh. Khuzdar sub-division included the *Tehsils* of Khuzdar and Zehri and the sub-*Tehsils* of Nal, Moola and Karkh. Wadh sub-division included sub-*Tehsils* of Wadh, Aranji, Ornach and Saroona. There were 25 settled patwar circles and 900 *mauzas* in the district.

The district under Balochistan Local Government Ordinance (BLGO) 2001 consisted of five *Tehsils* viz. Khuzdar, Mula, Nal, Wadh and Zehri.

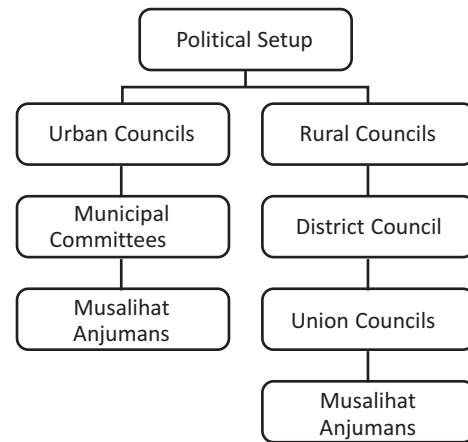
4.2. A Brief History of Local Government Institutions

After the division of Sub-Continent the system of Local Government inherited from the British Empire continued in Balochistan. Over the period of time, the system was restructured and initiated in 1962, through a change in the structure and functions 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 where rural and urban areas were represented. This system was known as Basic Democracies as the role of Local Government reached the grass root 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 ensure participation of local population 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 Khuzdar had 5 *Tehsils* and 34 Union Councils. The district was administrated from a single line of administration covering both, rural as well as the urban areas. The system continued 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 and stresses upon the rural-urban division.

Local Government Administration Organogram (Administrative Setup)



Local Government Organogram(Political Setup)



4.3. Local Government Administration

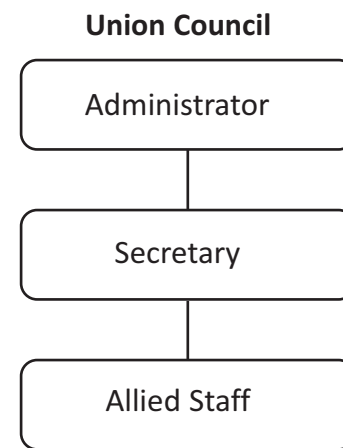
The local government institutions in urban areas of District Khuzdar include the Municipal Committees, headed by chairman and ward members. Their size depends on the number of people living in the area. The Government is represented by one Chief Officer who assists the chairman and members in routine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

Under BLGA 2010, there are 34 Union Councils in Khuzdar. 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 workers and peasants (5%).

4.4. Functions of Local Government

4.4.1. Union Council

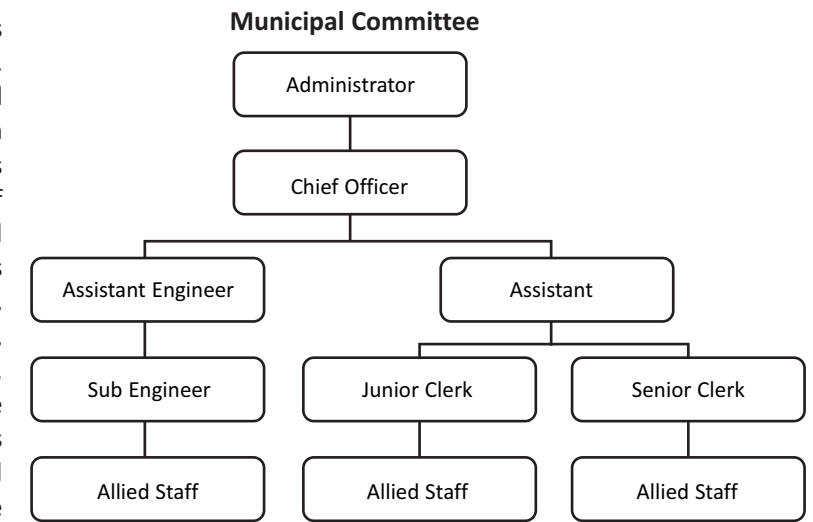
After BLGA 2010, there are 34 Union Councils in the district where each Union Council serves a population ranging from 10000-15000 persons. Women representation, in each Union Council, is 33% and that of peasant/worker is 5%. The Union Councils are supposed to undertake development works related to public health, education, agricultural development and economic welfare, articles of food and drink, issuance of birth and death certificates. At present, they are not functioning as Local Government elections have not been held under BLGA 2010. Every Union Council is allowed to generate its own sources of revenue by levying 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 in right:



4.4.2. Municipal Committee

There are three Municipal Committees working in the urban areas of District Khuzdar. These include Municipal Committee Khuzdar, Municipal Committee Zehri and Municipal Committee Wadh. According to the rules of BLGA, Municipal

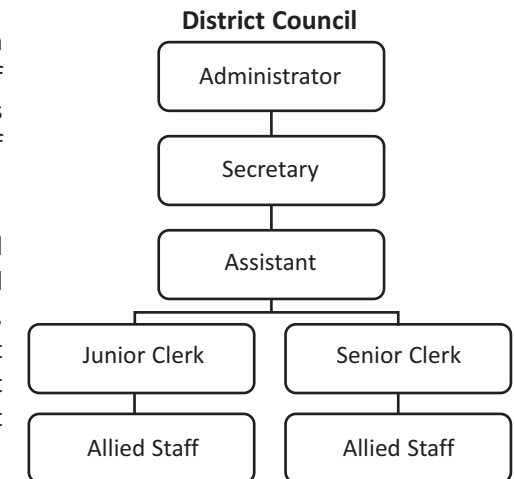
Committees have been constituted in the areas where population ranges from 20000 to 25000. Women and workers/peasants have 33% and 5% respectively. The minorities' representation is determined through government's notification, based on the population of minorities living in the area. Municipal Committees are responsible to provide services related to 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 collect 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 34 Union Councils in District Council of Khuzdar, one from each Union Council. Special seats are allocated to representatives of worker/peasants (5%), women (33%) and minorities' representation is notified by government on the basis of population. All elected chairmen of the Municipal Committees are also members of the District Council.

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



4.5. Local Government in Khuzdar

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 Local Government elections 2005 list was 219,578. The number of male registered voters was 116,609, whereas the female registered voters was 102,969. The figure reflects a slight 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 PB-33kz-01, PB-34kz-02 and PB-35kz-03. The National Assembly

representation is through the constituency NA 269 Khuzdar.

4.6.3. Number of Polling Booths during Last LG Elections

The information with regard to number of polling booths during last elections could not be collected.

4.7. Federal and Provincial Government Services

A number of Federal and Provincial Government departments are providing services at the district level. Except for BoS and Civil Defense, all major departments are functional at the district level and some are further devolved at the *Tehsil* level.

Table 4.1: Federal and Provincial Government Services

Departments/ Services	Number of Outlets/ Offices	Location of Offices (District H.Q, Tehsil or Union Council)
Federal		
Federal Bureau of Statistics (FBS)	1	DHP Level
Election Commission (EC)	2	DHQ+ District Level
Passport and Immigration	1	District Level
Utility Stores	16	District + Tehsil Zehri Regional Office Khuzdar cilt 13 stores, Tehsil Zehri= 3 Stores Main RCD = 1 Sultan Ibrahim Road=1 Khuzdar road = 1 Umer Faroo q Colony = 1 Meer Chakar Khan = 1 Ghazi Clow = 1 Karachi Road = 1 Karachi road = 1 Ghulenan = 1 University = 1 DCO Office = 1 Cantt. = 1 Tohgi Moskk = 1
NADRA ²	3	District +Tehsil Nall+ Wadh
Post Office	n/a	n/a
Provincial		
Population Welfare	n/a	n/a
Excise and Taxation	1	District Level

(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, has also not been notified. Presently, there is no complaints mechanism to systematically address the grievances of the public regarding provision of public services.

5 MUNICIPAL SERVICES

Municipal services reported in the district related to public health, water supply, sanitation, articles of food and drink, public safety, town planning, building control, streets maintenance, car parking, bus stands, display and hoardings.

5.1. Administration of Municipal Services and Assets

5.1.1. Assets

The Municipal administration of District Khuzdar owns decent number of properties, which help in generating some income for the Local Government. The municipal department possesses 11 buildings, 8 vehicles and beef market with 22 shops, 2 children parks, 1 football stadium, 1 plot of land and 2 generators. The beef market generated revenue of Rs. 6,000/-in the year 2009-10.

5.1.2. Public Health

The most important duty of Municipal Committee is to provide services related to public health, proper sanitation system, supply of clean drinking water and control of infectious diseases, hygiene and building control facilities. The outlet facility of sanitation is available in urban areas of the district which is equipped with 20 wheel barrows, some staff and commodities, 2 mistrals, 1 loader, 1 bulldozer and 305 members.

5.1.3. Water Supply

Clean drinking water supply is another important mandate of the municipal services, working under the Water Regulatory Authority. There are 16 outlet facilities water supply in urban and 156 in rural areas. Only 3 water boxes do exist and 3 employees are there to run office. For inspection and control of private sources of water supply, there were 2 outlet facilities in rural and 1 in urban area having vehicle and 8 staff members.

5.1.4. Articles of Food and Drink

There is 1 outlet facility for regulation of private markets of food and drink. It has only 1 staff member. No data of equipment and vehicles is available. Similarly, one slaughter house is also there but no information could be collected with regard to its equipment, vehicles and human resource.

5.1.5. Public Safety

There are 2 outlet facilities of fire fighting which have 2 vehicles and 17 employees. However, Civil Defense and Crisis Management facilities are not available in the district.

5.2. Town Planning

Town planning is a neglected subject in Balochistan. There are hardly few districts which have master plan for town. Khuzdar like many other districts does not have any master plan.

² NADRA: National Database and Registration Authority

5.3. Streets

One of the major responsibilities of Municipal Administration is to look after the street related affairs such as streets provision and maintenance, measures for prevention of encroachment, proper street lighting, public communication and regulation of traffic. The municipal office keeps in its stock necessary equipment in their 340 outlets in urban and 60 in rural areas for provision of street related services. The annual budget reported was Rs.3,000.

5.4. Other Municipal Services

The display and hoarding, car parking, bus stands, graveyard maintenance, fumigation, control over dangerous animals and development and maintenance of community parks are also some of the important responsibilities of municipality services. There is 1 outlet facility of bus stand with 01 staff member being reported. There is 1 urban outlet facility to control dangerous animals. It has 1 dog shooter. Besides, 1 park in urban area is being looked after by 2 employees.

5.5. Revenue Generation

The Municipal Office has also generated some revenue through fees with regard to property transfer, licensing, parking, issuance of birth and death certificates, and slaughter house tax and different types of fines. The revenue generated under these heads is given below:

- 1- Shops: 137 shops of *bhoom bhara* generated revenue of Rs.4,000/- in the year 2009-10.
- 2- *Roshni safai* licence fee: In the year 2008-09, the revenue generated was Rs. 110,000/- by collecting Rs.220 per year from every shop.
- 3- Vehicles: 11 vehicles are reported with no further details.

5.6. Development Projects

Some development projects undertaken were:

- Establishment of 15 water supply schemes
- Construction of 6km road completed in 2009-10
- Installation of 70 street lights of 250 watt,
- A project of school construction of TMA 13 had started in the year 2008 and completed in 2009.
- Construction of Community Hall through TMA.
- Construction of Shadi hall in Hindu Muhalla.
- Construction of road in main Bazaar.
- A Construction of 18 water tanks through TMA in Karkh/Maala completed in 2009-10.
- Construction of water channel.
- Installation of 20 hand pumps.

6 LAW AND ORDER

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

6.1. Geographical Coverage

In District Khuzdar, there are 3 main law enforcement agencies, regular police, *levies* and Frontier Constabulary (FC). There are 7 police stations which mostly cover the urban/town areas of district and each station has jurisdiction within 15 KMs area. Besides, there are 10 *levies chowkis/thanas*. For further details please see table B1 Annexure B.

6.2. Human Resource

The strength of police force in Khuzdar was 582 including 1 SSP, 1 SP, 7 DSPs, 18 SHOs, 27 SIs, 70 ASIs and 458 Constables and Head Constables. The Provincial *Levies* has 3 *Tehsildars*, 15 *Hawaldars*, 42 *Jamadars* and 1251 *Sipais*. For further details, please see table B2 Annexure B.

6.3. Resources

The police force in the district was equipped with 1 armored vehicle, 99 MC vehicles, 603 arms, 98,368 ammunition, 180 tear gas, 100 rubber sticks and 45 armored suits. The Provincial *Levies* has 11 vehicles and 1 tear gas. For further details, please see table B3 Annexure B.

6.4. Major Cognizable Crimes

In the last five years, the reported cases of major cognizable crimes were as follows: explosions: 127, murder: 154, rioting: 14, kidnapping: 55, smuggling: 5 and terrorism: 103. For further details, please see table B4 Annexure B.

6.5. Judicial Services

The judicial services available in the district comprise 1 District and Session Court, 1 Judicial Magistrate, 1 *Qazi* court, 1 Anti-terrorist court and 1 Court of *Majlis-e-Shoora*. The High Court bench, Juvenile court and Banking court do not exist. There is a district Bar Association with 7 members and 30 registered lawyers. There is also a *Baloch* Bar Association, having 5 members and with 5 registered lawyers. For further details, please see table B5 Annexure B.

6.6. Jails and Prisons

There is a Central Jail with 180 male prisoners and has 6 barracks, 32 bathrooms, civil dispensary and telephone set with wireless facility.



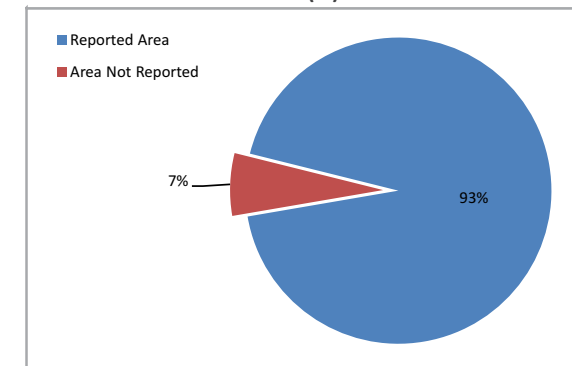
SECTION II Productive Sectors

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

7

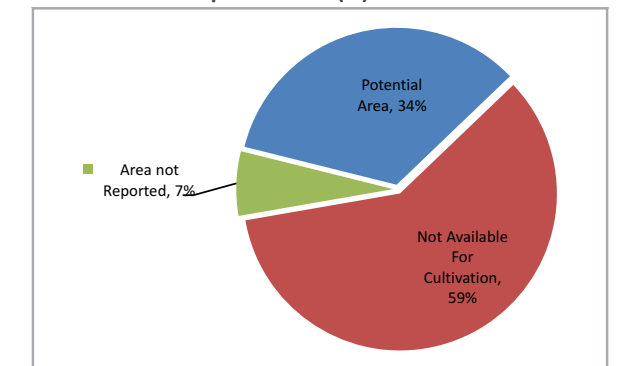
AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

Distribution of District Area (%)



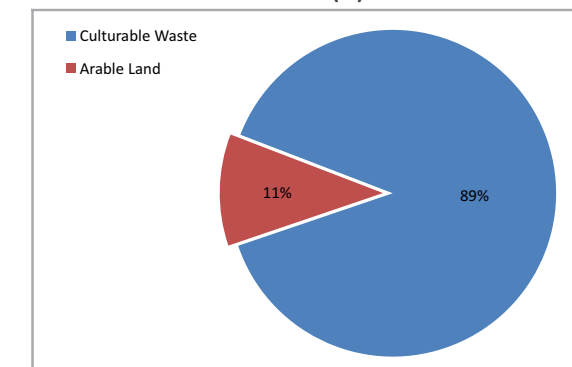
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)
Total reported area of the district is 93%

Distribution of Reported Area (%)



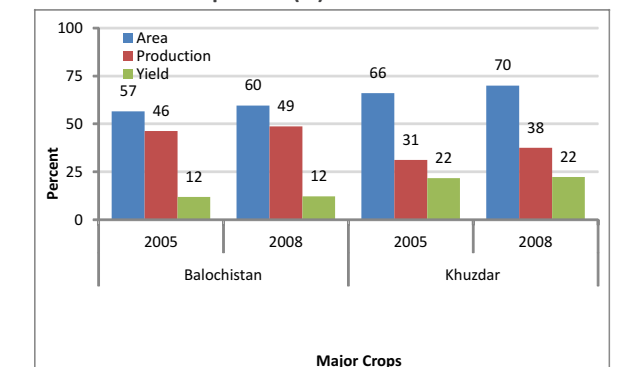
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)
Total Potential Area of the district is 34%

Distribution of Potential Area (%)



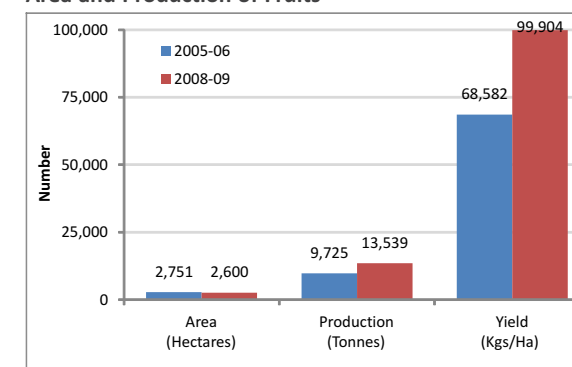
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)
Total Arable Land of the district is 11%

Growth Rate Comparison (%)



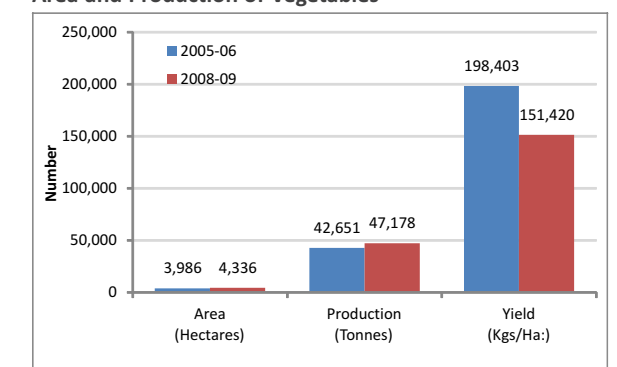
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Area and Production of Fruits

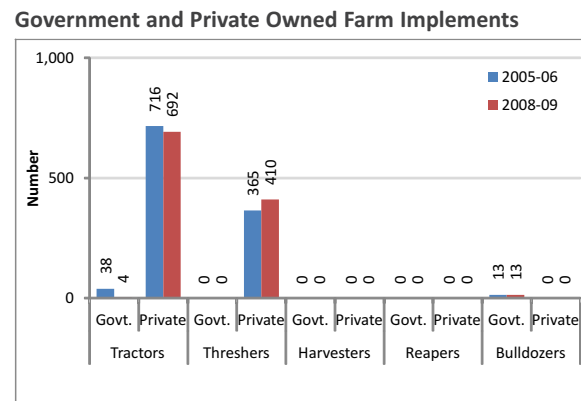


(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2005-06 & 2008-09)
The fruits production immensely increased in 2008-09

Area and Production of Vegetables



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



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Sector Highlights

- 1,195,494 was Potential Area available for cultivation of the total geographical area reported (Agricultural Statistics, 2009).
- Current Fallow Land increased from 35% to 42% between 2005 and 2009, which means more area was made available for cultivation and Net Sown Area was decreased from 65% to 58% between 2005 and 2009.
- Major Rabi crop was Wheat followed by Fodder sharing 81% and 8% of the total Rabi crop area respectively.
- Major Kharif crop was Cotton followed by Melons sharing 23.6% and 15.7% of the total Kharif crop area respectively.
- Fodder production (116,044 tons) remained the highest for the year 2008-09 followed by Wheat at 80,709 tons.
- Among the fruit, Pomegranate produce was the highest with 14,505 yield kg per hectare.
- Other major fruit produce was Almond, Apple, Apricot, Grapes, Peach, Plum, Pomegranate, Pistachio, Dates, Citrus, Banana and Guava.
- Major irrigation sources included tube wells (98%), canals (8.6%), wells (33%) and karezes (0.4%).
- There are 4,031 tube wells, which were all installed privately.
- Cut flowers were grown on an area of 0.5 acres, in which Gladiolus was maintained during the year 2008-09.

7.1. Introduction

7.1.1. Agro-Ecological Zone

Khuzdar falls in the temperate-ecological zone bearing a total potential agricultural area of 1,195,494 hectares (Agriculture Statistics, 2008-09), which is approximately 33.8% of the total geographical area of District Khuzdar. The recommended crops for the district according to its ecological zone are given in the table below:

Table 7.1: Agro-Ecological Zone and Recommended Crops

Ecological Zones	Name of district	Altitude (Feet)	Recommended Crops
Temperate	Punjgoor, Khuzdar, Loralai, Barkhan, Musakhail, and Kharan, Washuk.	3000-4500	Wheat, Barley, Cumin, Gram, Mutter Pulse, Masoor, Vegetables, Fodders, Sunflower, Safflower, Rice, Jowar, Maize, Pulses, Onion, Potato, Melons, Chilies, Coriander, Garlic, Cotton, Almond, Apple, Apricot, Grapes, Peaches, Plum, Pear, Pomegranate, Cherry, Pistachio, Dates, Citrus, Banana, Guava, Chickoo and Fig.

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.2. Land Utilization

The share of land used for agriculture in the district is gradually increasing every year. Overall land utilization is presented in table below:

Table 7.2: Land Utilization by Year

Land Utilization	Area In ('000') Hectare				
	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Total Geographical Area	3,538	3,538	3,538	3,538	3,538
Total Arable land	127 (11%)	127 (11%)	128 (11%)	129 (11%)	132 (11%)
Total Potential Area for Cultivation	1195 (34%)	1195 (34%)	1195 (34%)	1195 (34%)	1195 (34%)
Net Sown Area	83 (65%)	80 (62%)	84 (66%)	73 (56%)	76 (58%)
Current Fallow Land	45 (35%)	48 (38%)	44 (34%)	57 (44%)	56 (42%)
Culturable Waste	1068 (89%)	1068 (89%)	1068 (89%)	1066 (89%)	1063 (89%)
Forest	17 (0%)	17 (0%)	17 (0%)	17 (0%)	17 (0%)
Area Unavailable for Cultivation	2092 (59%)	2092 (59%)	2092 (59%)	2092 (59%)	2092 (59%)

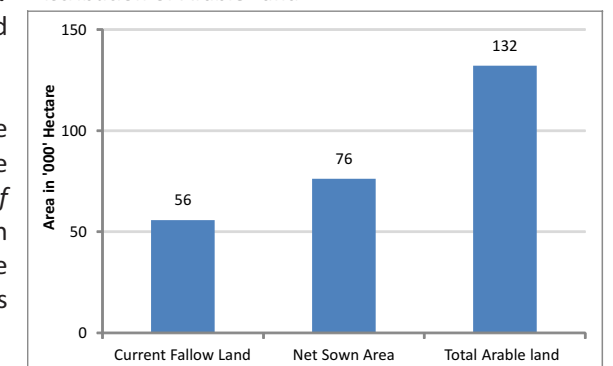
(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.2.1. Land Classification

The geographical area of the District Khuzdar is 3,538 thousand hectares out of which 59.1% (2,091,902 hectares) is not available for cultivation. The Potential Area of 33.8% available for agricultural crops cultivation is 1,195,494 hectares. Mean Fallow Land had been at 38.6% and the trend of mean Net Sown Area had been 61.4% for a five year period.

The area under Culturable Waste Land has almost remained same since 2005-06 to 2008-09 from 89.3% to 89.0% respectively. The ratio of cropping intensity decreased during both *Rabi* and *Kharif* seasons, this most likely reflects the non-availability of irrigation water. However, the difference of decrease in the Culturable Waste Land ranged from 1,068,052 hectares to 1,063,445 hectares between 2004-05 and 2008-09.

Distribution of Arable Land



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Out of total Potential Area for cultivation (1,195,494 hectares.), the data on total Arable Land for five years (2004-2009) ranged from 127,442 (10.7%) to 132,049 (11%). At the availability of total Arable Land, the share of Current Fallow Land for the last five

years increased at percent height from a minimum of 34.4% to a maximum of 42.3%. However, for a good crop raising and earning, focus on horizontal crop yield increase is made possible within the framework of farm resources available.

The Net Sown Area during 2008-09 increased nearly 1.4% as compared to the previous four years while area under total Arable Land increased to about 0.2%.

Crops

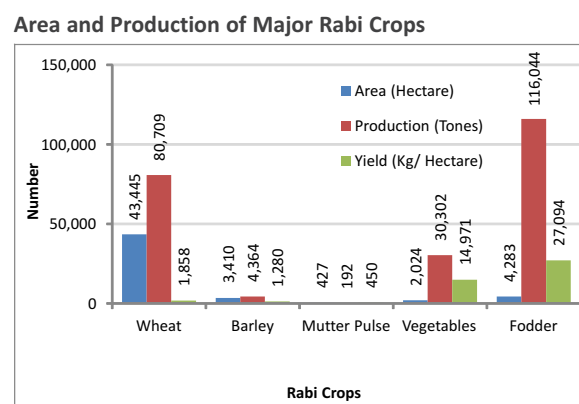
District Khuzdar valley has two cropping seasons:

- Rabi Crops:** *Rabi* crops include Wheat, Barley, Mutter Pulse, Vegetables, Fodder and Sunflower. These crops are sown in winter or during early summer and harvested in late summer. For further details, please see table C1 Annexure C.
- Kharif Crops:** *Kharif* crops include; Rice, Sorghum (*Jowar*), Millet (*Bajra*), Maize, *Mung* bean, Mash bean, Moth, Fruit, Onion, Vegetables, Melons, Chilies, Fodder, Coriander and Cotton. All these crops come under cash crops and they are sown in summer and harvested in the late summer or early winter. For further details, please see table C2 Annexure C.

7.2.2. Major Crops, Area and Production

Under the area of major *Rabi* crops Wheat occupied the maximum area of 43,445 hectares, which is 81% of the total area (53,632 hectares) followed by Fodder having shared 9.29% of the irrigated area. More than 83% area of Wheat cultivation was under un-irrigated field.

The area under vegetable and Fodder remained at 3.8% and 8% respectively. Among *Rabi* crops, Barley occupied 3,410 hectares (6.4%). The production (116,044 tons) of Fodder crop at 27,094 Kg/hectares for the year 2008-09 remained on top, followed by Wheat (80,709 tons) at 1,858 Kg/hectares. The production of vegetables was 3rd with 30,302 tones. Data showed that the yield of 1,858 Kg/hectares in Wheat crop at Khuzdar is not very good as against the average yield of high yielding Wheat genotypes for un-irrigated wheat in Balochistan (2,368 Kg/hectares.).



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Under the area of major *Kharif* crops, Cotton occupied the maximum area of 5,351 hectares which is 23.62% of the total area (22,657 hectares) followed by Melons having shared 15.70% of the area. The area under vegetables and Onion remained at 10.20% and 9.05% respectively. Data from the list of major *Kharif* crops shows that contribution of fruits for the year 2008-09 was 11.48% of the area (2,600 hectares.). The area covered under cultivation of paddy Rice, *Mung* bean and Mash bean was 1,250 hectares or 5.52%, 930 hectares or 4.10% and 1,669 hectares or 7.37% respectively.

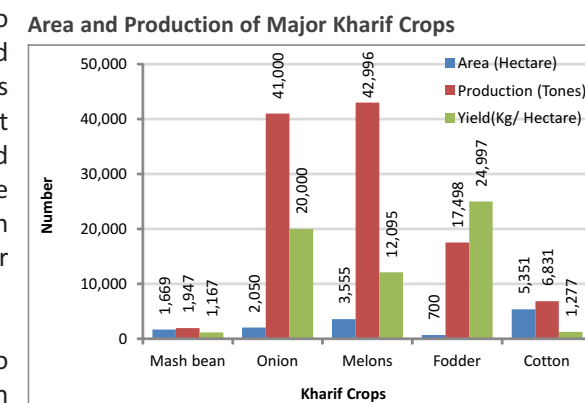
However, among the *Kharif* crops, Sorghum (*Jowar*) had share of only 0.97% (with 220 hectares.) followed by Coriander (with 75 hectares.) at 0.33%. Melon production is very important and dominant followed by Onion. . 25% of the irrigated area was under Melon and Onion production during 2008-09. Fruit production occupied 12% of the total irrigated area and if we add the area under Melon production, then the proportion of fruit area comes to 27.44%.

Apple, Apricot and Pomegranate are the leading fruits of District Khuzdar. Yield per hectare of different crops is as follows: maize: 900 Kg/hectares, Sorghum (*Jowar*): 782 Kg/hectares, Millet (*Bajra*): 692 Kg/hectares, f Cotton: 1,277 Kg/hectares.

It seems that the *Kharif* crop varieties being grown are either not from the certified seed or the 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. It is therefore, suggested that improved genotypes of Sorghum (*Jowar*), Millet (*Bajra*), Maize and Cotton 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, see table C2 Annexure C.

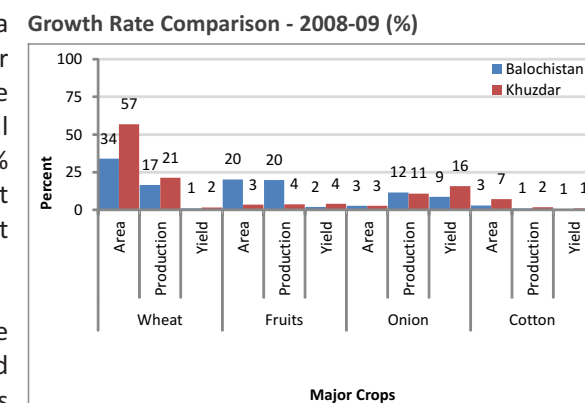
The Provincial Seed Certification Department may be addressed to survey the area for monitoring and identification of crop sown varieties. As this is the only concrete method to curb the prevailing trend of sowing of mixed and uncertified seeds. Moreover, both the Agriculture Research and Extension Wings should participate in the field days and provide updated information to farmers of the area on 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 as well as activated in the best interest and economic prosperity of the growers.



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.2.3. Discussion on Production Trends

a) *Wheat*: At the district level, Wheat contributed 81% of the area under *Rabi* crops. More than 16% of the Wheat was grown under un-irrigated condition during the year 2008-09. Wheat being the staple food of District Khuzdar contributed to 56.9% of the total Wheat area in Balochistan at 33.9% with a production ratio of 21.3% against 16.5% and having a growth rate for yield kg/ hectares at 1.5% against 1% at the provincial level. Hence, the Wheat cultivation is capable of continuing in the existing cropping system.



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

b) *Fruits*: At the district level, fruits contributed to 11.5% of the area under *Kharif* crops. The area growth rate (3.4% < 20.1%) and production growth rate (3.6% < 19.7%) for fruit remained lower as compared to Wheat crop with yield kg/ hectares at 4.1% against 2% of provincial average. Thus, it is apparent that fruit production at the district level is not very economical.

c) *Onion*: At the district level, Onion contributed to 9% of the area under *Kharif* crops with an area growth rate (2.7 < 2.7%). However, the production growth rate (10.8 < 11.6 %) for Onion remained higher at the district level as compared to fruits. The growth rate for yield Kg/hectares remained at 15.7% against 8.6% of provincial average. Therefore, Onion cultivation should continue with the same spectrum at the district level.

