



اداره استحکام شرکتی ترقی

Human Security Report

[Larkana, Shikarpur, Sukkur & Khairpur Mir's Districts]

2016



Figure 1

Table of Contents

1.1	1
Acknowledgement.....		12
Acronyms.....		13
Executive Summary		14
1 Introduction to the Study.....		16
1.1 Aims & Objectives.....		16
1.2 Methodology		16
1.3 Human Security Definition and Implementation Framework.....		18
1.4 Governance in Sindh.....		18
2 District Larkana.....		20
2.1 Quality of Education		21
2.1.1 Table: Quality of Education		21
2.2 Quality of Education Infrastructure.....		21
2.2.1 Table: Quality of Education infrastructure		22
2.3 Primary schools.....		22
2.3.1 Table: Primary schools.....		22
2.4 Government Policy of “Education for all”		22
2.4.1 Table: Government policy of “Education for All”		22
2.5 Health and Hygiene Facilities.....		23
2.5.1 Table: Health and Hygiene facilities		23
2.6 Government Attention to Health and Hygiene		23
2.6.1 Table: Government Attentions to Health and Hygiene		23
2.7 Resources Allocation on Health and Hygiene.....		23

2.7.1	Table: Resources Allocation on Health and Hygiene	24
2.8	Safe Motherhood.....	24
2.8.1	Table: Safe motherhood.....	24
2.9	Governments’ Initiatives	24
2.9.1	Table: Government’s Initiatives	24
2.10	Clean Drinking Water.....	25
2.10.1	Table: Clean Drinking Water	25
2.11	Government Hand Pumps	25
2.11.1	Table: Government/Community Hand Pumps	25
2.12	Have you ever filed a complaint against water sanitation issue in your village?.....	25
2.12.1	Table: Have you ever filed a complaint against water sanitation issue in your village?	25
2.13	Quality of Education Infrastructure.....	26
2.13.1	Table: Quality of Education infrastructure	26
2.14	Vulnerability Assessment	26
2.14.1	Table: Vulnerability Assessment	26
2.15	Early Warning System.....	27
2.15.1	Table: Early Warning System.....	27
2.16	Government coordination about social services in your village?	27
2.16.1	Table: Government coordination about social services in your village?	27
2.17	Social Protection Employment Compensation Schemes.....	27
2.17.1	Table: Social Protection employment compensation schemes.....	28
2.18	Social Protection Policies.....	28
2.18.1	Table: Social Protection Policies	28
2.19	Customary Practices Contributing to Peace and Harmony	28
2.19.1	Table: Customary Practices Contributing to Local Peace and Harmony	28

2.20	Ban Customary Practices	29
2.20.1	Table: Ban Customary Practices	29
2.21	Legislation of Harmful Customary Practices for Women	29
2.21.1	Table: Legislation of Harmful Customary Practices for Women	29
2.22	Do the Government and authorities ask for your input when legislating against customary practices?.....	29
2.22.1	Table: Do the Government and authorities ask for your input when legislating against a customary practices.....	30
2.23	Communal Harmony and Peace	30
2.23.1	Table: Communal Harmony and Peace	30
2.24	Police and Judiciary’s Role in Resolving peace & harmony situation.....	30
2.24.1	Table: Police and Judiciary’s Role in resolving peace & harmony situation	31
2.25	Have you ever filed a Complaint to the Police in case of Peace and Harmony	31
2.25.1	Table: Have you ever filed a complaint to the police in case a peace & harmony situation? .	31
3	District Shikarpur	32
3.1	Quality of Education	32
3.1.1	Table: Quality of Education	33
3.2	Quality of Education Infrastructure.....	33
3.2.1	Table: Quality of Education infrastructure	33
3.3	Primary Schools	33
3.3.1	Table: Primary Schools	33
3.4	Government Policy of “Education for all”	34
3.4.1	Table: Government Policy of “Education for All”	34
3.5	Health and Hygiene Facilities.....	34
3.5.1	Table: Health and Hygiene facilities	34

3.6	Government Attention to Health and Hygiene	34
3.6.1	Table: Government Attentions to Health and Hygiene	35
3.7	Resources Allocation on Health and Hygiene.....	35
3.7.1	Table: Resources Allocation on Health and Hygiene	35
3.8	Safe Motherhood.....	35
3.8.1	Table: Safe Motherhood.....	35
3.9	Governments’ Initiatives	36
3.9.1	Table: Government’s Initiatives	36
3.10	Clean Drinking Water.....	36
3.10.1	Table: Clean Drinking Water	36
3.11	Government Hand Pumps	36
3.11.1	Table: Community Hand Pumps.....	36
3.12	Have you ever filed a complaint against water sanitation issue in your village?.....	37
3.12.1	Table: Have you ever filed a complaint against water sanitation issue in your village?	37
3.13	Quality of Education Infrastructure.....	37
3.13.1	Table: Quality of Education infrastructure	37
3.14	Vulnerability Assessment	38
3.14.1	Table: Vulnerability Assessment	38
3.15	Early Warning System.....	38
3.15.1	Table: Early Warning System.....	38
3.16	Government Coordination about Social Services in your Village?	39
3.16.1	Table: Government coordination about social services in your village?	39
3.17	Social Protection employment compensation schemes	39
3.17.1	Table: Social Protection employment compensation schemes.....	39
3.18	Social Protection Policies.....	39

3.18.1	Table: Social Protection Policies	40
3.19	Customary Practices contributing to communal Harmony and Peace	40
3.19.1	Table: Customary Practices Contributing to peace & harmony situation	40
3.20	Ban Customary Practices	40
3.20.1	Table: Ban Customary Practices	41
3.21	Legislation of Harmful Customary Practices for Women	41
3.21.1	Table: Legislation of Harmful Customary Practices for Women	41
3.22	Do the Government and authorities ask for your input when legislating against a customary practice?	41
3.22.1	Table: Do the Government and authorities ask for your input when legislating against a customary practices.....	41
3.23	Communal Harmony and Peace	42
3.23.1	Table: Communal Harmony and Peace	42
3.24	Police and Judiciary’s Role in Resolving peace & harmony situation.....	42
3.24.1	Table: Police and Judiciary’s Role in resolving peace & harmony situation	43
3.25	Have you ever filed a complaint to the police in case of a peace & harmony situation?43	
3.25.1	Table: Have you ever filed a complaint to the police in case a peace & harmony situation? .	43
4	District Sukkur	44
4.1	Quality of education	45
4.1.1	Table: Quality of Education	45
4.2	Quality of education infrastructure.....	45
4.2.1	Table: Quality of Education infrastructure	45
4.3	Primary schools.....	46
4.3.1	Table: Primary schools.....	46
4.4	Government policy of “Education for all”	46

4.4.1	Table: Government policy of “Education for All”	46
4.5	Health and Hygiene Facilities.....	46
4.5.1	Table: Health and Hygiene facilities	47
4.6	Government Attention to health and hygiene	47
4.6.1	Table: Government Attentions to Health and Hygiene	47
4.7	Resources Allocation on Health and Hygiene.....	47
4.7.1	Table: Resources Allocation on Health and Hygiene	47
4.8	Safe Motherhood.....	48
4.8.1	Table: Safe Motherhood.....	48
4.9	Governments’ Initiatives	48
4.9.1	Table: Government’s Initiatives	48
4.10	Clean Drinking Water.....	48
4.10.1	Table: Clean Drinking Water	48
4.11	Government/Community Hand Pumps.....	49
4.11.1	Table: Government/Community Hand Pumps	49
4.12	Have you ever filed a complaint against water sanitation issue in your village?.....	49
4.12.1	Table: Have you ever filed a complaint against water sanitation issue in your village?	49
4.13	Quality of education infrastructure	50
4.13.1	Table: Quality of Education infrastructure	50
4.14	Vulnerability Assessment	50
4.14.1	Table: Vulnerability Assessment	50
4.15	Early Warning System	50
4.15.1	Table: Early Warning System.....	51
4.16	Government coordination about social services in your village?	51
4.16.1	Table: Government coordination about social services in your village?	51

4.17	Social Protection	51
4.17.1	Table: Social Protection employment compensation schemes.....	51
4.18	Social Protection	52
4.18.1	Table: Social Protection	52
4.19	Customary Practices Contributing to peace & harmony situation.....	52
4.19.1	Table: Customary Practices Contributing to peace & harmony situation	52
4.20	Ban Customary Practices	52
4.20.1	Table: Ban Customary Practices	53
4.21	Legislation of Harmful Customary Practices for Women	53
4.21.1	Table: Legislation of Harmful Customary Practices for Women	53
4.22	Do the Government and authorities ask for your input when legislating against a customary practice?	53
4.22.1	Table: Do the Government and authorities ask for your input when legislating against a customary practices.....	53
4.23	Peace and Harmony.....	54
4.23.1	Table: Peace & Harmony Situation	54
4.24	Police and Judiciary’s Role in Resolving PEACE AND Harmony Situation.....	54
4.24.1	Table: Police and Judiciary’s Role in Resolving Peace and Harmony Situation	54
4.25	Have you ever filed a complaint to the police in case of a Peace & Harmony Situation? 55	
4.25.1	Table: Have you ever filed a complaint to the police in case a peace & harmony situation? .	55
5	District Khairpur Mir’s	56
5.1	Quality of education	56
5.1.1	Table: Quality of Education	56
5.2	Quality of education infrastructure.....	57

5.2.1	Table: Quality of Education infrastructure	57
5.3	Primary Schools	57
5.3.1	Table: Primary schools.....	57
5.4	Government policy of “Education for all”	57
5.4.1	Table: Government policy of Education for All [EfA].....	58
5.5	Health and Hygiene Facilities.....	58
5.5.1	Table: Health and Hygiene facilities	58
5.6	Government Attention to health and hygiene	58
5.6.1	Table: Government Attentions to Health and Hygiene	58
5.7	Resources Allocation on Health and Hygiene.....	59
5.7.1	Table: Resources Allocation on Health and Hygiene	59
5.8	Safe Motherhood.....	59
5.8.1	Table: Safe motherhood.....	59
5.9	Governments’ Initiatives	60
5.9.1	Table: Government’s Initiatives	60
5.10	Clean Drinking Water.....	60
5.10.1	Table: Clean Drinking Water	60
5.11	Government Hand Pumps	60
5.11.1	Table: Community Hand Pumps.....	60
5.12	Have you ever filed a complaint against water sanitation issue in your village?.....	61
5.12.1	Table: Have you ever filed a complaint against water sanitation issue in your village?	61
5.13	Quality of education infrastructure.....	61
5.13.1	Table: Quality of Education infrastructure	61
5.14	Vulnerability Assessment	62
5.14.1	Table: Vulnerability Assessment	62

5.15	Early Warning System	62
5.15.1	Table: Early Warning System	62
5.16	Government coordination about social services in your village?	62
5.16.1	Table: Government coordination about social services in your village?	63
5.17	Social Protection employment compensation	63
5.17.1	Table: Social Protection employment compensation schemes.....	63
5.18	Social Protection	63
5.18.1	Table: Social Protection	63
5.19	Customary Practices Contributing to Peace & Harmony Situation	64
5.19.1	Table: Customary Practices Contributing to Peace & Harmony Situation	64
5.20	Ban Customary Practices	64
5.20.1	Table: Ban Customary Practices	64
5.21	Legislation of Harmful Customary Practices for Women	64
5.21.1	Table: Legislation of Harmful Customary Practices for Women	65
5.22	Do the Government and authorities ask for your input when legislating against a customary practices?	65
5.22.1	Table: Do the Government and authorities ask for your input when legislating against a customary practices.....	65
5.23	peace & harmony situation	65
5.23.1	Table: Peace & Harmony Situation	65
5.24	Police and Judiciary’s Role in Resolving peace & harmony situation.....	66
5.24.1	Table: Police and Judiciary’s Role in Resolving Peace & Harmony Situation	66
5.25	Have you ever filed a complaint to the police in case of a peace & harmony situation ?	
	66	
5.25.1	Table: Have you ever filed a complaint to the police in case a peace & harmony situation? .	66

