

# ***Awaran***

***A District Profile***

Bureau of Statistics  
Planning Studies Section

Planning & Development Department  
Government of Balochistan  
Quetta

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## **Foreword**

## Table of Contents

<b>Outline District Profile</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>Awaran</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>1. District Resources</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>2. Demography and Housing</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>3. Social Organisation</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>4. Government Organisation</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>5. Productive Sectors</b>	<b>19</b>
• Agriculture / Horticulture	19
• Livestock	24
• Fisheries	26
• Forestry	26
• Mining	27
• Industry & Manufacturing	28
<b>6. Economic Infrastructure and Communications</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>7. Social Infrastructure</b>	<b>34</b>
• Water Supply	34
• Health	35
• Education	38
• Sports	41
<b>8. District Accounts and Development Funds</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>9. The District in comparison to Balochistan</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>10. Conclusion: Potential and Constraints</b>	<b>48</b>

**Annexes:**

1. **List of all names of all Union Councils and Tehsils**
2. **Population Figures Census 1981 and Projected Figures 1995**
3. **Meteorological Data**
4. **Functions of Local Government**
5. **List of names of the MPAs, MNAs and Senators**
6. **Overview of Post, Telecommunication, Banking and Rest House Services at Union Council level**
7. **Overview of Water Supply Schemes per Union Council level**
8. **Overview Enrolment Government Primary Schools**
9. **Government Staff Establishment**
10. **Some Observations about the Data**
11. **List of Acronyms**
12. **Metric System and its Equivalentents**
13. **Bibliography**

## Outline District Profile

### District at a Glance

- District Headquarters                      Awaran
- Date of Notification                        11<sup>th</sup> November 1992
- Area    21,630 sq.km.
- Population
 

	1981			1995
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>(Projection)<sup>1</sup></i>
	60,252	50,101	110,353	169,432
• Sex Ratio m/f		1.2		n/a
• Population density per sq.km.		5		8
- Registered Voters (1993)                *Male:* 39,640    *Female:* 23,460    *Total:* 63,100
- Major Ethnic Groups                      A vast majority of the population is Baloch.
- Major Languages                         Balochi is the most frequently spoken language followed by Brahvi.
- Climate                                        Semi-arid with hot summer and mild winter.
- Livestock (1986)
 

	Number
Sheep	614,212
Goats	507,690
Cattle	47,562
Buffaloes	14
Total Livestock Units (LU) <sup>2</sup>	608,527
Grazing Capacity <sup>3</sup> (Ha./LU)	0.02
- Economy                                      Agriculture is the major economic activity followed by livestock farming.
- Employment per sector m/f              No such information is available.
- Important Minerals                        No mineral activity has been reported in Awaran.
- Important Places                         Awaran, Mashkai, and Jhal Jhao.

<sup>1</sup> National Institute of Population Studies.

<sup>2</sup> A **livestock unit** (LU) is a comparative unit, based on its fodder requirements, through which all livestock can be summarised; e.g. a cow, bull, camel and horse are defined as 1 LU, while a sheep, goat and donkey are defined as 0.5 LU.

<sup>3</sup> The **grazing capacity** of an area is defined in the same way as the carrying capacity: For our purpose it is defined that one livestock unit can optimally survive on one hectare of area under fodder and range land (range land being forest area and area under pastures). The grazing capacity = Range land + area under fodder / livestock units

- Education Facilities (1996)

	for Boys	for Girls
Primary Schools	160	20
Middle Schools	13	1
High Schools	10	0
Private Primary Schools	1	

- Level of recurrent expenditure per primary student (1995-96) Not available

- Health Facilities (1996)

	Number
Hospital	0
Rural Health Centre	2
Dispensaries	9
Basic Health Units	5
Mother Child Health Centre	1
Private Clinics	n/a

- Water supply (coverage)

In (1997), about two third (60.7%) of the population has access to drinking water through the water supply schemes of PHED.

- Energy (sources)

Mainly fuel wood is used for cooking and heating while kerosene lamps are the major source of light.

- Major Industries

There is no major industry in the district.

- Communication (1996)

Metalled Road	0 km
Shingle Road	584 km
Railway	None
Airport	None

**Map of Awaran**



## **Balochistan Map**

## Awaran

The earliest history of Awaran is the same as that of Khuzdar and the Southern area of Balochistan. As mentioned in the Gazetteer of Jhalawan: "Sir T. Holdich, thought that Krateros went by the Mula Pass and if this was the case it seemed possible that Choarene may be identifiable with Khuzdar". Mula Pass also covers the area of present Awaran. The central position of Awaran is evident from the point of convergence near Bela from the Turbat Gwadar link to Karachi - Quetta RCD highway (Kia to Awaran and Jhal Jhao). It is possible that, during the time of the Arabs when Khuzdar was the chief town of this area, this route was adopted by them.

The tribes in Awaran are divided into several clans. The main tribes in the district are Bizenjos, Mohammed Hasnis, Sajdis, Mirwanis, Rakhshani, Musianis, Sumalanies and Mengals.

The Bizenjos occupy the area along the banks of the Hingol river from Nal to the Jau valley. A considerable number of the Bizenjos is found in Kech and Awaran. They settled at the time of Mir Fakir Mohammed Bizenjo, the chief of the tribe.

The second main tribe in the area is Mohammed Hasnis. They live in the valley of Mashkai in the northern part of the district. The third major tribe in the area is known as Sajdis. The dominant sections of the tribe in the area are Sakazai, who seem really to be of Scythian origin. The Sajdi were true Balochs but, owing partly to inter-marriage, gradually amalgamated with the Brahvis. According to local accounts, the Sajdis first appeared 25 generations back, from the north, and established themselves in the Gichk valley near Panjgur.

Another tribe, i.e., Mirwanis is also famous in the area. It is an important Brahvi tribe. In the district, Mirwanis are principally found in Mashkai. The Mengals are also residing in the area, There are three distinct Brahvi tribes amongst Mengals. First is the Mengals of Khuzdar, second is the Mengals of Bolan, and third is the Mengals of Naushki. The Khuzdar Mengals are said to be Jadgals by origin. They are subdivided into the following branches. Shahizai, Pahlwanzai, Raisani, Baranzai, Mahmudzai, Mardo, Sheikh, and Lehri. All of them, except the Lehris, are Raj-o-Kabila. Mengals take pride in some of their brave chiefs. At present Mengals are dominant in the district.

Awaran was notified as a separate district on 11<sup>th</sup> November 1992. Previously it was a sub-division of Khuzdar district. The old name of Awaran was Kolwa. The district consists of three tehsils – Mashkai, Awaran, Jhal Jhao –, eight patwar circles, and 204 *mauzas*.

## 1. District Resources

### 1.1 Introduction

Awaran has a large area, but the area potentially available for cultivation is very limited. The geographical area within administrative boundaries of the district is 2,162,948 hectares. The area not reported is 55.5 percent. The statistics shows that the reported area in Awaran is 963,388 hectares, i.e., 44.5 percent. Cultivable waste is only 0.7 percent. Potential area available for cultivation is 87,612 ha (4.1%). This area may be further developed for agricultural activities by improving the irrigation facilities and providing technical know-how to the farmers. It will improve the economic condition of the area.

Land use 1994-95	Area (Ha.)	% of total district area
Total Geographical Area <sup>4</sup>	2,162,948	100
Area not Reported	1,199,560	55.5
Area Reported <sup>5</sup>	963,388	44.5
- Area not available for cultivation <sup>6</sup>	822,136	38.0
- Area under forest <sup>7</sup>	35,760	1.7
- Area under permanent pasture	13,410	0.6
- Area under water logging and salination	4,470	0.2
- Cultivable waste <sup>8</sup>	16,092	0.7
- Arable land <sup>9</sup>	71,520	3.3
<b>Potential area available for cultivation<sup>10</sup></b>	<b>87,612</b>	<b>4.1</b>

Source: Irrigation Department, GoB

### 1.2 Topography

Awaran district is located from 25°-03' to 29°-22' north latitudes and from 64°-04' to 66°-15' east longitudes. It is bounded in the north-west by Kharan district, in the north-east and east by Khuzdar district, in the east and south by Lasbela district, and in the west by Panjgur and Kech districts. The geographical area of the district is 21,630 square kilometres.

The general characteristics of the district are mountainous ridges and valleys. The Siahian range runs throughout the northern boundary of the district, separating it from the valley of Siahian and Panjgur district. The height of these mountains ranges between 3,000 to 4,500 meters above sea level.

<sup>4</sup> **Total geographical area** is the area within the administrative boundaries (of the district).

<sup>5</sup> **Area reported** is the area covered by village and/or district record. The difference between the geographical area and the area reported is the "area not reported" (yet).

<sup>6</sup> **Area not available for cultivation** includes barren or mountainous land, area under roads, canals, sites of villages, houses, etc., or otherwise area put to uses alien to agriculture.

<sup>7</sup> **Area under forest** is any land, which is covered by trees, permanent pastures, game sanctuaries and also those areas, which fall administratively under Revenue and Forest Departments.

<sup>8</sup> **Cultivable waste** is such area, which may be available for cultivation but has either not been cultivated or abandoned, is water logged or saline or left fallow for more than four years.

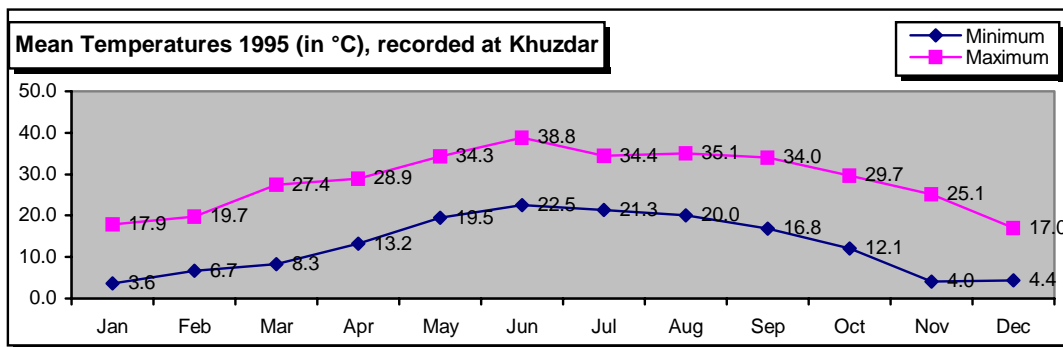
<sup>9</sup> **Arable land** is land suitable for ploughing and crop production (or being ploughed), net sown or left fallow for less than four years.

<sup>10</sup> **Net potential area available for cultivation** is both arable land and the cultivable waste, as the latter one can be brought under cultivation by way of e.g. land levelling, irrigation, etc.

Hingol is the main river in the district. It is drained by the Boddo river and its numerous tributaries. At the northern end the slopes are gradual, but from Gidar to Mashkai its sides become precipitous.

### 1.3 Climate

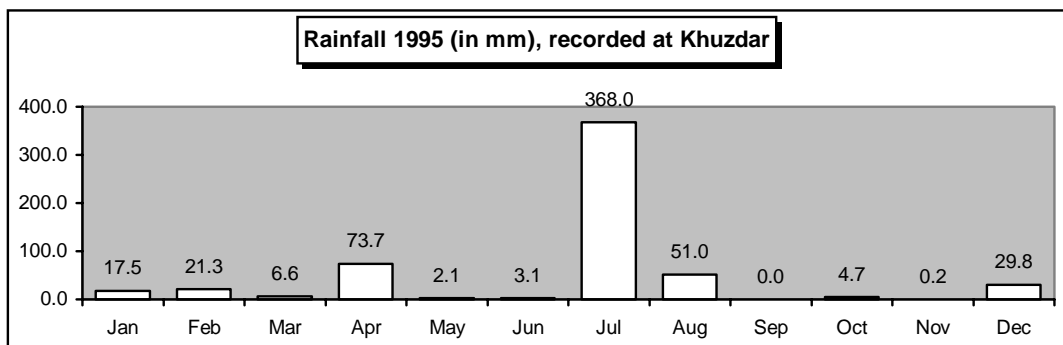
The climate of Awaran is hot in summer and cool in winter. Dust storms are experienced throughout the year. The storms become very severe from June to September when they are known as *livar*. Summer days are hot but nights are cool. The winter is cool. Awaran is an area of extremely limited rains. The rain falls mostly during the months of April, May, June, and July. On the basis of meteorological data available, the district can be placed in “semi-arid hot summer and mild winter” climatic category.