Cotton: At the district level, Cotton contributed to 23.6% of the area under *Kharif* season with an area growth rate (7 > 2.9%) it remained higher than fruits and Onion. However, the production growth rate (1.80 > 0.9%) for Cotton remained lower than Wheat, fruits and Onion at the district level. The growth rate for yield Kg/hectares remained at 1% as against the 0.6% at the provincial level. Thus, Cotton cultivation does not seem very economical in the district as a whole against Wheat, fruit and Onion cultivation. Therefore, vertical yield increase in the shape of improved genotypes must be focused on in the future by the farmers of the district. For further details, please see table C3 Annexure C.

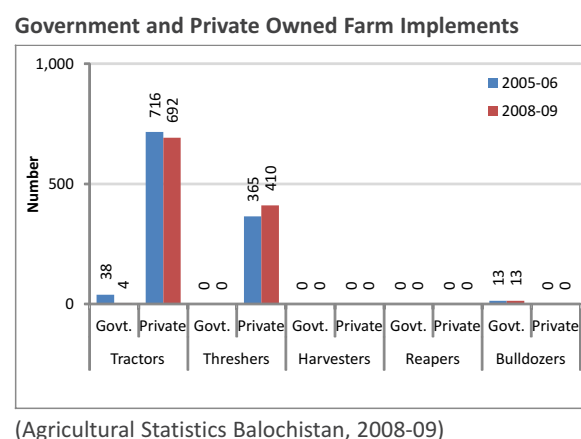
7.2.4. Discussion of Cropping Patterns

Single cropping pattern is practiced to cultivate Wheat, Barley, Mutter pulse, Sunflower, Rice, Sorghum (*Jowar*), Millet

(*Bajra*), Maize, *Mung* bean, Mash bean, Moth, fruits, Onion, Vegetables, Melons, Chilies, Fodder, Coriander and Cotton. Inter cropping and mixed cropping is not practiced. 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 following year, rather some other crops are raised. This practice is also very helpful in maintaining and enhancing the soil fertility status. Some of the fields/plots remain uncultivated as a fallow land with the reason to maintain the soil fertility status that may have been exhausted in the past under crop husbandry.

7.3. Farm Implements and Inputs

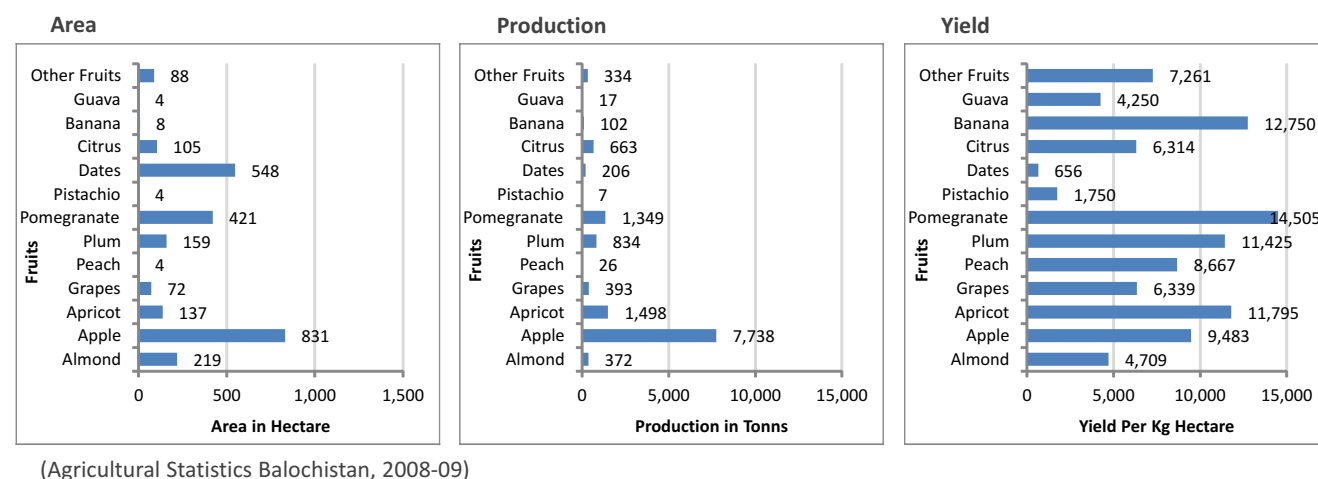
According to the statistics, most of the farm implements were owned by the private sector. Government has provided some tractors and bulldozers for land leveling. For further details, please see table C4 Annexure C.



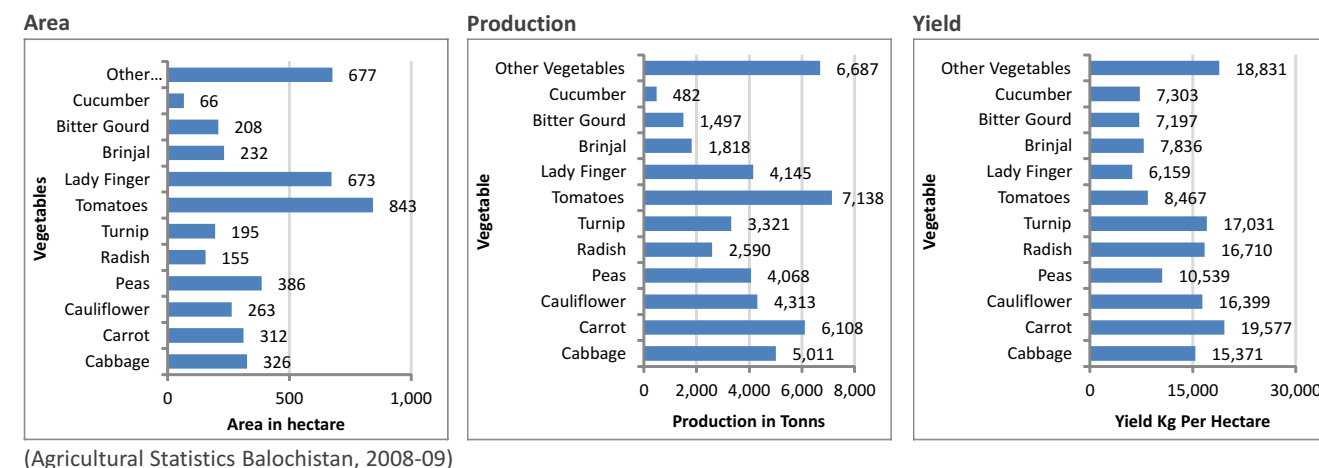
7.4. Horticulture Inputs

7.4.1. Area and Production of Fruits and Vegetables

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



Tomatoes occupied a maximum area of 843 hectares. Other vegetables on 677 hectares remained 2nd followed by Lady Finger with 673 hectares and peas on 386 hectares. However, Cucumber had the lowest area of 66 hectares among all vegetables at the district level. For further details, please see table C6 Annexure C.



7.4.2. Area and Production of Floriculture

Total area reported under cut flowers was 0.50 acre occupied by Gladiolus (during the year 2008-09). Maximum number of sticks (30,000) was obtained from Gladiolus. The price of cut flowers (gladiolus) per stick has not been reported in the Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09. Its aesthetic value is acceptable around the globe.

7.5. Land Ownership and Tenure System

The total Arable Land (11%) recorded was 132,049 hectares. The Culturable Waste Lands were at 89% (1,063,445 hectares) during the year 2008-09. Agricultural labor is primarily constitutes men. Women and children are involved in agriculture. They help out both in the fields and at home. Influential land owners employ tenants for agricultural activities. Small farmers work on their own fields and rarely hire tenants.

7.6. Agriculture Marketing

The inclination of farm producers is divided to marketing system at varying angles. As the prices fixed for different agricultural commodities by the government are not effectively implemented throughout the province. This is one of the main reasons for daily increase of prices, the majority of the farm produce is directly sold into the hands of brokers/*dalal/beopari*/ contractors or intermediaries. This is reference to the same category of person with different nomenclatures at various locations. Normally the following options are available for selling produce to growers and these methods are available for all growers:

- Sale of produce at farm gate: this kind of sale does not bring a lot of income for 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 hold of intermediaries etc. They buy the farm produce on the spot and resell to whole sellers at a price set at their own discretion. The wholesalers in turn sell to merchandisers, dealers, brokers or retailers. Finally it comes to shopkeepers from where the end user is able to purchase these commodities. Every entity involved in this sale chain has set its profit margins independently. As there is no check against these price fixers, they are in total control.
- Sale of produce across boundaries of the district or province: onwards the same intermediaries are to be faced by the producers/growers again.
- Another way of earning more money/profit is that the produce purchased from the growers is kept in ware houses and stores waiting for time when the prices go high and the profit is maximum.

7.6.1. Share of Population Employed in Major Agricultural Activities

There are only a few big land owners. Majority of the people are small landholders having 5 to 10 hectares of land. Tenants are hired on the basis of equal distribution of crops. Some land owners hire laborers on cash payment. Most of the agricultural work is done through mechanization, i.e. tractors are used for the ploughing of lands. Therefore, the need for manual labourers has reduced to a great extent.

7.6.2. Role of Women in Agricultural Activities

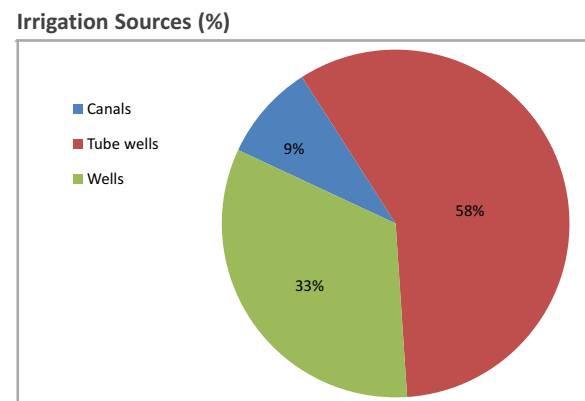
The farmers usually involve their families (women and children) at the time of harvesting and sowing of crops. Most of the tilling is done by men. Wheat, for example, is cultivated by men but at the time of harvesting the entire family helps on the field. Women also participate in the cleaning of food grains and packing of fruits etc.

7.7. Irrigation

7.7.1. Irrigation System and Sources

Main sources of irrigation used include tube wells, wells, canals and Karezes/ springs. Privately owned tube-wells are maintained by the owners themselves, whereas, the government owned tube-wells are maintained by the Irrigation Department.

The majority of crop cultivation area of (69,575 hectares.) is irrigated by means of tube wells, encompassing 57.94% of all irrigation sources followed by well irrigation which covers (23,010 hectares.) at 33.07% followed by canals on (6,000 hectares) at 8.62% of the total irrigation sources in District Khuzdar. However, Karezes/Springs contribute to 0.59% of the area (408 hectares.) in total. There are a certain number of wells, which are spread at (670 hectares) area contributing to the source of irrigation at 23.99%. Ten tube wells were installed by the government while 110 are owned privately. For further details, please see table C7 Annexure C.



(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

7.8. Structure of the Agriculture Department

Table 7.3: Structure of Department

Structure	Number of Agriculture Extension Departments
Number of Sub Offices	25
Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total)	226
Actual Filled Posts	226
Vacant Posts	0

(Agriculture Department)

7.9. Some Development Projects

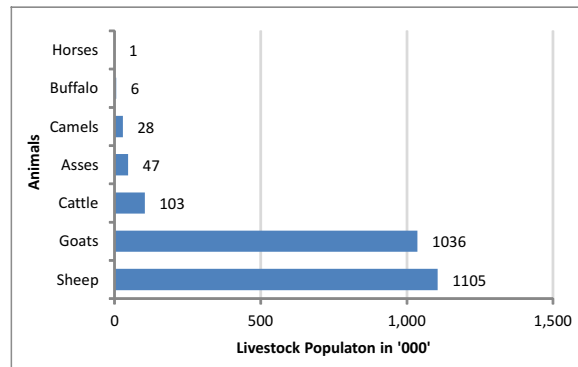
Some development projects in PSDP2009 were:

- Construction of Abdari (Purpaki) Delay Action Dam Wadh area, Khuzdar (Revised).
- Construction of Zawa Dad Dam.
- Construction of Soro Storage Dam Zehri area, Khuzdar (Revised).
- Construction of Dam at Baggari at Wadh, District Khuzdar.

7.10. Some Key Findings

- Supply of certified seeds of all major crops at subsidized rates.
- Agricultural loans to small landholders on easy installments for purchase of farm implements may enhance productivity and reduce poverty at the same time.
- Arrangement for field days, seminars, lecture on pest management and demonstration of improved package of technology plots by the concerned department department will improve overall condition of agriculture in the district.

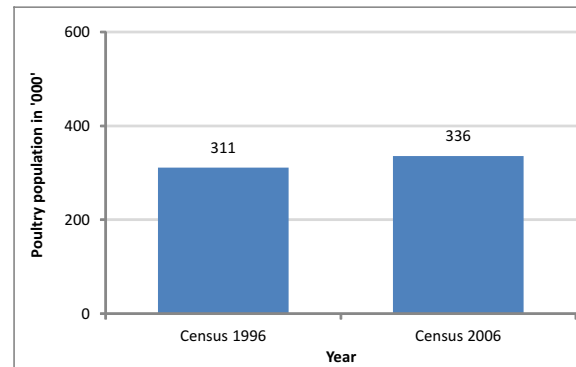
Livestock population



(Livestock Census, 2006)

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

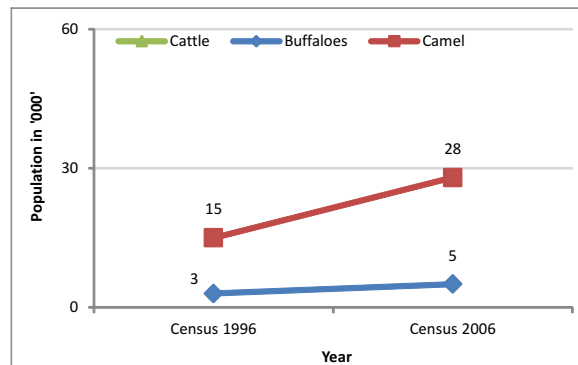
Poultry population



(Livestock Census, 1996 & 2006)

No major increase in poultry population.

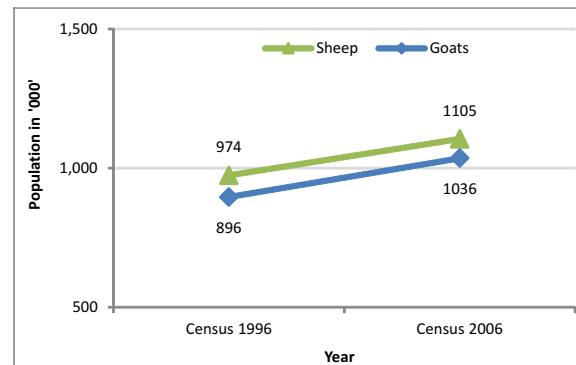
Large ruminants population



(Livestock Census, 1996 & 2006)

Quite a few numbers of Buffaloes and Camels are present.

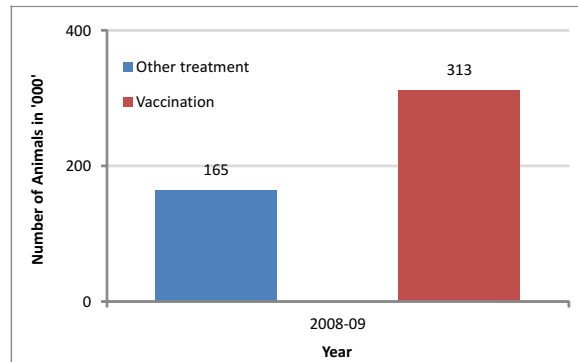
Small ruminants population



(Livestock Census, 1996 & 2006)

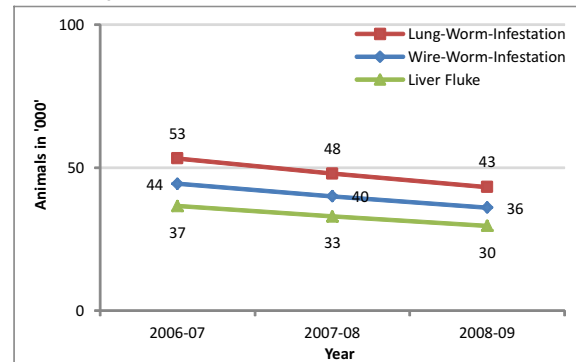
Goats and sheep constitute the major share of livestock population in the district.

Animals treated and vaccinated in 2008-09



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

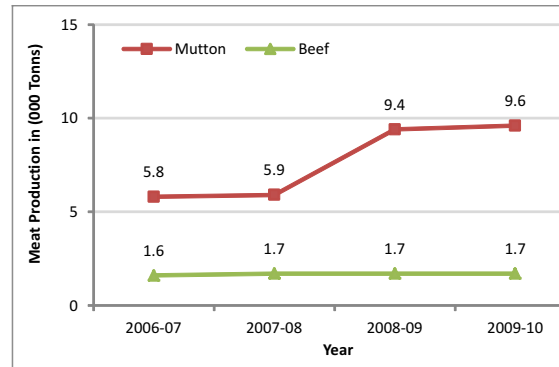
Three major animal diseases in the district



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

The incidence of major diseases is on decline.

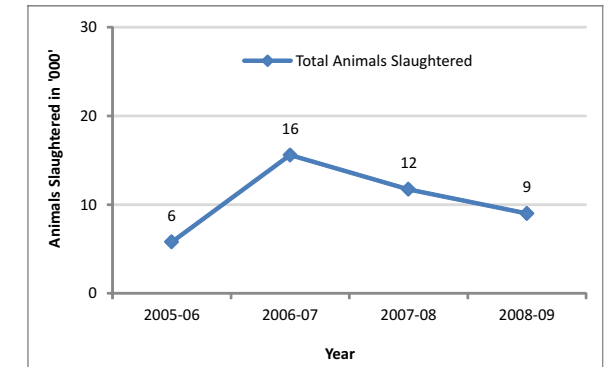
Meat production in the district



(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.

Sector Highlights

- Livestock census comparison indicates that the population of livestock in the district has increased by a large percentage.
- Goats and sheep constitute the major share of livestock population in the district. A network of Public Sector Veterinary Institution comprising 4 veterinary hospitals, 12 veterinary dispensaries and 2 artificial insemination centers, is available in the district.
- Government share in meat and dairy production is almost negligible.

8.1. Introduction

Livestock census of 2006 has data for 26 districts as districts like Washuk. Nushki, Harnai and Sherani were part of other districts. General categories of livestock for which data was collected comprised cattle, buffalo, sheep, goat, camel, horses, mules, asses and poultry. Situation of Khuzdar is ranked (based on sorting order largest to the smallest) below among the then 26 districts. In total livestock population ranking, Khuzdar district has the largest population.

Livestock Category	Cattle	Buffalo	Sheep	Goats	Camel	Horse	Mule	Asses	Poultry
District Rank	10	7	4	1	6	14	8	3	4

The above ranking shows that in case of small ruminants, Khuzdar large population as compared to other districts while in case of large ruminants too population is substantial. Area wise Khuzdar is second largest district and human population wise it ranks third largest (among 30 districts) while population density per square kilometer in only 15 (on project population, 2010).

District Khuzdar has enormous potential in livestock sector which provides livelihood to many poor families. The areas of Nal, Zehri, Wadh and Moola are suitable for livestock development, especially for raising cattle, as fodder grows in large quantity in these areas. The nomadic population depends on livestock. 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 Khuzdar.

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

8.2. Livestock Population

The highest reported population among all ruminants was that of sheep and goats (Livestock Census, 2006). This shows small ruminants are the preferred farm animals that people like to keep and raise as compared to any other livestock species probably due to the suitable weather conditions and the ease of keeping it. The livestock population reported over the last two decades in various categories is presented in the table 8.1:

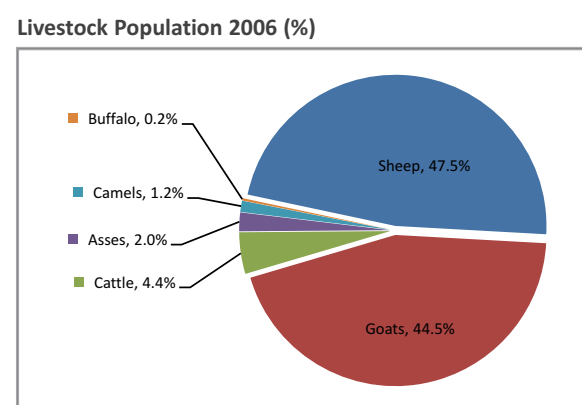
Table 8.1: Number of Livestock ('000' Numbers)

Livestock Type	1996	2006
Sheep	974	1,105
Goats	896	1,036
Cattle	65	103
Buffaloes	3	5
Camel	15	28
Poultry	311	336

(Livestock Census, 1986,1996,2006)

8.3. Large Ruminants

Large ruminants consist of Cattle, Buffaloes and Camels, Cattle are 4.4% followed by Camels' share of 1.2%, whereas Buffaloes are only 0.2% of the total livestock in District Khuzdar. 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*.



(Livestock Census, 2006)

8.4. Small Ruminants

Around 82% of the livestock population comprises small ruminants. It shows that people prefer small ruminants as compared to large ones probably 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 18-28 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 gain, 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

One government poultry farm. Private/commercial poultry farm of broiler and layer breeds also exist in the district. As population is growing so is demand of poultry products. Apart from commercial poultry, people in rural areas keep small flock of poultry birds to meet their requirement of eggs and meat. The requirements of urban areas are met by commercial poultry. The department had launched a project "Development of Rural Poultry" in the year 2005-06 through which many of the poor families were 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 a very short time.

8.6. Livestock Population Growth Rate

Annual 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 below:

Table 8.2: Projected Livestock Population (Numbers)

Livestock Category	Growth rate (%)	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Cattle	6.8	103,375	110,405	117,912	125,930	134,493
Buffalo	9.9	5,782	6,354	6,984	7,675	8,435
Sheep	1.8	1,105,410	1,125,307	1,145,563	1,166,183	1,187,174
Goats	2.6	1,036,004	1,062,940	1,090,577	1,118,932	1,148,024
Camels	1.5	28,006	28,426	28,852	29,285	29,725
Horses	4.3	832	868	905	944	985
Mules	10.7	185	205	227	251	278
Asses	2.4	46,523	47,640	48,783	49,954	51,153
Poultry	2.6	336,416	345,163	354,137	363,345	372,792

(Livestock Census, 2006)

8.7. Veterinary Institutions

There is a network of 4 veterinary hospitals, 12 veterinary dispensaries, 2 artificial insemination centers, 1 slaughter house, 1 poultry farm and 1 dairy farm – all owned by the Government. Local NGOs, private clinics and dispensaries are involved in providing animal veterinary support. Under a Federal Project "Fight against Congo Virus" dipping stations were established where animals are dipped for medication of external ticks and ecto-parasites. The artificial inseminations are also being experimented for those breeds in particular which produce maximum milk yield. An extended coverage of veterinary services would lead to rapid progress in milk and meat yields and would add substantial income for livestock farmers.

The physical condition of the Government Veterinary Institution's buildings and equipment is not good. There following building require immediate repair:

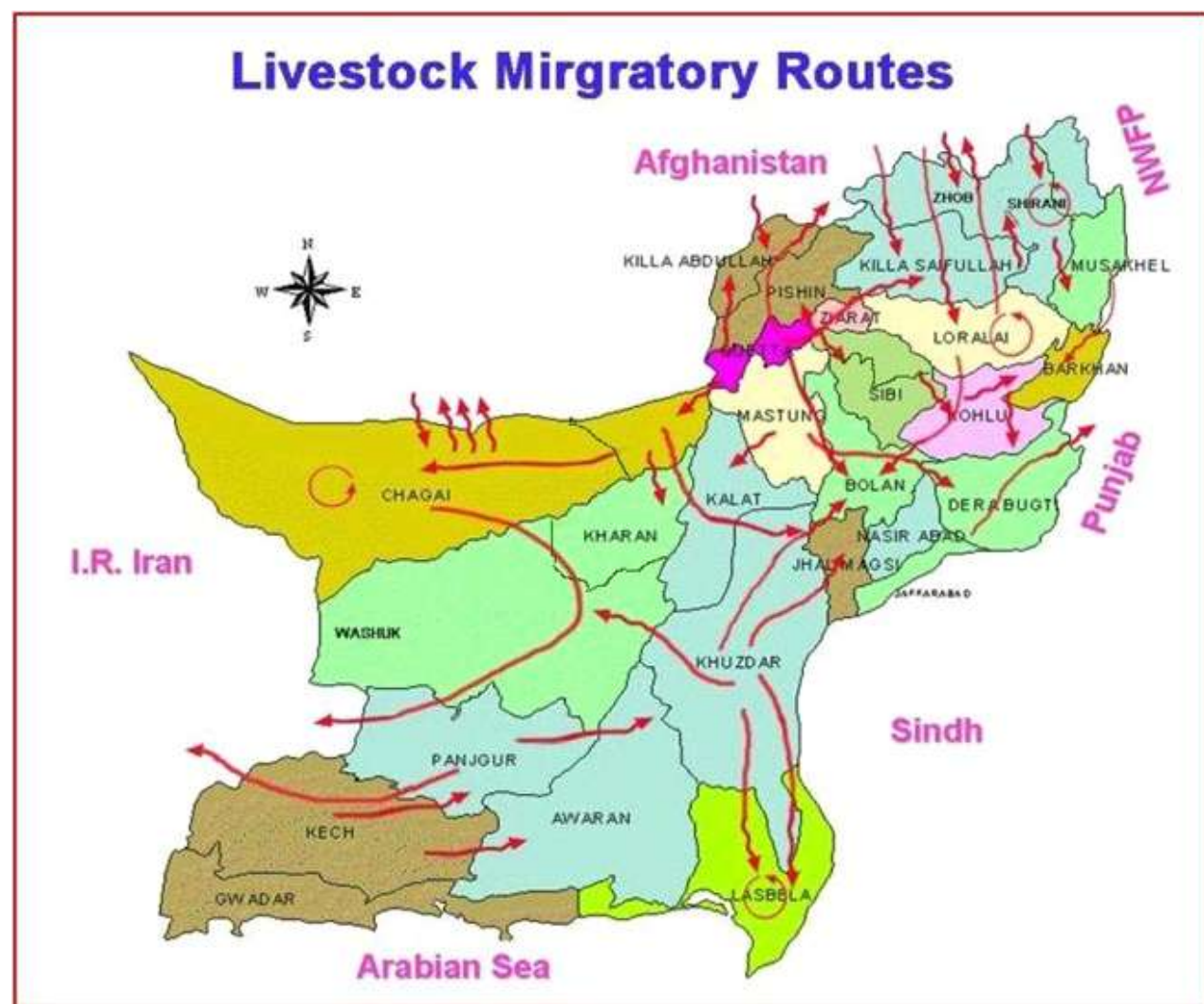
- Office of the Deputy Director Livestock

- Government Poultry Farm, Khuzda
- Government Dairy Farm, Khuzdar
- Civil Veterinary Hospital, Khuzdar
- Artificial Insemination Centre Khuzdar

Besides, due to lack of operational funds performance of the veterinary facilities is not to the optimum level.

8.8. Livestock Diseases

The disease control activities are provided through veterinary hospitals and dispensaries. Mobile veterinary camps are also organized at various places, particularly on the routes of migrants during the migratory seasons. Vaccination services are provided free of cost by the Government Livestock Department whereas, the other needed medication is provided at 50% subsidized rates to the livestock owners.



8.8.1. Major Diseases

Most prevalent diseases among the livestock in District Khuzdar are:

- Worm infestations
- Liver fluke

c) Ticks

Internal worm infestation, Liver Fluke and Ticks are the commonly found diseases among livestock of District Khuzdar. The ecto-parasites causing these diseases not only reduce the re-productivity and breeding efficiency of the animals but also affect the animals' skin which then cannot be sold at market price. Various reported diseases among livestock are presented in table 8.3:

Table 8.3: Major Livestock Diseases (Numbers)

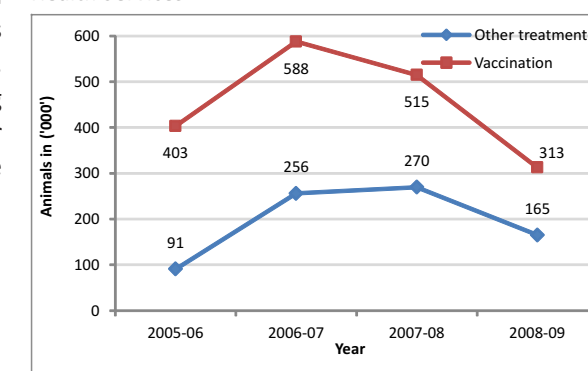
Name of Diseases	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Lung-Worm-Infestation	59,051	53,199	47,927	43,178
Wire-Worm-Infestation	49,260	44,378	39,980	36,018
Liver Fluke	40,572	36,551	32,929	29,666
Mange/Mites	35,673	32,138	28,953	26,084
Ticks	44,642	40,218	36,232	32,642
Contagious	1,419	1,279	1,152	1,038
Non-Contagious	45,207	40,727	36,691	33,055
Systematic	11,921	10,740	9,676	8,717
Metabolic	4,196	3,780	3,406	3,068
Others	22,255	20,049	18,063	16,273

(Civil Veterinary Hospital)

8.8.2. Disease Control Activities and Mortality

Livestock Department has been continuously involved in animal convenient health coverage activities. It usually performs vaccination and provides medication in order to save animal lives. The maximum number of livestock treated and vaccinated during the four years period was reported in the year 2006-07. In later years, the trend was on the lower side. For further details, please see table D1 Annexure D.

Animals Treated & Vaccinated at Veterinary Health Services

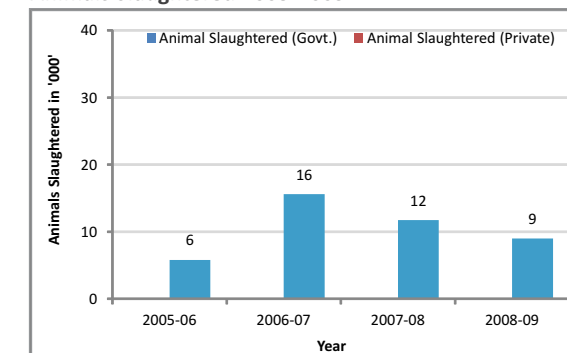


(District Statistics, 2008-09)

8.9. Meat and Dairy Production

Mutton production in the district has been increasing since 2007-08: significant rise from 5,900 tons to 9,400 tons was reported. However, beef production has not rose much - it remained between 1,600 tons to 1,700 tons during four years period. Milk production has risen gradually along with the increase in population of large ruminants. Similarly, poultry meat and egg production has also gradually increased. For further details, please see table D2 Annexure D.

Animals Slaughtered 2005-2009



(District Statistics, 2008-09)

8.10. Slaughtering

The maximum number of animal slaughtering was observed in the year 2006-07. However, the animals slaughtered could not be matched with meat production because the slaughtering conducted privately remained unknown.