6	CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	68
6.1	Larkana District	68
6.1.1	Conclusion	68
6.1.2	Recommendations	69
6.2	Shikarpur District	72
6.2.1	Conclusion	72
6.2.2	Recommendations	72
6.3	Sukkur District.....	76
6.3.1	Conclusion	76
6.3.2	Recommendations	76
6.4	Khairpur Mir’s District.....	79
6.4.1	Conclusion	79
6.4.2	Recommendations	80
	APPENDIX	84
	Photo Gallery	84
	Bibliography	86

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Human security is pivotal to sustainable development in a developing country like Pakistan. This requires better and responsive governance at all levels, i.e., Federal, Provincial and District levels. The social and economic service delivery requires to be improved. Strengthening Participatory Organization (SPO) is working in Districts Larkana, Khairpur, Shikarpur & Sukkur on issues of human security with the support of Oxfam Novib and Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The organization is working on education, health and hygiene, clean drinking water, basic infrastructure, customary practices and peace and harmony in the district. By virtue of its work on the mentioned issues, SPO commissioned a study to assess the human security situation in the Districts of Larkana, Khairpur, Shikarpur & Sukkur. This publication on the Human Security situation will hopefully contribute in better development planning of the specified districts.

We are thankful to Zafar Iqbal Junejo who advised on the technical aspects of the study. We are also indebted to members of the field teams who collected primary data and all those who made this report a reality.

We are thankful to the district administration, civil society organizations, police department and media organization for their valuable input in the study.

ACRONYMS

FDGs	Focus Group Discussions
IDIs	In-Depth Interviews
KIIs	Key informant Interviews
HS	Human Security
CSOs	Civil Society Organization
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
PILDAT	Pakistan Institute of Legislative and Development
MGDs	Millennium Development Goals
CEDAW	Convention for Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women
PPP	Pakistan People's Party
NCSW	National Commission for Status of Women
BISP	Benazir Income Support Program
LHWs	Lady Health Workers
LHVs	Leady Health Visitors
GOS	Government of Sindh
TV	Television
FM	Frequency Modulation
NGOs	Non – Governmental Organizations
SZABIST	Shaheed Zulifkar Ali Bhutto Institute of Science and Technology
Karo Karo	Honor Killing

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Strengthening Participatory Organization (SPO) Islamabad, with the support of Oxfam Novib is implementing the project “Citizens First” Improving Human Security in Larkana, Shikarpur, Sukkur and Khairpur Mir’s districts of Sindh.¹The human security means “first, safety from such chronic threats such as hunger, disease and repression. Secondly, it means protection from sudden and hurtful disruptions in the patterns of daily lives – whether at home, at workplaces or in communities. “Thus, governance is very much associated with the delivery of services.

The specific objectives of the human security report were:

- Assess the security in seven sectors: primary education, primary healthcare and hygiene, clean drinking water, infrastructure, social protection and peace and harmony.
- Collect field data about primary education, primary healthcare and hygiene, clean drinking water, infrastructure, social protection, customary practices and peace & harmony situation.
- Assessing the level of human security
- Make recommendations for sustainable human security.

The data was collected by using a toolkit which was developed by the partners at the planning phase of the project. Its tools and techniques helped in analysis of the first-hand information gathered from the citizen. However, data was also gathered from relevant government departments, albeit of them were reluctant to share the budgets and financial data.

The specific sectors of the assessment were primary education, primary healthcare and hygiene, clean drinking water, infrastructure, social protection, customary practices and communal harmony and peace. The report also narrates about the peoples’ access, availability and quality of resources and infrastructure. It also tells in detail about the existence of laws and their application regarding issues of common citizens including issues faced by minority and/or women. Social epidemics such as Karo Kari/honor killings, early marriages, forced marriages, forced conversions, and communal peace and harmony have also been discussed.

This report reveals that citizens’ status regarding human security is slightly improved in some sectors such as education. However, the sanitation, community based water schemes and social protection programs

¹¹ Human Development Report 1994

portray a slow pace. On the other hand, the role of judiciary and police is highlighted, and the respective departments have gained the trust of the communities. Although the departments are well coordinated, they should be more systematic and effective. More so, land grabbing has become a common practice. Positive change in education, infrastructure and customary practices is noticed. The participants of FGD were linking the improvement in above sectors with the activism of judiciary, and National Accountability Bureau. The local NGOs and CSOs have played an important role in highlighting the contribution of women and building their positive image in the society. . The majority of the FGDs' participants were at consensus that general level of human security is improved in all districts (varying from each part of the district). However, human security indicators of those locations are fairly better, which are near to district head quarter or taluka head quarter. In those areas mobility of women is also relatively better as opposed to those areas, which are far away from the urban centers. Over the period, due to Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP), social protection is discussed a lot, even at the village level. In all districts it was only initiative which was in all districts. Although KIs, consider it political move rather than systematic introduction of a social protection programme. Similarly, the issue of girls dropping out of schools was also discussed in the four districts. Additionally, the role of private schools in education, especially those whose medium of instruction is English was also highlighted. All and all, human security level has increased and the private sector/market along with CSO have played a vital role in it

1 INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY

The relevant data was collected in the four mentioned districts from the relevant government departments, media persons and Civil Society Organizations' representatives.

The main sectors of study were:

1. Primary Education
2. Primary Healthcare and Hygiene
3. Clean Drinking Water
4. Infrastructure
5. Social Protection
6. Customary Practices
7. Communal harmony and peace.

1.1 AIMS & OBJECTIVES

The specific objectives² of study were to:

- Assess the security in seven sectors namely primary education, primary healthcare and hygiene, clean drinking water, infrastructure, social protection, customary practices and communal harmony.
- Collect field data about primary education, primary healthcare and hygiene, clean drinking water, infrastructure, social protection, customary practices and communal harmony and peace.
- Assess the level of human security
- Make recommendations for sustainable human security.

1.2 METHODOLOGY

To implement the study, the following framework was adopted:

Districts	Larkana, Sukkur Shikarpur and Khairpur Mirs
Villages	4 Villages per district, 16 villages
Focus Group Discussion	2 FGDs per district (male and female) – 8 FGDs

² ToRs of HSR 2016

In depth interview with individuals in the community	10 Samples (Frequency) per sector/village. Total: 50 per sector per district.
Key informant interview with government officials	1 per district. Total: 4 KIIs
Sectors	7 Sectors (primary education, primary healthcare and hygiene, clean drinking water, infrastructure, social protection, customary practices and peace & harmony situation).

The study was conducted to assess the below sectors:

Sectors	Areas of assessment
Primary Education	Access, availability, quality, number of boys and girls students / schools.
Primary Healthcare and Hygiene	accessibility, distribution of services, condition of infrastructure and quality of services
Clean Drinking Water	access, availability, quality, number of schemes, hand pumps and support
Infrastructure	road networks, and other communication structures, village level structures pavement of streets, water link roads and other infrastructures
Social Protection	existence of laws and their application regarding issues of labor, mine workers and common citizens including minority and women
Customary Practices	<i>Karo Kari</i> , (honor killing)early marriages, forced marriages, forced conversions, <i>wanni</i> , and issues of double / triple marriages, issues of inheritance, dividends “Parent’s Assets”
Communal harmony and peace	tribal, feudal and communal harmony and peace, their potentiality regarding intensity and scale

1.3 HUMAN SECURITY DEFINITION AND IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

Commission on Human Security defines ³Human Security (HS) as “...to protect the vital core of all human lives in ways that enhance human freedoms and human fulfillment.

General characteristics of HS are inclusiveness to have the dialogue, address wider issues, coordinate among different stakeholders, quick response and redressed mechanism and secure core freedoms and rights of vulnerable groups.

Human Security agenda must have an access to livelihood options, having access to food; enhance the natural capital/habitats in sustainable ways and the prevalence of the rule of law, protection of minorities and support human rights’ vital agendas. The present report, considering the above academic definition has studied four districts: Larkana, Sukkur, Shikarpur and Khairpur Mir’s.

1.4 GOVERNANCE IN SINDH

The governance is very much associated with the delivery of the services. However, the status of governance could be reflected in sustainability, disaster preparedness &management, immunization of children, efficient justice system, access to safe drinking water and sanitation amongst others.

PILDAT, an Islamabad based research organization prepared the⁴Sindh Scorecard, as summarized in the table below, depicting the bleak picture of the province.

Areas of Governance	Obtained Score in percentage	Provincial Ranking [in the country]
Rule of Law	56.6	4
Social Indicators	50.1	4
Management of economy	60.8	3
Service Delivery	61.2	3
Administrative Efficiency	60.6	4
Best Performance		

³ Human Security in Theory and Practice: Application of the Human Security Concept and the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (Human Security Unit, Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, United Nations.

⁴ Score Card Sindh Province: Assessment of the Quality of Governance in Sindh: May 30, 2014 – 29, May 2015

Public Transport Electricity Production and Management Use of Technology for Better Governance
Poor Performance
Management of Unemployment Gender Equality Merit-Based Recruitment and Promotion

Sindhi media frequently reports that government has to focus more on responsiveness and has to enhance citizens' role in governance and other sociopolitical arenas. The same is being pinpointed in reports by human rights organizations, advocacy groups and leading newspapers opinion and editorial pages.

2 DISTRICT LARKANA

Larkana district is spread over 7423 square kilometers. It is one of Sindh's rural districts, which is being turned into an urban center. Statistics reveal that the number of Katchi abadies is growing. Presently, district headquarter consists of 20 katchi abadies, spread over 431 acres of land, and hosting 0.0.82 million⁵ people.

The following table shows the district's population according to the ⁶1988 census. :

Population: District Larkana		
Male	Female	Total
745007	699925	1002772
Urban/ Rural Population		
Urban	539075	
Rural	905857	

The projected population for 2010 Larkana district is comprised of 4 talukas namely Dokri, Bakran, Larkana and Ratodero. The district is irrigated through Rice Canal, Dadu Canal, Kirthar Canal and Warah Branch. Except Rice canal, other canals are perennial canals. Some parts of Larkana, Rato Dero and Dokri talukas are cultivated, when the area is flooded by Indus River. Nowadays, the newly emerged irrigation mode is tube wells that cultivate the major tracks in both the seasons.

The dominant crops of the district in ascending order are rice, wheat and sugarcane. Minor crops include onions, barely and mustard. The weather is extremely hot in the summers and winter is bit cool. The hottest months of the summer are May and June. The heatstroke has emerged a new type of emergency. During this summer lots of people in the district suffered due to heat stroke. On the other hand, whirlwinds in summer, and thunderstorm and hailstorm also occur in monsoon season. Cold months are December to February. Sometimes, the rain intensifies or prolongs the winters' cold.