Source: Pakistan Meteorological Department, Karachi

#### 1.3.1 Annual Mean Rainfall

The rainfall in the area is scanty and uncertain. Normally it is received during April, May, June, and July. Little rainfall is also recorded during December and January. The total annual rainfall in 1995, recorded at the meteorological station at Khuzdar, was 578 mm.



Source: Pakistan Meteorological Department, Karachi

#### 1.3.2 Annual Mean Temperature

At present, accurate temperature data are not available for Awaran. However, the data available for Khuzdar may give some idea about the climate of Awaran (see Annex 3). It has been observed that mean temperature in the hottest month (June) remains above

32°C while in winter it remains between 10°C and 21°C. It confirms the climatic category of “hot summer and mild winter”.

#### **1.4 Soils**

The district is mountainous, intersected by broad valleys. The soil of the district is fertile both in irrigated and un-irrigated tracts. But due to non-availability of water, most of the area is permanently barren. The soil of Mashkai, Jhal Jhao, and surrounding areas of Awaran is very fertile.

#### **1.5 Minerals**

It has been observed that mineral resources are unexplored in Awaran. This is due to lack of communication and transport facilities. The district possesses large quantities of chromate and building stone but these are not exploited.

#### **1.6 Vegetation**

Compared to other districts there is less vegetation in the Awaran district. There are no forests, and trees are few and scanty, with date-palm trees being most common. A few wild fig trees exist here and there in the hills; tamarix and willows are found in the Mashkai tehsil. The plants of the lower region are *Otostegia Auohesi* and *Pyonotheco Spinosa*. A spiny bush, *Convolvulus Spinosus* is very common in the district.

#### **1.7 Energy**

The major source of energy in the area is fuel wood and bushes, while dung-cakes are also used in some households. There is no electricity or gas facility in the district. Few houses and hotels use diesel generators for electricity generation. The people use kerosene lamps for lighting.

#### **1.8 Environment**

The district is free from air pollution. There are no industries or heavy traffic in the district. There is dust pollution and the sanitation is very poor in the area. No sanitation systems exist. Solid waste and garbage is dumped in the corners of streets, polluting the whole environment. Potable water is also a problem, particularly in the remote areas of the district. Most people do not have separate kitchen or bath rooms. This situation creates unhygienic conditions and causes many diseases.

#### **1.9 Conclusion and major Development Issues**

More than half (55.5%) of the total geographical area in Awaran district is still not reported. Arable land is only 3.3 percent which invites serious efforts in exploitation of more land for agriculture. Climate of the district is semi-arid but temperate. The mountainous areas of the district may have mineral reserves but are not yet explored.

Although the district is free of air and noise pollution, grey pollution is an increasing environmental threat.

## 2. Demography and Housing

### 2.1 Population

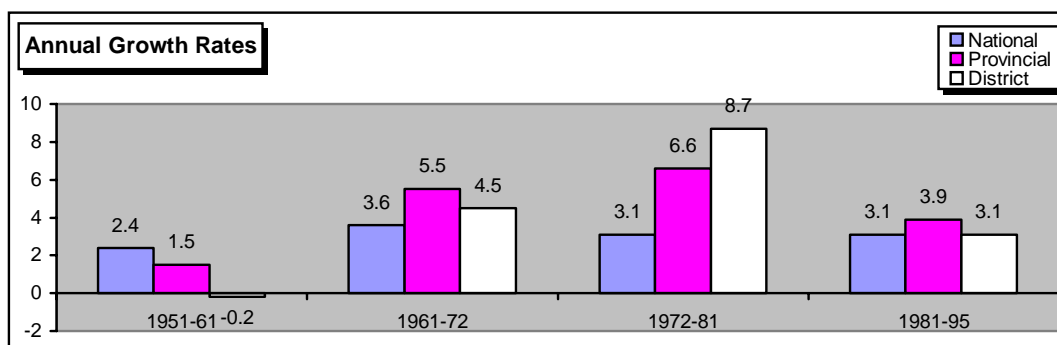
Awaran has witnessed a steady rise in population. During the 44 years from 1951 to 1995, the population of the area has increased 530 percent. This is an alarming situation. If no serious steps are taken to control the rapid growth of population it will badly affect development of the district. The whole population has always been rural.

	1951	1961	1972	1981	1995 (projected)
Population	31,970	31,404	52,549	110,353	169,432
M/F ratio	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.2	n/a
Population Density	1.5	1.5	2.4	5.1	7.8
No. of Households	n/a	n/a	n/a	16,818	n/a
No. of Female Headed Households	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Average Household Size	n/a	n/a	n/a	6.6	n/a
Percentage under 15 years	n/a	n/a	n/a	54.2	n/a
Urban Population	0	0	0	0	0
Rural Population	31,970	31,893	51,918	110,353	169,432
M/F ratio Rural	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.2	n/a

Source: 1981 District Census Report of Khuzdar, NIPS & Population of *Mauzas* 1951-81 Censuses: Khuzdar District

#### 2.1.1 Population Growth Pattern

The population of Awaran increased from 51,918 in 1972 to 110,353 in 1981 with an average annual growth rate of 8.7 percent. It is a significant increase from the growth rates (-0.2% and 4.5%) of previous inter-censal periods 1951-61 and 1961-72 respectively. The NIPS projection for 1995 shows an annual growth rate of 3.1 percent. The growth trends are hard to explain as other vital statistics are not known.

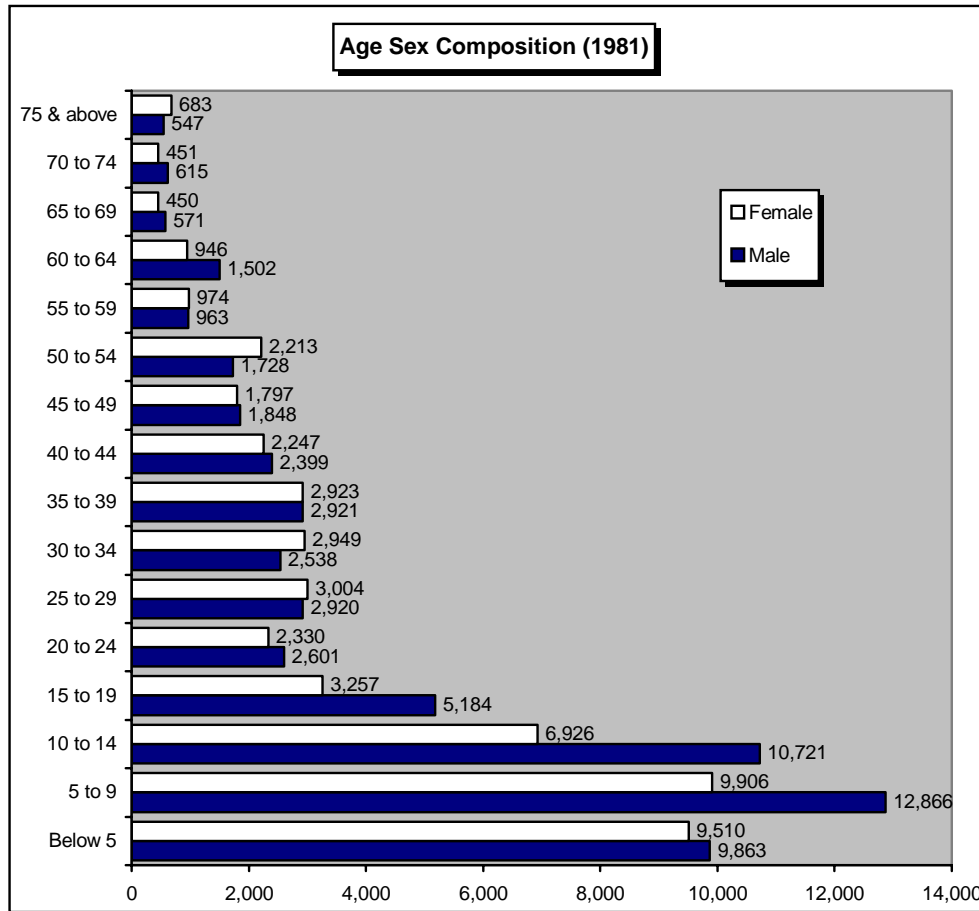


Source: 1981 District Census Report of Khuzdar, NIPS & Population of *Mauzas* 1951-81 Censuses: Khuzdar District

#### 2.1.2 Population Composition

In 1981, the male/female ratio was 1.2 as the male and female population of the district was 60,252 and 50,101 respectively. The infants were 3.8 percent and children from 1 to 14 years were 50.4 percent. The adult population above 18 years was 38.7 percent and population eligible to vote (above 21 years of age) was 36.5 percent. The women of child bearing age (15-49 years) were 36.6 percent of the total female population. Although the male population of up to 25 years of age outnumber the female population in this stratum, the male population of age group 5-19 years is significantly higher than that of the

females. These trends depict under-enumeration of females, on the one hand, and unreliability of the census data on the other hand.



Source: 1981 District Census Report of Khuzdar

### 2.1.3 Household Size

The average household size in the district was 6.6 in 1981, whereas it was projected to be 6.5 in 1991. This shows that there was hardly any change in the household size between 1981 to 1991.

### 2.1.4 Dependent Population

In 1981, the dependent population below 15 years of age was 54.2 percent of the total population while dependent population of 65 years of age and above was 3.0 percent. Male dependency was 58.8 percent and for females this ratio was 55.2 percent. The actual female dependency ratio is higher due to illiteracy. Socio-economic conditions, and the cultural values also effect the dependency ratio of the area. Of the total population (15 years and above), 17,557 males and 17,554 females were married in 1981. The reported ratio of divorce was 0.3 percent and widows were 3.0 percent of the total population.



### **2.1.5 Rural-Urban Dimensions**

Awaran is the most underdeveloped district of Balochistan. No urban area exists in the district. Awaran is the only town in the district which has adopted some urban trends.

### **2.1.6 Spatial Population Distribution**

Population density in 1981 was 5.1 person per square kilometre, whereas it was reported to be 2.4 in 1972. The estimated population density for 1995 was 7.8 persons per square kilometre. Majority of the population is residing in the three towns: Awaran, Mashkai and Jhal Jhao. Since Awaran town has been announced as district headquarters, people of the rural areas are very much interested to settle in this town.

### **2.1.7 Ethnic Composition**

The major language in the district is Balochi, which is spoken in 92.2 percent of the total households followed by Brahvi (7.7%) and then by other languages including Pushto and Urdu (0.1%).

### **2.1.8 Nature and Extent of Migration**

About 50 percent of the population of Awaran are nomads. Most of them depend on the produce of their flocks. The exceptions are those individuals that own sufficient arable irrigated land to support them. Some people go to Karachi in search of jobs. People also go to Kech, Gwadar, and Khuzdar in search of Jobs. The people of the Mashkai valley resort to Rakhshan and Raghae valleys with their flocks. There are no vital statistics available regarding migration. All the estimates are made on the basis of observation. People of the rural areas also want to live in Awaran town in search of a brighter future for their families as there is extreme poverty in the rural areas of Awaran district.