8.11. Functions and Structure of Livestock Department

The Livestock Department at district level is led by a Deputy Director Livestock, who is assisted by a veterinary doctor with support 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 support staff. The details of actual strength of employees in various categories are listed in the table below:

Table 8.4: Structure of Department

Structure	Numbers
Number of Sub Offices	5
Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total)	135
Actual Filled Posts	89/92
Vacant Posts	3

(Livestock Department)

8.12. Some Development Projects

The development projects funded by different sources are:

Table 8.5: Livestock Projects

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

(Directorate of Livestock Planning, 2010)

8.13. Some Key Findings

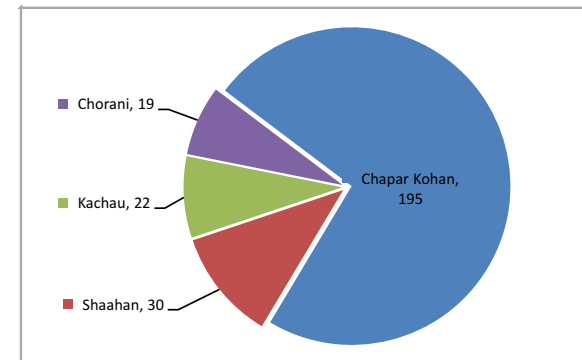
- In overall Livestock population khuzdar ranked first (Livestock Census 2006), which proves that khuzdar has great potential. On the other hand, veterinary health facilities are in need of resources to be well equipped to provide quality services and extend their outreach. In case of Balochistan, where poverty is wide spread, every potential that can easily be exploited should never go waste. Provision of required financial resources and improved governance in livestock sector will increase income of livestock farmers of the districts and at the same time will add to the provincial economy. Use of improved livestock breeds and raising awareness about best livestock practices is need of time.
- Awareness regarding timely vaccination of livestock needs advocacy.
- Marketing and transportation in the district are issues to be addressed.

9 FISHERIES

There is a significant amount of fish catch experienced in the streams of Moola, Naal and others but it is for the local consumption not for commercial purpose. Therefore, the fisheries department has not been formally established in the district and the relevant data has not been properly collected and updated.

Total Forest Area	8,094 ha.
Number of Sub Offices	1
Total Sanctioned Posts	51
Filled Posts	51

Notified Protected Area (Hectares)



(Forest Department)

Sector Highlights

The district is located in “Dry sub-tropical and temperate semi-evergreen scrub forest” zone of the province. The region from 7,430 feet above sea level and lower accommodates a variety of scrub vegetation.

It has moderately dense forests and a negligible area has been conserved as State Forest i.e. Kera Dhori (8,094 Hectare) and 265,264 hectare as Wildlife Protected Area but overall natural vegetation, including shrubs, bushes and grasses can be aptly termed as rangelands. These rangelands are substantially contributing to the ecological stability of important ecosystems and economic uplift of people in the district.

By virtue of occurrence, forests in Khuzdar District are grouped into natural and artificial ones; comprising forests, rangeland and artificial plantations. Vegetation type, to some extent resembles with that of Bolan Pass, Harboi hills of Kalat district, Sibi desert and in Lasbela district.

There is only one Notified natural forest at i.e. Kera Dhori (8,094 hectare). There are four (4) Notified Protected areas: Chorani (19,433 hectare), Kachau (21,660 hectare), Shaahan (29,555 hectare) and Chapar Kohan (194,616 hectare), measuring 265,264 hectare in total. All of these protected areas are Wildlife Game Sanctuaries.

Road side plantation along RCD highway is worth mentioning activity accomplished by Balochistan Forest Department through years long efforts. It stretches over a length of 40 Kms in both the direction of Quetta and Karachi. In addition, 517 hectare area has been planted at Kera Dhori, Noghay, Jinnah Cantt, Kachha Cantt and Jamshedabad in the district under Provincial Government development project.

The characteristic wildlife species are now left very few in number and mostly resemble with those found generally in south Balochistan and include Sindh Ibex, Urial, wolves, foxes, jackals, hyena and honey badgers etc. Presence of black bear has also been claimed by some of the Wildlife experts in Pub range of the district which generally refers to the high ridges which run from near Kappar in Siman valley west of Zidi to the Hub River. The Pub itself applies to ridges resembling to Cow's udder. We may also refer it to mass of mountains between the sea on the south and the valleys of the Siman branch of Kolachi River in north and between the Hub River on the east and Gidar Dhor and Hingol in the west.

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 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 dioxide. Forests are the main source of food, timber, firewood, shelter and a variety of medicinal herbs and also serve as baseline for food-web, thereby sustaining life on earth. It should be noted that 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 type of forest found in the area is Dry Sub-Tropical and temperate Semi-Evergreen Scrub Forest. The climax formation has reduced to scrub condition due to grazing and fuel wood pressures. Presently, it is with very open cover and with a moderate amount of bushes and grasses. Major tree species are Hapurse (*Juniperus excels polycarpus*), Zaithoon (*Olea cuspidate*), Gawan (*Pistacia khinjjak*), Phulai (*Accacia modesta*), Kabar (*Salvadora oleoides*), Kandi (*Prosopis specigera*), Pissi (*Zizyphus Jujuba*), Jangli Ber (*Zizyphus nummularia*), Kikar (*Accacia nolatica*) and (*Acacia jacquemontii*).

10.2. Major Vegetation

Some of the major tree species found in the district include Hapurse (*Juniperus excelsa polycarpus*), Shishar (*Fraxinus xanthoxyloides*), Zaithoon (*Olea cuspidate*), and Gawan (*Pistacia khinjjak*), which bear a very open cover and occupy favorable sites. These species are found in areas adjacent to Harboi hills, Drakhel and Pharas hills sharing a negligible amount of overall vegetation cover. Other species include Janglee Badaam (*Prunus amygdalus*), dranna or Jir (*Artemisia maritime*), Kala Zira (*Carum bulbocastanum*), Chitirk (*Caragana ullcina*), Aur trik (*Dodonia viscose*), Archin (*Prunus amygdales*), Aveshk (*Clematis orientalis*), Baibru (*Withania somnifera*), Bakarwali (*Convolvulus arvensis*), Bar (*Solanum indicum*), Bibi Batav (*Pycnoeyela aucheriana*), Birori (*Alhaji maurorum*), Bishkhaf (*Eremo-tachyys viearyl*), Boe-Madran (*Haloxylon grifithii*), Chitirk (*Caragana ullcina*), Dhatura (*Datura fastuosa*), Drab or Drug (*Eragrostis cynosuroides*), Gandil (*Eleusine flagellifera*), Garbust (*Lepidium draba*), Ghaz (*Tamarix orientalis*), Get (*Salix acmophylla*), Gorka (*Stipa capillata*), Gulgulab (*Rosa damascena*), Hatam bai (*Erysimum repandum*), Hawe (*Cymbopogon jwarancusa*), Hashwarg (*Rgazyia stricta*), Hum (*Periploca aphylla*), Izghand (*Thymus serpyllum*), Jaghun (*Salsola kali*), Jaur (*Narium odorum*), Jhil (*Indigofera pauciflora*), Kahero (*Ehretia obtusifolia*), Kaler (*Caparis aphylla*), Kalpora (*tecurium stocksianum*), Kapet-kawa (*Fumaria parviflora*), Karag (*Calotropis gigantean*), Karwan kushi (*Pterophyrum olivieri*), Kashum (*Saccharum ciliare*), Kasur (*Pistacia mutica*), Kisankor (*Peganum harmala*), Kul (*Typha angustifolia*), Manguli (*Orthonnopsis intermedia*), Marmutk (*Boucerosfa aucheriana*), Matetave (*Salvia nepeta*), Nal (*Phragmites communis*), Naromb (*Ephedra pachyelada*), Panerband (*Withania cougulans*), Parpuk (*Ticoma undulate*), Pathk (*Populus euphratica*), Pipal (*Daphene oleoides*), Pish (*Nannorhops ritichiana*), Piun pulli (*Matricaria lusiocarpa*), Pochko (*Althaea ludwigii*), Purchink (*Mentha sylvestris*), Puzho (*Convolvulus microphyllus*), Rang (*Astragalus squamosus*), Right (*Suaeda monoiea*), Ritach (*Euphorbia caeladenia*), Riza (*Cuminum cyminum*), Rush (*Sisymbrium Sophia*), Sadagh (*Haloxylon grifithii*), Shampastir (*Sophora grifithii*), Shinz (*Alhaji camelorum*), Simsok (*Nepeta glomerulosa*), Tplapissi (*Zizyphus spina*), Zarch (*Berberis vulgaris*) and Khakshir (*Sisymbrium sophia*). The ground cover is constituted mainly by (*Stipa himalacia*), (*Dichanthium annulatum*), (*Chrysopogon aucheri*) and (*Cymbopogon spp.*)

Vegetation zones of the district mainly consist of the categories listed in the table on the following page:

Table 10.1: Vegetation Zones

Vegetation Zone	Brief description
Uphill steep slopes	Hapurse (<i>Juniperus excelsa polycarpus</i>), Shishar (<i>Fraxinus xanthoxyloides</i>), Gawan (<i>Pistacia khinjjak</i>), Janglee Badaam (<i>Prunus amygdalus</i>), Pipal (<i>Daphne oleoides</i>)
Foot hills, Piedmont plains and stream beds	<i>Aur trik</i> (<i>Dodonia viscosa</i>), Archin (<i>Prunus amygdalis</i>), Aveshk (<i>Clematis orientalis</i>), Baibru (<i>Withania somnifera</i>), Bakarwali (<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>), Bar (<i>Solanum indicum</i>), Bibi Batav (<i>Pycnoeyela aucheriana</i>), Birori (<i>Alhaji maurorum</i>), Bishkhaf (<i>Eremo-tachyys viearyl</i>), Boe-Madran (<i>Haloxylon griffithii</i>), Chitirk (<i>Caragana ullcina</i>), Dhatura (<i>Datura fastuosa</i>), Drab or Drug (<i>Eragrostis cynosuroides</i>), Gandil (<i>Eleusine flagellifera</i>), Garbust (<i>Iepidium draba</i>), Ghaz (<i>Tamarix orientalis</i>), Get (<i>Salix acmophylla</i>), Gorka (<i>Stipa capillata</i>), Gulgulab (<i>Rosa damascena</i>), Hatam bai (<i>Erysimum repandum</i>), Hawe (<i>Cymbopogon jwarancusa</i>), Hashwarg (<i>Rgazya sricca</i>), Hum (<i>Periploca aphylla</i>), Izghand (<i>Thymus serphyllum</i>), Jaghun (<i>Salsola kali</i>), Jaur (<i>Narium odorum</i>), Jhil (<i>Indigofera pauciflora</i>), Kahero (<i>Ehretia obtusifolia</i>), Kaler (<i>Caparis aphylla</i>), Kalpora (<i>tecurium stocksianum</i>), Kapet-kawa (<i>Fumaria parviflora</i>), Karag (<i>Calotropis gigantean</i>), Karwan kushi (<i>Pterophyrum olivieri</i>), Kashum (<i>Saccharum ciliare</i>), Kasur (<i>Pistacia mutica</i>), Kisankor (<i>Peganum harmala</i>), Kul (<i>Typha angustifolia</i>), Manguli (<i>Orthonnopsis intermedia</i>), Marmutk (<i>Boucerosfa aucheriana</i>), Matetave (<i>Salvia nepeta</i>), Nal (<i>Phragmites communis</i>), Naromb (<i>Ephedra pachyelada</i>), Panerband (<i>Withania cougulans</i>), Parpuk (<i>Ticoma undulate</i>), Pathk (<i>Populus euphratica</i>), Pipal (<i>Daphne oleoides</i>), Pish (<i>Nannorhops ritichiana</i>), Piun pulli (<i>Matricaria lusiocarpa</i>), Pochko (<i>Althaea ludwigii</i>), Purchink (<i>Mentha sylvestris</i>), Puzho (<i>Convolvulus microphyllus</i>), Rang (<i>Astragalus squamosus</i>), Right (<i>Suaeda monoiea</i>), Ritach (<i>Euphorbia caeladenia</i>), Riza (<i>Cuminum cyminum</i>), Rush (<i>Sisymbrium Sophia</i>), Sadagh (<i>Haloxylon griffithii</i>), Shampastir (<i>Sophora griffithii</i>), Shinz (<i>Alhaji camelorum</i>), Simsok (<i>Nepeta glomerulosa</i>), Tplapissi (<i>Zizyphus spina</i>), Zarch (<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>) and Khakshir (<i>Sisymbrium sophia</i>). The ground cover is constituted mainly by (<i>Stipa himalacia</i>), (<i>Dichanthium annulatum</i>), (<i>Chrysopogon aucheri</i>) and (<i>Cymbopogon spp.</i>)

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

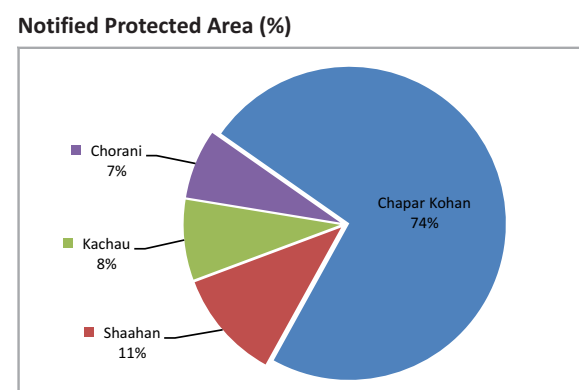
10.3. Forestry Land use

10.3.1. Notified Forests

There is only one Notified natural forest at Kera Dhori with a total area of 8,094 hectares. For details, please see table E1 Annexure E.

10.3.2. Notified Protected Areas

There are four (4) Notified Protected Areas: Chorani (19,433 hectare), Kachau (21,660 hectare), Shaahan (29,555 hectare) and Chapar Kohan (194,616 hectare), measuring 265,264 hectares in total. For details, please see table E2 Annexure E.



(Forest Department)

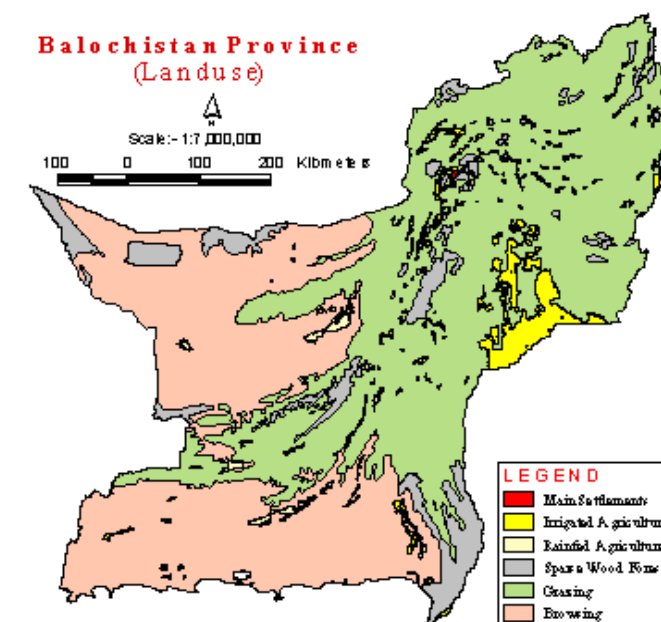
10.3.3. Rangelands

The type of rangeland present in the district is classified as Central Balochistan Ranges. It has species like: *Aur trik* (*Dodonia viscosa*), Archin (*Prunus amygdalis*), Aveshk (*Clematis orientalis*), Baibru (*Withania somnifera*), Bakarwali

(*Convolvulus arvensis*), Bar (*Solanum indicum*), Bibi Batav (*Pycnoeyela aucheriana*), Birori (*Alhaji maurorum*), Bishkhaf (*Eremo-tachyys viearyl*), Boe-Madran (*Haloxylon griffithii*), Chitirk (*Caragana ullcina*), Dhatura (*Datura fastuosa*), Drab or Drug (*Eragrostis cynosuroides*), Gandil (*Eleusine flagellifera*), Garbust (*Iepidium draba*), Ghaz (*Tamarix orientalis*), Gorka (*Stipa capillata*), Gulgulab (*Rosa damascena*), Hatam bai (*Erysimum repandum*), Hawe (*Cymbopogon jwarancusa*), Hashwarg (*Rgazya sricca*), Hum (*Periploca aphylla*), Izghand (*Thymus serphyllum*), Jaghun (*Salsola kali*), Jaur (*Narium odorum*), Jhil (*Indigofera pauciflora*), Kahero (*Ehretia obtusifolia*), Kaler (*Caparis aphylla*), Kalpora (*tecurium stocksianum*), Kapet-kawa (*Fumaria parviflora*), Karag (*Calotropis gigantean*), Karwan kushi (*Pterophyrum olivieri*), Kashum (*Saccharum ciliare*), Kasur (*Pistacia mutica*), Kisankor (*Peganum harmala*), Kul (*Typha angustifolia*), Manguli (*Orthonnopsis intermedia*), Marmutk (*Boucerosfa aucheriana*), Matetave (*Salvia nepeta*), Nal (*Phragmites communis*), Naromb (*Ephedra pachyelada*), Panerband (*Withania cougulans*), Parpuk (*Ticoma undulate*), Pathk (*Populus euphratica*), Pipal (*Daphne oleoides*), Pish (*Nannorhops ritichiana*), Piun pulli (*Matricaria lusiocarpa*), Pochko (*Althaea ludwigii*), Purchink (*Mentha sylvestris*), Puzho (*Convolvulus microphyllus*), Rang (*Astragalus squamosus*), Right (*Suaeda monoiea*), Ritach (*Euphorbia caeladenia*), Riza (*Cuminum cyminum*), Rush (*Sisymbrium Sophia*), Sadagh (*Haloxylon griffithii*), Shampastir (*Sophora griffithii*), Shinz (*Alhaji camelorum*), Simsok (*Nepeta glomerulosa*), Tplapissi (*Zizyphus spina*), Zarch (*Berberis vulgaris*) and Khakshir (*Sisymbrium sophia*). The ground cover is constituted mainly by (*Stipa himalacia*), (*Dichanthium annulatum*), (*Chrysopogon aucheri*) and (*Cymbopogon spp.*).

Khuzdar District has vast rangelands, therefore, flock owning is an important activity practiced by the inhabitant population, for economic uplift. With its extensive landmass, it would not be an easy task to give an exact account of rangelands productivity, especially, when there is a conspicuous variability in the vegetation pattern. The above list of plants consists of both edible and non-edible species which make it more difficult to categorize forage production. The principal domestic animals include sheep, goats, horses (now in a negligible number), camels, bullocks and donkeys. Products emerging from the livestock industry contribute a significant part of food, so there is need for proper Range Management practices. The Balochistan Forest Department has already started rehabilitation of depleted rangelands on a small scale within available financial resources.

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 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 to increase the forage production and other tangible and intangible benefits. There is no limit on the number, type, season and period/duration of grazing. This free access to range resource by everyone and absence of responsibility on management side 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 being degraded. In Wadh area (Pub range), there is, however, a check on cutting of trees and bushes imposed by the tribal chiefs. This has sufficiently enhanced the general awareness about vegetation conservation.



The above land use map of the province, indicates that most part of the district comes under grazing and browsing category with sparse wood forests.

10.4. Forest Production

The useful plants fall mainly in the categories of fodder; fuel wood for energy purpose and construction wood for roofing and small implements and medicinal plants for people and livestock. However, timber is not produced on commercial basis. Fuel wood from natural forests is collected for local consumption. Wood obtained from bigger trees is locally utilized for construction of huts and hedges.

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. Some plant materials are used for special purpose, for example, latex from "Gugul" (*Commiphora sp.*) is extracted and sold in regional markets. Recently, people have also started use of a chemical to stimulate the latex flow which often causes plant mortality. The latex of *Commiphora sp.* flows only a few months after the areas have received sufficient rains causing temporary sprouting of green leaves of the bush. The important species are Gugul (*Commiphora sp.*), Withania, Ephedra, Rhazya stricta, Peganum harmala, Periploca aphylla, and Mazri (*Nannorrhops ritchieana*) etc.

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 the community, the number of wildlife species has declined; which could be aptly attributed to casual attitude for hunting and habitat degradation. Among key species include:

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>), Hedgehog (<i>Hemiechinus auritus megalotis</i>), Chinkara (<i>Gazella benettii</i>), Sindh Ibex (<i>Capra aegagrus</i>), Desert cat (<i>Felis silvestris</i>), Porcupine (<i>Hystrix indica</i>), Bush rat (<i>Golunda ellioti</i>). Black bear has also been claimed to be sighted in pub range of the district wchi is till subject to confirmation. Similar is the position of Leopard (<i>panthera pardas</i>).
Birds	<i>Pterocles indica</i> , <i>Ammoperdix griseogularis</i> , <i>pyconotus leucogenys</i> , <i>emberiza striolata</i> , <i>Bucanetes githagineus</i> , <i>Euodice malabarica</i> , <i>lanius excubitor</i> , <i>lanius schach</i> , <i>Oenanthe alboniger</i> , <i>Saxicoloides fulicata</i> , <i>eremopterix grisea</i> , <i>Ammomanes deserti</i> , <i>Dendrocopus assimilis</i> , <i>prinia gracilis</i> , <i>Oenanthe xanthopyrma</i> , <i>oenanthe picata capistrata</i> , <i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes</i> , Chukar (<i>Alectoris chukar</i>), See see partridge (<i>Ammoperdix griseogularis</i>), Kestrel (<i>Falco tinnunculus</i>), Golden eagle (<i>Aquila chrysaetos daphanea</i>), a number of Finches, buntings, seasonal/migratory waterfowls, hawks, bustards and sand grouse etc.
Reptiles	Easter dwarf skink (<i>Ablepharus pannonicus</i>), Indian desert monitor (<i>Varanus griseus knoiecznyi</i>), Reticulate desert lacerta (<i>Eremias acutirostris</i>), Caspian desert lacerta (<i>Eremias scripta</i>), Chagai desert lacerta (<i>Eremias aporosceles</i>), Dark headed dwarf racer (<i>Eirenis persica walteri</i>), Tartary sand boa (<i>Eryx tataricus speciosus</i>), Spotted desert racer (<i>Coluber karelini karelini</i>), Dark headed gamma snake (<i>Boiga trigonata melanocephalus</i>), Maynard's awl-headed snake (<i>Lytorhynchus maynardi</i>), Afghan Tortoise (<i>Agrionemys horsfieldii</i>), Indian Cobra (<i>Naja naja naja</i>), Leaf nose viper (<i>Eristicophis macmahonii</i>), and lizards like (<i>Agamura femoralis</i> , <i>Stenodactylus maynardi</i> , etc.

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

10.6.1. Wildlife Statistics

There were no statistics available on wildlife in the district.

10.7. Wetlands

There is no wetland of national or international importance located in the district.

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 spp.*), *Toot/Mulberry* (*Morus Alba*), *Saru* (*Cupressus sempervirens*), and *Salix spp.* Under a Provincial Government development project an area of about 1000 acres at Khuzdar, Khera Dhori, Jamshedabad and Noghay has been treated with water harvesting techniques whereby species like *Salt bush*, *Accacia Victoria*, *Accacia nolatica*, *Parkin Sonia*, *Epple*, have been planted. These plantations have shown encouraging results and could be seen while travelling on the RCD highway. A road side plantation, stretching over a length of about 50 Kilometers avenue, along RCD highway is also a success story of the provincial Forest Department. In fact, it is an outstanding demonstration for those interested in nature conservation. Plant species raised include *Eucalyptus* (*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*), *Shisham* (*Dalbergia sisoo*), *Kikers* (*Accacia nolatica*), *Parkin Sonia*, *Accacia victoria* etc. It may also be noted Mesquite (*Prosopis juliflora*), which is generally considered an invasive weed; with its deep root system spreads alarmingly rapidly on agricultural lands. It meets most of the fuel wood requirements. It is gradually becoming a source of livelihood for poor of the district who sell it in local markets.

10.9. Bee Keeping

Bee-keeping is not an economic activity in the district. Local people collect it from waste lands and forest areas for their own use.

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. There was no data available about the quantity of wood exploited.

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

Functions of Balochistan Forest 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.

Table 10.3: Structure and Functions of Department

Structure	Numbers
Number of Sub Offices	1
Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total)	51
Actual Filled Posts	51
Vacant Posts	0

(Forest Department)

10.12. Development Projects

No development project is underway in the district.

10.13. Some Key Findings

- Area under forest reserves in District Khuzdar is very low. The proportion of planted forest vis a vis natural forest is even lower.
- Female involvement in the forest 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 limited.
- Forest reserves have depleted due to unavailability of cheap sources of fuel energy other than wood.
- Wildlife management is very poor and needs significant improvement.
- 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 environment could be possible.
- Lack of awareness and aptitude towards conservation of forests, rangelands and wildlife.
- Climate change.
- Low development investment.
- For immediate financial gains, unplanned agriculture activities have subsided the natural vegetation.
- Lack of alternate energy source.
- No community system in place for management of wastelands.
- Deficiency of alternate source of forage for livestock feeding.
- Wildlife being hunted for fun and prestige and there is no effective control by the government.

A view of Parpuk forests in Wadh



A goat browsing on a parpuk (Ticoma undulate) tree



Pish (Nannorhops ritchiana) near Wadh



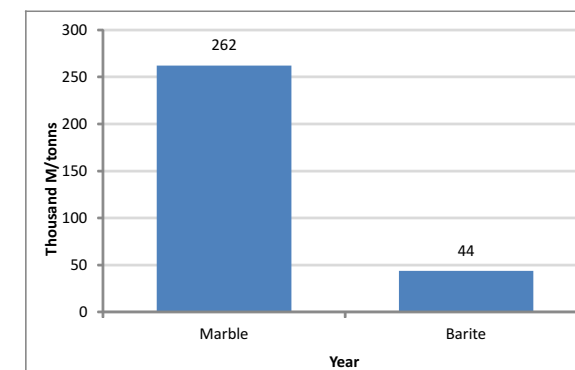
Date Palm near Wadh



11 MINING

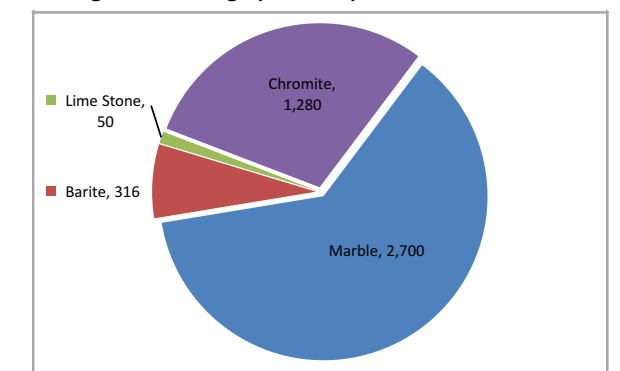
Name of the Mineral	Acreage
Barite	316
Chromite	1280
Marble	2700
Limestone	50

Minerals Production in 2009-10



(Mines and Mineral Development, 2010)

Mining Lease Acreage (Hectares)



(Mines and Mineral Development, 2010)

Sector Highlights

- Two exploration licenses have been granted for a period of three years for exploration of minerals.
- Barite is being mined and processed by Bolan Mining Enterprises.
- Gunga Lead Zinc Barite deposits' availability was estimated up to 10 million tones.
- Surmai Lead Zinc deposits' exploration work carried out by Geological Survey of Pakistan. The reported deposit of ore is 3 million tons.

11.1. Introduction

Exploitation of mineral wealth is a capital intensive activity. Besides, to get maximum output, use of technology and value addition set up requires highly skilled labor. Existence of facilities like power, water and access roads are also necessary. In Balochistan whereas there are many minerals in abundance, support infrastructure is missing.

Khuzdar has deposits of dimension stones. Lime stone and marble are being mined at large scale. Dimension stones are being explored in different colors including cream, white, brown and grey. From Wadh towards Bela, large area is covered with ultramafic rocks mainly composed of Dunite, Serpentine and Chromite; these minerals are mined at different localities. The Cr₂O₃ concentration in these deposits ranges from 16% to 45%, while of Manganese ranges from 20-35%. The Manganese minerals are pyrolusite and psilomelane occur in red shale layer which are mined by local people around Sonaro. The ore bodies of Manganese are found at Khisona Khai, Gahito Drngi, Surmago deposits, Bhamboli Jhal and Madohi Nala deposits near Sonaro. The host rock for all the manganese deposits in Khuzdar District is the volcanic assemblages of pillow lava belonging to Bella volcanic group.

11.2. Major Minerals Production and Leases

Other than Marble, Lead and Zinc are also among main minerals. Common minerals of economic significance are Galena (PbS) and Sphalerite (Zn, Fe). Some of the important Lead Zinc prospects of District Khuzdar require detailed exploration. Gunga Lead Zinc Barite has deposit of 10 million tones according to preliminary estimates (Geological Survey of Pakistan) whereas Surmai Lead Zinc deposit are estimated at 3 million tons

Iron Ore deposits of Hematite are of economic significance at different localities in ultramafic rocks near Monar Talar. These deposits are being mined by private sector and transported down the country in raw form. Strontium and Copper deposits of good quality have been reported too. The Barite mineral in chemical composition of BaSO₄ owing to its high specific gravity is used in production of oil well drilling mud, in paints, chemical ceramics, paper industries and manufacture of barium chemicals. Its large deposits occur at Gunga 16 Km to south-east of Khuzdar city with ore in inter-bedded limestone and shale. The zone of mineralization is about 1,380 meters long. Massive Sulphide Copper deposits are also found in the area.

Seventeen prospecting licenses and 10 mining leases have been granted to the private sector. During the years 2005-10, the production of Chromite increased from 1,162 metric tons to 7,317 metric tons, whereas Marble's production was 262,098 metric tons during 2009-10. During the fiscal year 2005-06 to 2009-10, the production reported in the district is as under:

Table 11.1: Major Minerals and Production

Name of Minerals	No of Prospecting Licenses 2009-10		No of Mining Leases 2009-10		Production (In Metric Tons)				
	Number	Acreage	Number	Acreage	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Marble	50	29107.7	7	2,699.83	240,860	187,705	108,984	311,469	262,098
Barite	0	0	1	316	44,573	44,249	48,829	58,596	43,839
Lime Stone	3	926.4	1	50	1,875	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Chromite	17	23,329.5	1	1280	1,162	307	n/a	n/a	7,317
Hematite	1	569.4	0	0	n/a	n/a	5,000	n/a	n/a

(Mines and Minerals Department)
n/a: Data not available

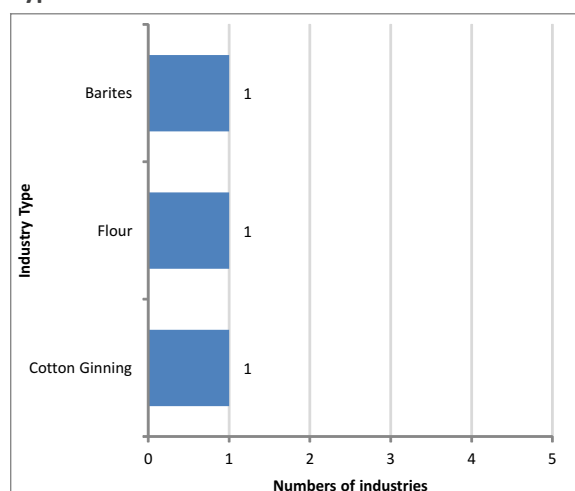
11.3. Some Key Findings

- Detailed plan for exploitation of minerals once developed can be tracked for progress and evaluated for better performance.

- Mines and Mineral department should prepared feasibility studies for utilizing various minerals to attract investment
- Construction of roads in areas where there are large deposits and where there is possibility of investment should be constructed systematically with provision of other basic facilities like power supply and water.
- Incentives may be given to attract not only local but foreign investors

12 INDUSTRY AND MANUFACTURING

Type of Industries



(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 mineral related raw material besides agricultural crops, fruits, vegetables and fish. No large manufacturing unit is present in the area except the small industries. Women and girls hold a fine skill in handicrafts. This can become an important economic sector if government or private sector takes interest in the development of the district. Some deliberate efforts are required to utilize the skills of the local people.