Larkana is the hub of educational institutes. Some of them popularly include Cadet College, Shaheed Zulifkar Ali Bhutto Institute of Science and Technology (SZABIST) Campus and Zulifkar Ali Bhutto

⁵ <http://sindh.gov.pk/dpt/SKAA/index.htm>

1. <http://www.pwdsindh.gov.pk/districts/Larkana.htm>

Agricultural College. One of its most serving institutes is Shaheed Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto Medical University (Chandka Medical College), serving northern Sindh, including some pockets of Balochistan.

Larkana district is the main center of rice husking units, and it may be said that it provides rice as a substantial diet to northern Sindh, and some towns of the neighboring province. Its strategic location, well build road networks, institutional setups and qualified human resources could be harvested to switch from traditional agriculture to modern units of the seed processing, fruit processing plant (guava), dairy milk plant, animals' fortified feed and oil mills.

2.1 QUALITY OF EDUCATION

According to the responses, 49% people are satisfied with the quality of education, 17% are not so satisfied and 3% are extremely dissatisfied while 31% have shown their neutrality. At the same time, people have raised the issues of ghost teachers and shared that as well. People were of the view that the regular attendance of teacher will increase the number children. Over the past decades, non-availability of female teachers has remained to be an issue. Presently, total female teaching staff at various levels of the schools is only 2,109 out of 7,086.⁷

2.1.1 Table: Quality of Education

Level of Satisfaction	Percentage
Satisfied	49
Neutral	31
Not so satisfied	17
Extremely dissatisfied	3
Total	100

2.2 QUALITY OF EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE

47% people are satisfied about the quality of educational infrastructure, 30% are neutral, 25% are not so satisfied and 3% are extremely dissatisfied.

⁷ Source: SEMIS Census 2014 - 2015 Sindh Education Management Information System (SEMIS)

2.2.1 Table: Quality of Education infrastructure

Comment on the overall quality of infrastructure in your village	Percentage
Satisfied	47
Neutral	30
Not so satisfied	25
Extremely dissatisfied	3
Total	100

2.3 PRIMARY SCHOOLS

72% people said that primary schools are enough; 18% said that there is no need of further schools while 10% people don't know about schools. It was also told by the people that most of the schools are closed, and need to be re-opened. According to them, the number of girl schools should be increased.

2.3.1 Table: Primary schools

Views about # of schools	Percentage
Yes, enough School	72
No, need	18
Don't know	10
Total	100

2.4 GOVERNMENT POLICY OF “EDUCATION FOR ALL”

0 % people know the policy of education for all, 100 % don't the about policy of education, and 0% are known to objectives of the policy. However, people raised the issue of the existence of an Educational policy but its lack of implementation.

2.4.1 Table: Government policy of “Education for All”

Do you know Govt's Policy: “Education for All”	Percentage
Yes/know	0
No/ Don't	100
Know objectives of the policy	0

Total	100
--------------	------------

2.5 HEALTH AND HYGIENE FACILITIES

18% people are satisfied, 32 % remained neutral, 42% not so satisfied while 8 % people are extremely dissatisfied with health and hygiene facilities at the village level. Majority of people said that water and sanitation and other infrastructure collapsed in the flood of 2010 and has not been restored yet.

2.5.1 Table: Health and Hygiene facilities

Quality of Health in your village	Percentage
Satisfied	18
Neutral	32
Not so satisfied	42
Extremely dissatisfied	8
Total	100

2.6 GOVERNMENT ATTENTION TO HEALTH AND HYGIENE

0% people are of the view that government has paid attention to Health and Hygiene, 100% flatly said no and 0% said that they don't know about any scheme of health and hygiene. The majority of people have no access to drinking water, sanitation and hygiene facilities at the village level.

2.6.1 Table: Government Attentions to Health and Hygiene

Government's attention towards health	Percentage
Yes	0
No	100
Don't know	0
Total	100

2.7 RESOURCES ALLOCATION ON HEALTH AND HYGIENE

2% people narrated that government allocated the resource on health and hygiene, 55% said that no resources have been allocated. While 43% stated they don't know about allocated resources.

2.7.1 Table: Resources Allocation on Health and Hygiene

Information about resources allocation on Health and Hygiene	Percentage
Yes	2
No	55
Don't know	43
Total	100

2.8 SAFE MOTHERHOOD

According to the responses, 3% people are of the view that motherhood is safe, and 97% people said that mother and child related issues have roots in poor health conditions, hygiene, lack of medical treatment and infrastructure. Same is the cause of chronic diseases among mother and children. Governments' basic health units are not functional and scarcity of trained paramedical staff and related medicines are a cause of death of pregnant women and infants.

2.8.1 Table: Safe motherhood

Safe motherhood	Percentage
Yes	3
No	97
Total	100

2.9 GOVERNMENTS' INITIATIVES

30% people said that there are no initiatives, 22% said that health session are organized while 48% people are not aware about any initiatives of government departments. Majority of people told that LHV and LHW haven't conducted any sessions in the villages.

2.9.1 Table: Government's Initiatives

Government's Initiative	Percentage
Initiatives [by the government]	30
Health Session conducted by LHVs	22
Not applicable	48

Total	100
--------------	------------

2.10 CLEAN DRINKING WATER

60% people are satisfied about Quality of Portable Water. 28% people are not satisfied while 12% people are extremely dissatisfied. The majority of people drink water from hand-pumps installed in their homes.

2.10.1 Table: Clean Drinking Water

Level of Satisfaction	Percentage
Satisfied	60
Not so satisfied	28
Extremely dissatisfied	12
Total	100

2.11 GOVERNMENT HAND PUMPS

0% people are satisfied with the government hand pumps and 100% are not satisfied from the government's water facilities.

2.11.1 Table: Government/Community Hand Pumps

Level of Satisfaction	Percentage
Yes	0
No	100
Total	100

2.12 HAVE YOU EVER FILED A COMPLAINT AGAINST WATER SANITATION ISSUE IN YOUR VILLAGE?

0% people have complained against issues of water and sanitation, 52% have no any complaint, and 48% are not aware about the complaint mechanism. Majority of people also told that there is no complaint mechanism at village level.

2.12.1 Table: Have you ever filed a complaint against water sanitation issue in your village?

	Percentage
Yes	0

No	52
Don't know	48
Total	100

2.13 QUALITY OF EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE

42% are satisfied with quality of education infrastructure, 30% are neutral, 25% are not so satisfied and 3% are extremely dissatisfied, while, school building, furniture and fixture, and drinking water and sanitation facilities are very less quantity and in deplorable conditions. No water facility is found in majority of schools, thus children bring water from their homes, or in rare cases drink the contaminated water of the nearby water courses.

2.13.1 Table: Quality of Education infrastructure

Comment on the overall quality of infrastructure in your village	Percentage
Satisfied	42
Neutral	30
Not so satisfied	25
Extremely dissatisfied	3
Total	100

2.14 VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

10% are aware about vulnerability assessment while 90% people said no about vulnerability assessment and its mechanisms. But some people told that there are no other practices of vulnerability assessment and non-vulnerable pockets are included in the district planning.

2.14.1 Table: Vulnerability Assessment

Level of Awareness	Percentage
Yes	0
No	100
Total	100

2.15 EARLY WARNING SYSTEM

5% people are satisfied, 45% are not satisfied about early warning system while 50% shared that there is no early warning system in place. Majority people are not aware about early warning system and its responsibilities and even its existence.

2.15.1 Table: Early Warning System

Level of Satisfaction	Percentage
Yes	3
No	47
Don't know	50
Total	100

2.16 GOVERNMENT COORDINATION ABOUT SOCIAL SERVICES IN YOUR VILLAGE?

100% people stated that no government official has ever asked about social services. There is no other mechanism at place to take consent of citizens in any kind of legislation, services' reform and schemes. There is no inclusion of public in identification or implementation of services which may be the cause of less usage and abandonment of most of government services.

2.16.1 Table: Government coordination about social services in your village?

Status of Govt. or Authorities ask you about social services in your village	Percentage
Not at all	100
Total	100

2.17 SOCIAL PROTECTION EMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION SCHEMES

0% people are satisfied with social protection schemes, 0% haven't availed such schemes and 100% people don't know about any social protection compensation schemes. Most of people said that Benazir Income Support Program and other schemes are political initiatives. The district has never implemented the destitute women's and disables quota in other social protection [s] such as Zakat, Usher and charity initiatives.

2.17.1 Table: Social Protection employment compensation schemes

Level of Satisfaction	Percentage
Yes	0
Not availed	0
Don't know about the scheme	100
Total	100

2.18 SOCIAL PROTECTION POLICIES

100% responded that they neither know the policies, nor know about the implementation and 0% said they know the policies and about their implementation. The majority of people said that labor, peasants, women and disabled are excluded from social protection schemes at village level.

2.18.1 Table: Social Protection Policies

Level of Awareness	Percentage
Neither know policies, nor know about the implemented	100
know policies and know about implementation	0
No	100
Total	100

2.19 CUSTOMARY PRACTICES CONTRIBUTING TO PEACE AND HARMONY

100% people told that customary practices exist and contribute in communal and tribal peace and harmony and 0% rejected the assumption. 0% said they don't know that these factors are contributing in the disruption of communal harmony.

2.19.1 Table: Customary Practices Contributing to Local Peace and Harmony

Existence of Customary Practices	Percentage
Yes	100
No	0
Don't know	0
Total	100

2.20 BAN CUSTOMARY PRACTICES

100% shared that customary practices should be banned, 0% said no and 0% categorized themselves into the 'don't know' category. Some people were of the view that authorities are not serious to curb the customary practices.

2.20.1 Table: Ban Customary Practices

Level of Satisfaction	Percentage
Yes	100
No	0
Don't know	0
Total	100

2.21 LEGISLATION OF HARMFUL CUSTOMARY PRACTICES FOR WOMEN

70% people have awareness about legislation of harmful customary practices, 10% have no information while 20% are of view that customary practices are not harmful to women. A few village activists were aware about government's Child Marriage Restraint Act 2013 and the Prevention of Domestic Violence Act 2013.

2.21.1 Table: Legislation of Harmful Customary Practices for Women

Awareness about legislation	Percentage
Yes	70
No	10
Customary practices are not harmful to women	20
Total	100

2.22 DO THE GOVERNMENT AND AUTHORITIES ASK FOR YOUR INPUT WHEN LEGISLATING AGAINST CUSTOMARY PRACTICES?

20% people shared that authorities ask and take input when they legislate for customary practice, 30% responded regarding above concern. 50% told that they don't know about legislation, where government's representatives have consulted them. Majority of people shared that government didn't take any consent or inputs from the public.

2.22.1 Table: Do the Government and authorities ask for your input when legislating against a customary practices

Status of Govt. & authorities input	Percentage
Yes	20
No	30
Don't know	50
Total	100

2.23 COMMUNAL HARMONY AND PEACE

5% people shared that social peace & harmony situation exists and 50% told that reason is exchange marriages, 10% consider the inheritance is the reasons, 7% labeled caste system while 28% categorized themselves into “Not Applicable” category and were not aware about the consequences of peace & harmony situation. They also shared that majority of peoples’ marriages took place in their communities. More so, inheritance right of women and girls is ignored among all communities.

2.23.1 Table: Communal Harmony and Peace

Peace & Harmony Situation	Percentage
Social Peace & Harmony Situation	5
Exchange marriages	50
Inheritance Rights	10
Caste System	7
No Applicable	28
Total	100

2.24 POLICE AND JUDICIARY’S ROLE IN RESOLVING PEACE & HARMONY SITUATION

45% said that police and judiciary have a role to resolve the peace & harmony situation, 33% said no while 22% were not aware about the phenomenon, thus associated themselves with the ‘don’t know’ slot. The majority of people believe police and judiciaries are ineffective. Therefore, peace & harmony situation are resolved by tribal chiefs.