## **2.2 Labour Force**

The area has very limited economic activities. About 75 percent of the people are engaged in agriculture, 20 percent in livestock, 2 percent in government services, and 3 percent in other activities. In the district, no mining, industrial, or fisheries related activity exists. Some people are involved in smuggling, due to non-availability of jobs. The job opportunities can be improved by providing infrastructure facilities to the area.

## **2.3 Housing**

According to the 1980 housing census, most (78%) of the housing units were single-room. The two-room housing units were only 14 percent. Crowding in terms of persons per housing unit and persons per room was six and five respectively. For security and prudish reasons all houses have a compound wall.

### **2.3.1 Tenure**

In 1981 nearly all houses were occupied by the owners themselves. Only a few houses were given free of rent. After establishment of the district, new offices were opened at the district headquarters; therefore some houses were rented for offices. No exact figures regarding the tenure were available.

### **2.3.2 Construction Material**

Previously mud and unbaked bricks were used for construction of houses. Now changes in this sector are observed. In Awaran and Mashkai new buildings are constructed with baked bricks and cement. In the rural areas the poor people use wooden beams, date leaves and mud for roofs. Mud is also used for the construction of walls.

### **2.3.3 Sources of Energy**

For lighting, kerosene lamps are used in the area. About 98 percent of the population uses fuel wood and bushes for cooking. Only two percent of the population is using gas cylinders. Recently WAPDA has completed a survey for supply of electricity in the area. With the supply of electricity it is hoped that the area will develop.

### **2.3.4 Housing Characteristics**

According to the 1981 census, 78 percent of the housing units were single-room and the remaining consisted of 2 or more rooms. No separate kitchen and latrine facilities were available inside the houses, however, a new trend of having a kitchen and latrine inside the house is developing in the urban area of Awaran.

### **2.3.5 Drinking Water and Sanitation**

The main sources of drinking water are open surface wells and springs. The Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) has completed 34 water supply schemes in the area, whose actual coverage seems much low than the claimed, i.e., 60.7 percent of the population. The Local Government & Rural Development Department (LG&RDD) is also providing community hand pumps, while involving the community. Up to March 1996, LG&RDD has installed 25 hand pumps in Jhal Jhao and 209 in Awaran town. This scheme has been very successful in the area.

No proper sanitation system exists in the area. Only few housing units have latrine facilities. Similarly bathroom and kitchen facilities are not available in these housing units. For the disposal of solid waste no system exists in the area. People throw their garbage in the streets.

## **2.4 Conclusion and major Development Issues**

The population growth trends have been inconsistent in Awaran. The population density is 7.8 while average household size is 6.6. More than half of the population is dependent. The whole district is rural and civic facilities are non-existent.

The labour force is predominantly male and women are restricted to household chores, handicrafts, and agriculture-allied activities. Their participation in the labour force needs to be promoted as well as facilitated.

Most of the houses are made of mud and unbaked bricks. Separate latrines are a rare facility. Water supply is limited and sanitation facilities are absolutely unsatisfactory. Often women and children have to fetch water from water sources located far away from their houses.

As most of the population is deprived of basic civic facilities, there is much need for well co-ordinated and integrated development planning on behalf of the government. Moreover community resources also need to be mobilised through NGOs and CBOs.

### 3. Social Organisation

#### 3.1 Introduction

The society of Awaran district is patriarchal, deeply rooted in the tribal system. The people feel secure in their tribes. The chief of each tribe is known as *Sardar*. His position is unassailable and the particular group to which the Sardar belongs forms a small aristocracy taking special precedence in the tribe. Within the tribe the precedence of each clan, section, and sub-section is marked and defined and the head of each such group takes precedence within his group. Below these status positions, equality is the rule.

The food habits of the area are similar to those encountered in other areas of the division. The majority of the people have only two daily meals. One in the morning, between 10 and 12 a.m. and the other at sunset. The former is called *Saeera* and the latter *Sham*. During the spring, when milk is abundant, many of the flock owners have only one solid meal in the evening and mainly milk at noon. Only well-to-do people take *Nihari* (breakfast) in the early morning which in summer consists of bread and curd and in winter of dates and butter. Leavened (*khamiri*) and unleavened (*Patisi*) cakes baked on a stone griddle (*tafu*) are made of wheat. The unleavened cakes are more common. Travellers and shepherds eat *kurnu* made by wrapping dough around a heated stone and putting it in the embers. They also eat *shiti* which is baked by putting the dough under hot ashes and embers or heated sand. The people of Mashkai like to eat dates. The poor of Jhal Jhao often substitute *juar* for wheat.

The Brahvis always dress traditional style; a loose white shirt, a pair of trousers of the same texture, and a flat cap; the shepherds sometime wear a white flat shirt. A woman's dress ordinarily consists of a long shift (*Kus*) reaching the ankles, a pair of trousers (*Shalwar*), and a wrapper (*Gud*). The poor do not generally use the trousers. The shifts and wrappers of the upper class are sometimes made of silk.

#### 3.2 The Family

The family is a universal and multifunctional institution. It plays a very important role in the raising of a child. The family structure in the district is mostly joint. In urban areas of Awaran only few families live in a nuclear family system. The senior male member of the family is the head of family. His decision is considered final in family affairs.

#### 3.3 Marriage

The marriage customs are the same as in other parts of southern Balochistan. Among the tribesmen, early marriage is very common. Generally, marriages are arranged by the parents. The marriage invariably takes place after puberty. The bride is generally four to five years younger than the groom. In rare cases infant betrothals take place among very near relations. Marriages with young girls are not so frequent, except among the wealthy. The bride price (*labb*) is very common in the area. It varies from rupees 10,000 to 200,000 according to the position of the concerned parties and the age, beauty, and qualities of the girl, and is paid in cash. The bride-price may also be in shape of sheep, goats, camels, and land. This is practised by the nomadic tribes in the rural areas. There is no consideration of the bridegroom's age or ability. *Haq mahar* is generally fixed before

the *nikah* ceremony, but it is seldom recovered by a wife in her husband's life. It is exacted in case of divorce or death of the wife by her heirs. The system of exchange of brides (*adal badal*) is common among the tribe. This exchange is generally confined to near relations.

The bride's parents generally present her with a dress and a few ornaments, bedding, and some household articles. Few suits or clothes are also given to the bridegroom. Wealthy families present the bride with many dresses, numerous expensive ornaments, and domestic articles. In case the bride is a former widow, no ceremonies take place except the *nikah* ceremony.

### 3.4 Social Organisation

The people of Awaran are very co-operative. They take care of each other, especially within their tribe, at different occasions such as marriage and death. They also assist each other in cash and kind, but there is no formal co-operative organisation in the area.

### 3.5 Customs of Co-operation

People take much interest in assisting each other. Co-operation here is known by different names, which are as follows:

- a. "*Bija*". At the time of marriage the relatives and community people contribute in terms of cash or kinds according to their financial capacity.
- b. "*Sargust*". The second assistance is called *sargust (salam)*. The people give money to the bridegroom and congratulate him, his parents, and the family. This ceremony is very common in the area.
- c. "*Purs*". At the time of a person's death the people assist the grieving and share their sorrow showing sympathy with the family. They also pay cash to the affected family according to their capacity. It is known as *Purs*.
- d. "*Pory*". In case of murder the tribe decides to pay a lump-sum fine to the victim's family. The murderer is also assisted by monetary contribution so that he may be able to pay the fine.
- e. People also co-operate in the installation of community hand pumps and their maintenance.

### 3.6 Religious Beliefs

The majority of the people of the area are Sunni Muslims. Zikris are also living in the area. Zikris go to Turbat to offer their prayers. The Mullahs are the most influential person in their community. Zikri people pay much respect to them and discuss their problems with them. Eid-ul-Fitr and Eid-ul-Azha are main festivals of the Muslims. These occasions are celebrated with full joy.

### 3.7 Conflict Resolution

People in Awaran solve their conflicts in two ways. One is through government organisations and the other is through the *jirga* system. In Awaran district the *jirga* system is very effective. In case of conflict, people submit their request to the *jirga* to resolve their disputes. This system provides justice within a short time and saves money also. People also register their cases in court but for that purpose they have to go to Khuzdar. The common people can not bear the expenses and court fees. In *biradari* system (informal brotherhood) the minor disputes are solved through counselling and negotiation among the conflicting parties. This system is also practised in the area.

### 3.8 Arms

The rich people, Sardars and Maliks of the area possess traditional and modern weapons, while the lower class people have only rifles or shotguns. Most of the arms are without licences. Very few licences for Kalashnikovs have been issued by the district administration to influential persons. The tribal chiefs, in order to show their power and status, carry a variety of dangerous weapons with their bodyguards. The deadly weapons are frequently used in disputes between different tribes.

### 3.9 Role, position and status of Women

In Awaran area the women have nothing to do with the decision making in family affairs. It has been observed that due to poverty, the girls and women are very much deprived of their rights. Their life is miserable, particularly in the rural areas of the district. "Women's social status and economic roles vary within the different groups according to the different social customs, modes of livelihood and levels of economic well-being. However, one salient fact which stands out as a common feature is their relative lack of power vis-à-vis men. This is partly due to the persistence of patriarchal tradition."<sup>11</sup>

In most of the socio-economic activities "men hold a monopoly of power in the public area. In the political domain, local level chiefs and tribal authorities are always men, as are the members of local councils or *jirga*". In the economic domain, the situation is similar, men usually control the process of production and exchange, and serve as the main decision makers for family subsistence, strategies and performance.

The burden of tasks associated with reproductive roles and household responsibilities falls squarely on women. All the daily tasks in household maintenance and care of family members are responsibilities of women. These include collection of fuel wood and water from sources which may be far away, particularly in the rural areas of the district. Illiteracy, poverty, lack of resources and limited time may seriously hamper a woman's efforts to ensure the well being of her family.

Women have no awareness about their rights, this is mainly due to a lack of education. The majority of women are illiterate. The women's status is that of subjugation to men. Women participate with men in agriculture and livestock activities, but their labour is not accounted for. There is no other social or political activity in which women participate. Their role is mainly concentrated in the household.

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<sup>11</sup> UNICEF & Government of Balochistan, *Analysis of Situation of Women & Children in Balochistan*, (Quetta: UNICEF & GoB, 1995), p. 19.

### 3.10 Apprenticeship and Child Labour

Only a few children were observed working at hotels, shops and in the bazaar. They sell fruits and vegetables. In the rural areas the male and female children are working with their families in cutting fodder, collection of fuel wood and bushes. The girls are exclusively engaged in household activities, fetching water, cleaning the house and doing embroidery work. The reasons behind child labour include poverty and lack of access to education. Even if they are enrolled in schools, after some time, they are taken out for need of their labour at home.

Type of Establishment	No. of Establishment	No. of Children Working
Auto Works	9	4
Cold Drinks Shops	5	3
Chaneki Hotels	5	4
Petrol Pumps	1	1
Bicycle Works	3	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>14</b>

Source: Personal observation

### 3.11 Conclusion and major Development Issues

Awaran is a tribal society where women do not have equal socio-economic opportunities. They have no say in important decisions of their life. The society here is predominantly patriarchal and monogamy is the most common mode of marital life.

The people do co-operate in formal or informal ways, hence, community participation can be a viable mode for development activities. In many cases interpersonal conflicts are solved with the help of elders in the community.

Although most of the working children are involved in activities which actually help their families, their work still should be seen as child labour as it prevents them from getting education. There is more need for informal and vocational education.

## **4. Government Organisation**

Awaran started functioning as a district on 11<sup>th</sup> November 1992. Previously it was a sub division of Khuzdar district. It is now the sixth district of Kalat division. The main objective in granting the status of a district to Awaran was to provide basic civic services to the people by establishing government offices.