12.2. Manufacturing Units and Employees

Major industry is not available; however, small enterprises in the area include carpet centers, woodwork, *mazri* making and furniture making workshops. Few cottage industries are also functional in the area where local embroidery work is carried out by women and girls. Major factors that limit the development of industry and manufacturing are non-existence of infrastructure and marketing network, unavailability of micro-credit and absence of skilled labor.

The Industries Department reserved the land for industrial sector in the district but the development work could not start due to budget constraints. Three industrial units were established in Khuzdar and one was closed down due to non-availability of raw materials. The table given below shows the manufacturing units of the district:

Table 12.1: Number of Running Units and Workers

Type of Units	Workers			Total
	0-10	10-35	65-100	
Cotton Ginning	1	n/a	n/a	1
Flour	n/a	1	n/a	1
Barites	n/a	n/a	1	1
Total	1	1	1	3

(Directorate of Industries, Balochistan)

12.3. Import and Export Trade

Agricultural products and minerals are exported to Karachi and Quetta. Almost all the consumer items are imported from Karachi, Quetta and various cities of Punjab. Some goods smuggled in from Iran via Kech and Panjgur are also available. Embroidery work is a potential foreign export product if organized properly as it will benefit the craftswomen.

12.4. Department of Small and Medium Enterprise and Industrial Development

The Department of Industries, Commerce and Mineral Development has so far not been able to play any significant role in promoting small industries at the district level. Only a few people approach the directorate to seek technical and financial assistance. A branch of the Small Industries Finance Corporation is located in Khuzdar but its role is very limited. Public hardly knows about existence of the corporation.

12.4.1. Handicrafts

Handicrafts like embroidery on the shirts and caps are very common. *Balochi* embroidery is a specialty of the area. Various products bearing embroidery are sold in the markets of Karachi and Quetta, however, due to lack of proper marketing middlemen get major share of profit. Small industries can be setup for carpet knitting and local made shoes called *chawats*.

Proper training and marketing facilities are required in order to improve the small enterprise businesses. If small loans are provided, handicraft sector may flourish providing means of livelihood to many families.

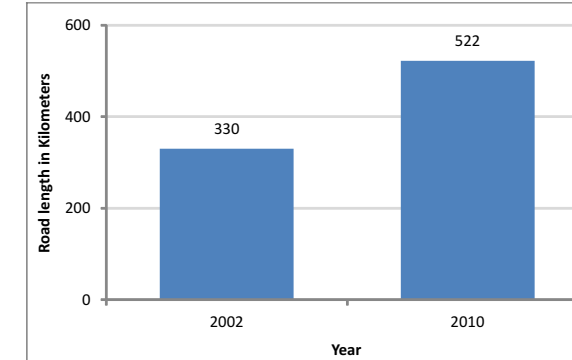
12.5. Some key Findings

Balochistan is comparatively at a disadvantageous position as far as the industrial development is concerned. There is no major industry or manufacturing enterprise in Khuzdar District. The handicrafts could not be promoted effectively due to financial constraints, unavailability of the proper technical and vocational training centers, lack of marketing facilities and law and order situation. There is also a scope for establishing home industry: NGOs and private enterprises should be encouraged to exploit this potential. Marketing strategies by the Directorate of Small Industries need to be introduced. The value of this craft needs to be acknowledged. It can even be exported if attractive products are introduced in blend with modern trend. The art can be further promoted by exhibitions.

13 ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE & COMMUNICATIONS

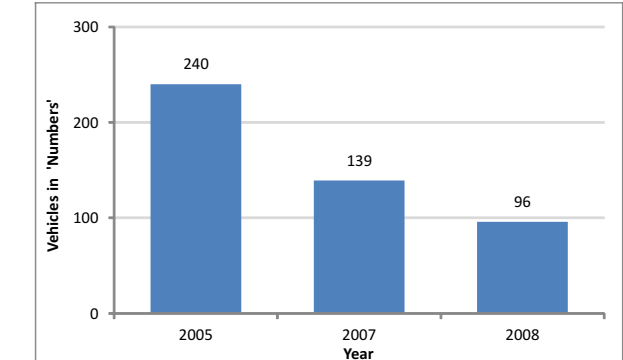
<i>Economic Infrastructure and Communications</i>	
Total Length of metalled roads	522 Km
Total Length of shingle roads	1,452 Km
Number of Telephone connections	3,811
Internet Users	300
Mobile phone providers/ connections	50,000
Number of post offices	12
Hotels	77
Motels	5
Guest Houses	1
Rest Houses	2
Public Banks	3
Private Banks	4

Black Topped Roads



(District Development Statistics, Balochistan, 2008-09)

Vehicles Registered by Year



(District Development Statistics, Balochistan, 2008-09)

13.1. Introduction

Infrastructure plays a key role in promoting economic development and thus contributes towards welfare of the masses. District Khuzdar has comparatively better road linkages than many other districts of Balochistan. The district has National Highways and district roads. Major road link is the National Highway which links Quetta with Karachi via Khuzdar. There is no railway in the district. Telecommunication facilities are also available in all major towns. Khuzdar is connected to other parts of the country by road and air. Postal facilities are available to the major towns of the district while about 40% of the population has access to electricity.

13.2. Roads and Highways with Surface Classification and Length

The total length of roads in Khuzdar is 1,974 km, out of which, 522 km is black topped road (metalled road). Major portion of the total roads comprises of shingle roads. Quetta Karachi highway is the life line of Khuzdar which forms a large part of the metalled roads in the district. Most of the villages and towns are interconnected through shingle roads.

Table 13.1: Road Type and Length (Kilometer)

Length by Surface Type	Black Topped	Shingle	Total Length
2002	330	1,442	1,772
2010	522	1,452	1,974

(District Development Statistics, Balochistan , 2008-09)

13.3. Transport

For number of registered vehicles under various categories in the district since 2004-05, see table F1 Annexure F.

Khuzdar has active transportation linkages with other parts of the country including Quetta, Karachi and Shahdad Kot. As Khuzdar is located halfway on the RCD highway, transport for Quetta and Karachi is available 24 hours a day. Motorcycles are the most common means of transportation for local people. A large number of vehicles are registered at Karachi and Quetta.

13.4. Railway, Harbor and Airports

No railway service exists in the district. Khuzdar is linked with Karachi, Sukkur, Turbat and Moen-jo-Daro by air, however, the airport in Khuzdar is not functional.

13.5. Radio and Television Stations

Khuzdar has a powerful radio station and a TV booster but no TV station. About 80% of household in urban areas has TV sets while in rural areas, about 20% people possess television. Radio is more widespread. Radio station of 100 KW was established on 17 June 1982. It broadcasts its programs for about six hours a day, from 4:50 p.m. to 11:10 p.m., in Urdu, *Brahvi* and *Balochi*. The Television booster covers area within a radius of about 25 km.

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. Khuzdar District has 9 telephone exchanges.

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

Category	2005	2009
Telephone Lines /connections	5,329	3,811
Exchange and Tele-density	17	9
Mobile phones (providers, coverage and connections)	15,000	50,000
Internet users	n/a	300

(Pakistan Telecom Authority)
n/a: Data not available

13.7. Post Offices / Courier Services

There is a General Post Office (GPO) because Khuzdar is also the divisional headquarter of the postal services.

13.8. Banking and Financial Institutions

All commercial banks have branch offices in the district. Banking services are provided by Habib Bank Limited, United Bank Limited, Allied Bank Limited and National Bank of Pakistan (also deals with the government accounts). Branches of these banks are in Wadh, Zehri and Nal too. Agriculture Development Bank of Pakistan (ADBP) has a branch office. Main function of ADBP is to provide loans to farmers and land owners on easy installments on the basis of mortgages or other property as guarantee besides providing technical guidance to farmers. Commercial banks also provide loans for small business activities. The State Life Insurance Corporation of Pakistan provides insurance facilities in the district. The Trust for Voluntary Organizations (TVO) is also providing financial assistance to Community Based Organizations (CBOs) for development projects in the area on self-help basis. There is no women bank in the district.

Table 13.3: Number of bank and branches

Year	Banks			Branches		
	Govt. Owned	Private Owned	Foreign	Govt. Owned	Private Owned	Foreign
2004-05	3	4	0	n/a	1	0
2009-10	3	4	0	n/a	1	0

(State Bank of Pakistan, 2010)

13.9. Energy

13.9.1. Electricity (Supply and Demand)

Electricity is being provided by WAPDA to a large number of villages in Khuzdar District over the last decade through feeders of 8, 11, 33 KV which cover about 35 percent of the rural and 95 percent of the urban population through 6,527 connections.

13.9.2. Gas (Supply and Demand)

There is no pipeline connection of natural gas to the district: some people use gas cylinders for cooking and heating. No data is available about gas users.

13.10. Hotels and Resorts

Total number of government rest houses in the district is 12(7 in Khuzdar and one each in Zehri, Wadh, Moola, Karkh and

Saroona besides on located along the RCD Road, which serves twenty four hours a day). Many people stay at Khuzdar as it is the divisional headquarters and also a central place between Quetta and Karachi. Government officials come to Khuzdar for their official work. Basic facilities are available in all these rest houses; however, some of them are not maintained properly. Recently, a new hotel with forty rooms has been built in Khuzdar. The town also has few other good hotels and restaurants.

13.11. Some Development Projects

The following were some development projects in the PSDP2009:

- Construction and black topping of Khuzdar Nal Road KM 10 to 13.5 km.
- Construction of road from Thoro to Lakharo Camp Motorway to Alla abad and Lakharo Motorway to Wandari Tehsil Karkh 5.125 km.
- Construction of road from Zehri to Gandawa 110 km.
- Construction and black topping of road from Sambaan to Phiashak via Bajori 25 km.
- Improvement Re-surfacing patch work of road from N -25 to Anjira Zehri 58 km, District Khuzdar.
- Black topped road from Badri to Saracho Wadh 13 km.
- Construction of 25 km roads around Khuzdar town.
- Construction of RCD Syed Sir Madrasa Hafizabad Road 15 km.
- Construction of black topped road from Anjira-Zahri Road to Noorgama via Gazan-Bohair Chashma to Khaliqabad 0.00 to 30 km.
- Construction of black topping of Khaliqabad via Gazzan Dogan Road 30 to 60 km.
- Construction of 2 NOS 600 RFT Bridges of Anjira Zehri Road.
- Construction of black topped link road including 821 RFT Bridge Tehsil Karkh 12.8 km.
- Construction of black top road from Killi Sher Jan to Palimas via Peshi I/C link Roads 15 km.
- Construction of black topped road Wadh to Lohi (link road) 3.75 km, Khuzdar.
- Improvement/cutting, blasting of road from Hasan Madressa to Kill Muhammad Hashim Beshani Raisani Waheer Tehsil Wadh.
- Construction of various roads in District Khuzdar.
- Construction of road from Kori to Hasoi Mula (40 km).
- Construction of black topped road from Garokh to Hatechak village Road Tehsil Naal, Khuzdar.
- Provision of electricity to various villages of Khuzdar.

13.12. Some Key Findings

- As compared to other districts, present state of the economic infrastructure in District Khuzdar is better but most of the infrastructure is limited to urban areas of the district only. The RCD highway is in a good condition but the other roads, mostly shingle, are not maintained properly. Better roads are the back bone of economic activities of the district. Transport is in the hands of private sector.
- Pipelined gas is not available in the area. However, it is expected that it will become available in near future. A railway line through the district will not only improve travelling facilities but can also support economic activity in the district.



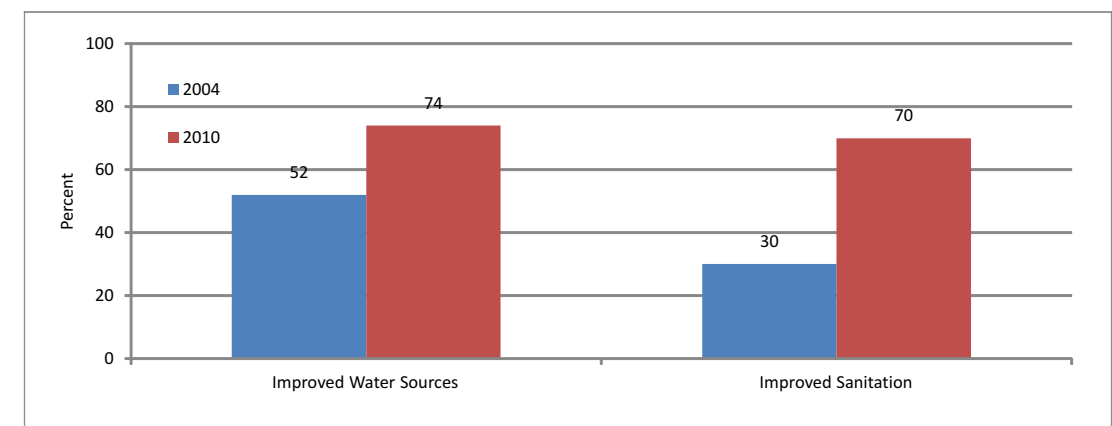
SECTION III Social Infrastructure

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

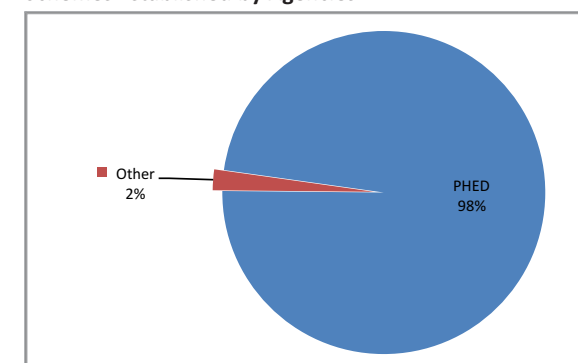
14 WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

MDG Indicators	
Goal 7: Environmental Sustainability	
7.8: Proportion of population using improved water source	74%
7.9: Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility	70%

Water Schemes (numbers)		Purification Plants	
Functional	135	Functional	28
Non-functional	4	Non-functional	4
Total	139	Total	32
Water sources		Sanitation Schemes	
Tube well	144	Latrines	40
Spring	n/a	Sewerage Schemes	17
Open Sources	1	Solid waste Management	3
Canal	n/a	Others	n/a



Schemes Established by Agencies



(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

Sector Highlights

- Provision of drinking water has improved in the recent years.
- PHED, under its CDWA program, is the major role player in water supply schemes.
- Under the Clean Drinking Water project, 32 water filtration plants were installed at various locations of which 28 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 result not only in more sickness and death but also in higher health costs, lower worker productivity and lower school enrollment.

Situation in District Khuzdar is relatively better when compared with rest of the province. Recent surveys have shown marked increase in the use of improved drinking water and sanitation facilities.

Table 14.1: Water and Sanitation Indicators (Percent)

Indicator	2004	2010
Use of Improved water sources	52	74
Access to safe means of excreta disposal	30	70

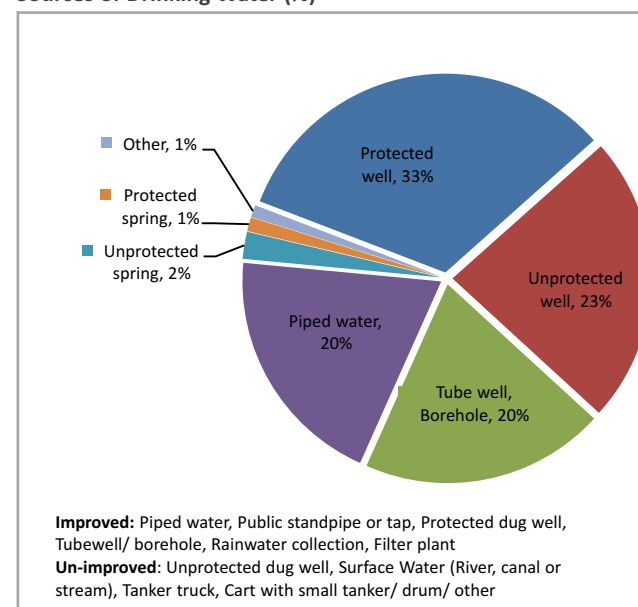
(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2004 and 2010)

14.2. Drinking Water

A household survey³ conducted in 2010, has shown that 74% population has access to one or more improved water sources, of which, protected dug wells (33%) constitutes major source followed by tube wells or boreholes (20%) and piped water (20%). Other minor improved sources include protected springs (1%). Major unimproved sources are unprotected dug wells (23%) and unprotected springs (2%) and approximately 1% of unimproved water source belonged to other categories as mentioned in the graph. For details, see table G1 Annexure G.

About 35% household population have no water on their premises and have to travel long distances to fetch water.

Sources of Drinking Water (%)



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

14.3. Water Schemes

Overall use of improved drinking water sources has increased since 2003-04, when percent use 52. 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	142
Other	3

(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

Out of 142 schemes, 4 were reported as non-functional. All schemes, except one which is an open surface well, are developed by PHED

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

Table 14.3: Distribution of Schemes by Sources

Type of Sources	Total Schemes
Groundwater Tank	114
Overhead Tank	1
Direct Pumping From Dam Or Water	29
Gravity	1

(Public Health Engineering Department, 2010)

The above mentioned schemes are being run using various energy sources. Out of total 145 PHED schemes, 81 are on electric supply around 64 schemes are being run on diesel pumps.

14.4. Water Purification Plants

PHED is implementing "Clean Drinking Water for All" program that aims to install water purification plants in every Union Council and some *Tehsils* of the district. In the district so far 32 water purification plants have been installed, out of which 4 are not functional.

14.5. Development Projects

The following project was reflected in the PSDP 2009:

- Water Supply Scheme for Killi Mohammed Khan and Takri Gul Mohammed Wadh.

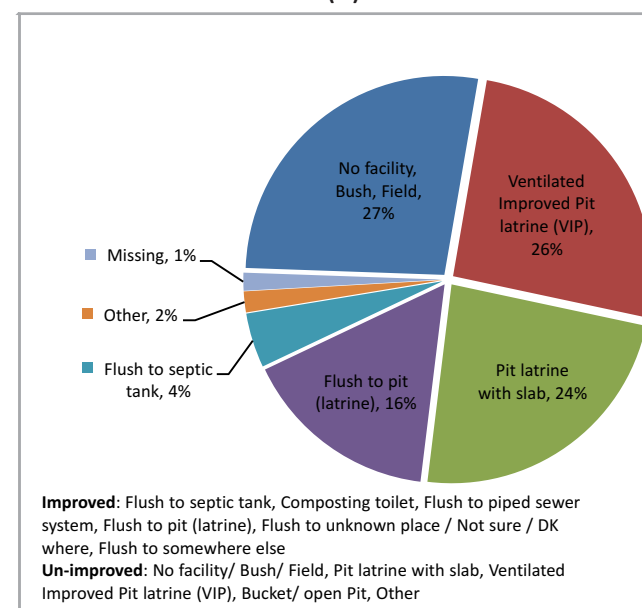
14.6. Sanitation

Epidemiological evidence suggests that sanitation is at least as effective in preventing disease 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 70% households in the districts are using improved sanitary toilets for human excreta disposal. Of those, 21% has any flush system, while others are using different types of pit latrines. 27% have no toilet facility and defecate in the open fields/bushes, raising the risk of disease transmission through air, insects/flyes or other means. For details, see table G2 Annexure G.

Sources of Sanitation Facilities (%)



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

14.6.2. Available Facilities / Schemes Established in Sanitation Sectors

The Tehsil Municipal Authority has established 12 public latrines and 17 sewerage schemes. There are 3 solid waste management schemes reported in the district by Tehsil Municipal Authority. 28 public latrines have also been established by NGOs in the district. No activity is reported by District Local Government and Public Health Engineering Department.

15 HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Maternal, Newborn and Child Health	
Antenatal Care	25%
TT2 Vaccination	12%
Vaccination (BCG. Fully)	31%
	0%
Institutional deliveries	3%
Skilled attendants at birth	8%
Diseases (MICS 2010)	
Suspected pneumonia (<5 yrs of age)	4%
Diarrhea in last 2 weeks (<5 yrs of age)	22%
Health Services Infrastructure	
Hospitals	1
Rural Health Centers (RHCs)	6
Basic Health Units (BHUs)	34
Dispensaries	31
MCH Centers	1
TBC	1
Others	n/a
Human Resource for Health	
Doctors	57
Nurses	9
Paramedics	233

(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) -39% (2004)

Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality

4.1: Under-five Mortality Rate (Kalat Division) - 112
 4.2: Infant Mortality Rate (Kalat Division) - 88 (2010)
 4.3: Measles Immunization C coverage -23% (2010)

Goal 5: Improved Maternal Health

5.2: Skilled Attendants at Childbirth - 8% (2010)
 5.3: Contraceptive Prevalence Rate - 6% (2010)
 5.4: Adolescent Birth Rate - 46%
 5.5: Antenatal Care Coverage - 25% (2010)
 5.6: Unmet need for FP - n/a

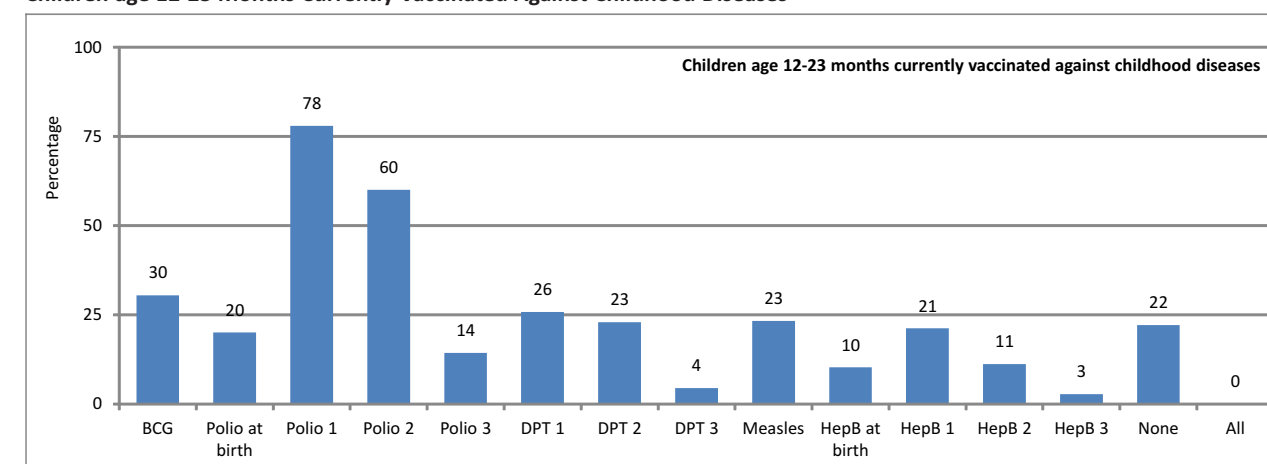
Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases

6.3: Correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS - among young women (15-24y) - 1.6% (2010)
 6.6: Children <5 sleeping under ITN - 0.8%
 6.8: Children treated with Anti-malarial Drugs - 4.1%
 6.9: TB Case Detection Rate - 51% (2009)
 6.10: TB Treatment Success Rate - 92% (2008)

(Infant Mortality and Under-five Mortality estimates are regional)

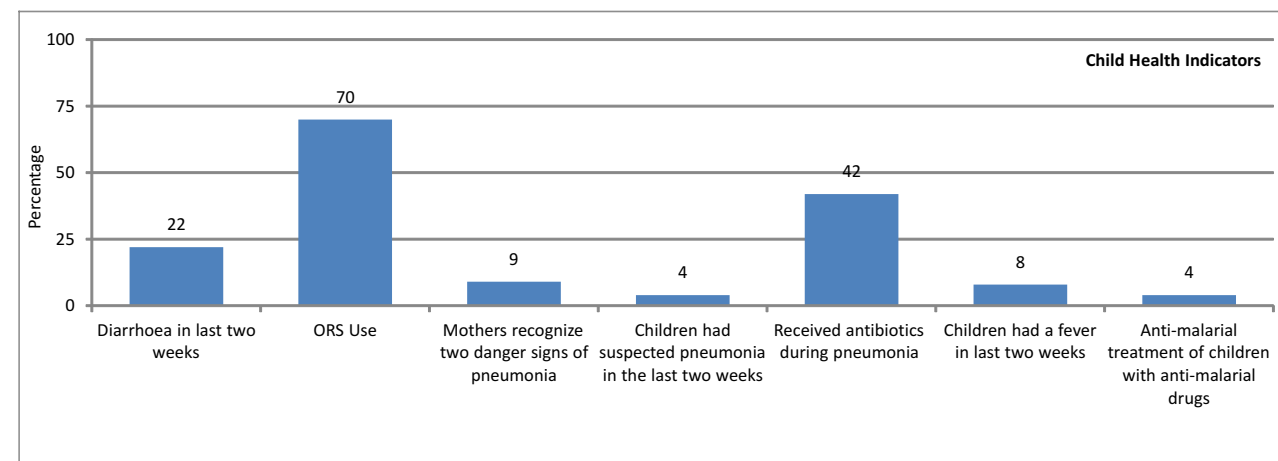
Following are the MICS Balochistan 2010 Indicators:-

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:

- A total of 419,874 new cases of common illnesses, visited the government health facilities during 2009-10
- There are 57 doctors for about 558,168 population i.e. one doctor for 9,792 persons and only 2 dentists in whole district
- According to HMIS, the overall utilization of health facilities was 707 new cases per 1000 population.
- TB Control Program has made significant achievement under its TB-DOTS strategy with an achievement of Case Detection Rate (CDR) 51% and Treatment Success Rate (TSR) 92%.

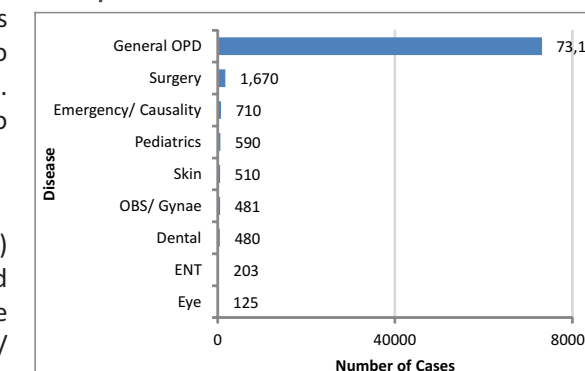
15.1. Health Needs

For every 1,000 live births, 88 babies do not survive up to their first birthday and another 24 die before reaching the age of 5 years. Similarly, women, who experience a fertility rate (TFR: 2.3) 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, most women are left to deliver at home by local untrained *dais*, by neighbors or relatives.

According to Health Management Information System (HMIS) reports, a total of 419,874 new cases of common illnesses, visited the government health facilities during 2009-10. Acute Respiratory Infections, Fever (Clinical Malaria), Diarrhea/Dysentery were the most common diseases reported from health facilities. Other communicable diseases included Malaria, Meningitis, Fever and Scabies.

Note: Data on Hospital Outdoor and Indoor Diseases could not be collected

Ten Top New Cases



(District Health Information System, 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 facility infrastructure includes: 1 Hospital, 6 Rural Health Centers (RHCs), 34 Basic Health Units (BHUs), 31 Civil Dispensaries (CDs), 1 Maternal & Child Health Center (MCHC) and 1 TB Clinic. There are 190 beds, out of which 100 are situated in RHCs. Apart from these health facilities, there are two leprosy clinics and two private hospitals with 30 beds.

15.2.2. Human Resource

There are 57 doctors for about 558,168 population i.e. One doctor for 9,792 persons and 2 dentists in whole district which means that one dentist is there for a population of about 279000 persons. The ratio of bed/population and Para Medical Staff has been calculated in the following table:

Table 15.1: Health Staff and Facilities

Health Facilities	Health Staff and Facilities in 2010				
	Doctors M/F	Nurses M/F	Para-medical M/F	Beds M/F	Units
Hospitals	30/6	7/2	25/-	90	1
Dispensaries (CDs)	0	0	34/-	0	31
RHCs	9/2	0	71/4	100	6
BHUs	9/-	0	79/18	0	34
MCH Centers	0	0	-/1	0	1
TB Clinic	1/-	0	1/-	0	1
Total	57	9	233	190	74
Unit/population ratio	9,792	62,019	2,396	2,938	7,543

(Blochistan Health Department)

15.2.3. In Service Training

The 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
Zinc Sulphate& MIS tools	15	National program for family planning & primary health care.
CDD/ARI	20	Human Resource Development
Evidence based decision making	15	Human Resource Development

(Blochistan Health Department)

15.2.4. Administration of Health Department

The District Health Department is headed by District Health Officer (DHO) who is assisted by the Deputy District Health Officer (DDHO) 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 underway since late 1990's. The system is used for monthly data collection 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 established 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 to the management hierarchy.

15.3. Health Services / Activities

According to HMIS, the overall utilization of health facilities was 707 new cases per 1000 population. Overall 4% of expected pregnancies were registered for Antenatal Care (ANC), whereas only 3% of reported deliveries were assisted by trained personnel in the whole district. 25% of the women who had deliveries had one or more post natal visits. The data also reveals that out of 459 family planning visits, 68% were new clients. Growth monitoring services has been extended to only 0.4% children out of the district target (15071 < 1 year population). Furthermore, out of total 59 visits recorded for Growth Monitoring, 39% were observed as malnourished (falling below two standard deviation curve based on weight for age).

15.4. Special Health Programs / Initiatives

15.4.1. Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI)

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

BCG: (95%), Panta-3: (81%), Measles: (77%) and TT-2+: (28%)

15.4.2. TB Control Program

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

Table 15.3: Number of Registered TB Patients

Year	No. of TB Patients Registered
2006	330
2007	373
2008	387
2009	387
2010 (up to 3 rd qtr)	276
Total	1753

(Blochistan Health Department)

The success of the program is measured through two indicators: TB Case Detection Rate (CDR) and Treatment Success Rate (TSR). These are also MDG indicators related to Goal 6. According to Program's reported data, the CDR was 51% and TSR was 92% during 2008-09.

15.4.3. Malaria Control Program

District Malaria Staff is under the control of District Health Officer. 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 0.805 and Falciparum Rate was 60.000.

15.4.4. Hepatitis Prevention Control Program

Viral hepatitis is a serious global public health problem. At present, five distinct type of pathogenic hepatitis virus (A, B, C, D, and E) have been identified. In Pakistan, Hepatitis E remains endemic, mainly affecting the adult population. The program for Hepatitis prevention and control was launched in 2005 which provides Hepatitis B vaccination and treatment of Hepatitis B & C through a sentinel sight established at DHQ Hospital. The following patients have been registered during 2009-10.

Table 15.4: Number of Hepatitis Cases Registered During 2009-10

	Registered	Therapy Completed	Under Treatment
Hepatitis B	58	28	30
Hepatitis C	138	42	0

(Blochistan Health Department)

According to a survey⁴ conducted in 2008, the prevalence of Hepatitis B in the district was estimated at 5.8% and that of Hepatitis C at 1.2%.

15.4.5. 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. Screening Center has been established at DHQ Hospital after importing training on screening methodology, quality assurance and monitoring to the laboratory staff (Pathologist,

⁴ Prevalence of Hepatitis B & C in Pakistan, Pakistan Medical and Research Council (PMRC), 2008

Laboratory Technician / Assistant) to reduce transmission of HIV/STIs. Provincial AIDS Control Program supplies screening kits with all accessories and center submits quarterly feedback report regularly.