2.24.1 Table: Police and Judiciary’s Role in resolving peace & harmony situation

Level of Satisfaction	Percentage
Yes	45
No	33
Don't know	22
Total	100

2.25 HAVE YOU EVER FILED A COMPLAINT TO THE POLICE IN CASE OF PEACE AND HARMONY

22% people told they have filed complaints, 78% said they haven't lodged complaint to police and judiciary. Due to strong feudalism, villagers don't lodge complaints to the police.

2.25.1 Table: Have you ever filed a complaint to the police in case a peace & harmony situation?

Status of filed a complaint to the police	Percentage
Yes	22
No	78
Total	100

3 DISTRICT SHIKARPUR

The city of Shikarpur is known as “Old Paris” because of its perfume industry, or according to some one the name was given to it due to its modern buildings at that time. Shikarpur district consists of four tehsils namely Shikarpur, Garhi Yasin, Lakhi and Khanpur. There are seven urban localities (one municipal corporation and six town comities) and 33 union councils, and 901 rural settlements. The administration headquarter is situated in Shikarpur city. The total area of the district is 2,512 sq km. According to the ⁸1998 census, the total population of the district was 1470430 persons with 841462 male and 628968 females. However, the district's ⁹annual growth rate is 2.32 percent. The average house hold size is 5.9 and the literacy ratio is (10+) 31.9% with 44.95% males and 18.04% females. The total housing units of Shikarpur are 149758 out of which the pacca housing units are 20849 (13.92%) The housing units with electricity are 104794 (69.97%), housing units having piped water are 30389 (20.29%), housing units using gas for cooking are 20368 (13.60%)¹⁰ Shikarpur is also famous for its pickles and sweets, as well as for its cotton and pottery. Shikarpur has always been the part of trade route for Central Asian countries through Bolan Pass, and local merchants had dealings with many towns in Central Asia. The main fruits of Shikarpur district are mangoes, dates and bananas. Besides these fruits guava and orange fruits are also grown in the district. Among vegetables, turnips, radish, potatoes, eggplant are also grown.

Shikarpur falls in an arid subtropical climate zone, with extreme weather. Overall, the climate is hot and dry in summer and cold and dry in winter. Summer months extend from Aril to October while March and November are pleasant months. Dust storms are frequent in summers. Average annual rain fall is 100 mm. Shikarpur district borders are connected with Larkana, Jacobabad, KhairpurMirs and Sukkur districts. Two National Highways (N-65 & N-55) intersect the city of Shikarpur, making it the junction point of 4 provinces.

3.1 QUALITY OF EDUCATION

55% people are satisfied with quality of education, 22% are not so satisfied and 5% are extremely dissatisfied. 17% of the people have shown their neutrality. At the same time, people have raised the issues of ghost teachers and shared that it is instrumental to increase the number of out of school children.

⁸ <http://www.pwdsindh.gov.pk/districts/Shikarpur.htm>

⁹ www.pbs.gov.pk/content/district-glance-shikarpur

¹⁰ Source: www.smeda.org

3.1.1 Table: Quality of Education

Level of Satisfaction	Percentage
Satisfied	55
Neutral	17
Not so satisfied	22
Extremely dissatisfied	5
Total	100

3.2 QUALITY OF EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE

27% people are satisfied about quality of educational infrastructure, 23% are neutral, 10% are not so satisfied and 40% are extremely dissatisfied.

3.2.1 Table: Quality of Education infrastructure

Comment on the overall quality of infrastructure in your village	Percentage
Satisfied	27
Neutral	23
Not so satisfied	10
Extremely dissatisfied	40
Total	100

3.3 PRIMARY SCHOOLS

35% people said that primary schools are enough; 48% people said that there is no need of further schools while 17% people don't know about schools. However, it was also told by people that most of the schools are closed, and need to be opened. According to them, there should be more schools for girls.

3.3.1 Table: Primary Schools

Views about # of schools	Percentage
Yes, enough school	35
No, need of new schools	48
Don't know	17

Total	100
--------------	------------

3.4 GOVERNMENT POLICY OF “EDUCATION FOR ALL”

30 % people know the policy of education for all, 25 % don't know about the policy of education for all and 45% don't know objectives of the policy of “Education for All”. However, people also raised the issues that ‘Education for All’ policy exists but it is not implemented.

3.4.1 Table: Government Policy of “Education for All”

Policy of Education for All	Percentage
Yes/ know about the policy	30
Know the objectives of the policy	25
Don't know about the policy	45
Total	100

3.5 HEALTH AND HYGIENE FACILITIES

13% people are satisfied, 32% are neutral, 37% not so satisfied while 18% people are extremely dissatisfied with health and hygiene facilities at the village level. Majority of people said that water and sanitation and other infrastructure collapsed in the 2010 flood and have still not been restored.

3.5.1 Table: Health and Hygiene facilities

Quality of Health in your village	Percentage
Satisfied	13
Neutral	32
Not so satisfied	37
Extremely dissatisfied	18
Total	100

3.6 GOVERNMENT ATTENTION TO HEALTH AND HYGIENE

12% people are of the view that government has paid attention to health and hygiene, 30% flatly said no and 57% said that they don't know about any schemes of health and hygiene. The majority of people have not access to drinking water, sanitation and hygiene facilities at the village level.

3.6.1 Table: Government Attentions to Health and Hygiene

Government's attention towards health	Percentage
Yes	12
No	31
Don't know	57
Total	100

3.7 RESOURCES ALLOCATION ON HEALTH AND HYGIENE

28% people narrated that government allocated the resource on health and hygiene, 45% said that no resources are allocated. 27% people stated that they don't know about allocated resources.

3.7.1 Table: Resources Allocation on Health and Hygiene

Information about resources allocation on Health and Hygiene	Percentage
Yes	20
No	53
Don't know	27
Total	100

3.8 SAFE MOTHERHOOD

According to 10 % people, motherhood is safe, and 90% people said that mother and child related issues have roots in poor health conditions, hygiene, lack of medical treatment and infrastructure. And same is the cause of chronicle diseases among mother and children. Government's basic health units are not functional and scarcity trained paramedical staff and related medicine is the cause of the death of pregnant women and infants.

3.8.1 Table: Safe Motherhood

Safe motherhood	Percentage
Yes	10
No	90
Total	100

3.9 GOVERNMENTS' INITIATIVES

0% people said that there are no initiatives, 22% said that health session are conducted by LHVs while 78% people are not aware about any initiatives of government departments. Majority of people told that LHV and LHW haven't conducted any sessions in the villages.

3.9.1 Table: Government's Initiatives

Initiative	Percentage
Government's Initiatives	0
LHVs' Health Session	22
Total	100

3.10 CLEAN DRINKING WATER

72% don't know about clean water for drinking, 17% are not so satisfied while 10% are extremely dissatisfied.

3.10.1 Table: Clean Drinking Water

Level of Satisfaction	Percentage
Don't know	72
No so satisfied	17
Extremely dissatisfied	10
Total	100

3.11 GOVERNMENT HAND PUMPS

100% people are satisfied with the community hand pumps. 0% people are satisfied with the government's water facility as they have no proper information about quality of ground water. People shared that poor infrastructure of the drainage schemes have contaminated the ground water and increased the vulnerability of children, pregnant and lactating mothers.

3.11.1 Table: Community Hand Pumps

Level of Satisfaction	Percentage
Yes/ Satisfied with community hand pumps	100
No/Satisfied with government's hand pumps	0

Yes Communal hand pumps	100
Total	100

3.12 HAVE YOU EVER FILED A COMPLAINT AGAINST WATER SANITATION ISSUE IN YOUR VILLAGE?

5% people have complained against water and sanitation, 28% have no complaint, while 67 % are unaware of any complaint mechanism. Majority of people also told that there is no complaint mechanism at village level.

3.12.1 Table: Have you ever filed a complaint against water sanitation issue in your village?

Status of Govt. & authorities input	Percentage
Yes	0
No	33
Don't know	67
Total	100

3.13 QUALITY OF EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE

23% are satisfied with the quality of education infrastructure, 32% is not so satisfied, 18% extremely dissatisfied and 27 % are neutral and they don't know about education infrastructure while, school building, furniture and fixture, and drinking water and sanitation facilities are very less and in deplorable conditions. No water facility is found in the majority of schools, thus children bring water from their homes, or in rare cases drink the contaminated water of the nearby water courses.

3.13.1 Table: Quality of Education infrastructure

Comment on the overall quality of infrastructure in your village	Percentage
Satisfied	23
Neutral	27
Not so satisfied	32
Extremely dissatisfied	18

Total	100
-------	-----

2016 Update: According to the participants, the construction work has slowed down and the quality of infrastructure was poor. The trunk and link roads of towns as well villages need to be repaired and maintained on a regular basis, but no serious steps have been taken.

3.14 VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

18% are aware about vulnerability assessment while 82% people said no to the vulnerability assessment and its mechanisms. Some people stated that there are no practices of vulnerability assessment and no vulnerable pockets are included in the district planning.

3.14.1 Table: Vulnerability Assessment

Level of Awareness	Percentage
Yes	18
No	82
Total	100

3.15 EARLY WARNING SYSTEM

3% people are satisfied, 52% are not satisfied about early warning system while 45% shared that there is no early warning system in place. Majority of people are not aware about early warning system and its responsibilities and even its existence.

3.15.1 Table: Early Warning System

Level of Satisfaction	Percentage
Yes	3
No	52
No Early Warning System	45
Total	100

3.16 GOVERNMENT COORDINATION ABOUT SOCIAL SERVICES IN YOUR VILLAGE?

100% people stated that no government official has ever asked about social service. There is no mechanism at place to take consent of citizens in any kind of legislation, services' reform and schemes. The no inclusion of public in identification or implementation of services is the cause of less usage and abandonment of most of the government services.

3.16.1 Table: Government coordination about social services in your village?

Status of Govt. or Authorities ask you about social services in your village	Percentage
Not at all	100
Total	100

2016 Update: None of them had ever heard about government's coordination about social services.

3.17 SOCIAL PROTECTION EMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION SCHEMES

5% people are satisfied with the social protection schemes, 35% are dissatisfied while 60% people don't know about any social protection scheme. Most of the people said that Benazir Income Support Program and other schemes are political initiatives. The district has never implemented the destitute women's and disables quota in other social protection security [ies] such Zakat, Usher and charity initiatives.

3.17.1 Table: Social Protection employment compensation schemes

Level of Satisfaction	Percentage
Yes	5
No	35
Don't know	60
Total	100

3.18 SOCIAL PROTECTION POLICIES

3% of people stated that they know about the policies, but these are not implemented. 0% shared that they know about the policies and also know that these are being implemented. 97% of the people don't know

about the policies. The majority of people told labor, peasants, women and disabled are excluded from social protection schemes at the village level.

3.18.1 Table: Social Protection Policies

Level of Awareness	Percentage
know policies but are not implemented	3
know policies and are being implemented	0
Don't know	97
Total	100

3.19 CUSTOMARY PRACTICES CONTRIBUTING TO COMMUNAL HARMONY AND PEACE

100% people told that customary practices exist and contribute in ethnic and tribal peace & harmony situation, 0% rejected the assumption. A considerable number told that there are many peace & harmony situations because of Karo Kari, exchange of marriage and Wannu.