### **4.1 Administrative Division**

The district consists of three tehsils, i.e., Mashkai, Awaran, Jhal Jhao; eight patwar circles – Jairi, Gajar, Parwar, Peelar Jah, Awaran, Gashkore, Peelar Jhao and Camp Jhao; and 216 *mauzas* (villages). At district level, the Deputy Commissioner is the overall in-charge and supervises activities of all the government Departments.

### **4.2 Brief history of Local Government Institutions**

The local government system in Pakistan was introduced during President Ayub Khan's regime as a "Basic Democracy" system. This system was dissolved by Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, but reactivated by General Zia-ul-Haque. In 1979, local bodies elections were held throughout the country. In Balochistan the elections for local bodies were held in 1979, 1983, 1987 and 1991 on non party basis. The local bodies in Balochistan were dissolved on 19<sup>th</sup> December 1996. New elections are expected in 1997. Local government consists of the Local Government and Rural Development Department (LG&RDD) and local government bodies.

### **4.3 Local Government Administration**

The LG&RDD at district level is headed by an Assistant Director. Under his supervision the Development Officer (DO) and Assistant Engineer carry out their duties with the assistance of the administrative and technical staff.

The chairman and other members of the local councils are public representatives, while the Assistant Director is a government employee. The government and public representatives try to resolve the problems of the area with mutual co-operation and understanding. The staff of local government in Awaran is very limited. The resources are also limited.

#### **4.3.1 Union Council**

The Union Council is the lowest local bodies institution at the village level. The major function of the Union Council is to serve the people by organising them to utilise their resources in a suitable manner. Generally it covers a population from 10,000 to 15,000. But in Awaran some Union Councils represent less than 10,000 people. The people directly elect the members of the Union Council, also known as councillors. The number of councillors varies from six to fifteen. These members select a chairman among themselves. At present there are nine Union Councils in the district: Awaran, Teertage, Gashkore, Parwar, Mashkai, Bucer, Camp Jhao and Korak Jhao. Major sources of income of the Union Councils are local taxes and government funds. In the area, the Union Councils have very limited resources due to limited economic activities.



#### 4.3.2 Town Committee

No Town Committee exists in Awaran district.

#### 4.3.3 Municipal Committee

At present (1997), there is no Municipal Committee in the district.

#### 4.3.4 District Council

No District Council exists in Awaran district.

### 4.4 Federal/Provincial Government Administration

The district administration is directly under the control of the provincial government, through the Deputy Commissioner who supervises activities of all the departments. Heads of the various departments are bound to report their departmental progress to the Deputy Commissioner. In Awaran no federal government department is functioning. Most of the departments of Awaran district are stationed at Khuzdar.

### 4.5 Maintenance of Law and Order

In order to maintain law and order in the district the levies and Makran Scouts control the district. In the district three levies *thanas* (posts) are functioning with a strength of 95 levies personnel. Law and order situation in the district is normal. The levies force is directly under the control of the Deputy Commissioner through the Assistant Commissioner and the Tehsildars. Makran Scouts are also serving in the district. Locals and foreigners can move freely in the district. The levies consists of Rasaldars, Jamadars, Dafadars, Hawaldar, Sawars, and other supportive staff including assistants, clerks, and drivers.

Justice is delivered through regular as well as *Qazi* courts. The regular courts decide the cases according to the criminal and civil laws applicable throughout the country while the *Qazi* court makes decisions according to the *Shariah* laws as well as Qanun Diwan-I-Kalat.

### 4.6 Revenue Administration

Awaran is one of the poorest districts of the province. It is deprived of roads, communications and other socio-economic development. Due to lack of these basic facilities the economic activities and income of local bodies are limited. The income of the local bodies is not enough to serve the purpose of development in any sector.

Taxes	Union Council	District Council	Board of Revenue/ D. C.	Provincial Govt.	Federal Govt.
Water charges	-	-	-	X	-
Livestock cess	-	-	-	-	-
Agricultural cess	-	-	-	-	-
Octroi	X	-	-	-	-
Zila	-	-	-	-	-

Taxes	Union Council	District Council	Board of Revenue/ D. C.	Provincial Govt.	Federal Govt.
Land tax	-	-	-	-	-
Property tax	-	-	-	-	-
Business Licence	x	-	-	-	-
Income tax	-	-	-	-	-
Custom duty	-	-	-	-	-

Legend: x is responsible for collection of revenue concerned.

#### 4.7 Political Parties

The major political parties in the area are Balochistan National Party (BNP), Balochistan National Movement (BNM) and Jamiat-ul-Ulma-e-Islam (JUI-F). In the educational institutions, particularly in madrassas Jamiat Talaba-e-Islam (JTI) is playing an active role. Women participation in politics was not observed in the district. There is no representation of women in any political party from the area. The results of the last elections show that BNP is the most popular political party.

#### 4.8 Non Government Organisations

NGOs play a leading role towards solving the socio-economic problems and socio-cultural development of the people at grass root level. In district Awaran no NGO is functioning, however, some Community Based Organisations (CBOs) are working in the area. Recently the Trust for Voluntary Organisations (TVO) has involved the CBOs in some developmental programmes in the district, such as development of feeder roads and irrigation schemes.

#### GO/NGO/Private Enterprise coverage of major sectors

The district has very limited socio-economic activities. The involvement of GO/NGO and Private enterprise is also very limited.

Sector	Local Govt.	Prov. Govt.	Fed. Govt.	NGO	Internat. Donor	Private Entr.
<b>Productive</b>	-	xx	-	-	-	xx
Agriculture	-	xxx	-	-	-	xx
Horticulture	-	x	-	-	-	x
Livestock	-	x	-	-	-	xx
Forestry (harvesting)	-	x	-	-	-	x
Industry/Manufacturing	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Economic Service</b>	-	xx	-	-	-	x
Financial Services	-	-	-	-	-	xx
Roads	-	xx	-	-	-	-
Rail/Airways	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Social Service</b>	x	xxx	-	-	-	-
Water Supply	x	xxx	-	-	-	-
Health	x	xxx	-	x	-	-
Education	-	xxx	-	-	-	-
Sports	x	x	-	-	-	x
Social Welfare	-	xx	-	-	-	-

Sector	Local Govt.	Prov. Govt.	Fed. Govt.	NGO	Internat. Donor	Private Entr.
Women & Development	-	X	-	-	-	-

Legend: - no involvement  
 x minor involvement  
 xx substantial involvement  
 xxx major involvement

#### 4.9 Conclusion and major Development Issues

Awaran is a recently designated district which lacks most of the government offices which are still located at Khuzdar. This phenomenon poses the same problems to the people which they were facing prior to declaration of Awaran as a district. In case offices are located at Awaran, absenteeism is a recurring practice. Co-ordination is a rare characteristic among various government organisations.

The Union Councils are the only local government institutions in the district and their role is limited, mainly because of financial dependency. The ideal of grass-root participation in development activities cannot be achieved until these institutions are not strengthened, financially as well as administratively.

The overall law and order situation is good in the district, however, easy availability of firearms and lack of proper control has given rise to crimes. Revenue collection is a difficult task here as a tax culture is non-existent.

At present no NGO is working in the area. The people can be motivated for self help in development programmes through the existing CBOs. Women participation in such activities is minimal.

## **5. Productive Sectors**

The activities in the productive sector in Awaran district are very limited. Agriculture is the major sector of economic activity in Awaran as 70 percent population is involved in this sector while 25 percent is engaged in livestock and 5 percent in trade and transportation.

### **5.1 Agriculture / Horticulture**

#### **5.1.1 Introduction**

The agricultural characteristics of Awaran are similar to those of Panjgur, Kharan, and Chaghi district. Wheat is the principal crop on which population of the district depends. In the north-west area of Mashkai most of the people consume dates or grain. Wheat is supplied from Khuzdar, Lasbela, and Quetta. The major Rabi crops of the district include wheat and barley. Kharif crops in the area produce fruit and pulses. Fodder and vegetables are cultivated in the area throughout the year. The agricultural production in the district is very limited. In 1995-96, wheat was cultivated on 1,720 hectares of land and the production was 1,148 tonnes. Barley was grown on 7,118 hectares, with a production of 6,708 tonnes. Fruit was cultivated only in 40 hectares and the production was 80 tonnes. Fodder and vegetable were in 200 and 50 hectares and production was 62 and 223 tonnes respectively.

Men and women both work in the agriculture sector. Generally the land owner himself cultivate the land while big landowners employ tenants for their lands.

#### **5.1.2 Classification of Land**

The total arable area of the district is 71,520 hectares which is merely 3.3 percent of the whole geographical area. The irrigated area is 57,932 hectares and un-irrigated is 13,588 hectares. Culturable waste is 16,092 hectares which is a challenge for the Agriculture Department. See also paragraph 1.1.

#### **5.1.3 Land Ownership and Tenure System**

In Awaran only a few big land owners possess agricultural land. They give the land on lease or on contract for cultivation on the basis of equal distribution of crops to the tenants. Small land owners cultivate the land by themselves with the help of their family members. The women also assist the men in harvesting activities. Some land owners hire the labourers on permanent basis for cultivation, but they pay very small wages to these labourers.

#### **5.1.4 Agricultural Statistics**

The agricultural statistics are collected by the Agriculture Department at union Council level. A Field Assistant carries out this job. In district Awaran the agricultural statistics do not cover all the sectors of production, as it is very difficult to collect statistics in remote areas. Moreover, the data of Awaran as a separate district have not yet been published in the Agricultural Statistics of Balochistan. The only source of such information is still the Agriculture Officer, Khuzdar. The data are available for 25,688 hectares only while the total arable land is 71,520 hectares.

Crops (1995-96)	Area (Ha.)	Production (tonnes)	Yield (kg/Ha.)
Barley	7,718	6,708.3	869
Wheat	1,720	1,148.6	668
Vegetables	50	223.2	4,464
Fruits	40	80.0	2,000
Pulses	35	11.1	317
Fodder	5	62.0	10,400
Others	120	857.1	71,476
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,688</b>	<b>9,090.3</b>	

Source: Agriculture Officer, Khuzdar

### 5.1.5 Cropping Pattern

The entire district depends upon single cropping due to the lack of irrigation water. Vegetables and fodder are the regular crops cultivated throughout the year. Dates of fine quality are a major fruit of the area. However in the areas where tubewells have been installed, the land owners are engaged in various types of cropping activities. Wheat, barley, and dates are the main crops of the area.

### 5.1.6 Average Yields / Total production

The average yield of agricultural produce is not good enough to give considerable monetary benefit to the farmers. The main reason is the irregular pattern of rainfall and lack of irrigation facilities. No time series data are available about the total production and average yield of different crops.

### 5.1.7 Organisation of Production/Farming Systems

In Awaran, land is cultivated by using old traditional methods. However, mechanical cultivation and the use of fertilisers and better seeds are becoming popular. The use of these modern techniques is still limited. Tractors are being used by the big land owners. The entire families of the farmers get involved in agricultural activities. The women and children work for instance during the processing, cleaning, and packing of dates.

### 5.1.8 Irrigation

According to the statistics, the majority (72%) of the arable land is irrigated by flood water. Tube wells irrigate only 2 percent of the arable land. By constructing the proposed dams in Mashkai tehsil area, the irrigation system can be improved in the area.

Irrigation Sources (1994-95)	Area (Ha.)	% of total Arable Land
Tube wells	1,430	02.0
Karezes	2,862	04.0
Springs	2,146	03.0
Flood Irrigation	51,494	72.0
Rain-fed	13,588	19.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>71,520</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Executive Engineer, Irrigation Division, Khuzdar

**Map of agro-ecological zones of Balochistan**

### 5.1.9 Agricultural Mechanisation

Agricultural mechanisation is on its way in the district. Tractors are being used in cultivation and sowing of crops. However, only the big land owners have tractors. The small farmers use traditional systems for agricultural activities.