15.4.6. National Program for Family Planning & Primary Health Care

National Program for Family Planning and Primary Health Care provides the missing linkage through a network of Lady Health Workers (LHWs) between health care outlets and health service users. LHWs are especially trained in PHC, family planning and community organization. There are 420 LHWs and 14 Lady Health Supervisors (LHSs) covering a population of 53%.

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

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

- Improve access 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.

DHQ Hospital will be strengthened for provision of comprehensive EmONC services. RHC Zehri and Nal are providing basic EmONC services. A Public Health Specialist has also been posted to monitor the program activities in the district.

15.5. Nutritional Status

The situation with regard to nutritional status among children under-five years was not very promising, as the MICS 2003-04 reported that 39% children under-five were moderately or severely malnourished. Only 98% infants were on breast milk while just 54% were exclusively breastfed.

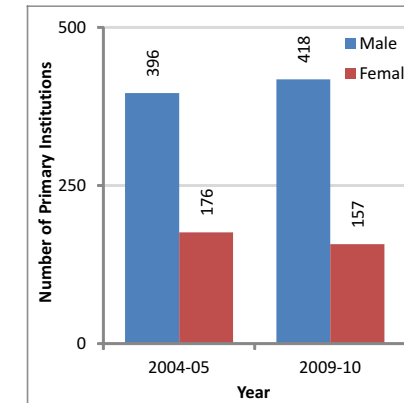
In micro-nutrition, the situation is also not very encouraging. Vitamin A supplementation during Polio immunization drives could hardly reach half of the target children population of 6-59 months age. Similarly, only 7% households were found consuming adequately iodized salt.

15.6. Some Key Findings

- Supply of medicine to be ensured at all health facilities and to the remote areas in particular.
- Staff should be recruited on vacant posts and availability of doctors and female staff should be ensured.
- Community-based health care system has proven its success in reaching out to remote rural population living in poverty and conservative social settings.
- Building on the success of LHW Program, community midwifery under MNCH Program should also be given due and immediate attention.
- The number of mother and child health care centers should be increased taking them to tehsil level.

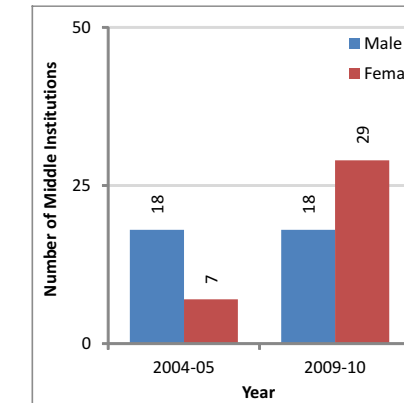
16 EDUCATION

Primary schools



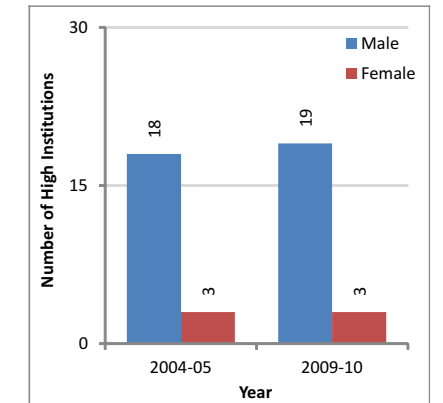
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

Middle schools



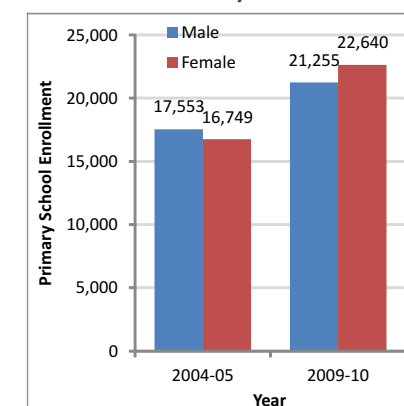
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

High schools



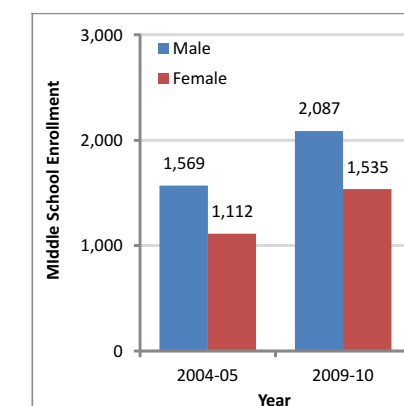
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

Enrollment in Primary schools



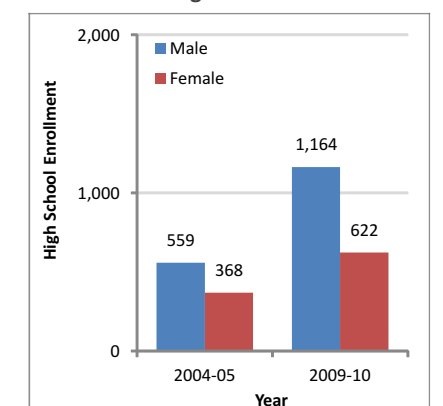
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

Enrollment in Middle schools



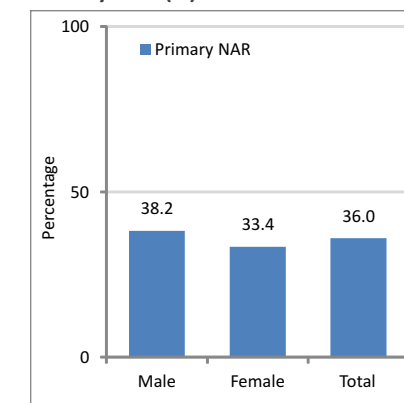
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

Enrollment in High schools



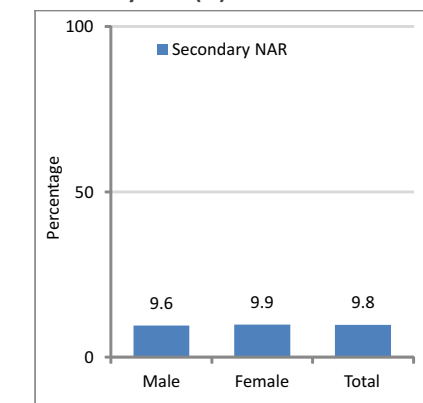
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2004-05 & 2009-10)

Primary NAR (%)



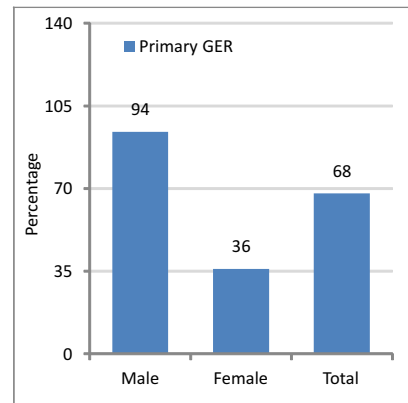
(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Secondary NAR (%)



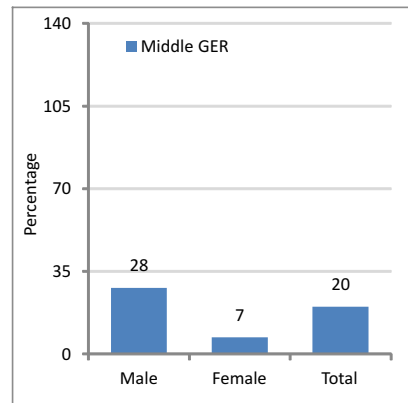
(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Primary GER (%)



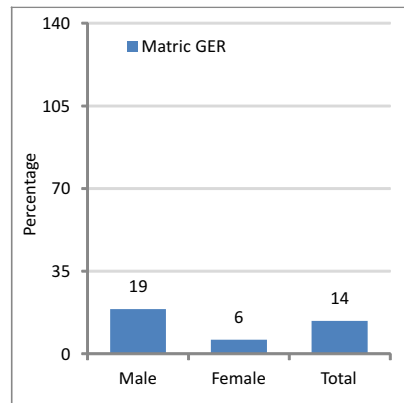
(PSLM, 2008-09)

Middle GER (%)



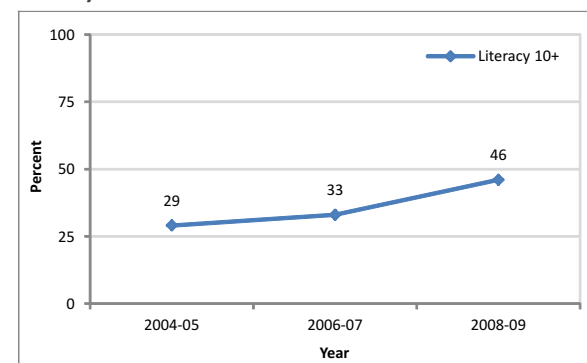
(PSLM, 2008-09)

Matric GER (%)



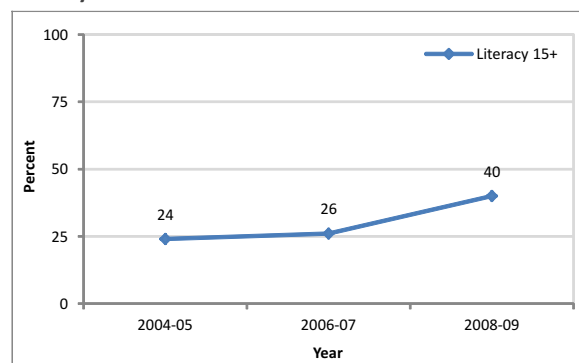
(PSLM, 2008-09)

Literacy 10+



(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)

Literacy 15+



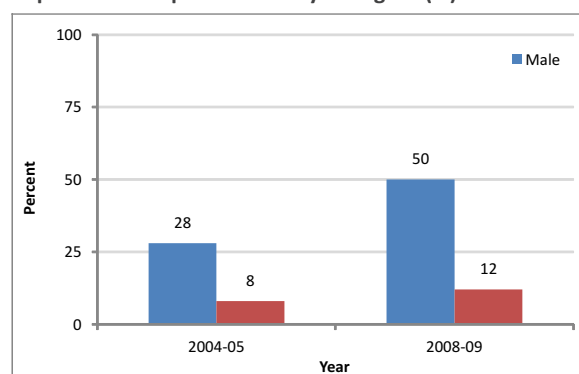
(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)

Population Ever Attended School (%)



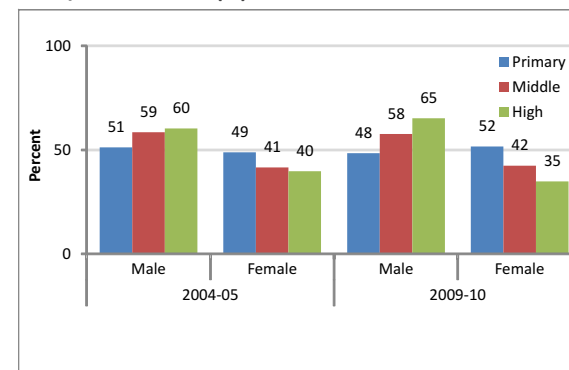
(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)

Population Completed Primary or Higher (%)



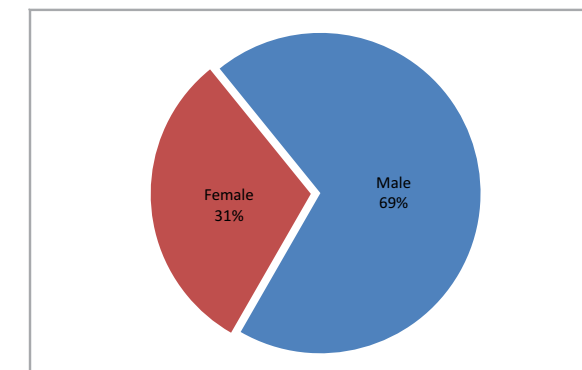
(PSLM, 2004-05 & 2008-09)

Male/Female Ratio (%)



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

Overall Teachers



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

MDG Indicators

Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education

- 2.1: Net primary enrollment ratio – 36% (2010)
- 2.2: Primary Completion rate – 29% (2010)
- 2.3: Literacy rate (10+ yrs) – 46% (2009)

Goal 3: Promote Gender Equity & Women Development

- 3.1: Gender Parity Index (GPI) for primary – 0.87 (2010)
- 3.2: Gender Parity Index (GPI) for secondary – 1.07 (2010)

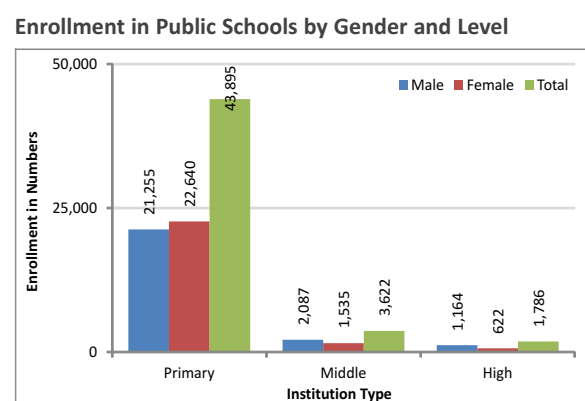
Sector Highlights

- Gender disparity is high at all levels of education. The number of female education institutions is also far lower than those for males.
- 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 lack of schools. As compared to 575 primary schools in the district, there are only 47 middle and 22 high schools.
- The number of female teachers is very less as on average there is only one primary teacher per 57 pupils.
- Only 29% of the students complete their primary education.

16.1. Introduction

16.2. School Enrollment and Participation Rates

According to official statistics collected through Annual School Census, the overall student population in 644 public primary, middle and high schools is 49,303, whereas, 1968 students were enrolled in colleges, of which 1208 were boys and 560 girls.

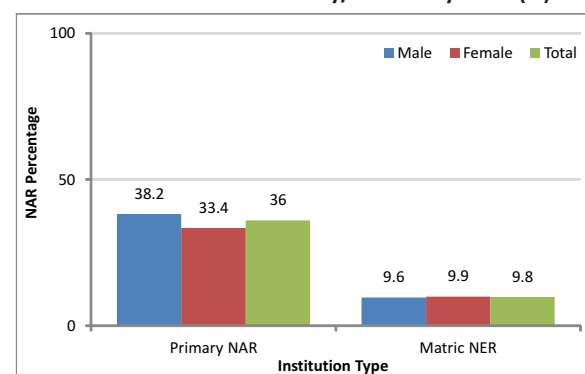


(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

16.3. Enrollment Rates

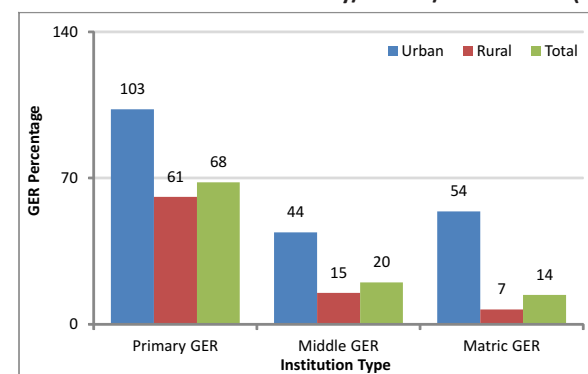
MICS Balochistan 2010 has reported primary Net Attendance Ratio of school-going age children at 36% with girls significantly lower than boys (33% versus 38%). This indicates that 64% children were still out of school, which will either join late, or probably will never enroll. Significant decline in middle school NAR (total: 10%, boys: 10%, girls: 10%) show that most children do not continue education beyond primary level (grade 1-5). Similarly, Gross Enrollment Rate of primary and middle schools were 68% and 20% respectively. For details, see tables I3 and I4 Annexure I.

Net Attendance Ratio at Primary/Secondary Level (%)



(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

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

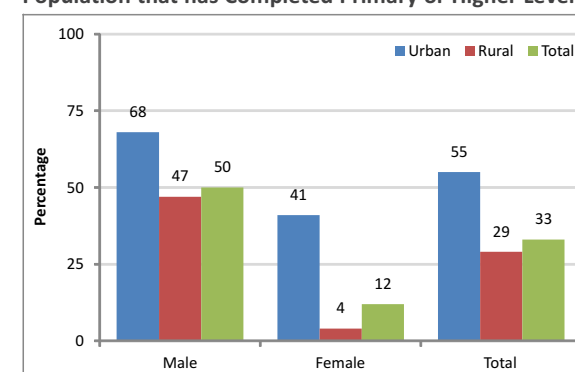


(PSLM, 2008-09)

16.4. Educational Attainment

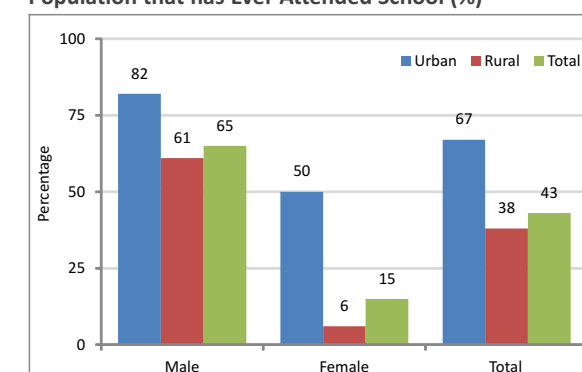
Educational attainment is also very low in the district. PSLM 2008-09 data suggests that about 57% population aged 10 years and older never attended any school while only 33% reported having completed this level. This is more pronounced for rural females, where only 6% had ever-attended any school and only 4% graduated from primary or higher levels. The best opportunities seem to lie with urban males, where nearly 82% ever attended and 68% completed 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 (%)

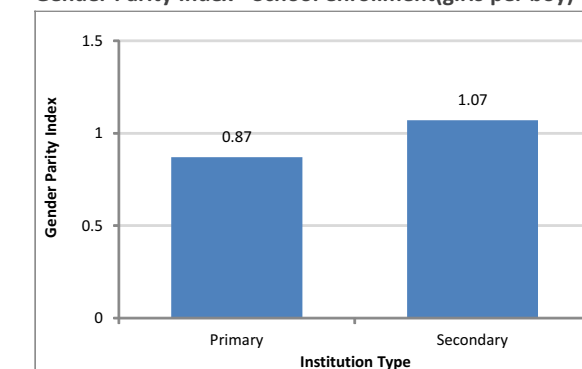


(PSLM, 2008-09)

16.5. Gender Disparities

This graph shows percentage of male and female students by school level. 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)

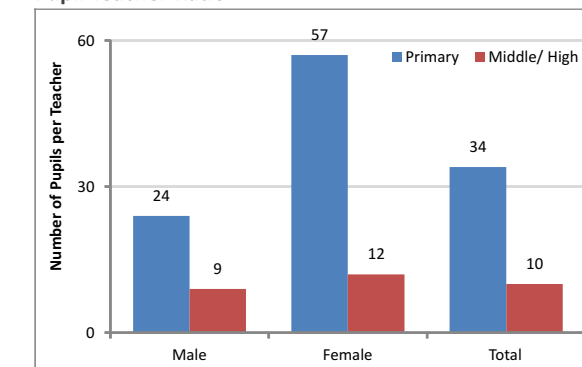


(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

16.6. Pupil Teacher Ratio

Pupil-teacher ratio shows that there is one teacher each for 24 primary school boys and 57 primary school girls. There are sufficient teachers per students for middle level. For details, see table I7 Annexure I.

Pupil Teacher Ratio



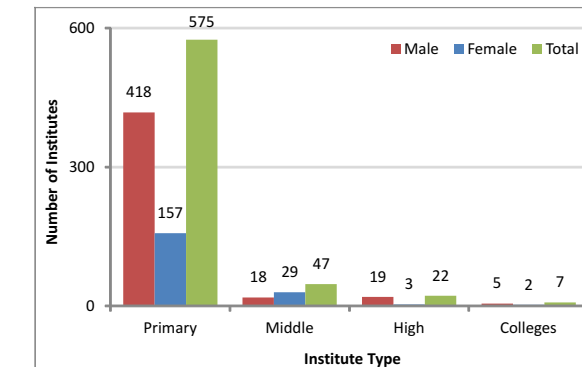
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

16.7. Institutions

16.7.1. Government Institutions

As per BEMIS school census 2009-10, there are 575 primary schools (418 male and 157 female), 47 middle schools (18 male and 29 female), 22 high schools (19 male and 3 female) and 2 Inter colleges. There is 1 Balochistan Residential college for male and 2 degree colleges (1 male and 1 female), 1 Elementary college for females while one Engineering University. For details, see table I8 Annexure I.

Number of Institutions



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

16.7.2. Primary Schools

Primary schools comprise of six classes. In 2009, there were 575 primary schools in Khuzdar, 418 for boys and 157 for girls. The total enrollment for primary classes up to December, 2009 was 43,895, of which 21,255 were boys and 22,640 girls, which means that 48% of primary school students were boys. In each primary school, a senior Junior Vernacular Teacher (JVT) is usually assigned the charge of Head Master or Head Mistress. The costs of primary schools are borne by government in the case of government run schools. They have a uniform curriculum and examination system.

As per Government of Pakistan's National Education Policy (NEP), (now redundant after 18th amendment), the primary education will be provided to all the children of 4-9 years age group. School facilities will be provided to every child within a radius of 1.5kilometer, so that no child is deprived of basic education. Promotion of girls' education will be assigned high priority. However, considering the geographic spread, this policy may not be applicable in letter and spirit as it would require 28,840 instead of 418 schools to cover the district map. Balochistan Education Support Program has opened 49 community schools to promote primary education.

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 schools.⁵

Budget -Establish New Primary Schools					
Description	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Boys' Schools					
Primary Schools Required	36	36	36	35	35
Activate NF Schools	2	2	1	1	1
Establish New Primary Schools	34	34	35	34	34
Budget					
Establish New Primary Schools	72.284	72.284	74.410	72.284	72.284
New Schools-Teachers Salary	12.240	24.480	37.080	49.320	61.560
Total (Rs. in millions)	84.524	96.764	111.490	121.604	133.844
Girls' Schools					
Primary Schools Required	33	33	33	33	33
Activate NF Schools	1	1	1	1	1
Establish New Primary Schools	32	32	32	32	32
Budget					
Establish New Primary Schools	68.032	68.032	68.032	68.032	68.032
New Schools-Teachers Salary	11.520	23.040	34.560	46.080	57.600
Total (Rs. in millions)	79.552	91.072	102.592	114.112	125.632

16.7.3. Middle Schools

Middle schools comprise of grades 6 to 8 including the primary section. In 2009, there were 47 middle schools in Khuzdar including 18 for boys and 29 for girls. The total enrollment for middle classes up to December 2009 was 3,622, which included 2,087 boys and 1,535 girls. This means that 57.6% of middle school students were boys. The Government has sanctioned 15 posts for each middle school including one post 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 47 middle schools functioning for 575 primary schools, means, 12.2 primary schools feed into one middle school, which explains the low continuation rates.

16.7.4. High Schools

High schools comprise 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 to high level, more staff is sanctioned

including 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 22 high schools in Khuzdar, 19 for boys and 3 for girls. The total enrollment in secondary classes was 1,786, of which 622 were girls and 1,164boys.

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

16.7.5. Intermediate College

There are two Inter colleges (Male) in the district having 140 male students.

16.7.6. Degree Colleges

There are 2 Degree colleges (1 Male and 1 female). In the Degree colleges, 1,228 students were enrolled comprising 668 boys and 560 girls.

16.7.7. Balochistan Residential College

There is 1 Residential College too having 600 students.

16.7.8. Engineering University Khuzdar

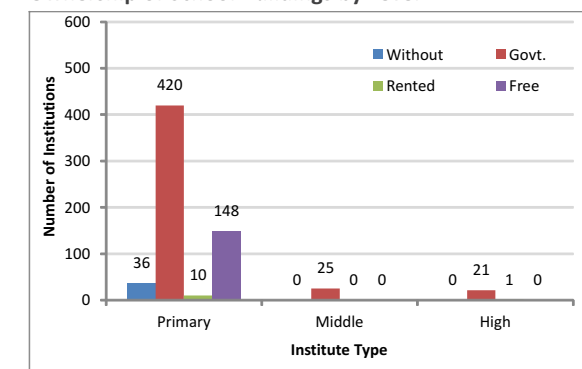
Khuzdar has one Engineering University having enrolment of 400 students.

16.8. Basic Infrastructure Facilities

16.8.1. School Buildings

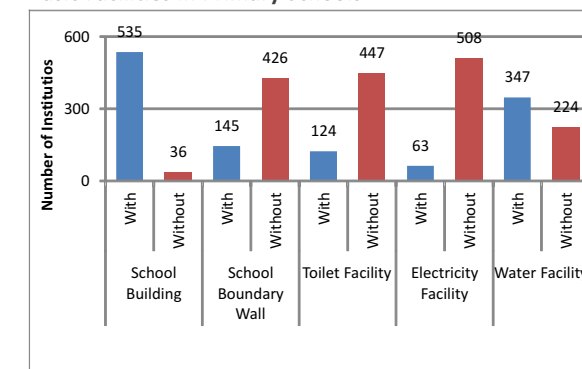
According to a BEMIS 2009-10, 6% of primary schools are without school buildings and some are even without shelter. This situation is better in middle and high schools: all the middle and high schools have school buildings.

Ownership of School Buildings by Level



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Basic Facilities in Primary Schools



(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Almost 75 % of primary schools are without boundary wall/

⁵ District EFA Plan, Khuzdar 2011-2015, NCHD

About 89% of primary schools are without electricity. Situation is also deplorable in middle and high schools (68% and 36% respectively).

Situation is not different in case of toilet facility. 78% of primary schools, 44% middle and 41% high schools are without basic toilet facility.

Water is the basic necessity. Almost 39% of primary schools are without water facility: situation in middle and high schools is not much different.

According to a previous survey, most of the schools were deprived of basic needs like boundary wall, toilets for students, class rooms, science labs, library, science equipment, furniture, reading writing material, computers and water facilities. Missing facilities also contribute to students drop out of schools.

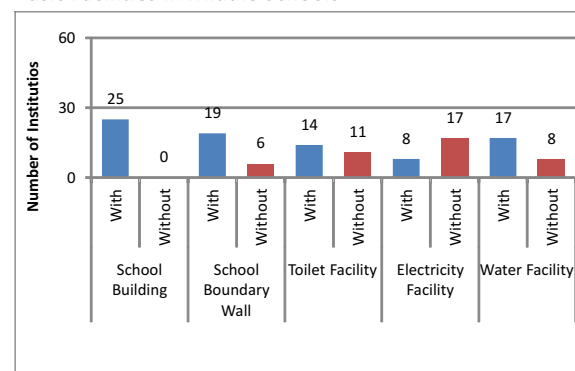
16.9. Literacy

Article 37(b) explicitly states that the State of Pakistan shall endeavour “to remove illiteracy and provide free and compulsory secondary education within minimum possible period”. Article 34 requires that “steps shall be taken to ensure full participation of women in all the spheres of national life”. It is in this perspective that Pakistan has made a commitment to achieve the six 'Education for All' (EFA) goals within the specified target dates.

120 adult literacy centers are being run in the district for females by NCHD for almost 2,500 beneficiaries.⁶

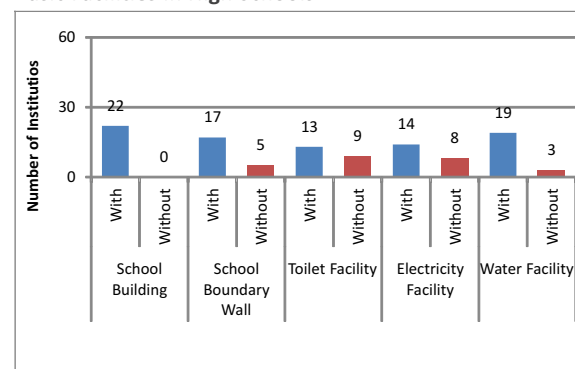
According to Pakistan Social and Living Measurement Survey (PSLM) 2008-09, the literacy rate of age 10+ in Khuzdar District was 66% among males and 21% among females, with an overall literacy rate at 46%. The definition of literacy has been relaxed in this survey that asks only for stated ability to 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.

Basic Facilities in Middle Schools



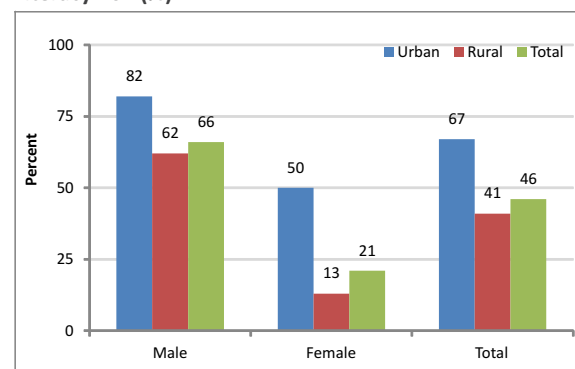
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Basic Facilities in High Schools



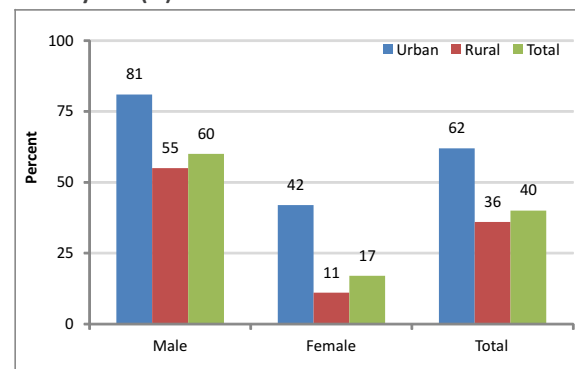
(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Literacy 10+ (%)



(PSLM, 2008-09)

Literacy 15+ (%)



(PSLM, 2008-09)

Existing Adult Literacy Centers & Enrolment

Description	Centers	Enrolment
Female Centers		
Literacy Centers -NCHD	120	2,478

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. 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.
- National Commission for Human Development
- Federal Government through Ministry of Education.
- Prime Minister Literacy Cell and Asian Development Bank through the Government of Pakistan.

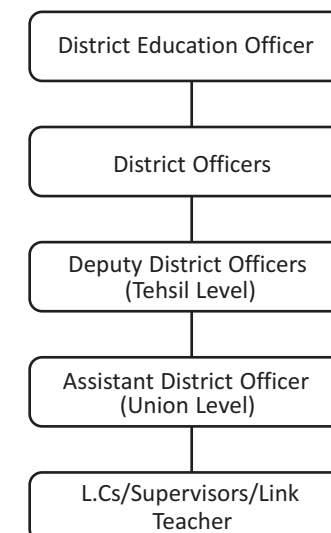
In the fiscal year 2007-2009, Balochistan Education Foundation, with coordination of World Bank, established 49 community schools in Khuzdar District through Community Implementation Partners (CIPs) i.e. MHI. The enrollment was 2,206 including 1,095 girls and 1,111 boys. These schools have been established in urban and semi-urban areas of the district. According to an approved agreement, the following criteria were followed by BEF authority:

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

16.11. Education Department

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

District Education Management Structure



⁶ District EFA Plan, Khuzdar 2011-2015, NCHD

16.12. Some Development Projects

The following development projects were reflected in the PSDP2009:

- Education buildings/facilities in District Khuzdar.
- Construction of Students Hostel in BRC Khuzdar.

16.13. Some Key Findings

The major issue of education in the district is high dropout rate at all levels of schooling. Unavailability of authentic 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. Like other districts of the province, there are a number of reasons for students to discontinue their schooling. Children take a late start, usually, 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 prevent further education. Low quality of education is another reason for high primary school drop-out rate. Teachers are generally un-trained and take least 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.