3.19.1 Table: Customary Practices Contributing to peace & harmony situation

Existence of Customary Practices	Percentage
Yes	100
No	0
Don't know	28
Total	100

3.20 BAN CUSTOMARY PRACTICES

37% shared that customary practices should be banned, 15% said no and 48% categorized themselves into 'don't know' category. Some people were of the view that authorities are not serious to curb the customary practices.

3.20.1 Table: Ban Customary Practices

Level of Satisfaction	Percentage
Yes	37
No	15
Don't know	48
Total	100

3.21 LEGISLATION OF HARMFUL CUSTOMARY PRACTICES FOR WOMEN

25% people have awareness about legislation of harmful customary practices, 35% have no information while 40% are of the view that customary practices are not harmful to women. A few village activists were aware about government's Child Marriage Restraint Act 2013 and the Prevention of Domestic Violence Act 2013.

3.21.1 Table: Legislation of Harmful Customary Practices for Women

Awareness about legislation	Percentage
Yes	25
No	35
Customary practices are not harmful to women	40
Total	100

3.22 DO THE GOVERNMENT AND AUTHORITIES ASK FOR YOUR INPUT WHEN LEGISLATING AGAINST A CUSTOMARY PRACTICE?

30% people shared that authorities ask and take input when they legislate for customary practice while 40 responded that authorities never ask for the input or consultation. 30% told that they don't know about legislation and where government's representatives have consulted them. Majority of people shared that government didn't take any consent or inputs from the public.

3.22.1 Table: Do the Government and authorities ask for your input when legislating against a customary practices

Status of Govt. & authorities input	Frequency	Percentage
-------------------------------------	-----------	------------

Yes	12	30
No	16	40
Don't know	12	30
Total	40	100

3.23 COMMUNAL HARMONY AND PEACE

3% people shared that peace & harmony situation exist. 17% told that the reason is exchange marriages, 5% consider the inheritance is the reasons, 5% labelled caste system while 70% categorized themselves into “don't know” category and were not aware about the consequences of peace & harmony situation. They also shared that majority of peoples' marriages took place in their communities. More so, the right of inheritance of women and girls is ignored among all communities.

3.23.1 Table: Communal Harmony and Peace

Peace & Harmony Situation	Percentage
Social peace & harmony situation	3
Exchange marriages	17
Inheritance Rights	5
Caste System	5
Don't Know	70
Total	100

3.24 POLICE AND JUDICIARY'S ROLE IN RESOLVING PEACE & HARMONY SITUATION

72% said that police and judiciary have a role to resolve peace & harmony situation, 5% said no while 23% were not aware about the phenomenon, thus associating themselves with the 'don't know' slot. The majority of people believe police and judiciaries are ineffective. Therefore, peace & harmony situation are resolved by tribal chiefs.

3.24.1 Table: Police and Judiciary’s Role in resolving peace & harmony situation

Level of Satisfaction	Percentage
Yes	72
No	5
Don't know	23
Total	100

3.25 HAVE YOU EVER FILED A COMPLAINT TO THE POLICE IN CASE OF A PEACE & HARMONY SITUATION?

20% people told they have filed complaint, 80% said they haven't lodged complaint to police and judiciary. Due to strong feudalism villagers don't lodge complaints to the police.

3.25.1 Table: Have you ever filed a complaint to the police in case a peace & harmony situation?

Status of filed a complaint to the police	Percentage
Yes	20
No	80
Total	100

4 DISTRICT SUKKUR

Sindh's economic history could be defined into two phases: Pre and post Sukkur Barrage. Sukkur before the English occupation was a River Port. It remained active, till the Indian Railway System was laid. Before colonial times, it was also an important town in Mughal times, and its twin town Bakhar was also famous in those times. In British Sindh, Sukkur was considered an important town in all aspects of life, including archaeology. In 1870, first archaeological department was established, and Sir Alexander Cunningham was made its head. In Sukkur lot of historical sites are found such as Mir Masoom Shah Jo Minaro, the tomb of Mir Abdul Baqi, Manzilgah Masjid, Adam Shah Jo Muqbro. Similarly, its adjacent town Rohri has numerous historical sites such as War Bubark, Sadh Belo, Alore and Muhamamd Bin Qasimji Masjid.

Sukkur district is spread over 5165 square kilometers. Its population¹¹(2008) is 1100033 persons, having 53% males, and 46.80 % females. Similarly, the urban population is 50 % and the rural population is 49.12 %. The average house hold size is 6.6, and the literacy ratio (plus 10) is 46.6 %. The male and female ratio is 598% to 31% respectively.

Sukkur district is comprised of 4 talukas: Sukkur city, New Sukkur, Saleh Pat, Roheri and Pano Aqil. It also hosts one of the largest cantonments of the country.

Indus River passes the Sukkur district, between the gorge of Sukkur and Rohri. It has two types of canals: inundation/ seasonal and perennial. The district has extremes of climate. In summer, the temperature rises to 50 plus Celsius, while in winter sometimes it reaches near to zero. However, the climate remains dry and clement. In summer, May, June and even mid of July, it remains hot.

The major crops of the district are sugarcane, cotton, rice and wheat. However, other crops of the district are Bajra, Jawar, onions and Maize. The District has various factories as well. Most of them are agro-based industries such as cotton ginning, oil processing units, flour mills, and cotton thread. But few other units such as cement, fertilizer, biscuits, dates process units and confessionary units also exist. Sukkur is also a vital nodal point for distribution of goods to other towns of Sindh, and some parts of Punjab and Balochistan.

Sukkur has a couple of English Medium Schools St. Mary's High School. Presently, there are various certificate and degree awarding institutes. Ghulam Muhammad Mahar Medical College Sukkur, Dadabhoy Institute of Higher Education, Sukkur Institute of Science & Technology and Sukkur Institute of Business

¹¹ <http://www.pwdsindh.gov.pk/districts/Sukkur.htm>

Administration are institutes of higher education. Amongst them, Sukkur IBA is the highest ranking university.

Sukkur’s location, its well established railway junctions, wider tracks, road networks and airport has the potential to develop it as a cargo, freight, warehouse city for northern Sindh as well as adjacent areas of Punjab and Balochistan.

4.1 QUALITY OF EDUCATION

10% people are satisfied with the quality of education, 15% are not so satisfied and 3% are extremely dissatisfied. 72% don’t know about the quality of education. At the same time, people have raised the issues of absentee teachers and a lack of supervision from the department.

4.1.1 Table: Quality of Education

Level of Satisfaction	Percentage
Satisfied	10
Not so satisfied	15
Extremely dissatisfied	3
Don’t know	72
Total	100

4.2 QUALITY OF EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE

32.5% people are satisfied about the quality of education infrastructure, 30% are not so satisfied and 22.5% are extremely dissatisfied. 15% of the people have stated that they don’t know about the quality of education infrastructure.

4.2.1 Table: Quality of Education infrastructure

Comment on the overall quality of infrastructure in your village	Percentage
Satisfied	32.5
Neutral	15
Not so satisfied	30
Extremely dissatisfied	22.5

Total	100
-------	-----

4.3 PRIMARY SCHOOLS

47.5% people said that there is sufficient number of primary schools; 50% opined that there is no need of further schools. 2.5% people don't know about schools. The issue of closed schools was discussed, and it was suggested that the number of girls' school should be raised.

4.3.1 Table: Primary schools

Views about # of schools	Percentage
Yes, enough School	47.5
No, need	50
Don't know	2.5
Total	100

4.4 GOVERNMENT POLICY OF "EDUCATION FOR ALL"

30 % people know the policy, 57.5 % flatly said no, and 12.5% told that they don't know about the education for all policy objectives. Some people also stated that through the media, they are aware of the 'Education For All' policy, but have found it to not be implemented.

4.4.1 Table: Government policy of "Education for All"

Policy of Education for All	Percentage
Yes	30
No	57.5
Don't know	12.5
Total	100

4.5 HEALTH AND HYGIENE FACILITIES

33% people are satisfied, 37% people are not so satisfied while 10 % people are extremely dissatisfied with health and hygiene facilities at the village level. Majority of people opined that water and sanitation and other infrastructure collapsed in the floods of 2010. Afterwards, No measures have been taken to rehabilitate the health related structure.

4.5.1 Table: Health and Hygiene facilities

Not so satisfied	37
Extremely dissatisfied	10
Total	100

4.6 GOVERNMENT ATTENTION TO HEALTH AND HYGIENE

32% people are of the view that government is attentive about health and hygiene, 48% said no and 20% said that they don't know about any health related schemes. Majority of the people have not access to drinking water, sanitation and hygiene facilities.

4.6.1 Table: Government Attentions to Health and Hygiene

Government's attention towards health	Percentage
Yes	32
No	48
Don't know	20
Total	100

4.7 RESOURCES ALLOCATION ON HEALTH AND HYGIENE

20% people stated that the government has allocated the resource on health and hygiene, 72% said that no resources have been allocated. 8% of the people stated that they don't know about allocated resources. A considerable number of people said that poor health indicators and high mortality is a sign of poor resource allocation on health and hygiene.

4.7.1 Table: Resources Allocation on Health and Hygiene

Information about resources allocation on Health and Hygiene	Percentage
Yes	20
No	72
Don't know	8
Total	100

4.8 SAFE MOTHERHOOD

28% people said that motherhood is safe, and 72% people said that motherhood-child related issues have roots in poor health conditions, hygiene, lack of medical treatment and infrastructure. It is also the cause of chronicle diseases among mother and children. Governments' basic health units are not functional, scarcity of trained paramedical staff and related medicines are the cause of death of pregnant women and infants.

4.8.1 Table: Safe Motherhood

Safe motherhood	Percentage
Yes	28
No	72
Total	100

4.9 GOVERNMENTS' INITIATIVES

0% people said that there are no initiatives, 10% said that health sessions are organized while 90% people are not aware about any initiatives of the related government departments. The inhabitants told that LHV and LHW haven't conducted any sessions in the villages.

4.9.1 Table: Government's Initiatives

Initiative	Percentage
LHV	0
Health Session	10
Not applicable	90
Total	100

4.10 CLEAN DRINKING WATER

85% people are satisfied about the quality of portable water, 10% are neutral and 5% are not satisfied. 0% people are extremely dissatisfied. People are not aware about quality of water whereas majority of people have not checked/ certified its standard.

4.10.1 Table: Clean Drinking Water

Level of Satisfaction	Percentage
Satisfied	85

Neutral	10
Not so satisfied	5
Extremely dissatisfied	0
Total	100

4.11 GOVERNMENT/COMMUNITY HAND PUMPS

100% told that they don't have government hand pumps and also have not received any assistance from the Government. They don't have proper information about the quality of ground water. Whereas, people shared that seeping and broken infrastructure of the drainage schemes have contaminated the ground water, and is the main instrument among pregnant women, lactating mothers and children.

4.11.1 Table: Government/Community Hand Pumps

Level of Satisfaction	Percentage
Yes	0
No	0
Communal hand pumps	100
Total	100

4.12 HAVE YOU EVER FILED A COMPLAINT AGAINST WATER SANITATION ISSUE IN YOUR VILLAGE?

5% people have lodged complaints about water and sanitation, 55% have no complaints, and 40 % people don't know about any complaint mechanism. Most of the people also told that there is no complaint mechanism in place by the government.

4.12.1 Table: Have you ever filed a complaint against water sanitation issue in your village?

Status of Govt. & authorities input	Percentage
Yes	5
No	55
Don't know	40
Total	100

4.13 QUALITY OF EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE

32.5% people are satisfied, 30% people are not so satisfied, 22.5% are extremely dissatisfied and 15 % are neutral and they don't know about education infrastructure. According to them, school buildings are in deplorable conditions.