### 5.1.10 Agricultural / Horticultural inputs

Chemical fertilisers are used in limited quantities, but no figures are available. The use of pesticides to protect the crops is also limited. The role of the Agriculture Department is minimal due to unavailability of funds.

### 5.1.11 Marketing

No formal marketing network exists in the district. Most of the production is consumed locally. Only dates are exported to Quetta and Karachi. People directly sell their products in the market.

### 5.1.12 Producer and Consumer Prices of major Crops

In Awaran prices are not fixed for agricultural products. The prices fixed by the Union Council are not effective in the market. Most of the prices depend upon crops production and the principle of demand and supply. Grain production of the district does not meet the requirements of the area. The district depends on the supply from the Food Department. Generally the price of dates is fixed at the Karachi market through commission agents.

### 5.1.13 Levels of Income

The agricultural production in the area is very limited due to which the level of income is minimal. The average yield of cash crops like wheat and vegetables is low. The level of income can be raised by the development of irrigation systems and new technology in the agriculture sector. No proper statistics are available regarding the level of income in the district.

### 5.1.14 Department of Agricultural Extension

The major function of the Agricultural Extension Department is to provide technical knowledge to the farmers for agricultural development. In Awaran, activities of the Agricultural Extension Department are very limited. It provides its services only to big land owners while small land owners are not being served by the Department.

### 5.1.15 GO/NGO/Private Enterprise, etc. involvement in Agricultural Development

The major support in agriculture is provided by the provincial government and private enterprise.

Coverage Agri. Services	Local Govt.	Prov. Govt.	Fed. Govt.	NGO	Internat. Donor	Private Entr.
Agr. Extension	-	XX	-	-	-	X
Input Supply	-	-	-	-	-	XX
Marketing	-	-	-	-	-	XX
Price setting	-	-	-	-	-	XX

Coverage Agri. Services	Local Govt.	Prov. Govt.	Fed. Govt.	NGO	Internat. Donor	Private Entr.
Agr. Credit	-	-	XX	-	-	X
Irrigation Development	-	XX	-	-	-	-
O&M Irrigation	-	X	-	-	-	-
Agr. Mechanisation	-	X	-	-	-	XX
Agr. Statistics	X	X	X	-	-	-
Agr. Research	-	X	X	-	-	-
Agr. Training/Education	-	X	-	-	-	-

Legend: - no involvement  
 x minor involvement  
 xx substantial involvement

### 5.1.16 Conclusion and major Development Issues

Awaran has much potential in the production of dates of fine quality. In this sector research can be done. The major problem in this sector is the lack of co-operation among farmers, land owners, and the Agriculture Department. In the areas where water resources are available, the production is better. It means that the irrigation sector also requires attention of the authorities. Rain water can be stored by construction of dams in the area. All these activities are possible when adequate road links are available. The tribal chiefs do not favour development of the area as this will negatively affect their authority and monopoly.

Women are allied workers in many agricultural activities but their labour is unaccounted for and, hence, unpaid.

## 5.2 Livestock

### 5.2.1 Introduction

Livestock is also a very important sector of economy. It is the main source of income for nomadic families. They involve their women and children in the rearing of livestock. Women take care of feeding the livestock, cleaning the abodes, and even in providing traditional cures from diseases. They are further involved in milking and milk processing, poultry, and egg selling. No recent livestock statistics are available at the district level. At present, no government owned dairy farm exists in the district.

Livestock	1986
Sheep	614,212
Goats	507,690
Cattle	47,562
Buffaloes	14
Total Livestock Units (LU)	608,527
Pastures in Ha.	13,410
Grazing Capacity (Ha./LU)	0.02

Source: 1990 Census of Agriculture

### 5.2.2 Cattle

Cows are the most kept cattle species in the area. The people keep the livestock as a traditional activity. They are not concerned about pasture and other requirements. This



sector has been neglected by the government and there is no co-ordination between the livestock farmers and the government.

### 5.2.3 Small Ruminants

The majority of people own herds of small ruminants. It is the major source of their income. Every household keeps four to five heads in their houses. Goat herds are relatively larger comprising 100 to 150 heads. The sheep herds are smaller comprising about 80 to 100 sheep. Livestock farming is the sole economic activity for many families. Sometimes women and children graze their herds.

### 5.2.4 Poultry

Poultry farming is a domestic activity in Awaran. No government or private poultry farm exists in the district. The district has much potential in poultry farming if technical guidance and financial assistance is provided to the interested people. Women may also be involved in poultry farming at small scale. This will supplement their income.

### 5.2.5 Disease Control

The common diseases in poultry are *rani khet* and new castle. There is no co-ordination between the poultry keepers and the Livestock Department for control of the poultry diseases. In goats and sheep, sheep pox, contagious caporion, and pluro-pneumonia are encountered, while among camel and donkeys diseases like equity quick and square are reported.

### 5.2.6 Veterinary Institutions

In Awaran district no veterinary institute exists to provide training to the people regarding livestock. Only two veterinary hospitals are functioning in the district. The Livestock Department also provides mobile services for the treatment of livestock in remote areas.

### 5.2.7 Department of Livestock Development

In Awaran the Department of Livestock is headed by an Assistant Director. The department is facing financial problems in providing services to the remote areas of the district.

### 5.2.8 GO/NGO/Private Enterprise, etc. involvement in Livestock Development

The Department of Livestock, under the provincial government, is providing very limited service to the people.

Coverage Livestock Services	Local Govt.	Prov. Govt.	Fed. Govt.	NGO	Internat. Donor	Private Entr.
Animal Husbandry	-	X	-	-	-	XX
Veterinary Hospitals	-	XX	-	-	-	-
A. I. Services	-	X	-	-	-	-
Input Supply	-	XX	-	-	-	XX
Marketing	-	-	-	-	-	XX
Price setting	-	-	-	-	-	XX
Credit	-	X	-	-	-	-
Dairy Development	-	X	-	-	-	XX

Coverage Livestock Services	Local Govt.	Prov. Govt.	Fed. Govt.	NGO	Internat. Donor	Private Entr.
Slaughtering	-	-	-	-	-	XX
Livestock Statistics	-	X	-	-	-	-

Legend: - no involvement  
 x minor involvement  
 xx substantial involvement

### 5.2.9 Conclusion and major Development Issues

The promotion of livestock is possible only through active co-operation of people involved in the livestock activities. Regular training on growing small ruminants and poultry is needed. Co-ordination between livestock, agricultural, and financial institutions is also necessary for the development of the livestock sector.

Women's involvement in the livestock sector needs to be enhanced by giving them training and by initiating credit schemes for raising small ruminants and poultry.

### 5.3 Fisheries

In Awaran no activities worth mentioning exist in Fisheries. Fish is found in the Hingol river in limited quantities only. The Department of Fisheries does not exist in the district.

Coverage Fisheries Services	Local Govt.	Prov. Govt.	Fed. Govt.	NGO	Internat. Donor	Private Entr.
Fishing	-	-	-	-	-	X
Marketing	-	-	-	-	-	X

Legend: - no involvement  
 x minor involvement

### 5.4 Forestry

#### 5.4.1 Introduction

No state forest is reported in Awaran. However, the Department of Forest has planted 18,700 saplings on the land that is under the Department's control. Moreover, 2,500 saplings have been distributed to the general public for planting and 7,900 saplings have been planted by the other government agencies. In this way an attempt has been made to achieve a plantation target of 30,000 saplings for 1996.

#### 5.4.2 Major Vegetation

When compared with other districts there is less vegetation in the Awaran district. There are no forests and the trees are few and scanty; the date-palm trees are the most common. A few wild fig trees exist here and there in the hills and tamarix and willows are found in the Mashkai tehsil. The plants of the lower region are *Otostegia Auohesi* and *Pyonotheco Spinosa*. A spiny bush, *Convolvulus Spinusus*, is very common in the district.

#### 5.4.3 Wildlife

According to the wildlife map, Sind ibex (*Capra hircus*) and chinkara (*Gazella Gazella Bennetti*) are found in Awaran district, but rarely. The species which have been declared

endangered include the Balochistan black bear, urial (*Ovis Orientalis*), Houbara Bustard (*Chlamydotis Undulata Macqueenil*), and Sand-grouses.<sup>12</sup> The red fox (*Vulvas Vulvas*) and grey partridge are commonly found animals.

#### 5.4.4 Bee-keeping

Only wild honey is locally used in the district and bee-keeping is not reported anywhere in Awaran.

#### 5.4.5 GO/NGO/Private Enterprise, etc. involvement in Forestry Development

Coverage Forestry Services	Local Govt.	Prov. Govt.	Fed. Govt.	NGO	Internat. Donor	Private Entr.
Tree planting	-	XX	-	-	-	-
Fuel wood cutting / processing	-	-	-	-	-	X
Fuel wood marketing	-	-	-	-	-	X
Timber wood cutting	-	-	-	-	-	X
Timber wood processing	-	-	-	-	-	X
Sale of timber	-	-	-	-	-	X
Game ranches	-	-	-	-	-	X

Legend: - no involvement  
x minor involvement  
xx substantial involvement

#### 5.4.6 Conclusion and major Development Issues

Forestry is a neglected sector in Awaran which needs attention of the Forest Department. The public can be motivated for tree plantation. Several wildlife species have been declared endangered and may become extinct if proper and vigilant measures are not taken.

### 5.5 Mining

#### 5.5.1 Introduction

Mining is an important sector in Balochistan, but no mining activity is in progress in Awaran. According to the geologists, mineral deposits are there but exploitation of these minerals is not economically feasible. Due to the unavailability of infrastructure and communication facilities, no progress has been made in mineral exploration. It is reported by the people that some influential persons are engaged in mining asbestos, barite, and building stones without any licence.

#### 5.5.2 GO/NGO/Private Enterprise, etc. involvement in Mining

The government is not involved in any mining activity. A few persons are involved in mining on small scale without obtaining any lease from the government.

	Local Govt.	Prov. Govt.	Fed. Govt.	NGO	Internat. Donor	Private Entr.
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	X

<sup>12</sup> Government of Pakistan, *Wildlife of Pakistan: Baluchistan Province*, Map (Karachi: Zoological Survey Department, GoP, 1984).

Transportation	-	-	-	-	-	-	x
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Legend: - no involvement  
x minor involvement

### 5.5.3 Conclusion and major Development Issues

Mineral exploration, followed by exploitation, can not only provide employment to the local population, but could also benefit the country as whole.

## 5.6 Industry and Manufacturing

### 5.6.1 Introduction

Not a single industry is functioning in the district. There are only twenty general shops, five cottage hotels and a few vegetable shops at Awaran. The situation at Jhal Jhao and Mashkai is similar.

Enterprise	Number of Units with indicated Employees					
	1	2-5	6-10	11-25	26-100	> 100
Retail	50	6	0	0	0	0
Manufacture	0	7	0	0	0	0
Trade	9	0	0	0	0	0
Hotel/Restaurant	0	15	0	0	0	0
Guest house	0	5	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

### 5.6.2 Trade (import/export)

A small quantity of dates is exported to Karachi and Quetta while almost all the consumer items are imported from Karachi, Quetta, and Turbat.

### 5.6.3 Tourism

There is no place of tourist attraction in the district. Only a few hut restaurants can be found at Awaran, Jhal Jhao, and Mashkai, providing meals and tea.

### 5.6.4 Handicrafts

The women are involved in embroidery at domestic level. However a few women also do embroidery at a more commercial level. They sell their work to middlemen at a very low price. These middle men subsequently sell the work in Karachi and Quetta, making huge profits. Due to the absence of small industry, manufacturing, and marketing the women's skills are being exploited. No statistics are available in this connection, as is often the case with female contribution to economic activities.