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 sector is not being given due consideration. Only one sports stadium and two football grounds are there in the entire district. Players often use open spaces for their sports activities. There exists an Officer's Club for recreational activities of the government officers only. Chess, playing Cards, Table Tennis and Badminton are played at club. At school, college and university levels, students are engaged in Football and Cricket games. Girls get chance to play indoor games in the schools.

17.1. Some Key Findings

The local sports clubs have been very active in promoting football and crickets games in the district. Tournaments are organized at the country level where various teams from all over the country participate and play games in Ghous Bakhsh Bizenjo stadium. However, sport has never been the development preference of any government as the 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 the same issues and have neglected sports development.

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. Social Welfare Department secretariat was established in Quetta city in the year 2004. Formerly, this department was functioning with the Women Development Department and Special Education. In 2009, Women Development Department was separated from Social Welfare and Special Education Department.

Social Welfare Department initiated projects included community development centers, community halls, income support programs and registration of the marginalized persons etc. For the purpose budget allocated towards Social Welfare Department, Khuzdar was Rs. 1,992,816/- in fiscal year 2009-10 while this amount decreased to Rs. 581,000/- in the year 2010-11.

18.2. Community Development Centers

The Community Development Centers were established with the motive to enhance livelihood skills of the unprivileged strata which have performed efficiently in enrolling the people and imparted trainings. These centers were receiving their grants through donations and *Zakat* funds.

Table 18.1: Community Development Centers

Community Center	Year	Purpose	Achievements
Computer training center	Unavailable	To develop creative skills of both male & females in computer	Facilitate 14 male& female trainees at a time
Training and Rehabilitation Centre for females	Unavailable	To provide tailoring skills to women	Facilitated 20 trainees at a time
Training & Rehabilitation Centre for males	Unavailable	To provide tailoring skills to men	Facilitated 20 trainees at a time
Industrial home	Unavailable	To provide basic living skills to the locals	Facilitated 12 trainees at a time

(Community Development and Social Welfare Department)

18.3. Benazir Income Support Program (BISP)

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

18.4. Zakat & Pakistan Bait ul Maal

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

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

- Educational assistance to needy orphan and stipends for outstanding, non-affording students for higher professional education.
- Residential accommodation and necessary facilities for the deserving.
- Free medical treatment for indigent sick people; establish free hospitals and rehabilitation centers for the poor.
- Financial aid to charitable institutions including educational and vocational setups.
- Sponsor and promote self-employment schemes.

18.5. Community Halls

The Gender Resource Center or Community Halls were established to provide appropriate place for Lady Councilors, where they could conduct their meetings. Therefore, one Community Hall was established in Khuzdar under Gender Reforms Action Plan (GRAP).

18.6. Structure and Functions of the Department

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 Khuzdar has total 8 posts including 3 positions of BPS-17 and 5 positions of BPS-16. The detail of staff is given below:

Table 18.2: Number of Posts Filled and Vacant in EDO Office

Total Posts & BPS.	No. of Posts.	Filled	Vacant
Total number of posts of BPS-17.	3	3	0
Total number of posts below BPS -16.	5	4	1
<i>Total Posts.</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>1</i>

(Social Welfare Department)

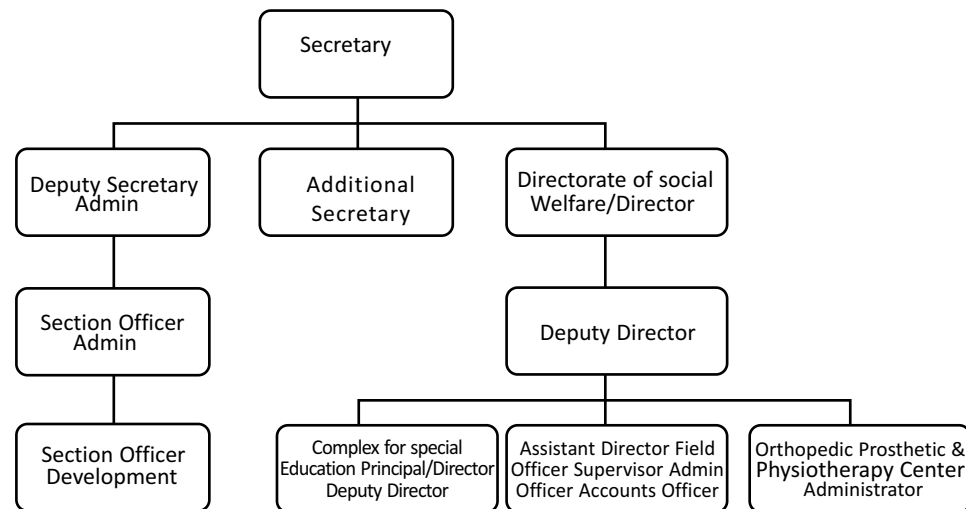
Table 18.3: Structure of the Department

Structure	Numbers
Number of Sub Offices	4
Sanctioned Strength in various Categories (Total)	29
Actual Filled Posts	24
Vacant Posts	5

(Social Welfare Department.)

19 WOMEN/GIRL CHILD DEVELOPMENT

Social Welfare Department's Organogram



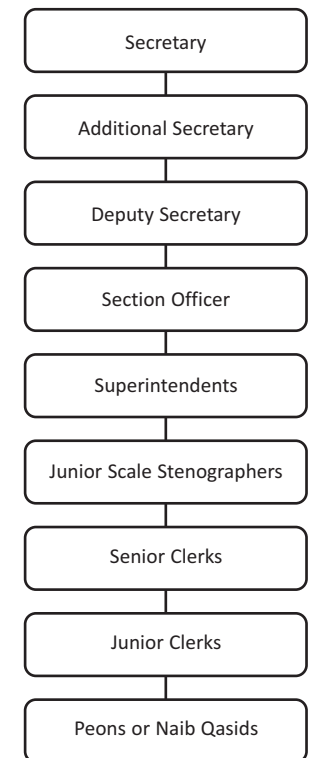
18.7. Some Key Findings

- As raison d'être of any government is social welfare of its people, more attention should be given to strengthening social welfare activities and infrastructure Community Development Centers once established, are great asset. Sufficient funds be allocated to get the maximum out of these facilities.
- 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.
- Pakistan Bait-ul-Maal needs to expand its role in timely assistance of the needy in the community.
- Sufficient budget allocation is requisite to fulfill the requirements of community development schemes and projects.
- 40 CCBs and 50 NGOs were registered with Social Welfare Department in which 40 NGOs and no CCB was functional. Support and monitoring of CCBs and NGOs working can help community development.
- For the well-being of vulnerable groups like aged persons, orphans and for rehabilitation of drug addicts more specific centers be established.

19.1. Structure of Women Development Department

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

Structure of Provincial Women Development Department



19.2. Situation of Women

In Khuzdar district women comprised 47% of the overall population and 54% were above 15 years of age. Their economic dependency to males persists high due to the patriarchal norms.

According to Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey (MICS) 2010, primary Net Attendance Ratio of girls is significantly lower than boys (33% compared to 38%). 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 10% in total, and both, boys and girls stand at 10%. According to Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement Survey (PSLM) 2008-09, Gross Enrollment Rate at primary and middle levels was 68% and 20% respectively.

There are 8 lady doctors, 420 LHWs and 14 LHSs in the district but many women have poor access to skilled attendants for antenatal check-ups and delivery assistance. In 2010, overall 4% of expected pregnancies were registered for Antenatal Care (ANC), whereas 3% of reported deliveries were assisted by trained personnel. Insufficient number of lady doctors, lack of essential Primary Health Care equipment and services aggravate health problems of women, particularly at the time of maternal emergencies.

Education and health sectors are main employers of women. Total female teachers employed in the district are 580 whereas women employed in health sector include 8 lady doctors, 2 nurses and 23 paramedic staff. Besides, National Program for Family Planning and Primary Health Care employs 420 LHWs and 14 LHSs. 3 females are also working in Community Development.

19.3. Available Facilities

Some national level programs in health sector, though subject of health has been devolved to the provinces but these programs are still being funded under Federal PSPD, these are:

- Expanded Program on Immunization (EPI) for children and pregnant women vaccination.
- AIDS Control Program to prevent women from STIs and STDs.
- National Program for Family Planning and Primary Health Care.

Besides, MNCH Program aims to improve the Health of Women and Children by focusing on the following components:

- Improve access 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 steps have been taken for the development of girl child and women, which are:

- Rural Community Center, Khuzdar.
- Social Welfare, Training and Rehabilitation Center, District Khuzdar.
- Industrial Homes.
- *Idara-i-Bahali Mustehqueen-i-Zakat* for Females, District Khuzdar.
- Training and Rehabilitation Center for *Mustehqueen-i-Zakat*.
- 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.
- The establishment of Gender Resource Centers and Career Development Centers at district level is also under way.
- One shelter home/crisis center for females named Shaheed Benazir Bhutto Women Center for the victims of domestic violence has been established in Khuzdar, where female victims are provided guidance and legal counseling according to their cases.

19.4. Vocational Trainings

Carpet centers were established by Small and Medium Enterprise Development Authority (SMEDA) to provide trainings, scholarships and loans to boys and girls in order to enhance their capacity to get means of livelihood. SMEDA further needs to focus on providing more opportunities to women.

19.5. Recreational Facilities

The traditional norms does not allow women to entertain themselves through recreational activities, therefore, less attention has been given by the government to provide facilities 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 commitments, Government of Pakistan had initiated several initiatives such as National Commission on the Status of Women (NCSW) and GRAP to take strategic actions for women development in general, gender equality, gender mainstreaming and empowerment. The Provincial Woman Development Department was entrusted to implement and monitor such action plans. At provincial level GRAP could not take off. The GRAP project, having been reflected in provincial PSDP for a few years without any substantial progress, was deleted.

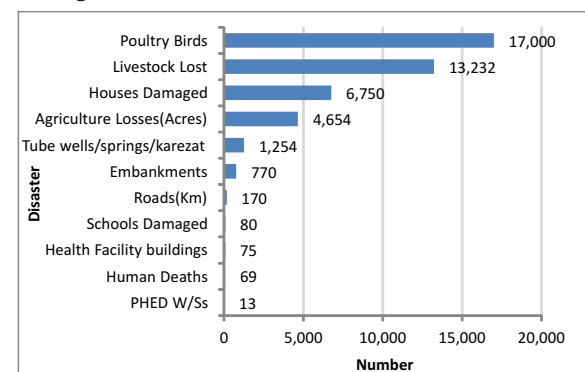
19.7. Some Key Findings

Some of issues and needs related to women in Khuzdar are as following:

- Extending outreach of education to all females of the district will lead to welfare of women
- Programs for vocational training will help needy women to improve their lot
- Ensuring effective delivery of health services will impact women
- Raising awareness about rights of women through TV and radio programs will facilitate on ground initiatives

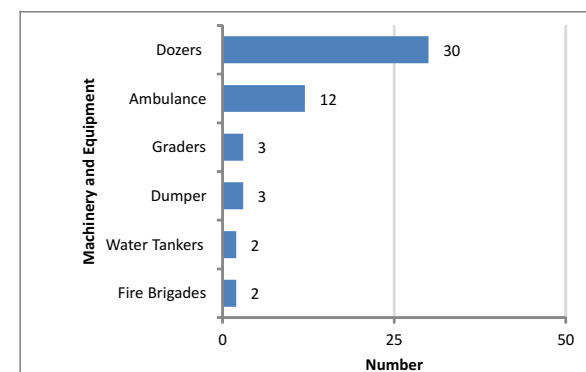
20 DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

Damage in Disaster



(PDMA)

Industrial Accidents



(PDMA)

20.1. Introduction

Khuzdar was notified as a separate district on 1st March 1974. Total area of Khuzdar District is 4,326,100 hectares. Geography of the district features mountains; the climate is warm in summer and mild in winter. Annual rainfall is more than 250mm, thus, it makes the district as semi-arid area.

Flash floods, earthquake and drought are major natural disasters. Besides epidemics, sabotage activities and road accidents affect lives and livelihoods of people. Floods in the past have caused great destruction in the area. A horrible devastation of floods hit the district in 1995, and in June / July of 2007: flash flood washed away all that came in its way. The monsoon rains of June 2007 were more destructive as compared to the flood of 2005. Deaths were the highest (69 cases) in District Khuzdar as compared to other districts. Main reason was encroachment in the natural passage of flood water for agriculture and residential purposes. The encroachment narrowed the stream channels and added to pressure of flash flood. The assessment of losses and damages caused by flash floods is as follows:

Table 20.1: Losses and Damages Monsoon Rains of Year 2007

	Units
Human Deaths	69
Houses Damaged	6,750
Agriculture Losses	4,654 Acres
Livestock Lost	13,232
Embankments	770
Poultry Birds	17,000
Schools Damaged	80
Health Facility buildings	75
Roads	170 Km
Tube wells /springs/karezat	1254
PHED W/Ss	13

(PDMA)

Area wise, Khuzdar is 2nd biggest district of the province. The population is scattered and for emergency response equipment such as machinery and equipment presently available in the district is not enough to respond effectively to any disaster. The detail is as under:

Table 20.2: Machinery and Equipment

Machinery and equipment	Units
Dozers	30
Dumper	3
Fire Brigades	2
Graders	3
Water Tankers	2
Ambulance	12

(PDMA)

20.2. Earthquake

District Khuzdar lies in an active seismic zone. It has faced earthquake jolts measuring the magnitude up to 6.5 on the R/C. The earthquake of 1985 recorded 27 jolts in 36 hours has not been forgotten. The table below shows the record of earthquakes that hit Khuzdar and the surrounding areas during the last fifty years.

Table 20.3: Record of earthquakes hit in Khuzdar and its surroundings

Places Hit	Year	Intensity at Richter Scale
Khuzdar, Nal, Wadh	1954	5.7
Khuzdar	1957	5.5
Khuzdar	1983	6.5
Khuzdar	1986	5.4
Khuzdar, Kalat, Nushki, Mastung	1990	6.1
Khuzdar, Nal, Wadh	1992	5.7

(PDMA)

20.3. Drought

The drought spell of 2000 to 2004 has left indelible imprints in the memories of the district. Floods and droughts have been declared as essential elements of the district weather.

20.4. Sabotage Activities in the District 2003 to 2009

Detail of incidence of sabotage activities during 2003-2009 is given below:

Table 20.4: Sabotage Activities in the District 2003 to 2009

Year	Number and type of explosion			Persons Killed	Persons Injured
	Bomb Land	Blast Mines	Grenade Fire		
2003	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2004	4	3	4	9	21
2005	1	1	10	4	n/a
2006	25	n/a	14	n/a	5
2007	32	n/a	11	3	n/a
2008	15	n/a	4	6	3
2009	31	n/a	3	7	5
Total	109	4	46	13	34

(District Police Officer)

20.5. Lead Agency and Support Organizations for Various Hazards

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

Table 20.5: Lead Agency and Support Organizations for Various Hazards

Hazard Threat	Lead Agency / Department	Support Organizations
Drought	Livestock & Agriculture Department	PHE, Irrigation, Planning, Forest, Health & Social Welfare department, DDMA, NGOs, PRCS and Community
Earthquake	PDMA	All Provincial departments, PRCS, Civil Defense, Community, NGOs, CBOs, Police, Military, Sui Southern Gas, QESCO, NHA
Floods	Irrigation Department	Civil Defense, Agriculture, Livestock, PHE, Health, C & W Metrological departments, Police Military, NGOs, Community, Civil Defense, Community Civil Defense, Pakistan Red Crescent Society, Boy Scouts Association, Police, Community, C & W department
Fire (urban / rural)	TMA	Civil Defense, Fire Brigade, Health, PRCS, Boy Scouts Association, DDMA, Community
Major transport accident-Road accidents	Police	Police, Health, Civil Defense, Fire Brigade, Community, PRCS, Boy Scouts Association
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

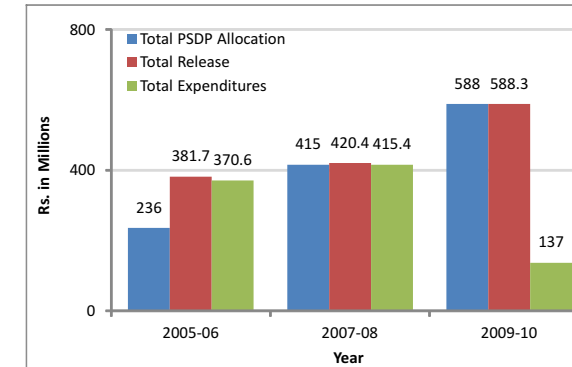
The District Disaster Risk Reduction Management Plan (DRRMP) is a guiding tool to reduce the sufferings of the people from disaster damages, to the possible extent, through better managerial skills, scientific methods, collective efforts, rational mobilization of available resources and institutional mobilization. Although the DDMA in the province have developed some District Disaster Risk Reduction Plans (DDRRP), but the capacity to implement is very limited and weak. The DRRM Plans do not lower various phases of DRM; this might be due to lack of capacity and skill at district level. 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 problems, lack of understanding and awareness among decision makers and government officials that hazards that can become disaster.
- Lack of effective mobilization, capacity issues, poor co-ordination, inaccurate analysis, delayed decisions and non-preparedness aggravate devastations caused by the disasters.
- Inability to deal with emergencies, lack and absence of capacity regarding training, skills and awareness on disaster risk management among stakeholders.
- Lack of structure, resources and poor logistic and financial capacity.

- Weak links at grass root level to implement mitigation programs at community level.
- Poor preparedness and capacity of Emergency Services and Fire Brigade.
- Absence of Civil Defense Department.
- Lack of Early Warning System.

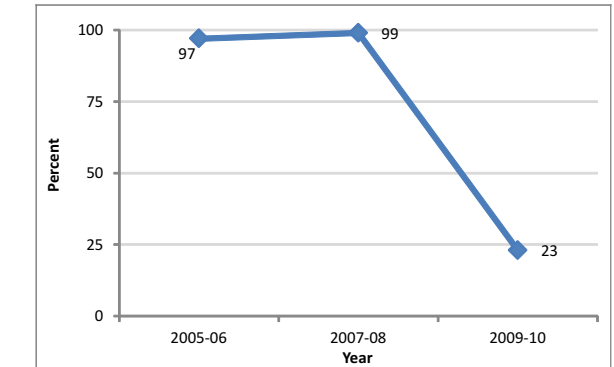
21 DISTRICT ACCOUNTS & DEVELOPMENT FUNDS

District Accounts Budget



PSDPs 2005-06 to 2009-10 (utilization figures for 2009-10 are low as financial year had not ended when data was being collected)

Budget Utilization (%)



PSDPs 2005-06 to 2009-10

21.1. Introduction

Public Sector Development Program is a document containing information about planning and development activities of the government. The PSDP is formulated in later part of every financial year. It contains listing of programs and projects with their cost (government's and that of donor, if any), expenditure till 30th June of the preceding year, allocation for the current year and throw-forward amount: throw-forward is an amount to be provided to the programs/projects in the years to come for completion. Before last 5-6 years, the PSDP used to contain programs/projects mainly identified by the departments of the Government of Balochistan, but now share of schemes identified by the public representatives is gradually increasing. In the year 2009-10, it was 41% and in financial year 2011-12 it has slightly gone over 52%. Allocations of development funds to the districts are not based on any set formula.

21.2. District Accounts - Budgetary Allocations/Expenditures

The functions being executed at district level include general administration, economic affairs (income generating sectors), provision of public amenities and social services like health education and social protection. The table below presents data on expenditure under various heads for fiscal year 2009-2010. The data shows that current expenditure has grown by 21 percent over the said period, which is encouraging, despite the paucity of resources. On the other hand, the expenditure on hospital services has declined by almost 5 percent during financial year 2010. In education sector expenditure the spending on primary education has witnessed meager growth however, spending on secondary level education has increased by 37 percent. Gender disaggregation of expenditure data is not available. Otherwise, it would have been interesting to see spending patterns regarding boys and girls schools.

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

	Budget 2008-09	Budget 2009-10	G. Rate %
Current Revenue Expenditure	607,771,127	736,413,759	21
General Public Service	24,624,352	23,599,151	-4
Executive & legislative organs, financial	24,624,352	23,599,151	-4
Transfers	n/a	n/a	n/a
Economic Affairs	229,885,539	282,947,497	23
Agriculture, Food, Irrigation, Forestry & Fishing	72,265,347	81,615,835	13
Construction and Transport	157,620,192	201,331,662	28
Housing and Community Amenities	20,147,636	25,940,507	29
Housing development	n/a	n/a	n/a
Community Development	n/a	4,295,815	n/a
Water supply	20,147,636	21,644,692	7.4
Health	115,589,599	127,986,364	11
Hospital Services	30,499,072	28,955,722	-5
Health Administration	85,090,527	99,030,642	16
Recreational, Culture and Religion	1,578,668	2,552,185	n/a
Recreational and sporting services	863,707	1,914,579	n/a
Admin of Info., Recreation & Culture	714,961	637,606	n/a
Education Affairs and Services	212,999,057	269,335,999	26
Pre.& primary education affair & service	133,983,567	142,664,426	7
Secondary education affairs and services	53,893,188	74,059,023	37
Administration	25,122,302	52,612,550	109
Education affairs, services not elsewhere	n/a	n/a	n/a
Social Protection	2,946,276	4,052,056	38
Administration	2,946,276	4,052,056	38

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

21.3. Development Funds

Most of the development activities in the district are funded through the Public Sector Development Program (PSDP). Development funds from federal and provincial resources are only partly administered at the district level.

For all development activities in Balochistan, the provincial government spends annual allocations of funds as reflected in provincial PSDP, gets financial resources in the shape of development grants (both from federal and donor agencies) and the federal government also spends through federal PSDP. Scope of this analysis is limited to the last ten years' provincial PSDP only and that too Government of Balochistan's funds and not those provided by the donor agencies though referral will be made to both donors' funds and federal PSDP at some points in the analysis. The reason for not including foreign project assistance (donor agencies' funds) in analysis is that the record available does not contain accurate figures of expenditure.

The table below presents data on allocation, releases, and expenditures of PSDP in Khuzdar.

Table 21.2: District Accounts Budget (Million)

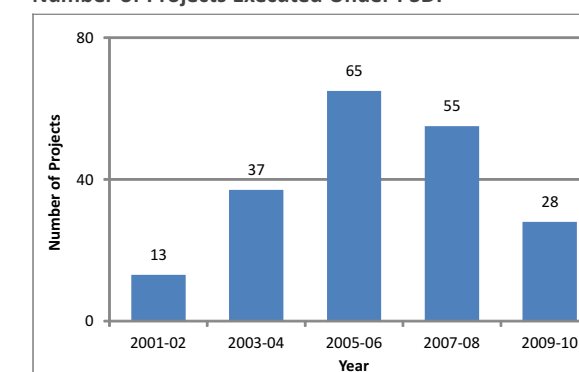
	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total PSDP Allocation including GOB, Federal and FPA	183	366	248	236	393	415	354	588
Total Release	130	218	161	382	n/a	420	342	588
Total Expenditures	138	221	169	371	n/a	415	141	137
Percentage Utilizations	107%	102%	100%	97%	n/a	99%	41%	23%

(PSDP, 2002-03 to 2009-10) n/a: Data not available

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

The graph shows the number of projects reflected in provincial PSDP for Khuzdar. However, number of project, reflected each year, is not an indicator of more or less investment due to two reasons: size of project is unknown and secondly number of projects does not mean that all reflected projects are completed in a particular year. 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 Communications
- 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)
- Annexure M: Balochistan Map by Divisions
- Some Websites
- Bibliography

Annexure A: DISTRICT GOVERNMENT

Table A1: Provincial/National Assembly Seats

	Constituency No	Number of Seats
Provincial	PB-33 kz- 01	1
	PB-34 kz- 02	1
	PB-35 kz- 03	1
National	NA-269	1
<i>Total</i>		<i>4</i>

(DC office, Election Commission of Pakistan, 2010)

Table A2: Recruitments during past 2 years at District Level (July 2008 – June 2010)

Office	Basic Pay Scale (BPS)	Number of Posts		Total
		2008-09	2009-10	
PHE	5	0	5	5
	1	0	1	1
Community	7	0	1	1
Development	8	0	2	2
	11	0	1	1
Revenue	7	0	7	7
Others	1	10	1	11
	5	50	120	170
<i>Total</i>		<i>60</i>	<i>138</i>	<i>198</i>

(District Accounts)

Table A3: Licensing Facilities

Licenses Type (include name)	Number of Licenses Issued (2009-2010)	Fees Per License(include rates for 2009-2010)	Revenue generated during financial Year 2009-2010	Issuing Authority
RTA (Permit+ fees)	743	600	426 820	n/a
<i>Total</i>	<i>743</i>	<i>600</i>	<i>426,820</i>	

(District Revenue Office)

Annexure B: LAW AND ORDER

Table B1: Type of law Enforcement Agencies and Geographical Coverage

Type of Law Enforcement Agencies	No. of Police Stations/ Thana/ Chowkis	Geographical Coverage
Police	7	15 KM per Thana
Levies	10	n/a

(DPO/ DCO/Provincial Home Department, IG Police Office & Provincial and District FIA Office)
n/a: Data not available

Table B2: Strength of Law Enforcement Agencies

Type of Agency	Available Human Resource							Total
	SSP(s)/ Tehsil dar/ Subaidar	SP(s)/ Hawaldar	DSP(s)/ Risaldar	SHO(s)/ Naibrisaldar	SI(s)	ASI(s)	Constable (s)	
Police	1	1	7	18	27	70	458	582
Levies Provincial	3	15	42	1,251	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,311
Total	4	16	49	1,269	27	70	458	1,893

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

Table B3: Resources Available with Law Enforcement Agencies in the District

Type of Agencies	Available Resources							Total
	Armored Vehicles	Vehicles	Arms	Ammunition	Mob Control Equipment Tear Gas	Rubber Sticks	Armored Suits	
Police	1	48/51 MC	369 234	98,368	180	100	45	99,216
Levies Provincial	n/a	11	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	12
Total	1	110	603	98,368	181	100	45	99,228

(District Police office/District Commissioner Office/IG Police office)
n/a: Data not available

Table B4: Major Cognizable Crimes Reported Year Wise

Category of Crimes	Number of Incidents					Total
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
Explosion Incidents	n/a	n/a	29	48	50	127
Brutal Murder & Manslaughter	20	22	31	41	40	154
Rioting	n/a	3	1	1	9	14
Kidnapping for Ransom	1	15	17	2	20	55
Drug Trade/Smuggling	2	2	n/a	n/a	1	5
Thefts reported as terrorism	19	26	17	19	22	103
Total	42	68	95	111	142	458

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

Table B5: Number of Courts and Benches

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

(Registrar High Court, District & Session Judge)

Annexure C: AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

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

Major Rabi Crops	Area (Hectare)	Production (Tones)	Yield(Kg/Hectare) Average
Wheat	43,445	80,709	1,858
Barley	3,410	4,364	1,280
Mutter Pulse	427	192	450
Vegetables	2,024	30,302	14,971
Fodder	4,283	116,044	27,094
Sunflower	43	41	953
Total	53,632	231,652	46,606

(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
Rice	1,250	2,637	2,110
Sorghum (<i>Jowar</i>)	220	172	782
Millet (<i>Bajra</i>)	260	180	692
Maize	140	126	900
Mung bean	930	853	917
Mash bean	1,669	1,947	1,167
Moth	910	1,365	1,500
Fruits	2,600	13,539	5,207
Onion	2,050	41,000	20,000
Vegetables	2,312	16,876	7,299
Melons	3,555	42,996	12,095
Chilies	635	834	1,313
Fodder	700	17,498	24,997
Coriander	75	39	520
Cotton	5,351	6,831	1,277
Total	22,657	146,893	80,776

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

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

	Wheat	Fruits	Onion	Cotton
Khuzdar				
Area	56.9	3.4	2.7	7.0
Production	21.3	3.6	10.8	1.8
Yield	1.5	4.1	15.7	1.0
Balochistan				
Area	33.9	20.1	2.7	2.9
Production	16.5	19.7	11.6	0.9
Yield	1.0	2.0	8.6	0.6

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

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

Owner	Tractors	Threshers	Bulldozers
Govt.	4	0	13
Private	692	410	0
Total	696	410	13

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

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

Fruits	Area (Hectare)	Production (Tones)	Yield (Kg/Hectare)
Almond	219	372	4,709
Apple	831	7,738	9,483
Apricot	137	1,498	11,795
Grapes	72	393	6,339
Peach	4	26	8,667
Plum	159	834	11,425
Pomegranate	421	1,349	14,505
Pistachio	4	7	1,750
Dates	548	206	656
Citrus	105	663	6,314
Banana	8	102	12,750
Guava	4	17	4,250
Other Fruits	88	334	7,261
Total	2,600	13,539	99,904

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

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

Vegetables	Area (Hectare)	Production (Tones)	Yield (Kg/Hectare)
Cabbage	326	5,011	15,371
Carrot	312	6,108	19,577
Cauliflower	263	4,313	16,399
Peas	386	4,068	10,539
Radish	155	2,590	16,710
Turnip	195	3,321	17,031
Tomatoes	843	7,138	8,467
Lady Finger	673	4,145	6,159
Brinjal	232	1,818	7,836
Bitter Gourd	208	1,497	7,197
Cucumber	66	482	7,303
Other Vegetables	677	6,687	18,831
Total	4,336	47,178	151,420

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Table C7: Area Irrigated by Different Source of Irrigation

Sources of Irrigation	Area (Hectare)	Percent (%)	Total No. of Tube Wells	
			Govt.	Private
Canals	6,000	8.6	0	0
Tube wells	40,310	58	0	4,031
Wells	23,010	33	0	0
Karezes / Spring	255	0.4	0	0
Total	69,575	100		4,031

(Agricultural Statistics Balochistan, 2008-09)

Annexure D: LIVESTOCK

Table D1: Health Services Activities (Number)

Activities	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Vaccination	403,212	587,792	514,693	312,676
Treatment	91,012	255,927	269,571	165,134
Animals Castrated	451	785	3,188	445
Animal Slaughtered (Private)	5,784	15,583	11,725	8,993

(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
Mutton	(000) Tones	5.7	5.8	5.9	9.4	9.6
Beef	(000) Tones	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7
Milk	(000) Liters	127.4	129.9	132.5	135.2	137.9
Poultry	(000) Tones	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.7	7.0
Eggs	Million Numbers	81.9	84.1	86.3	88.5	90.8

(Directorate General Livestock, 2006)

Annexure E: FORESTRY

Table E1: Notified Forests Areas ('000' hectares)

Forest Name	Area (Hectares)	Status
Khera Dori	8	
Total	8	

(Forest Department)

Table E2: Notified Forests Areas ('000' hectares)

Forest Name	Area (Hectares)	Status
Chorani	19	Wildlife Sanctuary
Kachau	22	Wildlife Sanctuary
Shaahan	30	Wildlife Sanctuary
Chapar Kohan	195	Wildlife Sanctuary
Total	266	

(Forest Department)

Table E3: Forest Department Designations and Posts

Designation	Grade (BPS)	Post (Number)
Divisional Forest Officer	17	1
Sub-Divisional Officer Wildlife	16	1
Range Forest Officer	16	1
Assistant	14	1
Senior Clerk	9	1
Forester	7	4
Junior Clerk	7	1
Deputy Ranger Wildlife	5	2
Forest Guard	5	13
Jeep Driver	4	1
Truck Tanker Driver	4	2
Game Watcher	1	22
Cleaner	1	2
Naib Qasid	1	4
Chowkidar	1	4
Total		51

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

Annexure F: ECONOMIC INFRASTRUCTURE & COMMUNICATION

Table F1: Vehicles Registered by Year

(Number)