4.13.1 Table: Quality of Education infrastructure

Comment on the overall quality of infrastructure in your village	Percentage
Satisfied	32.5
Neutral	15
Not so satisfied	30
Extremely dissatisfied	22.5
Total	100

4.14 VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

45% of the people are aware of the vulnerability assessment, 55% people said no to the vulnerability assessment and its mechanisms. People told that there are no practices of vulnerability assessment and non-vulnerable pockets are included in the district planning.

4.14.1 Table: Vulnerability Assessment

Level of Awareness	Percentage
Yes	45
No	55
Total	100

4.15 EARLY WARNING SYSTEM

17.5% people are satisfied, 60% are not satisfied about early warning system and 22.5% shared that there is no early warning system in place. The majority is not aware about early warning system and its functions and even about its existence.

4.15.1 Table: Early Warning System

Level of Satisfaction	Percentage
Yes	17.5
No	60
Don't know	22.5
Total	100

4.16 GOVERNMENT COORDINATION ABOUT SOCIAL SERVICES IN YOUR VILLAGE?

100% people stated that no government officials have turned up to ask any question or raise any point about social protection services. No mechanism is at place to enfold citizens' consent regarding any policy or program.

4.16.1 Table: Government coordination about social services in your village?

Status of Govt. or Authorities ask you about social services in your village	Percentage
Not at all	100
Total	100

4.17 SOCIAL PROTECTION

65% of the people are satisfied, 27% are dissatisfied and 8% people merely know about any social protection scheme. Most of the people said that Benazir Income Support Program and other schemes are political initiatives. It was also narrated that the minorities are mostly ignored in social protection schemes such Zakat, Usher and other charity initiatives.

4.17.1 Table: Social Protection employment compensation schemes

Level of Satisfaction	Percentage
Yes	65
No	27
Don't know	8
Total	100

4.18 SOCIAL PROTECTION

52% of the people stated that they don't know about the policies, and 45% flatly said no regarding the social protection awareness. A substantial number of people told that laborers, peasants, women and disabled are excluded from social protection schemes.

4.18.1 Table: Social Protection

Level of Awareness	Percentage
know policies but are not implemented	52
know policies and are being implemented	3
No	45
Total	100

4.19 CUSTOMARY PRACTICES CONTRIBUTING TO PEACE & HARMONY SITUATION

45% people told that customary practices exist and adversely contribute into ethnic and tribal peace & harmony situation, 52% rejected the assumption. However, 3% of the people said that they don't know that these factors are contributing to the peace & harmony situation. Majority of the people stated that there are many peace & harmony situation because of Karo Kari and exchange of marriage.

4.19.1 Table: Customary Practices Contributing to peace & harmony situation

Existence of Customary Practices	Percentage
Yes	45
No	52
Don't know	3
Total	100

4.20 BAN CUSTOMARY PRACTICES

22% told that customary practices should be banned, 60% said no and 18% categorized themselves into the 'don't know' category. Some people were of the view that authorities are not serious to curb the customary practices.

4.20.1 Table: Ban Customary Practices

Level of Satisfaction	Percentage
Yes	22
No	60
Don't know	18
Total	100

4.21 LEGISLATION OF HARMFUL CUSTOMARY PRACTICES FOR WOMEN

60% people are aware about the existing legislations/laws on harmful customary practices, 28% have no information and 12% are of the view that customary practices are not harmful to women. Some of the village based activists were aware about government's Child Marriage Restraint Act 2013 and the Prevention of Domestic Violence Act 2013.

4.21.1 Table: Legislation of Harmful Customary Practices for Women

Awareness about legislation	Percentage
Yes	60
No	28
Customary practices are not harmful to women	12
Total	100

4.22 DO THE GOVERNMENT AND AUTHORITIES ASK FOR YOUR INPUT WHEN LEGISLATING AGAINST A CUSTOMARY PRACTICE?

0% people told that authorities ask and take input when they legislate for customary practice, 100% responded that government never seeks input while preparing the legislative measures, and 0% told that they don't know about legislation, where government's representatives have consulted them. Majority of the people were of the view that government didn't take any consent or inputs from the public.

4.22.1 Table: Do the Government and authorities ask for your input when legislating against a customary practices

Status of Govt. & authorities input	Percentage
Yes	0

No	100
Don't know	0
Total	100

4.23 PEACE AND HARMONY

5% told that peace & harmony situations exist and 45% told that reasons are exchange marriages, 0% considers the inheritance is the reason, 0% labeled caste system and 50% categorized themselves into “don't know” category and were not aware about consequences of peace & harmony situations. They also told that, majority of peoples' marriages took place in their relatives and inheritance rights of women are ignored.

4.23.1 Table: Peace & Harmony Situation

Peace & Harmony Situation	Percentage
Social Peace & Harmony Situations	5
Exchange marriages	45
Inheritance Rights	0
Caste System	0
Don't know	50
Total	100

4.24 POLICE AND JUDICIARY'S ROLE IN RESOLVING PEACE AND HARMONY SITUATION

50% said that police and judiciary have role to settle the peace and harmony situation, 35% said no and 15% were not aware about the situation, and associated themselves with the 'don't know' category. The majority of peoples are of view that police and judiciaries are ineffective. Therefore, peace and harmony situations are resolved by landlords.

4.24.1 Table: Police and Judiciary's Role in Resolving Peace and Harmony Situation

Level of Satisfaction	Percentage
Yes	70

No	25
Don't know	5
Total	100

4.25 HAVE YOU EVER FILED A COMPLAINT TO THE POLICE IN CASE OF A PEACE & HARMONY SITUATION?

10% people told they have filed complaint, 90% said they haven't lodged complaint. Due to strong feudalism and fear villagers don't lodge complaints.

4.25.1 Table: Have you ever filed a complaint to the police in case a peace & harmony situation?

Status of filed a complaint to the police	Percentage
Yes	10
No	90
Total	100

5 DISTRICT KHAIRPUR MIR'S

Khairpur Mir's was once known as the state of Khairpur. ¹²Mir Sohrab Khan established his capital at Burahan, and later on in 1786 he renamed it to Khairpur. Subsequent rulers held the title of "Mir" and ruled with the assistance of a Wazir. Presently, it is one of the districts in the Sindh having area of 15,910 square kilometers¹³. It has 8 talukas, 76 Union councils, 11 towns, 6800 villages and a total ¹⁴population of 1,546,587. Currently, one noticeable change in the district is the establishment of educational institutes by the provincial government. Various public as well as private universities have opened their campuses in Khairpur city, including Mehran University of Engineering and LUMS Khairpur Medical College. In addition to this SZABIST Campus is already working in the district. At school and college level, several private sector schools are operating including PakTurk international school and college. Apart from it, district has well established road network. It has an excellent and well-coordinated network of NGOs and CSOs, majority of which are contributing in education and other development areas.

5.1 QUALITY OF EDUCATION

46% people are satisfied with the quality of education, 16% are not so satisfied and 8% are extremely dissatisfied. However, 30% have shown their neutrality. At the same time, people have raised the issues of absentee teachers, and lack of supervision from the department.

5.1.1 Table: Quality of Education

Level of Satisfaction	Frequency	Percentage
Satisfied	18	46
Not so satisfied	6	16
Extremely dissatisfied	2	8
Neutral	14	30
Total	40	100

¹² The Baloch race. A historical and ethnological sketch. M. Longworth Dames. The Royal Asiatic Society, London, 1902.

¹³ Bureau of Statistics

¹⁴ <http://www.pwdsindh.gov.pk/districts/Khairpur.htm>

5.2 QUALITY OF EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE

26% people are satisfied about the quality of educational infrastructure, 30% are not so satisfied and 16% are extremely dissatisfied. 10% have told that they didn't know about the quality of education infrastructure. 28% raised the issues about deteriorating school buildings, furniture and water & sanitation facilities. Many schools are abandoned or being used by influential persons.

5.2.1 Table: Quality of Education infrastructure

Comment on the overall quality of infrastructure in your village	Percentage
Satisfied	26
Not so satisfied	30
Extremely dissatisfied	16
Neutral	28
Total	100

5.3 PRIMARY SCHOOLS

68% people said that there is sufficient number of primary schools; 22% of the respondents were of the view that there is no need of further schools. But 10% people don't know about schools. The issue of closed schools was discussed, and told that number of girls' schools should be raised.

5.3.1 Table: Primary schools

Views about # of schools	Percentage
Yes, enough School	68
No, need	22
Don't know	10
Total	100

5.4 GOVERNMENT POLICY OF "EDUCATION FOR ALL"

28 % people know the policy, 27 % flatly said no, and 45% told that they didn't know about the education for all policy objectives. However, some people also told that they came to know about it through media, but it is not implemented.

5.4.1 Table: Government policy of Education for All [EfA]

Policy of Education for All	Percentage
# of participants who are aware about [EfA]	28
# of participants who are not aware about [EfA]	27
# of participants who don't know about [EfA] Don't know	45
Total	100

5.5 HEALTH AND HYGIENE FACILITIES

32% people are satisfied, 42% not so satisfied while 6% people are extremely dissatisfied with health and hygiene facilities at village level. However, 20% showed their neutrality. Majority of the respondents opinioned that water and sanitation and other infrastructure have collapsed in the flood of 2010. Afterwards, no measures were taken to rehabilitate the health related structure.

5.5.1 Table: Health and Hygiene facilities

Quality of Health in your village	Percentage
Satisfied	32
Not so satisfied	42
Extremely dissatisfied	6
Neutral	20
Total	100

5.6 GOVERNMENT ATTENTION TO HEALTH AND HYGIENE

30% people are of the view that government is attentive about health and hygiene, 12% flatly said no and 58% said that they don't know about any health related schemes. Majority of people have no access to drinking water, sanitation and hygiene facilities.

5.6.1 Table: Government Attentions to Health and Hygiene

Government's attention towards health	Percentage
Yes	30
No	12

Don't know	58
Total	100

5.7 RESOURCES ALLOCATION ON HEALTH AND HYGIENE

54% people told that government had allocated resource on health and hygiene, 8% said that they were not aware about the allocated resources. But 38% stated that they didn't know about allocated resources. A considerable number of respondents said that poor health indicators and high mortality rate was sign of poor resource allocation on health and hygiene.

5.7.1 Table: Resources Allocation on Health and Hygiene

Information about resources allocation on Health and Hygiene	Percentage
# of participants who are aware about allocation	54
# of participants who are not aware about allocation	8
# of participants who don't know about allocation Don't know	38
Total	100

5.8 SAFE MOTHERHOOD

Only 14% people thought that motherhood was safe, and 86% people said that mother and child related issues have roots in poor health conditions, hygiene, lack of medical treatment and infrastructure. It is also the cause of chronic disease among mother and children. Governments' basic health units are not functional, scarcity of trained paramedical staff and medicine are the causes of the death of pregnant women and infants.

5.8.1 Table: Safe motherhood

# of participants who view Safe motherhood	Percentage
Yes	14
No	86
Total	100

5.9 GOVERNMENTS' INITIATIVES

32% people said that there are initiatives, 20% said that health sessions are organized while 48% remained neutral. Some respondents told that LHV and LHW haven't conducted any sessions in the villages.