### 5.6.5 Department of Industries

The Department of Industries does not exist in the district.

### 5.6.6 GO/NGO/SME, etc. involvement in Industrial Development

Hardly any attention has been paid in this sector by any organisation. Federal government is minimally involved in providing credit facilities to this sector

Coverage Commercial Services	Local Govt.	Prov. Govt.	Fed. Govt.	NGO	Internat. Donor	Private Entr.
Credit	-	-	X	-	-	X
Marketing	-	-	-	-	-	X

Legend: - no involvement  
x minor involvement

### 5.6.7 Conclusion and major Development Issues

No industrial unit is functioning in the area. The district lacks infrastructure and other basic services which badly affects the industrial development and investment. Trade activities are import-oriented and no significant export of goods is reported in the district.

Women of the district are involved in embroidery work which is at domestic level only. This activity can be organised as a cottage industry if proper training and a marketing network is provided to these craftswomen. This will not only empower the women economically but also help the local economy.

## 6. Economic Infrastructure and Communications

### 6.1 Introduction

It is universally accepted that communication is the backbone of socio-economic development of any area. Awaran, however, is totally deprived of roads, transportation, communication, and even electricity. In this situation development activities cannot really be carried out for the prosperity of the area and the people.

### 6.2 Roads

No black topped (metalled) roads exist in the entire district. Keeping in view the total geographical area of the district, the length of shingle roads (584 km) seems quite insufficient.

Type of Road	National Highway	Provincial Roads	District Council	Other Agencies	Total
Metalled (km)	0	0	0	0	0
Shingle (km)	0	584	0	0	584
<b>Total (km)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>584</b>

Source: Provincial Buildings and Roads Division, GoB, Quetta

### 6.3 Transport

Two buses ply between Awaran and Karachi, while twelve pass through the area plying between Turbat and Karachi and between Gwadar, Turbat, and Khuzdar. Only a few vehicles were seen at Awaran, Jhal Jhao and Mashkai while a number of motorcycles belonging to the local people, were observed without registration numbers and there was no check on these motorcycles. The vehicles are registered at Lasbela, Khuzdar, and Karachi.

### 6.4 Rail- and Airways

No rail or air service is available in the district.

### 6.5 Radio and Television

No television booster is functioning in the area, hence the people are unable to watch Pakistan's television programmes. The nearest radio station is at Turbat but its range is very limited. Cassette players and radio sets are very common in the district. People listen to radio and cassettes of their choice. Only a few houses have television sets and, necessarily, satellite receivers.

### 6.6 Telecommunications

The district is connected to other parts of the country through telephone and telegraph. Previously there was a manual exchange providing a trunk call facility. The new auto-

exchange buildings have been completed with a direct dialling system at Awaran and Mashkai with 400 lines at each place. It was informed by the telephone authorities that these new exchanges will start functioning by the end of June 1997. At present 180 telephone connections have been provided to the subscribers while more than 700 applications are pending approval.

### **6.7 Post Offices / Courier Services**

There are only three post offices in the entire district at Mashkai, Cash Koo, and Awaran. No courier service exists in the district. The Post Office is a regular department of the federal government.

### **6.8 Banking/Financial Institutions**

The banking facilities in the area are very limited. Only two branches of United Bank Limited (UBL) are functioning at Awaran and Mashkai. These branches are providing all the commercial banking facilities to the public. One Branch of Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan (ADBP) is also functioning at Awaran to provide loan facilities to the farmers for agricultural development in the area. No special banking provisions exist for women in the area.

### **6.9 Electricity and Gas**

At present the entire district is deprived of electricity and gas supply through pipelines. A few houses were observed to have their own diesel generators for electricity generation. The WAPDA has completed a survey for electricity provision to Awaran in the last year. It is expected that by the end of 1998 Awaran will be connected to the Turbat grid and receive electricity.

### **6.10 Rest Houses**

There are five rest houses in the district. Visitors and officials can stay there with the permission of concerned authorities. Most of the rest houses are not comfortable and basic facilities are not available.

<b>Department</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Capacity</b>
Irrigation Dept.	Awaran	3 suits
USAID	Jhal Jhao	80 suits
B & R Division	Awaran	3 suits
	Mashkai	3 suits
	Jhal Jhao	5 suits

**Telecommunication building at Awaran**



### 6.11 GO/NGO/Private Enterprise, etc. involvement in Energy, Transport and Communications Development

The condition of the infrastructure is very bad in this district, with no attention being paid in this sector. Federal as well as provincial government organisations are involved in provision of infrastructure facilities.

Coverage Economic Infrastructure Services	Local Govt.	Prov. Govt.	Fed. Govt.	NGO	Internat. Donor	Private Entr.
Road works	-	x	-	-	-	-
Transport (buses)	-	-	-	-	-	x
Radio & Television	-	-	x	-	-	-
Banking/Financial Institutions	-	-	xx	-	-	xx
Gas	-	-	-	-	-	x
Rest houses	-	xx	-	-	-	-

Legend: - no involvement  
x minor involvement  
xx substantial involvement

### 6.12 Conclusion and major Development Issues

Economic infrastructure and communication services are highly deficient in the district. Not a single kilometre of metalled road exists in Awaran. Rail- and airways are also non-existent. However, the district is connected to other parts of the province through shingle roads. Electricity, a prerequisite of industrial and agricultural development, is not available in the whole district.

The district is out of range of the transmission of the Radio Pakistan and the Pakistan Television. Telecommunication facilities are available to a fraction of the population only. Postal and banking services are not up to a satisfactory level.

It is imperative to develop economic infrastructure and communications in the district if the real benefits of establishment of a new district have to be transferred to the grass-root level. Otherwise this move will just satisfy some ulterior political motives.

## **7. Social Infrastructure**

### **7.1 Water Supply**

Availability of drinking water is one of the major problems in Awaran. Potable water is not adequately available to the whole population. Water is obtained through hand pumps, water tanks, open surface wells, and rivers. Presently 25 water supply schemes of the Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) cover, according to the PHED source, almost two thirds (60.7%) of the population while another 9 schemes are under construction. However this claim seems unreliable in the light of personal observations. Water obtained by the remainder of the population, from open surface wells and rivers, is unhygienic. The LG&RDD, with the help of UNICEF, has installed 109 deep well hand pumps at Awaran and 25 at Jhal Jhao. Hand pumps are provided on self help basis. The material was provided by the LG&RDD while installation and maintenance is the responsibility of the community.

#### **7.1.1 Drinking Water**

Potable drinking water is a major issue in the area. The Public Health Engineering Department (PHED), Local Government & Rural Development Department (LG&RDD), and Union Councils have tried to overcome the problem. At present 60.7 percent of the population is being provided drinking water. In the remote areas, water tanks have been constructed, from where women and children fetch water and take it home on donkeys. In Awaran, Mashkai, and Jhal Jhao the water supply schemes do not function properly. People are totally dissatisfied with these schemes.

#### **7.1.2 Drinking Water Supply Administration**

The water supply administration comes under the control of PHED. After completing the the schemes, the projects are handed over to the community for maintenance and operation. LG&RDD's Water and Sanitation Cell is assisting the community in the installation of hand pumps (on self help basis) from where the people can fetch water easily. The people are dissatisfied with the present services of water supply. According to the records of PHED the water supply schemes have the capacity to serve 60.7 percent of the total population. However, these estimates seem incorrect when keeping in view the actual availability of drinking water to the population.

#### **7.1.3 Ground Water Sub-sector**

No research or investigation has been conducted in this sector. According to the public statements, water is available at a very deep levels and the cost of water resources exploitation is very high.

#### **7.1.4. Sanitation**

No sanitation scheme exists in the district. People use traditional methods. PHED is planning to solve the sanitation problem of the area so that better environmental conditions may be provided to the people. Supply of water is one the major hurdles in improving sanitary conditions. People dump their garbage in the corner of the streets and no channels have been constructed for sewerage water.

### 7.1.5 Public Health Engineering (PHE) Department

The Public Health Engineering Department, Awaran is a sub-office of PHED, Khuzdar. It is providing water supply services in the area. Its services cover about 60.7 percent of the population. The water supply is not regular due to the unavailability of electricity. Diesel engines are used to obtain water, which is an expensive method.

### 7.1.6 GO/NGO/Private Enterprise, etc. involvement in Water Supply Development

Coverage of Water and Sanitation Services	Local Govt.	Prov. Govt.	Fed. Govt.	NGO/Comm.	Internat. Donor	Private Entr.
Construction	x	xxx	-	x	x	-
Management	-	xx	-	-	-	-
Operation & Maintenance	-	xx	-	xx	-	-

Legend: - no involvement  
 x minor involvement  
 xx substantial involvement  
 xxx major involvement

### 7.1.7 Conclusion and major Development Issues

Unavailability of water is a major problem in the area. The performance of the water supply schemes is not satisfactory. This sector is underdeveloped due to unavailability of electricity. Lack of funds is also a problem. The sanitation facilities are non-existent.

## 7.2 Health

### 7.2.1 Introduction

The health facilities in Awaran district present a very bad picture. Not a single hospital is functioning in the area. There is not a single lady medical officer posted in the district.

	Health Services (1997)				
	No. of Doctors (m/f)	No. of Nurses (m/f)	No. of Paramedics (m/f)	No. of Beds	No. of Units
RHCs	5/0	0	67	16	2
Dispensaries		0		0	9
BHUs		0		0	5
Sub HCs		0		0	2
MCHC		0		0	1
Private Clinic	n/a	0	n/a	0	n/a
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>0</b>	-	<b>16</b>	-
Unit/population ratio	-	0:180,135	-	-	-

Source: District Health Officer and Medical Superintendent, DHQ Hospital, Awaran

### 7.2.2 Health System

In Awaran, health services are provided through 5 Basic Health Units (BHUs), 2 Rural Health Centres (RHCs) and 9 civil dispensaries. In addition there are 2 Sub Health Centres and one Mother Child Healthcare Centre. These units function under the direct supervision of a District Health Officer (DHO), whose post is lying vacant at present. Private clinics are also serving at Awaran, Mashkai, and Jhal Jhao. Many people go to

faith healers and saints for treatments, specially in the areas where no health facility exists.

### 7.2.3 Major Disease Incidence

In Awaran, the disease pattern is seasonal. In summer malaria, gastrointestinal diseases, gripes, and dysentery are very common. Eye diseases are also reported. In winter, acute respiratory infections (ARIs), jaundice, and tuberculosis are observed. The main causes of these disease are unhygienic living conditions, unavailability of safe drinking water, and lack of awareness about the diseases. Paediatric diseases in Awaran include diarrhoea and ARI.

### 7.2.4 Special Health Services

Special Health Services are provided in the area through medical camps arranged by the Pakistan Medical Association (PMA) in collaboration with the Health Department. The Prime Minister's Programme for Basic Health and Family Planning could not be launched due to unavailability of educated girls. Moreover, parents do not allow their daughters to work in this field.

### 7.2.5 Administration of Health Services

The health administration is a task of the District Health Officer (DHO). All the BHUs, RHCs, and MCHCs function under his control. A Senior Medical Officer supervises the Rural Health Centre.