Vehicle Type	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Trucks	32	22	60	22	14	18
Buses incl. Mini Buses	47	26	42	13	21	10
Cars, Jeeps, Taxis	57	39	23	19	17	18
M-cycle, Rickshaws	n/a	n/a	30	22	40	22
Others	18	22	13	10	9	6
Delivery Van	23	49	34	413	16	9
Tractors	55	48	38	228	22	13
Total	232	206	240	727	139	96

(District Development Statistics, Balochistan, 2008-09)
n/a: Data Not Available

Table F2: Number of Post Offices and Courier Services

Services Category	1998	2009
Post Offices	37	12
Courier Services OCS, TCS, TNT, Speed X	n/a	4

(Post Master General)

Annexure G: WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

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

Type and Source of Drinking Water	MICS 2010
Improved Sources	73.9
Piped water	19.8
Public standpipe or tap	0.2
Hand pump	0
Donkey pump/turbine	0
Protected dug well	32.6
Tube well/ borehole	19.9
Protected pond/ Tank	0
Protected spring	1.1
Rainwater collection	0.2
Filter plant	0.1
Un-Improved Sources	26.1
Unprotected dug well	23.4
Unprotected Spring	2.2
Unprotected Pond	0
Surface Water (River, canal or stream)	0.1
vendor provided	0
Tanker, Tractor, Donkey Cart	0
Tanker truck	0.2
Cart with small tanker/ drum	0.1
Bottled water/ can/ vessel	0
Other	0

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

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

(Percent)

Access of water sources	MICS 2010
Improved sanitation facilities	
Flush to piped sewer system	0.1
Flush to septic tank	4.4
Flush to pit (latrine)	16.0
Flush to somewhere else	0.1
Flush to unknown place / Not sure / DK where	0.0
Ventilated Improved Pit latrine (VIP)	25.6
Pit latrine with slab	23.6
Composting toilet	0.0
Un-Improved sanitation facilities	
Pit latrine without slab / Open pit	0.6
Bucket	0.3
Public/ communal latrine	0.3
Other	0.4
Missing	1.5
No facility, Bush, Field	27.2

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

Annexure H: HEALTH AND NUTRITION

Table H1: OPD Attendance at THQ and DHQ Hospital

Category/ Department	THQ Hospital			DHQ Hospital		
	New Cases	Follow-up Cases	Total	New Cases	Follow-up Cases	Total
General OPD	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	73,181
Surgery	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,670
Pediatrics	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	590
ENT	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	203
Eye	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	125
Dental	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	480
Skin	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	510
OBS/ Gynae	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	481
Emergency/ Causality	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	710
Total	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4,769

(Blochistan Health Department)

Table H2: Table Outdoor Diseases at District Hospitals

Name of Diseases	Number of Cases
Vaccine Preventable	-
Endocrine	-
Neuro-Psychiatric	-
Injuries/ Poisoning	-
Skin	-
Eye & ENT	-
Cardiovascular	-
Urinary Tract	-
Oral	-
Other Communicable	-
Respiratory	-
Gastro Intestinal	-

(Blochistan Health Department)

Table H3: Indoor Diseases at District Hospitals

Name of Diseases	Number of Cases
Diabetes Mellitus	-
Typhoid	-
Chronic Otitis Media	-
Ante partum Hemorrhage (APH)	-
Asthma	-
Puerperal Sepsis	-
Uterine Prolapse	-
Congestive Cardiac Failure (CCF)	-
Malaria	-
Pneumonia<5	-
Pneumonia>5	-
Diarrhea>5	-
Diarrhea<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	17,553	16,749	34,302	21,255	22,640	43,895
Middle Section	1,569	1,112	2,681	2,087	1,535	3,622
High Section	559	368	927	1,164	622	1,786
Balochistan Residential College	400	0	400	600	0	600
Inter Colleges	0	205	205	140	0	140
Degree Colleges	315	0	315	668	560	1,228
Engineering University	200	0	200	400	0	400
Total	20,596	18,434	39,030	26,314	25,357	51,671

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

Table I2: Primary Level Enrollment in Government Schools a Percentage of Total Enrollment(Percent)

Male	Urban		Rural			Total			Percentage of
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
93	94	94	90	74	87	90	82	88	Total
94	94	94	80	74	79	82	83	82	Primary

(PSLM, 2008-09)

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

	Male	Female	Total
Primary	38.2	33.4	36.0
Secondary	9.6	9.9	9.8

(Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey, 2010)

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

Age	Urban			Rural			Total			Kachi Class
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
4-9	104	100	102	94	21	60	95	32	66	Including
5-9	106	100	103	92	25	61	94	36	68	Excluding
6-10	111	90	101	99	24	63	101	35	69	Excluding
10-12	58	31	44	23	0	15	28	7	20	-
11-13	58	42	51	26	0	17	31	9	23	-
13-14	57	47	54	12	0	7	19	6	14	-
14-15	68	36	54	11	0	7	19	6	14	-

(PSLM, 2008-09)

Table 15: Population Attended School (Percent)

Urban			Rural			Total		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
82	50	67	61	6	38	65	15	43

(PSLM, 2008-09)

Table 16: Percent Distribution of Population that has Completed Primary or Higher Level (Percent)

Urban			Rural			Total		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
68	41	55	47	4	29	50	12	33

(PSLM, 2008-09)

Table 17: Pupil Teacher Ratio (Number)

	Male	Female	Total
Primary Level	24	57	34
Middle and High Level	9	12	10

(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009-10)

Table 18: Type and Number of institutions- Year Wise (Number)

Institute Type	2004-05			2009-10		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Primary schools	396	176	572	418	157	575
Middle schools	18	7	25	18	29	47
High schools	18	3	21	19	3	22
Inter colleges	-	1	1	2	-	2
Balochistan residential college	1	0	1	1	0	1
Degree colleges	1	0	1	1	1	2
Elementary colleges	0	1	1	0	1	1
Engineering university	1	0	1	1	0	1
Total	435	188	623	460	191	651

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

Table 19: Literacy Rate by Urban and Rural (Percent)

Literacy	Gender	Urban	Rural	Total
Literacy 10+	Male	82	62	66
	Female	50	13	21
	Total	67	41	46
Literacy 15+	Male	81	55	60
	Female	42	11	17
	Total	62	36	40

(PSLM, 2008-09)

Table 10: Male/Female Ratio of Students (Percent)

School Gender	Primary	Middle	Secondary
Male	48	58	65
Female	52	42	35

(BEMIS Statistical Profile, 2009 -10)

Annexure J: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT & SOCIAL WELFARE

Table J1: Number of posts filled & vacant in EDO office

Nomenclature & BPS.	No. of posts	Filled	Vacant
EDO (CD) (B-17).	1	1	0
Social Welfare Officer (Female) (B-17).	1	1	0
Social Welfare Officer (Male) (B-17).	1	1	0
Junior Clerk (B-07).	1	1	0
Auxiliary Workers. (Female) (BPS-06).	2	1	1
Auxiliary Workers. (Male) (BPS-06).	2	2	0
Peon (BPS-02).	1	1	0
Chowkidar (BPS-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	13
2002-03	19
2003-04	37
2004-05	28
2005-06	65
2006-07	65
2007-08	55
2008-09	18
2009-10	28

(PSDP, 2010)

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

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
1	KHUZDAR	ANJIRI	53	9
2	KHUZDAR	ARBI	37	5
3	KHUZDAR	BHAI MONDO(LONDO)	46	7
4	KHUZDAR	BHALONK	426	88
5	KHUZDAR	CHANA BHALONK(CHABOLES)	90	14
6	KHUZDAR	CHAND ZAI(CHANDRAMO)	58	9
7	KHUZDAR	DASHT KHORAK(DASHT BOORAK)	0	0
8	KHUZDAR	DASHT SHAHO	43	8
9	KHUZDAR	DASHT SHANO	109	20
10	KHUZDAR	GADHI DASHT	307	70
11	KHUZDAR	GHEYARI SOOR.	116	29
12	KHUZDAR	GUNI	201	21
13	KHUZDAR	JARRI	0	0
14	KHUZDAR	JARWARO	25	4
15	KHUZDAR	JOGI MAZHI	28	6
16	KHUZDAR	KATARKI	0	0
17	KHUZDAR	KATGRAH	23	5
18	KHUZDAR	KHAGHALI	0	0
19	KHUZDAR	KHAROKE	93	22
20	KHUZDAR	KHAWSHEN	51	11
21	KHUZDAR	KORE JANG	67	17
22	KHUZDAR	KOTE BARIFI	0	0
23	KHUZDAR	KUNJ	214	58
24	KHUZDAR	LAHRI	37	7
25	KHUZDAR	LONDO	59	16
26	KHUZDAR	MAHI GATI	0	0
27	KHUZDAR	MARRI	338	74
28	KHUZDAR	MASTUNGI	34	9
29	KHUZDAR	MAZRI	80	20
30	KHUZDAR	MIR GUL	17	7
31	KHUZDAR	MUJAWIR KUCHO	0	0
32	KHUZDAR	MUR	74	19
33	KHUZDAR	MURAD DASHT	41	10
34	KHUZDAR	NAWARI ZOORI	91	21
35	KHUZDAR	PATAN	57	13
36	KHUZDAR	PATOI	21	7
37	KHUZDAR	PHATI	141	23
38	KHUZDAR	PIR BRAHIM BALINA	406	88
39	KHUZDAR	PIR IBRAHIM ZEERINA	202	32
40	KHUZDAR	PIR KUCH	34	6
41	KHUZDAR	SHAHRI NO.1	119	27
42	KHUZDAR	SOMBACHI	296	68
43	KHUZDAR	TARANDO	63	14
44	KHUZDAR	VICHETI	0	0
45	KHUZDAR	ZAMIN KHER	169	34
46	KHUZDAR	ABAD	1376	171

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
47	KHUZDAR	AKIRO	392	59
48	KHUZDAR	ALANGI	164	38
49	KHUZDAR	BAHRI	0	0
50	KHUZDAR	BANDAH	206	64
51	KHUZDAR	BARKI (HARBI)	52	13
52	KHUZDAR	BIDRANG	33	9
53	KHUZDAR	CHAKORI	156	28
54	KHUZDAR	CHAKULI	770	108
55	KHUZDAR	CHANO	0	0
56	KHUZDAR	CHATETOON	155	24
57	KHUZDAR	CHIBYOON	121	21
58	KHUZDAR	CHORANDORI	22	7
59	KHUZDAR	CHUTTA	964	175
60	KHUZDAR	DADARO (DARYARO)	122	20
61	KHUZDAR	DANDAON	223	42
62	KHUZDAR	DASHT ALLAH BARAIO	67	13
63	KHUZDAR	DASHT KHUNDRI	70	24
64	KHUZDAR	DASHT LUK	32	6
65	KHUZDAR	DASHT PINDI	70	16
66	KHUZDAR	DASHT SHEIKH	174	40
67	KHUZDAR	DUKANI	210	60
68	KHUZDAR	GATEH SORE	22	7
69	KHUZDAR	GHUND	0	0
70	KHUZDAR	HALAH CHUKELA	18	6
71	KHUZDAR	HENARI	39	10
72	KHUZDAR	JATTAK	648	111
73	KHUZDAR	KACHOO KUSHKABA	0	0
74	KHUZDAR	KAIRRI	126	20
75	KHUZDAR	KARANG	48	10
76	KHUZDAR	KHARO	0	0
77	KHUZDAR	KHUDA ABAD	178	32
78	KHUZDAR	KORI	79	23
79	KHUZDAR	KUCHANDO	19	5
80	KHUZDAR	KULL	111	20
81	KHUZDAR	KUND	73	14
82	KHUZDAR	KURCH	75	13
83	KHUZDAR	LAKA	805	159
84	KHUZDAR	LAKHARO	1320	181
85	KHUZDAR	LANDKO	53	20
86	KHUZDAR	LIRING	52	11
87	KHUZDAR	LOHARRI DANNI	26	10
88	KHUZDAR	LOHERA	90	25
89	KHUZDAR	MAKERO	55	8
90	KHUZDAR	MAT	0	0
91	KHUZDAR	MATHY WARO KACHO	23	5
92	KHUZDAR	MULKI	30	4
93	KHUZDAR	PHOOR CHOTTA	123	23

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
94	KHUZDAR	PIR BARI	65	22
95	KHUZDAR	SARAP	125	23
96	KHUZDAR	SHOKBARK	228	37
97	KHUZDAR	THOTH	34	9
98	KHUZDAR	WAHANDARI	783	145
99	KHUZDAR	WARANDI MAZI	201	49
100	KHUZDAR	WEID	109	23
101	KHUZDAR	ARAGHI	41	8
102	KHUZDAR	CHAT ALLAH ABAD	184	29
103	KHUZDAR	DASHT PUBOW	131	29
104	KHUZDAR	DIRRI	72	12
105	KHUZDAR	GAGI	7	1
106	KHUZDAR	GAWASHKAR	34	4
107	KHUZDAR	JHALARO	1140	158
108	KHUZDAR	KAHNI	205	40
109	KHUZDAR	KHANDRI	568	78
110	KHUZDAR	KONOKAL(KONKAL)	40	10
111	KHUZDAR	LANGRECHI	241	44
112	KHUZDAR	MENA BOOZ	60	17
113	KHUZDAR	MOHAMMAD DASHT	36	9
114	KHUZDAR	NOKJO	951	135
115	KHUZDAR	NOORWAH	0	0
116	KHUZDAR	PHOOR BARA	13	4
117	KHUZDAR	PRIT	202	35
118	KHUZDAR	PUTO	61	19
119	KHUZDAR	SABIRO	69	13
120	KHUZDAR	SALARI	75	14
121	KHUZDAR	SINJOWRI	419	81
122	KHUZDAR	SUN CHAKOO	1798	291
123	KHUZDAR	TALAFI	55	6
124	KHUZDAR	TOILI	19	3
125	KHUZDAR	UTTOO	40	10
126	KHUZDAR	WAROOM	320	85
127	KHUZDAR	ALANGI SHUM (ALANGI)	91	12
128	KHUZDAR	ALI ABAD	88	13
129	KHUZDAR	ASHO DAR	444	98
130	KHUZDAR	BAJORI KALLAN	1066	166
131	KHUZDAR	BAJORI KHURD	191	31
132	KHUZDAR	BALAGAT	132	30
133	KHUZDAR	BALBAL GHESHARDI	824	104
134	KHUZDAR	BANG	0	0
135	KHUZDAR	BANJ	426	57
136	KHUZDAR	BATTAR	130	16
137	KHUZDAR	BHIT	139	36
138	KHUZDAR	BHIT BUDHO	0	0
139	KHUZDAR	CHAB BAJORI	151	27
140	KHUZDAR	CHARI DIN	241	54

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
141	KHUZDAR	CHEEL	27	6
142	KHUZDAR	CHIB JARAK	71	18
143	KHUZDAR	DARWAZA	564	118
144	KHUZDAR	DASHT ABDUL QADIR	92	19
145	KHUZDAR	DASHT HASOO	42	9
146	KHUZDAR	GABRO	274	55
147	KHUZDAR	GHARANI	425	62
148	KHUZDAR	GHARI	17	3
149	KHUZDAR	GHORAWAH	777	160
150	KHUZDAR	GHORISING	229	26
151	KHUZDAR	HASSAN ABAD	308	66
152	KHUZDAR	HASSANZAI	295	59
153	KHUZDAR	JOI MALAKHORE	22	5
154	KHUZDAR	JORI	353	76
155	KHUZDAR	KAD SHEHR	580	97
156	KHUZDAR	KAIM KHANZAI	316	61
157	KHUZDAR	KAMAL KHANI	125	21
158	KHUZDAR	KAMB	302	40
159	KHUZDAR	KHAT	141	23
160	KHUZDAR	KHIDAN	212	47
161	KHUZDAR	KOCHOO	165	33
162	KHUZDAR	KORAK JANOBI	336	39
163	KHUZDAR	KORAK SHUMALI	165	33
164	KHUZDAR	KOTO MASS GHARBI	14	5
165	KHUZDAR	KUNG	65	10
166	KHUZDAR	LONDO	1028	186
167	KHUZDAR	MAMAI	59	16
168	KHUZDAR	MARO	58	9
169	KHUZDAR	MIR SHEHR	400	76
170	KHUZDAR	MOGHLI GARBI	156	18
171	KHUZDAR	MOGHLI SHERQI	485	73
172	KHUZDAR	MOHAMMAD KHANI	865	144
173	KHUZDAR	MURGO	185	28
174	KHUZDAR	NATH WANI (NOUTHANI)	498	86
175	KHUZDAR	PARKOJO	610	145
176	KHUZDAR	PASHT KOI	10	1
177	KHUZDAR	PINDRAN	143	24
178	KHUZDAR	QAMAR ABAD	256	60
179	KHUZDAR	RADHANI	330	64
180	KHUZDAR	ROSHAN KALLAN	10	2
181	KHUZDAR	ROSHAN KHATOR	32	6
182	KHUZDAR	SAHERO	750	116
183	KHUZDAR	SHANK	83	17
184	KHUZDAR	SHANK THALAF	159	38
185	KHUZDAR	SHEHAR	143	1
186	KHUZDAR	SHOR KHUND	290	33
187	KHUZDAR	SINDH RANGE	23	4

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
188	KHUZDAR	SORAK	100	21
189	KHUZDAR	SUMMRY	28	6
190	KHUZDAR	TAMOOR	0	0
191	KHUZDAR	WAGHANA GHAT (WAGAN SASOL)	166	50
192	KHUZDAR	AKHORI GHARBI	88	11
193	KHUZDAR	ALANGI SHARQI	198	39
194	KHUZDAR	ALI ZAI	153	34
195	KHUZDAR	ANARI	25	7
196	KHUZDAR	ANARI GARBI	466	79
197	KHUZDAR	ANARI SHARQI	217	37
198	KHUZDAR	ANJEERI	648	113
199	KHUZDAR	ASTAR LOHI	20	4
200	KHUZDAR	BATTAR	390	88
201	KHUZDAR	BHAT	815	130
202	KHUZDAR	BHIT SAMBA NO 1	101	13
203	KHUZDAR	BHITMARWARI	91	18
204	KHUZDAR	BIDRING	474	72
205	KHUZDAR	BIDRING NO 1	119	21
206	KHUZDAR	BIDRING NO.2	414	69
207	KHUZDAR	BOR BUNG	235	44
208	KHUZDAR	BUKUNJ	0	0
209	KHUZDAR	CHAB	30	7
210	KHUZDAR	CHAMBER	237	47
211	KHUZDAR	CHANGHA	427	83
212	KHUZDAR	CHAPAR	14	3
213	KHUZDAR	CHASHAM	23	5
214	KHUZDAR	CHERI KOT	203	43
215	KHUZDAR	CHOHZAI JANUBI	186	34
216	KHUZDAR	DASHT MARO	185	24
217	KHUZDAR	DASHT SARDAR ALI MOHAMMAD	53	12
218	KHUZDAR	FATEH WAL	0	0
219	KHUZDAR	GHAZI	41	11
220	KHUZDAR	HADJO	193	42
221	KHUZDAR	HASSAN GORI	42	10
222	KHUZDAR	JARAAUG	614	122
223	KHUZDAR	JOHARZAI SHUMALI	233	44
224	KHUZDAR	JORI GHARBI	140	29
225	KHUZDAR	KANDEZAI	1121	215
226	KHUZDAR	KARA ZAI SHUMALI	472	75
227	KHUZDAR	KARAZAI JANUBI	264	54
228	KHUZDAR	KAREZ SASOL	304	70
229	KHUZDAR	KHAT KAPPER	1164	253
230	KHUZDAR	KHIDRANI	147	27
231	KHUZDAR	KOT I	272	50
232	KHUZDAR	KUMBI	29	4

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
233	KHUZDAR	KURAR	108	21
234	KHUZDAR	MAHMOOD DANI	537	94
235	KHUZDAR	MALL (MALL KOAR)	121	27
236	KHUZDAR	MAROKAR	223	34
237	KHUZDAR	MASJID JANUBI	248	47
238	KHUZDAR	MEHANI	235	47
239	KHUZDAR	MIR WARI	152	27
240	KHUZDAR	NATHWANI	1147	244
241	KHUZDAR	NOGHE CHUKI (NEGHAJ CHAKLI)	331	72
242	KHUZDAR	NOGHI ABI	303	59
243	KHUZDAR	NOGHI KHUSHABA	608	91
244	KHUZDAR	NOGIANAR	567	101
245	KHUZDAR	PALARI	0	0
246	KHUZDAR	PAPLI	6	2
247	KHUZDAR	PASHT KOHI	40	3
248	KHUZDAR	SABTELI	117	21
249	KHUZDAR	SABZAL KHAN ZAI	1023	193
250	KHUZDAR	SARAP	384	59
251	KHUZDAR	SAROONI	152	24
252	KHUZDAR	SEJRO BIDRANG	357	61
253	KHUZDAR	SHEHWAL	77	15
254	KHUZDAR	SHORI	113	34
255	KHUZDAR	ZAREEN GAT	91	23
256	KHUZDAR	ZIGR TARADIN	203	35
257	KHUZDAR	ABDAR	46	12
258	KHUZDAR	AKHOR SHERQI -I	77	17
259	KHUZDAR	AKHORI SHARQI -II	106	15
260	KHUZDAR	ALANGI GHARBI -I	191	27
261	KHUZDAR	ALANGI GHARBI -II	89	17
262	KHUZDAR	ANGHAN	0	0
263	KHUZDAR	ARGI	29	7
264	KHUZDAR	BAKUNJ-II	678	122
265	KHUZDAR	BALAGUNI	338	74
266	KHUZDAR	BAZALKHA SHARQI	551	87
267	KHUZDAR	BHIT MOHD SHAI	150	26
268	KHUZDAR	BHIT RAKH SANI (BHIT KAKHSANI)	134	39
269	KHUZDAR	BHIT SAMBA NO 2	86	20
270	KHUZDAR	BHIT SASOOLI	170	32
271	KHUZDAR	BOHAR ZAI	524	114
272	KHUZDAR	BUKHALI	66	17
273	KHUZDAR	BUNJ GAZRI	369	81
274	KHUZDAR	CHAKLI	30	9
275	KHUZDAR	CHANA GHONI	57	12
276	KHUZDAR	CHATTA WALA	123	25
277	KHUZDAR	DABOO	257	59
278	KHUZDAR	DASHT DUR MOHD	30	7
279	KHUZDAR	DASHT KALLAN	55	11

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
280	KHUZDAR	DASHT MOHAMMAD YAQOOB	20	4
281	KHUZDAR	DASHT SHAH MIR	126	30
282	KHUZDAR	DAWANI SHAM	55	15
283	KHUZDAR	DONI BA	187	36
284	KHUZDAR	DUGOO	64	11
285	KHUZDAR	GALI	23	6
286	KHUZDAR	GANKI	98	24
287	KHUZDAR	GARRI KHALL	378	77
288	KHUZDAR	GOANDAR	48	13
289	KHUZDAR	GOANDAR -II	63	15
290	KHUZDAR	GOHAR BANDI	30	5
291	KHUZDAR	GONK	64	18
292	KHUZDAR	GOOKI	90	15
293	KHUZDAR	GORO	127	24
294	KHUZDAR	HIMIGIRI	183	49
295	KHUZDAR	JO	117	23
296	KHUZDAR	JORI SHARQI	548	89
297	KHUZDAR	JURI GHARBI	78	19
298	KHUZDAR	KAFTARI	15	3
299	KHUZDAR	KARAIZ MALKHOR	23	4
300	KHUZDAR	KARAODI	119	28
301	KHUZDAR	KHAIR KAPPAR	447	88
302	KHUZDAR	KOCHO	299	48
303	KHUZDAR	KOTO MASS SHARQI	60	13
304	KHUZDAR	KUMBARO	248	62
305	KHUZDAR	LEDDI	96	25
306	KHUZDAR	LOPE	149	26
307	KHUZDAR	MALKER	274	61
308	KHUZDAR	MARO PAKKO	405	70
309	KHUZDAR	MINGLI	18	2
310	KHUZDAR	MURAD TUM	0	0
311	KHUZDAR	MURREE	540	123
312	KHUZDAR	PAN	98	18
313	KHUZDAR	PASHTI TUM	209	45
314	KHUZDAR	PILO	204	40
315	KHUZDAR	PIPLI	165	21
316	KHUZDAR	PUSHTKO -II	55	10
317	KHUZDAR	PUSHTO KOH	135	24
318	KHUZDAR	RANGE	399	78
319	KHUZDAR	RANJ LAKI	81	14
320	KHUZDAR	SAJRO	316	85
321	KHUZDAR	SETHALLI SHORI	237	54
322	KHUZDAR	SHAIND	52	13
323	KHUZDAR	SHAKARAJI	138	26
324	KHUZDAR	SHAKARDAN	154	26
325	KHUZDAR	SHANDI (SHANDI NEGHAJ)	89	17
326	KHUZDAR	SHASHKI	104	19

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
327	KHUZDAR	SIAH KOH	189	33
328	KHUZDAR	TOOTAK	923	187
329	KHUZDAR	TUMLUNDO	28	5
330	KHUZDAR	TUNKTAREEN	268	69
331	KHUZDAR	AANJIRI	213	38
332	KHUZDAR	ABDULLAH ABAD	0	0
333	KHUZDAR	AGE	547	120
334	KHUZDAR	AKKI	68	15
335	KHUZDAR	ALLAH ABAD	8	1
336	KHUZDAR	ANJARI KERTHAR	41	12
337	KHUZDAR	ANJEER MAL JANUBI	32	10
338	KHUZDAR	ANJERI MANJAR	116	19
339	KHUZDAR	ANJIRI MAL SHUMALI	90	15
340	KHUZDAR	BALENA AKRO	6	1
341	KHUZDAR	BANJ BATARO	0	0
342	KHUZDAR	BANJ KUND	9	2
343	KHUZDAR	BEHKI	323	38
344	KHUZDAR	BHAL RAJO	435	70
345	KHUZDAR	BOHH	160	34
346	KHUZDAR	BOHO	258	82
347	KHUZDAR	CHAHOO	49	8
348	KHUZDAR	CHAKO KASHT	113	19
349	KHUZDAR	CHAPOTHARO	100	22
350	KHUZDAR	CHIB GHARBAJ	96	22
351	KHUZDAR	CHIB ZAIDI	121	25
352	KHUZDAR	CHIBKO	76	17
353	KHUZDAR	CHIKO	258	50
354	KHUZDAR	CHOHARJI	388	52
355	KHUZDAR	CHOTROO	597	106
356	KHUZDAR	DAN	1043	114
357	KHUZDAR	DASHT GAJ	66	14
358	KHUZDAR	DODHO GAJ	212	50
359	KHUZDAR	GOLONUT	213	30
360	KHUZDAR	GURLAKI	36	9
361	KHUZDAR	HALERI	0	0
362	KHUZDAR	HAZAR GANJI -I	69	18
363	KHUZDAR	HAZAR GANJI -II	69	16
364	KHUZDAR	JAMRI	21	6
365	KHUZDAR	JATAK KOSH	77	16
366	KHUZDAR	JHAR GAZBAJ	33	6
367	KHUZDAR	KACHARI	38	7
368	KHUZDAR	KACHRK (KAT CHAR)	34	4
369	KHUZDAR	KATHGARH	15	4
370	KHUZDAR	KHASHEN	21	5
371	KHUZDAR	KHER	15	4
372	KHUZDAR	KHIDRANI MAL (KHIDRANI)	62	6
373	KHUZDAR	KHORRI	661	124

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
374	KHUZDAR	KHUNRI BIDHA	849	122
375	KHUZDAR	KINJOO	66	12
376	KHUZDAR	KOTO	4	1
377	KHUZDAR	KUMHARO	131	33
378	KHUZDAR	KUND	62	12
379	KHUZDAR	KUR	51	7
380	KHUZDAR	LAKAR	74	13
381	KHUZDAR	LANDU WANDRI	320	36
382	KHUZDAR	MAJOJANG	120	22
383	KHUZDAR	MAMAK	17	4
384	KHUZDAR	MIRGUL	0	0
385	KHUZDAR	MON BHIT	176	24
386	KHUZDAR	MUTHI BHAR	61	12
387	KHUZDAR	NOTHU	195	46
388	KHUZDAR	PANWAR	33	6
389	KHUZDAR	PAR PUKDARI	1377	215
390	KHUZDAR	PARCHI	342	47
391	KHUZDAR	PAREKI	118	26
392	KHUZDAR	PASHI	0	0
393	KHUZDAR	PATI	8	2
394	KHUZDAR	RENJRO	51	9
395	KHUZDAR	SADHOR	345	66
396	KHUZDAR	SAKI	462	82
397	KHUZDAR	SAMAN	441	92
398	KHUZDAR	SHAH KALAR	48	8
399	KHUZDAR	SIAHBAJ DASHAT	7	1
400	KHUZDAR	TORANI	642	88
401	KHUZDAR	UNTARAO	30	7
402	KHUZDAR	WADH HO	58	14
403	KHUZDAR	ZADAR	92	15
404	KHUZDAR	ZARD BAJ	461	70
405	KHUZDAR	ZAREEN AKRI	105	23
406	KHUZDAR	ZAREENA BANRO	103	19
407	KHUZDAR	ZAREENA BEHTI	0	0
408	KHUZDAR	ABDARKO	38	6
409	KHUZDAR	ANDARI	46	7
410	KHUZDAR	ANJERI GULACHI	130	24
411	KHUZDAR	ARNI KOLACHI	90	15
412	KHUZDAR	BACHI	94	13
413	KHUZDAR	BADANG WANGRO	12	7
414	KHUZDAR	BADRANG GAJ	45	9
415	KHUZDAR	BALENA BANI	78	17
416	KHUZDAR	BALINA BANRO	0	0
417	KHUZDAR	BAREEK	263	44
418	KHUZDAR	BERARI	146	30
419	KHUZDAR	BHAGARI	0	0
420	KHUZDAR	BHAI KHAN	0	0

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
421	KHUZDAR	BHIT	852	150
422	KHUZDAR	BHOZ	79	13
423	KHUZDAR	BIDRANG GORO	227	32
424	KHUZDAR	BOBAR	9	3
425	KHUZDAR	BONA KHEL	54	9
426	KHUZDAR	BOSAJI	59	18
427	KHUZDAR	BOTARO	0	0
428	KHUZDAR	CHAKLIKI	31	9
429	KHUZDAR	CHARK	100	22
430	KHUZDAR	CHUKLI (CHAKUL)	210	49
431	KHUZDAR	DHALL KUNJ	326	60
432	KHUZDAR	DOLI	161	41
433	KHUZDAR	DOSHI	64	11
434	KHUZDAR	DUBALLI	0	0
435	KHUZDAR	GAZ	102	21
436	KHUZDAR	GHARKATAM	144	26
437	KHUZDAR	GHARO KHATE	197	33
438	KHUZDAR	GODHEL	40	11
439	KHUZDAR	GOLAH	49	11
440	KHUZDAR	GOLANTARO	59	15
441	KHUZDAR	IBRAHIMJI	67	18
442	KHUZDAR	INJERI	198	34
443	KHUZDAR	JAMARO	21	4
444	KHUZDAR	JANARO	70	14
445	KHUZDAR	JARDI	26	4
446	KHUZDAR	JAWARIJO	34	6
447	KHUZDAR	JHAGI KHERITHAR	76	13
448	KHUZDAR	JHOT	24	4
449	KHUZDAR	KACHANI	290	43
450	KHUZDAR	KACHRI	153	26
451	KHUZDAR	KALRI	43	10
452	KHUZDAR	KARAR SANASOBI	14	2
453	KHUZDAR	KEHARI	106	19
454	KHUZDAR	KHURMI	171	42
455	KHUZDAR	KILLI	120	12
456	KHUZDAR	LANG LANARI	17	5
457	KHUZDAR	LOPE	442	60
458	KHUZDAR	MACHPAKLI	25	7
459	KHUZDAR	MAHORI	468	69
460	KHUZDAR	MANOOR	127	25
461	KHUZDAR	MARI BHIT	9	3
462	KHUZDAR	MAROOF	149	28
463	KHUZDAR	MITHARI	7	2
464	KHUZDAR	NAM DAR	19	3
465	KHUZDAR	NAM HABAR	102	22
466	KHUZDAR	PANWARI	157	33
467	KHUZDAR	PARANJ GHARBAJ	8	1