5.9.1 Table: Government's Initiatives

Initiative	Percentage
LHV	32
Health Session	20
Not applicable	48
Total	100

5.10 CLEAN DRINKING WATER

62% people are satisfied with the quality of potable water, and 30% are not satisfied. But 8% people are extremely dissatisfied. People are not aware about the quality of water whereas majority of people haven't not checked or verified its quality certification.

5.10.1 Table: Clean Drinking Water

Level of Satisfaction	Percentage
Satisfied	62
Not so satisfied	30
Extremely dissatisfied	8
Total	100

5.11 GOVERNMENT HAND PUMPS

100% told that they don't have government hand pumps and also have not received any assistance from the Government. And they don't have proper information about quality of ground water. Whereas, people shared that seeping and broken infrastructure of the drainage schemes have contaminated the ground water, and is main instrument among pregnant women, lactating mothers and children.

5.11.1 Table: Community Hand Pumps

Level of Satisfaction	Percentage
Yes	0

No	0
Communal hand pumps	100
Total	100

5.12 HAVE YOU EVER FILED A COMPLAINT AGAINST WATER SANITATION ISSUE IN YOUR VILLAGE?

16 % people have lodged complaints about water and sanitation, 43% have no any complaint, but 41 % people don't know about any complaint mechanism. Most of the people also told that there is no any complaint mechanism in place by the government.

5.12.1 Table: Have you ever filed a complaint against water sanitation issue in your village?

Status of Govt. & authorities input	Percentage
Yes	16
No	43
Don't know	41
Total	100

5.13 QUALITY OF EDUCATION INFRASTRUCTURE

24% people are satisfied, 32% people are not so satisfied, 16% are extremely dissatisfied and 28 % are neutral and they don't know about education infrastructure. But according them school buildings are in severe conditions. No water and sanitation facility are nonexistent in majority of schools.

5.13.1 Table: Quality of Education infrastructure

Comment on the overall quality of infrastructure in your village	Percentage
Satisfied	24
Not so satisfied	32
Extremely dissatisfied	16
Neutral	28

Total	100
-------	-----

5.14 VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

12% are aware about vulnerability assessment, 88% people said no about vulnerability assessment and its mechanisms. But people told that there are no any practices of vulnerability assessment and non-vulnerable pockets are included in the district planning.

5.14.1 Table: Vulnerability Assessment

Level of Awareness	Percentage
Yes	12
No	88
Total	100

5.15 EARLY WARNING SYSTEM

8% people are satisfied, 60% are not satisfied about early warning system and 42% shared that there is no any early warning system in place. 50% is not aware about early warning system and its functions and even about its existence.

5.15.1 Table: Early Warning System

Level of Satisfaction	Percentage
Yes	8
No	42
Don't know	50
Total	100

5.16 GOVERNMENT COORDINATION ABOUT SOCIAL SERVICES IN YOUR VILLAGE?

100% people stated that no any government officials have turned up to ask any question or raise any point about social protection services. And no any mechanism is at place to enfold citizens' consent regarding any policy or program.

5.16.1 Table: Government coordination about social services in your village?

Status of Govt. or Authorities ask you about social services in your village	Percentage
Not at all	100
Total	100

5.17 SOCIAL PROTECTION EMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

7% people are satisfied, 35% are dissatisfied and 58% people merely don't know about any social protection scheme. Most of people said that Benazir Income Support Program and other schemes are political initiative. It was also narrated the weaker and minorities are mostly ignored in social protection schemes such Zakat and Usher and charity initiatives.

5.17.1 Table: Social Protection employment compensation schemes

Level of Satisfaction	Percentage
Yes	7
No	35
Don't know	58
Total	100

5.18 SOCIAL PROTECTION

9% told that they don't know about the policies, and 5% flatly said no regarding the social protection awareness. And 86% of people told that laborers, peasants, women and disabled are not aware about the social protection schemes.

5.18.1 Table: Social Protection

Level of Awareness	Percentage
know policies but are not implemented	9
know policies and are being implemented	5
No	86
Total	100

5.19 CUSTOMARY PRACTICES CONTRIBUTING TO PEACE & HARMONY SITUATION

57% people told that customary practices exists and adversely contribute into ethnic peace & harmony situation and tribal peace & harmony situation , 33% rejected the assumption. However, 10% said they don't know that these factors are contributing in peace & harmony situation. Majority told that there are many peace & harmony situation because of Karo Kari and exchange of marriage.

5.19.1 Table: Customary Practices Contributing to Peace & Harmony Situation

Existence of Customary Practices	Percentage
Yes	57
No	33
Don't know	10
Total	100

5.20 BAN CUSTOMARY PRACTICES

42% told that customary practices should be banned, 15% said no and 43% categorized themselves into 'don't know' category. But some people were of the view that authorities are not serious to curb the customary practices.

5.20.1 Table: Ban Customary Practices

Level of Satisfaction	Percentage
Yes	42
No	15
Don't know	43
Total	100

5.21 LEGISLATION OF HARMFUL CUSTOMARY PRACTICES FOR WOMEN

19% people are aware about legislation on harmful customary practices, 20% have no information and 61% are of view that customary practices are not harmful to women. Some of village based activists were aware about government's Child Marriage Restraint Act 2013, Prevention of Domestic Violence Act 2013.

5.21.1 Table: Legislation of Harmful Customary Practices for Women

Awareness about legislation	Percentage
Yes	19
No	20
Customary practices are not harmful to women	61
Total	100

5.22 DO THE GOVERNMENT AND AUTHORITIES ASK FOR YOUR INPUT WHEN LEGISLATING AGAINST A CUSTOMARY PRACTICES?

22% people told that authorities ask and take input when they legislate for customary practice, 30% responded regarding above concern, and 65% told that they don't know about legislation, where government's representatives have consulted them. 48% of people were of the view that government didn't take any consent or inputs from the public.

5.22.1 Table: Do the Government and authorities ask for your input when legislating against a customary practices

Status of Govt. & authorities input	Percentage
Yes	22
No	30
Don't know	48
Total	100

5.23 PEACE & HARMONY SITUATION

6% told that peace & harmony situations exist and 17% told that reasons are exchange marriages, 10% consider the inheritance is the reason, 17% labelled caste system and 50% categorized themselves into "don't know" category and were not aware about consequences of peace & harmony situation. They also told that, majority of peoples' marriages took place in their relatives. And inheritance right of women are ignored.

5.23.1 Table: Peace & Harmony Situation

Peace & Harmony Situation	Percentage
---------------------------	------------

Social peace & harmony situation	6
Exchange marriages	17
Inheritance Rights	10
Caste System	17
No Applicable	50
Total	100

5.24 POLICE AND JUDICIARY'S ROLE IN RESOLVING PEACE & HARMONY SITUATION

75% said that police and judiciary have role to settle the peace & harmony situation, 5% said no and 20% were not aware about the situation, and associated themselves with the 'don't know' category. The majority of peoples are of view that police and judiciaries are ineffective. Therefore, peace & harmony situation are resolved by landlords.

5.24.1 Table: Police and Judiciary's Role in Resolving Peace & Harmony Situation

Level of Satisfaction	Percentage
Yes	75
No	5
Don't know	20
Total	100

5.25 HAVE YOU EVER FILED A COMPLAINT TO THE POLICE IN CASE OF A PEACE & HARMONY SITUATION ?

32% people told they have filed complaint, 68% said they haven't lodged complaint. Due to strong feudalism and fear villagers don't lodge complaints.

5.25.1 Table: Have you ever filed a complaint to the police in case a peace & harmony situation?

Status of filed a complaint to the police	Percentage
-------------------------------------------	------------

Yes	32
No	68
Total	100

6 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 LARKANA DISTRICT

6.1.1 Conclusion

The respondents have no knowledge of government policies of social protection and education for all programs which are being implemented by the provincial or federal government. However, in the area of peace and harmony community lodges complaints with the police departments, but there are rare cases where community has filed complaints with the judiciary.

- BISP is commonly known social protection initiative, but government officials are least concerned about its access and quality. Thus, while there are distribution days it creates awkward scenes. However, at community level, it is being considered as a political program. The program excludes minorities and children, and it is no any ways tied with the rights. On the other hand, infrastructure of education and health is very critical and it is never restored after the flood (2010) and heavy rains (2011). However, restoration is essential, in most of villages, the community has shown their concern about the building of new schools. They are of the view that instead of constructing new building old structures should be repaired. The justices in areas of economic and social system have collapsed, and it has led towards economic insecurity for vulnerable people. On the other hand, police and judiciaries are least concerned in resolving the issues of peace and harmony. It is true that polices are prepared and legislation happens, but it is tabled and discussed at provincial level and community is never consulted in formulation of such policies. It is an irony that policies are there but no implementation framework exists. Thus, these practices are contributing in peace & harmony situation whereas communities have no information about women's protection laws that curb the customary practices. In FGDs, there is no central policy to protect rights of the disable and old people.

6.1.2 Recommendations

Sector: Quality of Education's Infrastructure

Recommendation: More efforts should be done to raise the standard of education. Presently, less than fifty percent are satisfied. One step is to assured teachers regularity, and enhance role of School Management Committees.

Sector: Quality of education infrastructure

Recommendation: The construction process, repair and maintenance procedures should be transparent. And mechanism should be evolved to involve local community.

Sector: Primary schools

Recommendation: No need of construction of primary schools. More efforts should be to open the closed schools and assure teachers regularity and enhance role of community.

Sector: Government policy of "Education for all"

Recommendation: A mechanism should be in place as people should be aware about the government's policies such policy of "education for all".

Sector: Health and Hygiene Facilities

Recommendation: A mechanism should be evolved as services could reach at village level.

Sector: Government Attention to Health and Hygiene

Recommendation: Government should take tangible measures to gain peoples' confidence that it is attentive to health and hygiene issues.

Sector: Resources Allocation on Health and Hygiene

Recommendation: More efforts should be done to raise peoples' confidence that government allocates the resource on health and hygiene.

Sector: Safe motherhood

Recommendation:

A tested mechanism should be in place to assure the save motherhood. The government should eradicate the reasons that contribute in unsafe motherhood.

Sector: Governments 'Initiatives

Recommendation: The government should install structured channels to inform people that what initiatives are being taken by its concerned departments. It could avail state owned media houses such as TVs and Radio Networks.

Sector: Clean Drinking Water

RecommendationThe community hand pumps should be introduced. Because, according to peoples' perception hand pump water is safe, clean and cost effective.

.

Sector: Government Hand Pumps

Recommendation: The schemes should be introduced to install the government hand pumps. Because water schemes are costly, need huge repairing, maintenance and running cost.

Sector: Vulnerability Assessment

Recommendation: CSOs and stakeholders should aware people about vulnerability assessment in terms of Human Security's areas of concern.

Sector: Early Warning System

Recommendation: CSOs, and concerned line departments should introduce early warning systems to communities regarding HS and disasters.

Sector: Social Protection and Employment & Compensation Schemes

Recommendation: There is need of more social protection schemes and introduction of unemployment compensation schemes, with special quota for women.

Sector: Social Protection Policies

Recommendations Proactive measure should be taken as people should know polices and they should also be involved in formulation and implementation.

Sector: Customary Practices Contributing to Peace and Harmony

Recommendations The legislation should be done to curb the customary practices.

Sector: Ban Customary Practices

Recommendation: A two pronged strategy should be development, one aware the people that how customary practices are harmful for women. And on the other front,

people should be made aware about the government legislative measures such as Child Marriage Restraint Act 2013, Prevention of Domestic Violence Act 2013.

Sector: Communal harmony and peace

Recommendation: The government should promote social development initiatives, and also use the electronic media for the promotion of peace and harmony.