### 7.2.6 GO/NGO/private, etc. involvement in Health Development

Health Facility	Loc. Govt.	Prov. Govt.	Fed. Govt.	NGO	Private	Internat. Donor	Total
Civil Dispensaries	-	xxx	-	-	-	-	9
Basic Health Units	-	xxx	-	-	-	-	5
Rural Health Centre	-	xxx	-	-	-	-	2
MCH Centres	-	xxx	-	-	-	-	1
EPI Centre	-	x	xx	-	-	-	n/a
Family Welfare Clinic	-	xxx	-	x	-	-	n/a
Private Clinic	-	-	-	-	xxx	-	n/a
Hakeem/Local Medical Practitioner	-	-	-	-	x	-	n/a
Health Houses	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Chemists	-	-	-	-	xxx	-	n/a

Source: District Health Officer, Awaran and HMIS

Legend:  
 - no involvement  
 x minor involvement  
 xx substantial involvement  
 xxx major involvement

**Rural Health Centre with limited facilities**

**A view of Awaran**

## 7.2.7 Conclusion and major Development Issues

The district is very much deprived of health services. Even at the district headquarters only a Rural Health Centre is functioning with very limited resources. No hospital or other secondary health care facility exists in the entire district. No lady doctor is available in the district. The mortality rate is very high, though not officially reported. Eye diseases, malaria, jaundice, diarrhoea and tuberculosis are very common. The present health facilities do not fulfil the requirements of the area. The major reasons include the lack of funds and unavailability of senior medical staff. The issues can be solved by providing funds and appointing doctors in the health centres.

Awaran is a district where it is hard to talk about women's health concerns separately because the situation is equally grim for men and women. Absence of a lady doctor and the fact that the PM's Programme for Primary Health Care and Family Planning does not function in this area, considerably contribute to the fear that women's (and children's) health is absolutely threatened.

## 7.3 Education

### 7.3.1 Introduction

It is generally recognised that education plays a vital role in the socio-economic development of the society. Unfortunately educational facilities are very limited in Awaran. The education sector in the area is very much neglected due to unavailability of teachers, female teachers in particular. This is a major problem in this sector. The literacy rate is very low. One model school for girls is functioning at Awaran. Its services are comparatively better than other schools. Female students are enrolled in the boys middle and high schools due to unavailability of separate girls school.

Enrolment (in public sector)	Number of Pupils	
	1995 m/f	1996 m/f
Madrassas	n/a	n/a
Mosque School	n/a	n/a
Primary School	7,225/2,477	7,369/2,635
No. of Teachers	593	608
Middle Schools	1,318/87	1,559/100
High School	590/14	583/24

Source: BEMIS

### 7.3.2 Government School System

In Awaran all the schools are owned by the provincial government. At district level, a District Education Officer (DEO) supervises the activities of all the schools. The schools can be divided into three categories: primary, middle, and high. There used to be mosque schools in the district but now these schools have been given the status of primary schools.

### **7.3.3 Primary Schools**

The primary schools comprise six classes up to grade 5: Kachi, Pakki, 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup>, and 5<sup>th</sup>. It has been observed that many schools have been established on political grounds and the teachers were also appointed on political basis. The majority of teachers are not working regularly though they maintain an attendance register to show their regular presence in the school. In each class there are about 25 to 30 students. It has also been observed that some school buildings are used by influential persons of the area. At present there are 160 boys and 20 girls primary schools in Awaran district. The overall satisfaction level about primary school education is low.

Apart from government primary schools, one primary school is functioning in the private sector.

### **7.3.4 Vocational Training**

No vocational training institution exists at present in the district. There is much demand for a vocational institute to train the youths in various trades.

### **7.3.5 Middle Schools**

There are 13 boys' middle schools in the district but not a single regular middle school for girls. Only a model middle school for girls is functioning at Awaran, providing satisfactory education. The standard of this school is comparatively better than the other government middle schools. Most of the boys middle schools have enrolled girls as their students. A middle school comprises 4 to 8 rooms.

### **7.3.6 High Schools**

There are only 10 boys' high schools and not a single girls' high school. The girl students are compelled to take admission in the boys high schools for getting secondary education. Ideally, the building of a high school comprises 5 to 8 rooms.

### **7.3.7 Intermediate College**

No college exists in Awaran district.

### **7.3.8 School Administration**

All the primary, middle, and high schools are supervised by a Head Master. In most of the primary schools only two teachers are posted, one of them functioning as Head Master. In middle and high schools this job is assigned to a senior teacher having the administrative knowledge.

### **7.3.9 School Buildings**

The school building of a primary school comprises two rooms and a veranda. No toilet facility is available in these schools. The construction of buildings is very poor. There are many shelterless primary schools in the district where students have to sit under the sky. The buildings of middle and high schools are in a slightly better condition. They have a veranda and compound walls. Toilet facilities are also available in these schools. These buildings are properly maintained.

**Map: Distribution of Schools in Awaran**



### 7.3.10 GO/NGO/private, etc. involvement in Education Development

All the schools in the area are under the control of the Department of Education. Only one primary school is functioning in the private sector at Awaran.

	Local Govt.	Prov. Govt.	Fed. Govt.	NGO	Private	Internat. Donor	Total
Mosque Schools	-	x	-	-	-	-	n/a
Primary Schools	-	xxx	-	-	x	x	180
No. of Teachers	-	xxx	-	-	-	-	608
Middle Schools	-	xxx	-	-	-	-	14
High Schools	-	xxx	-	-	-	-	10

Legend: - no involvement  
 x minor involvement  
 xx substantial involvement  
 xxx major involvement

### 7.3.11 Conclusion and major Development Issues

Education is one of the most powerful instruments of socio-cultural change. Awaran district has very limited educational opportunities, specially for girls. It was observed that most of the teachers are untrained and unqualified. Their appointment, in most of the cases, has been made on political grounds. Similarly the location of a many a schools is selected on political basis without proper planning. There is no proper supervisory and guidance system for schools. Most of the teachers are engaged in other activities and visit their school occasionally. This attitude of teachers reduces interest among the students and, consequently, they are less interested in attending school. Establishment of Parents, Teachers, and Students Association (PTSA) can help improving the deteriorating standard of education. Proper teacher training and an incentive system are urgently called for.

There is no college in the district nor a vocational training institute. Therefore the youth of the district is facing problems in getting higher education. There is no high school for girls and the only girls middle school is at Awaran, hence, depriving the girls of equal educational opportunities. This may be one of the major reasons for unavailability of educated girls for the PM's Programme for Primary Health Care and Family Planning. Also for opening new schools educated women would be necessary.

## 7.4 Sports

### 7.4.1 Introduction

The sports activities in Awaran are very limited. Generally indigenous sports are played in the district. In these activities, hide and seek and stone-throwing are very common. Organised sports activities such as cricket and hockey are not popular in the area. However football is a most popular game among the youths. There is no play ground in the district. People use the open grounds for their sports activities.

#### 7.4.2 GO/NGO/Private Enterprise, etc. involvement in Sports Development

There is no sports activity in the district organised by any government organisation. Even at school level there are no organised opportunities for sports. Limited sports activities are arranged by the public as a private initiative.

	Loc. Govt.	Prov. Govt.	Fed. Govt.	NGO	Private	Internat. Donor	Total
Financing	-	-	-	-	X	-	-
Playgrounds	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	X	-	-

Legend: - no involvement  
x minor involvement

#### 7.4.3 Conclusion and major Development Issues

In Awaran, no formal sports opportunities exist. The youth of the area has much potential in sports but without proper guidance and training it is very difficult to carry out such activities. No NGO exists in the district. There is a dire need to organise the people to actively take part in sports. The major issues in this sector are poverty, lack of organisation, and an apathetic attitude of the government.

## **8. District Accounts and Development Funds**

### **8.1 District Accounts**

Awaran is a new district, notified on 11<sup>th</sup> November 1992. The Treasury Office has not yet been established at Awaran and the Treasury Office in Khuzdar handles the accounts of Awaran district. No separate income and expenditure statements of Awaran are available.

The income of Awaran is very limited and all the developmental as well as recurrent expenditures are met with financial assistance of the provincial government

### **8.2 Development Funds**

Most of the development activities in the district are funded through the Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP). Development funds from federal and provincial resources are only partly administered at the district level. The local government institutions either do not have financial independence or they have limited income resources. Major development activities are directly administered from provincial level and it is sometimes hard to trace accurately which part specifically benefits the Awaran district. Moreover, in case of block allocations at the provincial level, accurate break-down at the district level is not possible. The following statistics are only regarding those funds which were specifically earmarked for Awaran district.

In 1995-96, a total amount of 4.662 million rupees was allocated for development activities under the revised Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP) in water supply schemes, college education, and primary health care sectors. This amount was earmarked for completion of 4 ongoing schemes. No new scheme was proposed in this budget while the ongoing schemes included construction of 2 water supply schemes at Killi Pirandar and Koharo Jhao, construction of an intermediate college at Awaran, and construction of an office and residence for the District Health Officer. For the year 1996-97, the total revised PSDP allocation was 1.3 million rupees for 3 ongoing development schemes. All the previous allocations have been made through national resources and no Foreign Project Assistance (FPA) has been involved in this regard in these years.

The current PSDP (1997-98) shows a total allocation of Rs. 17.2 million, including a foreign component of Rs. 3.2 million, for 12 schemes. These figures have to be treated however with some caution, because it is not certain that all the required PSDP funds can indeed be made available. The health sector under SAP takes the biggest share (Rs. 5.9 million), followed by college and secondary education (Rs. 4.45 million), irrigation (Rs. 3.36 million) and primary education (Rs. 3.17 million). The SAP-sectors combined would receive 55% of the total allocation.

## 9. The District in comparison to Balochistan

The data and other information provided so far in this District Profile were focused on the situation in Awaran district. No comparison was made to the situation in other districts or to the situation in Balochistan as a whole. To add that perspective, 32 indicators have been selected on which the districts can be compared. These indicators can be found in the table on the following two pages. Each district can be ranked on each of the indicators. The relative position of Awaran is given in the diagram on the third page. It is a bottom-up ranking: position number 1 reflects the lowest score on the indicator concerned while position number 26 means the highest score. An overall ranking of districts is not given, because that would require to attach certain weights to each of the indicators.

- Awaran district has the fifth biggest area among the districts in the province, with a population which is the 8th lowest. Hence, the district is one of the least densely populated districts. The estimated population growth takes a position in the middle.
- No comparisons can be made with regard to agricultural production, because figures that give a more or less complete picture of Awaran do not exist. The total production will most likely score among the lowest half of the districts in the province, while the yields are substantially less than in many other areas.
- The few available indicators on livestock demonstrate the importance of that sector for the district. Especially with regard to the total value of the livestock related produce, the district scores high.
- The district takes a position in the lower half as far as enrolment for boys and girls is concerned, while the pupil/teacher ratio is among the highest in the province.
- The health infrastructure is particularly backward. Both on the population per bed and population per doctor indicator, the district belongs to the top five in Balochistan.
- Awaran takes a middle position with regard to coverage of the population with drinking water supply.
- The road network is the worst in the province: there is not a single kilometre of metalled road, while the density (length per square kilometre) of shingle roads is the third lowest.