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
468	KHUZDAR	PARYAB	292	50
469	KHUZDAR	PHODNO	137	28
470	KHUZDAR	PIR BHAKA	289	62
471	KHUZDAR	PUR PAKI INJERI	104	20
472	KHUZDAR	RAD	144	22
473	KHUZDAR	SALARI	613	94
474	KHUZDAR	SAWANTAR	24	3
475	KHUZDAR	SHABANI	79	12
476	KHUZDAR	SHAKREJI	165	25
477	KHUZDAR	SHATRAK	140	23
478	KHUZDAR	SODAR	143	36
479	KHUZDAR	SORJI	110	21
480	KHUZDAR	SUP SODKO	0	0
481	KHUZDAR	TARANGO	0	0
482	KHUZDAR	TAREGAH OZANG	208	45
483	KHUZDAR	WARINDO	245	48
484	KHUZDAR	ZAMEEN BHANT	119	22
485	KHUZDAR	BHANEJO	84	18
486	KHUZDAR	BHNBAROW	43	7
487	KHUZDAR	CHAKLI	0	0
488	KHUZDAR	CHEBOZE	9	2
489	KHUZDAR	CHOROW (PARAK)	0	0
490	KHUZDAR	HUSOI BALINA	422	71
491	KHUZDAR	HUSOI ZEERANA	413	85
492	KHUZDAR	IBRAHIM KUNDI	0	0
493	KHUZDAR	JHAR	8	3
494	KHUZDAR	KOH-I-SIAH	58	21
495	KHUZDAR	KOTORI	25	5
496	KHUZDAR	LOORWARI	31	6
497	KHUZDAR	MALOOKI	23	5
498	KHUZDAR	MIL	15	3
499	KHUZDAR	MMANYALLO	417	82
500	KHUZDAR	MONA BHIT	0	0
501	KHUZDAR	NATTAR	168	33
502	KHUZDAR	PEEHARE	59	15
503	KHUZDAR	PIR LAKA	300	64
504	KHUZDAR	PIR WALA	0	0
505	KHUZDAR	PITHAM	164	38
506	KHUZDAR	RAHIKO	232	50
507	KHUZDAR	RAKU	10	2
508	KHUZDAR	RANDALI	46	5
509	KHUZDAR	SARI	10	3
510	KHUZDAR	SARWARI	122	24
511	KHUZDAR	SATOI	0	0
512	KHUZDAR	SEENAR GHARBI	343	67
513	KHUZDAR	SEENAR SHARQI	214	42
514	KHUZDAR	SIA BOOZ	61	12
515	KHUZDAR	TAJ DIN	124	18

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
516	KHUZDAR	THULLI	310	55
517	KHUZDAR	TUNGI	33	5
518	KHUZDAR	BAHAR LATH	177	40
519	KHUZDAR	BHANDAK (KHADAK) VILLAGE	11	3
520	KHUZDAR	BHIT JHAO	202	41
521	KHUZDAR	CHAKAL	69	16
522	KHUZDAR	DARI	178	40
523	KHUZDAR	DURBI	5	2
524	KHUZDAR	DURGI	129	30
525	KHUZDAR	GAR	34	7
526	KHUZDAR	GHANDOW	83	23
527	KHUZDAR	GONKAL	15	4
528	KHUZDAR	GOORANI	344	70
529	KHUZDAR	HADDI	191	44
530	KHUZDAR	HEROK	335	82
531	KHUZDAR	HITACHI	1156	222
532	KHUZDAR	JANAH	1315	268
533	KHUZDAR	JATAKI	241	56
534	KHUZDAR	JHARORE	25	6
535	KHUZDAR	JUGGI	0	0
536	KHUZDAR	KHAKHOREI	17	4
537	KHUZDAR	KHARONE SHOR	50	9
538	KHUZDAR	KHARZAN	2055	390
539	KHUZDAR	KHATI	17	3
540	KHUZDAR	KHATTI	57	15
541	KHUZDAR	KHOO SAROW	20	7
542	KHUZDAR	KHULANTAR	114	24
543	KHUZDAR	KUND	460	138
544	KHUZDAR	LAKH	121	37
545	KHUZDAR	LOND DASHT	2	1
546	KHUZDAR	LOONI	82	13
547	KHUZDAR	MANDREJO ZAMAN GHANI	194	45
548	KHUZDAR	MAZAR	19	3
549	KHUZDAR	MINDRAJO HAMDANI	363	67
550	KHUZDAR	MOHANCH SHUMALI	112	23
551	KHUZDAR	MUHANCH JANOABI	174	36
552	KHUZDAR	MUKAK	0	0
553	KHUZDAR	PANIWANDH	458	97
554	KHUZDAR	PAR PUKI	38	8
555	KHUZDAR	PASI DASHT(PASHT KHAN)	13	4
556	KHUZDAR	RAHAM ALI	24	5
557	KHUZDAR	SHONGAHRI	41	9
558	KHUZDAR	SOOTHKA	89	15
559	KHUZDAR	TAKKAR	60	14
560	KHUZDAR	TASSOEI	5	2
561	KHUZDAR	ZIA BRAH	304	56
562	KHUZDAR	AFANI	64	14
563	KHUZDAR	AHINGRI	81	20

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
564	KHUZDAR	ALRO	65	11
565	KHUZDAR	BAGHBANI	292	49
566	KHUZDAR	BALZAI (BALBALZAI)	152	25
567	KHUZDAR	BHAPPO	607	141
568	KHUZDAR	BRINJI	120	26
569	KHUZDAR	CHARI	151	33
570	KHUZDAR	CHASHMA	361	74
571	KHUZDAR	CHATTI	71	23
572	KHUZDAR	CHOHARZAI	53	11
573	KHUZDAR	CHOUTJO	218	40
574	KHUZDAR	DAD BHANI	290	58
575	KHUZDAR	DAIO	291	41
576	KHUZDAR	DOGAN	981	165
577	KHUZDAR	DOONI	191	35
578	KHUZDAR	FRAKHUD	186	38
579	KHUZDAR	FRAKHUT	302	60
580	KHUZDAR	GAD MAIDAN	31	5
581	KHUZDAR	GARUM ABB	288	48
582	KHUZDAR	GHARARI	241	43
583	KHUZDAR	GHARBEJO	240	48
584	KHUZDAR	GHARSABABAD	200	45
585	KHUZDAR	GHAT	501	85
586	KHUZDAR	GOZAN	1572	294
587	KHUZDAR	GUINKO	719	140
588	KHUZDAR	GUJAAR	32	7
589	KHUZDAR	HARMAZINE	66	15
590	KHUZDAR	JAMALZAI	220	46
591	KHUZDAR	JAZMI	51	13
592	KHUZDAR	KAKAR ZAI	36	8
593	KHUZDAR	KAND	33	6
594	KHUZDAR	KANDHI	490	92
595	KHUZDAR	KHADJAM	288	49
596	KHUZDAR	KOCHA BHAPPO	230	48
597	KHUZDAR	KOCHO	221	35
598	KHUZDAR	KODRO	265	56
599	KHUZDAR	KOMBI	178	28
600	KHUZDAR	KOTERO BIL	49	9
601	KHUZDAR	MAHMOOD DANI	618	106
602	KHUZDAR	MAIDAN	75	17
603	KHUZDAR	MAMMO ZAI	24	5
604	KHUZDAR	MOHAMMAD	220	41
605	KHUZDAR	MORDAN	223	35
606	KHUZDAR	MORNAKI (MORKI)	383	50
607	KHUZDAR	MUTFAZAR	242	44
608	KHUZDAR	NICHARI	221	38
609	KHUZDAR	PACHPO	241	50
610	KHUZDAR	PAKBAN	330	62
611	KHUZDAR	PIMAZEE	550	80

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
612	KHUZDAR	RASTARI	148	30
613	KHUZDAR	REKI	429	51
614	KHUZDAR	ROLL	194	47
615	KHUZDAR	SAMRI	454	80
616	KHUZDAR	SANGAN (SANGIM)	450	117
617	KHUZDAR	SAPLE	1159	181
618	KHUZDAR	SARAKH	34	5
619	KHUZDAR	SARDAR DASHT	0	0
620	KHUZDAR	SHAB	44	6
621	KHUZDAR	SHARJAM	256	50
622	KHUZDAR	TRASANI	939	164
623	KHUZDAR	ZALKAN	781	139
624	KHUZDAR	ZARD	302	41
625	KHUZDAR	ANARI	178	34
626	KHUZDAR	BAGUK	43	9
627	KHUZDAR	DAHAZARI	984	108
628	KHUZDAR	DANDAR	140	24
629	KHUZDAR	DHAL	307	37
630	KHUZDAR	DIR NEL SIAH	244	47
631	KHUZDAR	DIR NEL SOFID	334	57
632	KHUZDAR	DON	56	8
633	KHUZDAR	DROOKE	189	40
634	KHUZDAR	GADANI	50	10
635	KHUZDAR	GHARKATA	72	14
636	KHUZDAR	GHORDO	0	0
637	KHUZDAR	GOBANI	154	25
638	KHUZDAR	HADIR KASH	425	70
639	KHUZDAR	HAFT BINDHI	386	72
640	KHUZDAR	JHOKAR	56	8
641	KHUZDAR	KHARRI	530	65
642	KHUZDAR	KHURA KUND	12	1
643	KHUZDAR	KOHAREJO	135	22
644	KHUZDAR	LUKK	229	29
645	KHUZDAR	MISHAK	429	55
646	KHUZDAR	MOKHI	105	23
647	KHUZDAR	MORU	86	18
648	KHUZDAR	MUL	24	7
649	KHUZDAR	NOHIJO	377	69
650	KHUZDAR	PATKI	85	23
651	KHUZDAR	PATTAK	28	6
652	KHUZDAR	PIR QALAND	109	24
653	KHUZDAR	PISHAK	141	28
654	KHUZDAR	PISSIHAL	116	14
655	KHUZDAR	SAKHARA	13	2
656	KHUZDAR	SERAJ	196	39
657	KHUZDAR	SHEGAN	307	75
658	KHUZDAR	TOTI	118	30
659	NAL	ADDOWAL	178	42

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
660	NAL	ALADAMB	556	108
661	NAL	BATAZI	263	58
662	NAL	CHUTAZI	455	98
663	NAL	HAROONI	398	84
664	NAL	HOZI	52	12
665	NAL	HURRI	1110	198
666	NAL	JANGO ZAI	284	70
667	NAL	KAME SHI	93	21
668	NAL	KANDOZI	632	130
669	NAL	KANDRI	559	102
670	NAL	KAREZ SINDAL	158	27
671	NAL	KHARMISTAN	493	110
672	NAL	KOHURI	556	165
673	NAL	KONOK	63	13
674	NAL	KUNJ	185	45
675	NAL	MASHKI BHAINI	0	0
676	NAL	MEHRGHI	325	59
677	NAL	NASIRABAD	561	137
678	NAL	NUTHANI	817	149
679	NAL	PURKI (PARPUKI)	653	151
680	NAL	SALAI	192	53
681	NAL	SHAH MURADZI	321	62
682	NAL	SHAHDANZI	332	61
683	NAL	SHEIKHANI	793	117
684	NAL	SIAPAD	566	124
685	NAL	TUBRO	572	104
686	NAL	ZELA LANGO	529	135
687	NAL	ASZIABI	848	153
688	NAL	BHANDARO	853	159
689	NAL	DAMBHAZARGANJI	265	35
690	NAL	DARGARO	108	25
691	NAL	GARRO	299	57
692	NAL	GARUK DAT	86	20
693	NAL	GHROK QADIRABAD	644	128
694	NAL	HARAMBU	1010	195
695	NAL	KALARI JACKI	52	10
696	NAL	KALAT HAZARGANJI	342	72
697	NAL	KHATICHOCK	1010	210
698	NAL	KHATIONK	106	19
699	NAL	KURI	355	66
700	NAL	LAMBI	374	73
701	NAL	LIANI	487	97
702	NAL	LOP DANSIR	619	143
703	NAL	MAROKI (MAROKISIAPAD)	234	58
704	NAL	MAROKI MOHD ABAD	105	16
705	NAL	NASTO	272	44
706	NAL	OCHARO	800	140
707	NAL	PATHKI	276	45

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
708	NAL	PHULABAD	517	92
709	NAL	PIR MUSSA	92	20
710	NAL	RINDO	266	52
711	NAL	SEHRO	111	22
712	NAL	SHAHMURADZI	178	31
713	NAL	TOBBO	169	32
714	NAL	ALI SHAHO	184	37
715	NAL	BABALI	304	60
716	NAL	CHEEL SHAHER	599	118
717	NAL	DARDAN	324	57
718	NAL	GARI CHEEL (KIRI GHEEL)	399	78
719	NAL	GUMBAZ	306	64
720	NAL	GURASTH	930	238
721	NAL	HEENARO	405	74
722	NAL	JAWARJI	649	118
723	NAL	MANGDO	171	39
724	NAL	MASHTAL	0	0
725	NAL	POKI GONDARI	296	54
726	NAL	RAIJ	56	11
727	NAL	RANGO POGHI	53	12
728	NAL	SARAJ	932	193
729	NAL	TUSOHI	399	73
730	NAL	ASPKUNRI	209	33
731	NAL	BIDRANG	699	160
732	NAL	CHAD (CHADZABAD)	226	43
733	NAL	CHOROKE	272	52
734	NAL	GISHTARI	161	34
735	NAL	GUMBOLE	340	43
736	NAL	KOCHA	330	60
737	NAL	KOKSHI	0	0
738	NAL	MARO	82	21
739	NAL	MAZARDAN	71	19
740	NAL	NIHYA	104	21
741	NAL	PATANG ZAI	328	61
742	NAL	PODAG	72	18
743	NAL	SINKURI	99	18
744	NAL	SOHAR DAPH	1152	178
745	NAL	SURKARODI	700	122
746	NAL	TAPKO (TARP)	634	197
747	NAL	ZABAAD	242	33
748	NAL	BAHRI	622	110
749	NAL	CHAD	286	31
750	NAL	DOLAHRI	700	155
751	NAL	DONI	208	40
752	NAL	GONKO	348	79
753	NAL	GUNI	680	125
754	NAL	HAKIL	225	37
755	NAL	HOOKARO	551	138

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
756	NAL	JORI	653	135
757	NAL	KURASK	674	142
758	NAL	LAHRI LOP	569	131
759	NAL	LOP	642	132
760	NAL	MAZAR DAN GHARBI	228	72
761	NAL	MAZAR DAN SHARQI	592	100
762	NAL	MOOSA GOZAI	349	95
763	NAL	NADGI	408	65
764	NAL	NARK	402	73
765	NAL	RABATH	407	78
766	NAL	SARAP	555	131
767	NAL	SHAHOL	566	108
768	NAL	SHKARAB	277	57
769	NAL	SYED ABAD	107	21
770	NAL	TANKI	359	73
771	NAL	TARKU	274	51
772	NAL	TARP	135	27
773	NAL	ZELALANGO	156	32
774	NAL	ABLO	182	39
775	NAL	ARGHAR CHIB	818	233
776	NAL	ASTKHLI	228	33
777	NAL	DAT	394	83
778	NAL	DHAL LAL MODH	1085	270
779	NAL	DHAL MURD MOHD	470	83
780	NAL	DHULL REHMAT (DHALCHANAL)	126	15
781	NAL	DUM ATAB	974	235
782	NAL	GOWANI	654	150
783	NAL	GUMBADI (GUMBULI)	352	73
784	NAL	HURNI (HORZI)	122	27
785	NAL	KARAIZ	656	80
786	NAL	KARKO	375	70
787	NAL	KHAYAN DANSER (KHABAN)	411	53
788	NAL	KUBMI	391	72
789	NAL	KUCHO	180	34
790	NAL	LAGISHANDI	183	49
791	NAL	LAGUR-ZARD	726	147
792	NAL	NIAM LAGURZARD	190	37
793	NAL	PARKO	723	121
794	NAL	PARPUKI CHIB	174	35
795	NAL	PATHKARI	73	16
796	NAL	SHAHER (CHASHMA NAL)	2860	431
797	NAL	SHARI	480	100
798	NAL	SOOR MAGO	165	35
799	NAL	TAIMUR CHIB	0	0
800	NAL	TLGHAP GHARBI	621	85
801	NAL	TLGHAP SHARQI	144	27
802	NAL	ZARAGHOO	420	105
803	NAL	ZELEKAMBRANI	262	46

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
804	NAL	ABAD	96	25
805	NAL	ALIKO	319	71
806	NAL	BALAR	310	47
807	NAL	BATH SHATRI	22	6
808	NAL	BENT ABDUL HAKIM	228	50
809	NAL	BENT KOHAN	162	43
810	NAL	BENT MOHD KHANWAL	120	21
811	NAL	BENT QASIM ABAD	104	25
812	NAL	DADO	296	62
813	NAL	DASHAT CHAKAL	198	40
814	NAL	DASHT ALLO	498	149
815	NAL	DASHT JANI	298	68
816	NAL	DHAT	318	72
817	NAL	HOOGAR	477	99
818	NAL	HULI CHAKAL (TAKAR)	254	53
819	NAL	KADSANI	182	43
820	NAL	KANRO	85	26
821	NAL	KARKI	291	62
822	NAL	KHESUN DASTARI	188	43
823	NAL	KOODI	174	42
824	NAL	KORARO	764	167
825	NAL	LALO KHAIT	284	53
826	NAL	LOAND DASHT	84	17
827	NAL	MUREED BENT	95	23
828	NAL	SANGRI (IKRO)	836	179
829	NAL	SHAM	258	51
830	NAL	SINCHHI BENT	57	11
831	NAL	TALAR MASS	492	118
832	NAL	UNDER GOAT	178	32
833	NAL	WANDRI LOAP	88	17
834	NAL	WARIN GHAR	486	93
835	NAL	ADO	594	130
836	NAL	BARANI BENT	479	101
837	NAL	BARONT	203	38
838	NAL	CHAB	942	194
839	NAL	CHAKLI ALLAH YARZAI	170	32
840	NAL	CHAKLI MULLAH ZAI	212	47
841	NAL	CHANAL KAND	223	47
842	NAL	DASHT BHULLO	1246	276
843	NAL	DEHAL	453	102
844	NAL	DODA	191	41
845	NAL	GANJABAD	346	88
846	NAL	GAZI	1052	199
847	NAL	GHER CHAB	310	46
848	NAL	HOORE	158	28
849	NAL	JANI	364	93
850	NAL	KAHN TOWN	855	207
851	NAL	KALLI ALAM KHAN	545	95

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
852	NAL	KANRO	132	37
853	NAL	KAREZ HASSAN ABAD	44	11
854	NAL	KARJI CHIB	208	47
855	NAL	KHALO BENT	815	155
856	NAL	KORAI	53	12
857	NAL	KOSAMBI	20	7
858	NAL	KULLI	338	90
859	NAL	KUN	80	24
860	NAL	KUNNAR KULL	64	17
861	NAL	MAROKI (NINDO)	476	90
862	NAL	MIR KA	176	34
863	NAL	NALI ZARINA	89	29
864	NAL	NALLI BALINA	254	49
865	NAL	PATKI ALAM KHAN	148	38
866	NAL	PATKI BALINA	93	22
867	NAL	RAGHMASS	314	53
868	NAL	REKO	165	39
869	NAL	SARDARI BENT	234	39
870	NAL	SHARI	110	22
871	NAL	SHOORI	361	75
872	NAL	THORO	148	45
873	WADH	ABDARI	217	50
874	WADH	ALANGI	253	70
875	WADH	ALOO BANT	828	204
876	WADH	ANDRO	104	11
877	WADH	ARAJI MASJID	2368	406
878	WADH	ARANJI	318	65
879	WADH	ASHONOR	86	18
880	WADH	BAKTAR	868	159
881	WADH	BAKTAR ZABRI MASJID	2152	463
882	WADH	BARK JHAM JHORO	163	37
883	WADH	BASUM KANI	1156	289
884	WADH	BEMBARI	254	39
885	WADH	BERI CHATARKI	62	19
886	WADH	BHABHARA	282	64
887	WADH	BHADIN	156	34
888	WADH	BOHER MASS	1403	265
889	WADH	BUT KOCHAOW	214	55
890	WADH	CHIBI KA	115	25
891	WADH	DADARRI KUMBI	45	10
892	WADH	DOSHAI	54	10
893	WADH	GABA MAR	83	17
894	WADH	GOLA	25	7
895	WADH	GOLADO	103	26
896	WADH	HEENAR	1240	229
897	WADH	JAMBOORO	822	209
898	WADH	JARANDER	313	54
899	WADH	JHAKAR	557	116

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
900	WADH	JUGI	162	37
901	WADH	KANOGI	239	61
902	WADH	KARKHAIR PHUSHI KHAIR	459	72
903	WADH	KHAZEENA	1703	317
904	WADH	KHOSO ARNGI	534	152
905	WADH	KISHARI	1480	299
906	WADH	KOHAN MASJID	254	59
907	WADH	KUMBI	82	18
908	WADH	LAKAR	72	14
909	WADH	LASO	444	99
910	WADH	LONDO DASHT	960	217
911	WADH	MARDAN PHUSHI KHAIR	281	59
912	WADH	MARI	80	14
913	WADH	MARRI CHIB	163	35
914	WADH	MOHD SAMATOI	398	79
915	WADH	NIMI BAIINT	1024	193
916	WADH	OJATOO	187	44
917	WADH	OWAND	140	41
918	WADH	PUSHI KHEER/TOLLAI	155	34
919	WADH	SAHARKI	125	25
920	WADH	SAMATOI	216	48
921	WADH	SHAHO KUMBI	19	5
922	WADH	SHAK LOHI	117	25
923	WADH	SHUM	480	79
924	WADH	SINGAR	131	17
925	WADH	SONAROO	2554	509
926	WADH	TALLAR CHIB	321	63
927	WADH	TRAGAR	1049	238
928	WADH	TRALL	272	75
929	WADH	WISTRO	219	49
930	WADH	AHMED WAL	1575	259
931	WADH	AKPAT	521	111
932	WADH	BAJLAR	209	50
933	WADH	BAM JANG	280	63
934	WADH	BHENT	455	104
935	WADH	CHAR	484	114
936	WADH	CHITARKI	686	156
937	WADH	COCHA	2035	387
938	WADH	GHANDO	225	49
939	WADH	GOTH ABDUL KARIM	155	42
940	WADH	GOTH ABDUL RAHIM	118	33
941	WADH	GOTH GUL MOHAMMAD KOHAN	306	74
942	WADH	GOTH HAJI FATEH MOHD	136	33
943	WADH	GOTH HAJI SIDDIQUE	257	54
944	WADH	GOTH KHALIFA ABDULLAH	249	56
945	WADH	GOTH SALEH MOHD.NO.1	204	42
946	WADH	GOTH SALEH MOHD.NO.2	184	43
947	WADH	GOTH TAKRI KHATO	146	39

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
948	WADH	GOTH YAHYA KHAN	93	27
949	WADH	HENAR	114	23
950	WADH	HESHAR KUSHTAH	261	58
951	WADH	JOGI BHENT	341	93
952	WADH	KAHNI MASS	261	61
953	WADH	KALGHALO	632	119
954	WADH	KANGORI	301	71
955	WADH	KASIM JI	287	68
956	WADH	KHAD DAGHER	399	94
957	WADH	KHUDDO MAS	898	193
958	WADH	KOODANG	822	190
959	WADH	KURDAN	530	124
960	WADH	KURRAH MASS	353	81
961	WADH	LAAR	513	127
962	WADH	MANJORT	216	60
963	WADH	MEERUK	31	6
964	WADH	MERO (LERO)	176	49
965	WADH	MOHABBAT FAQIR	348	74
966	WADH	NOBHANT	279	76
967	WADH	PAAT	170	42
968	WADH	PHAB MASS/KHAD MASS	177	34
969	WADH	PHASSI	275	61
970	WADH	PULL	486	114
971	WADH	RINDRO	93	21
972	WADH	SAMOTARI	1214	267
973	WADH	SERI	394	84
974	WADH	SHAH NOORANI	717	154
975	WADH	SHEHR SAROONA	623	150
976	WADH	SUHRAK	312	70
977	WADH	TOORI	678	124
978	WADH	ZARDAN	137	37
979	WADH	ZEH MAS KOHAN	224	46
980	WADH	BHATAK	167	47
981	WADH	DHAIRAH	105	25
982	WADH	GOHNI DANSAR	93	19
983	WADH	GOHNI WADH	76	14
984	WADH	HILJI	94	18
985	WADH	JOAI DANSAR	312	99
986	WADH	JUARY	28	10
987	WADH	RAISAI MARO	196	41
988	WADH	SARI	292	53
989	WADH	TER KASHI DANSAR	46	11
990	WADH	TOBA	72	14
991	WADH	TOTH KACHO	126	35
992	WADH	WARIACH	70	39
993	WADH	AROLI	199	44
994	WADH	JAWAR BHIT MAHMOOD ZAI	253	63
995	WADH	JAWAR BHIT SHAHI ZAI	128	27

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
996	WADH	KANI DHAL	2698	489
997	WADH	KHARMAI	94	19
998	WADH	KONDYA	116	23
999	WADH	MAKRI	2594	497
1000	WADH	SHANDI	458	143
1001	WADH	SOHAL	1109	329
1002	WADH	SORDARI GUZ	436	103
1003	WADH	TALATHI	653	193
1004	WADH	BAKHALI	417	101
1005	WADH	DHOR	77	17
1006	WADH	DORKI	717	144
1007	WADH	GANJWAR	197	40
1008	WADH	GHASO	110	27
1009	WADH	KALLAR BHAIINT	360	83
1010	WADH	KAMBAR	219	23
1011	WADH	KILLI IBRAHIM ZAI	353	76
1012	WADH	LOAP	670	163
1013	WADH	LOHI BUZ	432	99
1014	WADH	MALNOHKAZAI	524	114
1015	WADH	MAROI	248	42
1016	WADH	PALLI MASS GHARBI	355	107
1017	WADH	PALLI MASS SHARQI	798	174
1018	WADH	PARAH	837	174
1019	WADH	PARKI SHORI	295	81
1020	WADH	PASHI	271	44
1021	WADH	PUNJO	113	28
1022	WADH	SHING	215	51
1023	WADH	TALASHI	142	10
1024	WADH	TUM RAMLA ZAI	334	74
1025	WADH	WAD SHAHIZAI	744	186
1026	WADH	WAR MAKANI	724	201
1027	WADH	WARGUMSHAD ZAI	303	57
1028	WADH	ARGHI	299	80
1029	WADH	BAGHARI SHUMAL	125	40
1030	WADH	BHINDO	266	47
1031	WADH	CHEAL	866	185
1032	WADH	DASHT	110	40
1033	WADH	DASHT JOHAR	20	3
1034	WADH	DASHT ZARCHAIN	279	80
1035	WADH	DON	227	50
1036	WADH	DRUGH	16	5
1037	WADH	GANI	437	86
1038	WADH	JAVED ABAD	59	12
1039	WADH	KALUK	469	146
1040	WADH	KASHMI	253	60
1041	WADH	MAHOOGAR	329	66
1042	WADH	MIANWAR	358	72
1043	WADH	PACHAR	252	39

S.No	Sub-Division	Village	Population	Households
1044	WADH	PINJUR	306	64
1045	WADH	SANGHOT	14	7
1046	WADH	SARA BADRANG GHARBI	446	101
1047	WADH	SARA BADRANG SHARQI	406	93
1048	WADH	SARA CHO	519	121
1049	WADH	SARSAR	615	128
1050	WADH	SIJRO	115	19
1051	WADH	WIGH	99	28
1052	WADH	ZARCHAIN JANUBI	540	119
1053	WADH	ZARCHAIN SHUMALI	915	195
1054	WADH	BAKIJO	586	92
1055	WADH	BEJA	432	87
1056	WADH	DASHAT ASKANI	83	13
1057	WADH	G HAR	43	10
1058	WADH	G HARO	312	61
1059	WADH	GOZI	149	30
1060	WADH	JOI	125	24
1061	WADH	KHEIRA	171	35
1062	WADH	LOAP TUK	127	25
1063	WADH	PARDAN	247	49
1064	WADH	PLAN	445	90
1065	WADH	SARAAP	155	30
1066	WADH	SIAH PACHK	361	65
1067	WADH	THAIR KASHI	429	88
1068	WADH	ANJERI	133	23
1069	WADH	ASKANI	287	75
1070	WADH	BADRING	269	97
1071	WADH	BAZMAL	229	50
1072	WADH	BHENT	63	19
1073	WADH	GOKARTI	228	37
1074	WADH	GUZGI	964	177
1075	WADH	HAREMBO	164	31
1076	WADH	HUDDI	108	21
1077	WADH	JO	440	73
1078	WADH	KALANDAR ZAI	363	91
1079	WADH	KHANI	147	30
1080	WADH	KILLI ABDUL MANAN	552	81
1081	WADH	MACHI	126	31
1082	WADH	MALAZAI	627	131
1083	WADH	PACHARI	277	57
1084	WADH	PARKI	95	19
1085	WADH	SARI BADRANG	98	17
1086	WADH	SHADIN	397	96
1087	WADH	SHAHRI	298	73
1088	WADH	TALAR MAS	152	50
1089	WADH	YOHI	647	200

Annexure M: BALOCHISTAN MAP BY DIVISIONS



SOME WEBSITES

- www.balochistan.gov.pk
(Government of Balochistan: District Development Profiles and District Development Atlases available)
- <http://www.phedmis.gob.pk/phe1/index.aspx>
(Public Health Engineering Department, Balochistan)
- www.bemis.edu.pk/
(Education Department, Balochistan)
- http://www.ndma.gov.pk/publications_district_drm.html
(National Disaster Management Authority)
- <http://nchd.gov.pk/ws/>
(National Commission for Human Development)
- www.pc.gov.pk/
(Planning Commission of Pakistan)
- www.finance.gov.pk/
(Finance Division of Pakistan)
- www.ead.gov.pk/
(Economic Affairs Division, Pakistan)
- www.pbs.gov.pk/
(Pakistan Bureau of Statistics)
- www.census.gov.pk/
(Census Organization of Pakistan)
- www.pap.org.pk/statistics/population.htm
(Population Association of Pakistan)
- www.nips.org.pk/
(National Institute of Population Studies)
- www.gsp.gov.pk/
(Geological Survey of Pakistan)
- www.pide.org.pk/
(Pakistan Institute of Development Economics)
- <http://portal.punjab.gov.pk/portal/>
(Punjab Gateway-Government of Punjab, Pakistan)
- www.sindh.gov.pk/dpt/Planning-&-Development/index.htm
(Government of Sindh, P&D Department)
- www.khyberpakhtunkhwa.gov.pk/
(Government of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa)
- www.childinfo.org
(for downloading MICS Balochistan 2010 report)

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