6.2 SHIKARPUR DISTRICT

6.2.1 Conclusion

The officials of Shikarpur district were less responsive, in case lodging any complaint from the community. Like other districts' officials, social protection, access to community and delivery is not concerned. On the other hand, role of police department and judiciary system is not existent at village level. The minor issues are resolved by local landlords. The general environment for women, minorities and children is hostile. The violation is increased. In addition to that rigidity in opinion has taken roots.

The deteriorating situation in education, health and less access to justice system has made vulnerable. However, at ground level there is negligible presence of the public health engineering. On the other hand, situation of water and sanitation is going to worst, and has reciprocal relation with health department. It came in FGDs that role of local landlords has increased, and to some extent the state has accepted their role. Thus Jirga system is taking roots as a parallel judiciary system in rural areas. However, FM radio, TVs and Sindhi Newspapers have emerged as source of information. Thus, governments' most outreach initiatives have failed to reach the maximum number of people. But till now, women's frequent concern such as health, education, employment and social insecurity seems least concerned in local as well as provincial policies.

6.2.2 Recommendations

Sector: Quality of education

Recommendation: The education department should take measures to assure teachers regularity in far-flung schools

Sector: Quality of education infrastructure

Recommendations: Majority is extremely not satisfied with quality of infrastructure. Thus, it is recommend that process of bidding and contract awarding should be transparent.

Sector: Primary schools

Recommendation: Majority was of the view that there is good number of boys' primary schools, but there is need to establish the girls' primary schools.

Sector: Government policy of "Education for all"

Recommendation: The policies of the government especially of education such as "education for all", should be communicated to the people for their feedback and understanding.

Sector: Health and Hygiene Facilities

Recommendation: The collapsed structures in flood and rains should be rehabilitated.

Sector: Government Attention to health and hygiene

Recommendation: The officials of the concerned department should be proactive to involve community about its programs. However, access of people should be enhanced in areas of drinking water, sanitation and hygiene facilities at village level.

Sector: Resources Allocation on Health and Hygiene

Recommendation: The communiqué or paid advertisement should be initiated to tell people that how much resources are being allocated in the areas of health and hygiene.

Sector: Safe motherhood

Recommendation: It was recommended that basic health units should be made functional and required trained paramedical staff should be recruited.

Sector: Governments' Initiatives

Recommendation: The government should make effort as community should know that what initiatives are being taken by the government.

Sector: Clean Drinking Water

Recommendations: CSOs and concerned departments should initiate the water education and awareness raising programs

Sector: Government Hand Pumps

Recommendation: There is no concept of community hand pumps. Thus, it is recommended to introduce concept of community water facilities/ community hand pumps.

Sector: Vulnerability Assessment

Recommendation: In terms of vulnerability assessment, nearly 82 percent not know about the term of vulnerability. Thus, it is recommended to start awareness drive to sensitize community about the vulnerability index.

Sector: Early Warning System

Recommendation: There is no existence of early warning system, thus it is recommended to install one, at least at union council level.

Sector: Social protection Employment Compensation Schemes

Recommendation: The provincial government should introduce diversified social protection and compensation schemes.

Sector: Social Protection Policies

People don't know about the policies. Thus system should be evolved as people should know about them, and also understand their importance regarding Human Security.

Sector: Customary Practices Contributing to communal harmony and peace

Advocacy drive should be initiated to bring legislation against Wannu.

Sector: Ban Customary Practices

Recommendation: Multilevel and diversified short as well as long term strategies should be introduced to stop the customary practices.

Sector: Legislation of Harmful Customary Practices for Women

Recommendation: An awareness programs about harmful customary practices should started with involvement of community.

Sector: Communal Peace and Harmony

Recommendation: The government officials should be more vigilant while transferring or preparing property related documents. It was strongly suggested that revenue records should be computerized.

6.3 SUKKUR DISTRICT

6.3.1 Conclusion

The Human Security status of Sukkur District reveals that quality of service delivery is considerably low. The participants of FGDs told that non-availability of competent doctors and higher cost of medicines has added suffering of the poor people. On the other hand the quality of drinking water is not better, except private hand pumps, and there is complete non availability of governments' hand pumps. In addition to that sanitation and rural housing are emerging a challenge.

The situation of women, in villages is not improved. However, in towns it relatively better, in terms of mobility and access to services such as health, education and private educational institutes including tuition centers.

6.3.2 Recommendations

Sector: Quality of education

Recommendation: The strategies should be evolved to involve community to address school based issues such as teachers' irregularity and lack of supervision from the department.

Sector: Quality of education infrastructure

Recommendation: The village vigilance committees should be formed to supervise and note substandard construction work.

Sector: Primary schools

Recommendation: The number of primary schools is sufficient. However, girls' primary schools should be opened in villages, which are dislocated and difficult to access.

Sector: Government policy of “Education for all”

Recommendation: The print and electronic media should be involved as people should know about the governments educational policies.

Sector: Health and Hygiene Facilities

Recommendation: The existing schemes should be improved rather than initiating new schemes.

Sector: Government Attention to health and hygiene

Recommendation: The government and its concerned department should take measure as the community gain confidence that there is seriousness on the part of the government.

Sector: Resources Allocation on Health and Hygiene

Recommendation: The government should devise mechanism as people should know that resources are being allocated. Thus, gain the confidence of the community.

Sector: Safe motherhood

Recommendation: More resources should be allocated in the areas of hygiene, nutrition, and Mother and Child centered services should be also improved to assure the safe motherhood.

Sector: Governments’ Initiatives

Recommendation: The services of LHV and LHW should be monitored and their regularity should be assured.

Sector: Clean Drinking Water

Recommendation: A water education programs should be started in schools that what are sources of water, what is concept of clean water, and how it pollutes.

Sector: Government/Community Hand Pumps

Recommendation: The community managed hand pumps schemes should be started by the local government.

Sector: Vulnerability Assessment

Recommendation: The vulnerability assessment should be made a regular feature of any intervention.

Sector: Early Warning System

Recommendation: A community based early warning system, along with appropriate indicators should be developed.

Sector: Social Protection employment compensation schemes

Recommendation: Social Protection and employment schemes should be allied with poverty score cards, and should be multilayered.

Sector: Social Protection

Recommendation: The multi indicator based social protection schemes should be implemented as laborers, peasants, women and disabled should be included into schemes.

Sector: Customary Practices Contributing to Peace and harmony

Recommendation: The legislation should be done to contain the customary practices.

Sector: Ban Customary Practices

Recommendation: All adverse customary practices should be banned.

Sector: Legislation of Harmful Customary Practices for Women

Recommendation: A systematic legislation on harmful customary practices should be done.

Sector: Peace and Harmony

Recommendation: The inheritance rights of women should be established, and the revenue department's records should be computerized to avoid ambiguities

6.4 KHAIRPUR MIR'S DISTRICT

6.4.1 Conclusion

Khairpur Mir's being a state, its infrastructure is better. However, issue of human resources was exists. In the hospital managed by Government of Sind, the non-availability of competent doctors

and service providers was noted. On the other hand, the sanitation is very serious issue because in many settlements solid waste and waste water cannot be easily disposed of and people were getting diseases. The electricity load shedding was also discussed in all FGDs, it was a common discussion point in formal interview and groups discussions. • The cases of communal peace & harmony situation have increased. The issues related to peace and harmony is being surfaced, and happens due to flawed implementation of police and judiciary.

6.4.2 Recommendations

Sector: Quality of education

Recommendation: A concept of clustering should be promoted to address the essential education needs such teacher student ratio, furniture and educational kits etc.

Sector: Quality of education infrastructure

Recommendation: The procurement and disposing of the contracts should be transparent.

.

Sector: Primary schools

Recommendation: Coeducation at primary level should be encouraged.

Sector: Government policy of “Education for all”

Recommendation: There should village based workshop to aware people about the policies.

Sector: Health and Hygiene Facilities

Recommendation: A union council level priority list should be prepared for repair and maintenance.

Sector: Government Attention to health and hygiene

Recommendation: Peoples' level of awareness regarding concerned departments role should be raised through dialogues, discussions and seminars.

Sector: Resources Allocation on Health and Hygiene

Recommendation: CSOs through Right to Information provision should educate people about the allocated resources.

Sector: Safe motherhood

Recommendation: Save Motherhood is based on sound functioning of health, hygiene, medial services, so it should be assured that it functioning well.

Sector: Governments' Initiatives

Recommendation: CSO and government department along with elected local government representative should start a drive to inform people about the government's initiatives.

Sector: Clean Drinking Water

Recommendation: Water quality standards should be communicated to community by the concerned department. Because some of its arid zone pocket contaminated and arsenic water is reported.

Sector: Government Hand Pumps

Recommendation: Considering the cost of the water schemes. People suggested installation of community hand pumps.

Sector: Vulnerability Assessment

Recommendation: People, need deep understanding about vulnerable and non-vulnerable pockets, and afterwards planning should be done at district level.

Sector: Early Warning System

Recommendation: The community should be capacitated on Early Warning System, its implementation and operation.

Sector: Social Protection employment compensation

Recommendation: Social policies and compensation policies based on age, skill and economic profile should be introduced.

Sector: Social Protection

Recommendation: The specific policies, addressing issues of laborers, peasants, women and disabled should be introduced.

Sector: Customary Practices Contributing to Peace and Harmony

Recommendation: People should be enlightened by education about the customary practices, and new livelihood options should be introduced.

Sector: Ban Customary Practices

Recommendation: The lobbying should be done to ban negative practices.

Sector: Legislation of Harmful Customary Practices for Women

Recommendation: Legislation on harmful customary practices should be initiated by CSOs.

Sector: Peace and Harmony

Recommendation: The pace of justice delivery and institution of merit should be established to promote peace and harmony.

APPENDIX

PHOTO GALLERY





BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Bartaanvi Raaj (British Era), Fiction House, Lahore, 3rd Edition 2012
2. Pakistani Moashra, Fiction House, Lahore, 4th Edition (2014)
3. Gazetteer of the province Sind, Larkana District, By Smyth J.W.
Sang-e-Meel Publication, Lahore (2005)
4. <http://www.pwdsindh.gov.pk/districts/Khairpur.ht>
5. Sindh Ki Tarikh Kia Hey, Fiction House, Lahore, (2016)
6. Sindh ki Samaji or Saqafti Tareekh, Fiction House, Lahore 3rd Edition (2016)
7. <http://www.pwdsindh.gov.pk/districts/Sukkur.ht>
8. Gazetteer of the Province of Sind, Sukkur District, By Smyth, J.W
Sang-e-Meel Publications, Lahore (2010)
9. <http://www.onlineindus.com/shikarpur-the-city-once-known-as-the-paris-of-sindh/>
10. Human Security Situation, North Sindh. Bhitai Social Watch and Advocacy, Khairpur
Mir's
11. Rapid and Detailed Need Assessment Guidelines, Checklists and Tools for Oxfam
Partners, ON, Islamabad.
12. <http://www.pwdsindh.gov.pk/districts/Larkana.ht>
13. Toolkit for Human Security Report, Concept, Outline, Tools and Process, 2013
14. Human Security Theory and Practice, Application of Human Security Concept and the
United Nations' Trust Fund for Human Security, Human Security Unit, Office for the
Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, United Nations. By Dr. Shahrbanou Tajbakhsh,
Ms. Hitomi Kubo, and Ms. Elianna Konialis
15. <http://www.pwdsindh.gov.pk/districts/Shikarpur.ht>