## Overview of socio-economic indicators for all districts in Balochistan

District	sq. km	people	people /sq.km	% annual growth	Sex ratio m/f (Census 1981)	Area cultivated (Agricultural Statistics 1994-95)	Potential Agricultural area available (Agricultural Statistics 1994-95)	Agricultural Production (Agricultural Statistics 1994-95)	Fruit Production (Agricultural Statistics 1994-95)	Production Value (based on Quetta wholesale figures from Agricultural Statistics 1994-95)	Agricultural Produce Value per capita (1995)	Agricultural Produce Value per cultivated Ha. (1995)	Agricultural Produce Value per potential Ha. (1995)	Livestock units (derived from 1996 Livestock Census projections)	Pasture Area (Agricultural Statistics 1994-95 and/or District Authorities)	Available pasture per LU (1995)	LU per capita (1995)	LU density (1996)	Value Livestock offtake per capita in Rps.	Length of metalled road (Bureau of Statistics 1995)	Length of metalled road per sq.km	Length of shingle road (Bureau of Statistics 1995)	Length of shingle road per sq.km	Number of villages	Number of villages electrified	Percentage of villages electrified
Quetta	2,653	676,941	255	4.2	1.26	12,712	78,884	144,789	76,352	2,118	3.1	166.6	26.9	136,371	39,088	0.29	0.20	51	0.1	219	0.083	433	0.163			
Pishin	5,850	312,227	53	3.2	1.06	51,707	110,255	393,173	162,013	5,298	9.1	102.5	48.1	975,167	73,065	0.07	1.67	88	1.0	200	0.034	1,357	0.232			na
Killa Abdullah	5,264	272,221	52	3.2	1.07						0.0	0.0	0.0			0.07	1.67	88	1.0	153	0.029	1,020	0.194			na
Chaghi	50,545	186,454	4	3.2	1.03	19,046	446,417	163,208	10,016	1,581	8.5	83.0	3.5	398,399	382,211	0.96	2.14	6	1.2	605	0.012	1,515	0.030	280	44	16
Zhob	16,520	344,122	21	3.2	1.12	13,904	37,067	150,803	130,101	2,541	7.4	182.7	68.5	1,181,861	13,010	0.03	2.12	44	1.2	19	0.001	718	0.043			na
Killa Saifullah	10,609	213,403	20	3.2	1.21	20,814	42,190	154,761	59,086	2,583	12.1	124.1	61.2		20,302	0.03	2.12	44	1.2	4	0.000	133	0.013			na
Loralai	9,829	562,387	57	6.4	1.18	42,971	110,848	291,351	169,675	5,946	10.6	138.4	53.6	1,150,302	64,589	0.06	1.24	60	0.7	131	0.013	396	0.040			na
Barkhan	3,514	147,599	42	6.4	1.07	16,859	99,562	53,240	16,145	509	3.5	30.2	5.1		9,445	0.06	1.24	60	0.7	16	0.005	193	0.055			na
Musakhel	5,728	218,156	38	6.4	1.07	5,957	14,434	17,521	1,566	820	3.8	137.7	56.8			0.06	1.24	60	0.7		0.000	419	0.073			na
Sibi	7,796	143,589	18	2.8	1.05	25,517	96,694	173,468	27,186	1,485	10.3	58.2	15.4	323,852	40,766	0.28	1.70	35	1.0	86	0.011	434	0.056			na
Ziarat	1,489	46,942	32	2.8	1.05	3,391	12,141	48,595	48,245	961	20.5	283.4	79.2		51,355	0.28	1.70	35	1.0	82	0.055	209	0.140			na
Kohlu	7,610	105,050	14	2.8	1.03	7,766	27,563	51,662	6,632	588	5.6	75.8	21.3	1,604,830		0.00	15.28	211	8.8	3	0.000	320	0.042			na
Dera Bugti	10,160	153,032	15	2.8	0.96	8,971	21,014	19,429	95	115	0.8	12.8	5.5	441,213		0.00	2.88	43	1.7	106	0.010	399	0.039			na
Nassirabad	3,387	270,327	80	5.4	1.05	148,822	190,335	396,683	2,640	2,956	10.9	19.9	15.5	740,544	30,968	0.07	0.90	127	0.6	0	0.000	182	0.054	909	31	3
Jaffarabad	2,445	555,557	227	5.4	1.02	189,377	220,018	652,518	1,397	4,111	7.4	21.7	18.7		18,171	0.07	0.90	127	0.6	286	0.117	42	0.017	659	89	14
Bolan	8,036	358,670	45	3.0	0.97	38,996	261,556	1,936	1,597	4.5	41.0	0.0	246,704	102,400	0.50	0.53	22	0.4	53	0.007	291	0.036	603	21	3	
Jhall Magsi	3,078	102,995	33	3.0	0.96	43,895	580,979	94,356	850	613	5.9	14.0	1.1		20,988	0.50	0.53	22	0.4	133	0.043	195	0.063			16
Mastung	5,896	200,000	34	3.0	1.03	42,277		298,194	34,083	1,985	9.9	47.0	0.0	1,319,321		0.03	2.55	105	1.5	66	0.011	186	0.032			na
Kalat	6,621	316,787	48	3.0	1.01	31,237	317,237	301,883	65,923	2,165	6.8	69.3	6.8		36,936	0.03	2.55	105	1.5	30	0.005	527	0.080			na
Khuzdar	43,261	424,450	10	3.2	1.08	80,454	1,895,487	469,369	46,092	2,720	6.4	33.8	1.4	3,457,030	822,136	0.24	5.82	53	3.5	7	0.000	1,329	0.031			na
Awaran	21,630	169,432	8	3.2	1.20						0.0	0.0	0.0			0.24	5.82	52	3.5	215	0.010	652	0.030			na
Lasbela	12,574	367,566	29	4.9	1.14	35,562	973,701	167,219	35,669	1,156	3.1	32.5	1.2	437,236	159,120	0.36	1.19	35	0.7	31	0.002	527	0.042			na
Kharan	48,051	198,195	4	3.2	1.21	6,592	828,049	59,150	15,508	707	3.6	107.3	0.9	1,471,374	127,425	0.09	7.42	31	3.7	58	0.001	1,468	0.031			na
Kech (Turbat)	22,539	607,628	27	3.4	1.34	42,529	117,284	581,366	256,209	4,509	7.4	106.0	38.4	253,324	85,910	0.34	0.42	11	0.3	51	0.002	1,466	0.065	343		na
Gwadar	15,216	160,980	11	2.6	1.12	3,038	51,201	26,034	20,997	371	2.3	122.0	7.2	216,184	70,088	0.32	1.34	14	0.8	40	0.003	959	0.063	104		na
Panjgur	16,891	243,149	14	3.0	1.21	17,297	78,351	167,131	133,629	1,509	6.2	87.2	19.3	164,828	70,525	0.43	0.68	10	0.4	50	0.003	1,607	0.095	45		na
<b>Balochistan</b>	<b>347,192</b>	<b>7,357,859</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>1.12</b>	<b>909,691</b>	<b>6,349,711</b>	<b>5,137,459</b>	<b>1,322,045</b>	<b>48,943</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>14,518,540</b>	<b>2,238,498</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>1.97</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>2,644</b>	<b>0.008</b>	<b>16,977</b>	<b>0.049</b>			

**Overview of socio-economic indicators for all districts in Balochistan (cont.)**

District	Boys Pr. Schools	Girls Pr. Schools	'000,000s of Rps	boys	girls	%	%	Rps./pupil	Rps./capita	Teachers	Pupils/ teacher	Boys/ teacher	Girls/ teacher	Health Units	Beds	People /bed	Male Doctors	Female Doctors	M/F ratio of Doctors	Male paramedical staff: nurses (filled posts, April 1997, HMIS)	Female paramedical staff: nurses & lady health visitors (filled posts, April 1997, HMIS)	M/F ratio of paramedical staff	Population per doctor	Patient-contacts	'000,000s of Rps	Patient contacts/ Doctor	Rps/ patient-contact	Rps/capita	persons	Handpumps	persons	% of population	
Quetta	262	127		59,514	48,248	8.8	7.1	1.2	0	1593	37.2	38	35	19	2,399	282	259	108	2.4	950	366	2.6	1,845										
Pishin	449	102	121.1	27,765	10,256	8.9	3.3	2.7	4,362	388	979	35.7	23	69	65	4,803	48	4	12.0	197	79	2.5	6,004		30.8	0	0	99		270	40,500	13	
Killah Abdullah	348	23		23,684	3,724	8.7	1.4	6.4	0	571	31.9	30	101	52	80	3,403	25	2	12.5	153	20	7.7	10,082			0	0	0		139	20,850	8	
Chaghi	226	45	28.7	11,924	7,475	6.4	4.0	1.6	2,407	154	457	25	18	54	80	2,331	17	3	5.7	234	24	9.8	9,323	213,072	13.1	12,534	61	70	94,500	217	32,550	68	
Zhob	348	37		16,285	5,280	4.7	1.5	3.1	0	520	28.2	23	68	70	106	3,246	37	4	9.3	262	25	10.5	8,393			0	0	0		596	89,400	26	
Killah Saifullah	278	54		9,701	3,692	4.5	1.7	2.6	0	419	19.2	17	30	33	64	3,334	22	1	22.0	155	11	14.1	9,278			0	0	0		260	39,000	18	
Loralai	416	73		16,947	5,445	3.0	1.0	3.1	0	670	23.2	22	30	101	48	11,716	39	4	9.8	417	47	8.9	13,079			0	0	0		71,950	266	39,900	20
Barkhan	281	43		8,800	2,122	6.0	1.4	4.1	0	382	21.5	20	34	28	10	14,760	2	1	2.0	94	6	15.7	49,200			0	0	0		105	0	0	
Musakhel	151	25		3,472	990	1.6	0.5	3.5	0	179	16.7	15	25	23	20	10,908	6	2	3.0	89	0	0.0	27,270			0	0	0		90	13,500	6	
Sibi	170	59		9,247	4,832	6.4	3.4	1.9	0	344	17.4	14	32	59	234	614	34	5	6.8	222	34	6.5	3,682			0	0	0		50,000	117	17,550	47
Ziarat	90	31		3,568	2,211	7.6	4.7	1.6	0	191	20.1	14	46	21	37	1,269	12	2	6.0	89	9	9.9	3,353			0	0	0		71	10,650	23	
Kohlu	220	41		5,032	1,489	4.8	1.4	3.4	0	328	13.5	13	17	68	55	1,910	11	0	0.0	270	6	45.0	9,550			0	0	0		76	11,400	11	
Dera Bugti	228	39		12,325	1,088	8.1	0.7	11.3	0	481	18.2	17	81	60	56	2,733	13	0	0.0	275	21	13.1	11,772			0	0	0			0	0	
Nassirabad	228	46		10,743	2,937	4.0	1.1	3.7	0	383	25.1	20	75	35	36	7,509	14	3	4.7	226	17	13.3	15,902			0	0	0		0	0	0	
Jaffarabad	505	151		21,393	9,616	3.9	1.7	2.2	0	948	21.3	17	41	79	62	8,961	40	3	13.3	309	35	8.8	12,920			0	0	0		139,000	0	0	25
Bolan	339	39		13,523	4,016	3.8	1.1	3.4	0	648	17.5	15	54	60	145	2,474	19	0	0.0	222	27	8.2	18,877			0	0	0		0	0	0	
Jhall Magasi	158	38	31.7	6,289	1,655	6.1	1.6	3.8	5,041	308	293	18.1	15	40	20	5,150	5	0	0.0	97	0	0.0	20,599		21.8	0	0	212	20,000	50	7,500	27	
Mastung	215	52		11,447	5,804	5.7	2.9	2.0	0	398	25.4	21	49	35	24	8,333	22	3	7.3	125	20	6.3	8,000			0	0	0		75	11,250	6	
Kalat	248	26		11,780	3,969	3.7	1.3	3.0	0	345	22.5	18	93	72	100	3,168	19	2	9.5	251	34	7.4	15,085			0	0	0		193	28,950	9	
Khuzdar	352	37		18,059	6,546	4.3	1.5	2.8	0	662	25.9	21	74	74	93	4,564	29	2	14.5	330	28	11.8	13,692			0	0	0		324	48,600	11	
Awaran	160	20		7,369	2,635	4.3	1.6	2.8	0	239	26.8	21	121	18	20	8,472	5	0	0.0	67	0	0.0	33,886			0	0	0		190	28,500	17	
Lasbela	364	61		16,206	6,639	4.4	1.8	2.4	0	638	24.8	21	52	96	118	3,115	46	2	23.0	313	39	8.0	7,658			0	0	0		252	37,800	10	
Kharan	230	36		7,840	3,411	4.0	1.7	2.3	0	277	22.6	17	79	66	77	2,574	15	1	15.0	239	36	6.6	12,387			0	0	0		441	66,150	33	
Kech (Turbat)	326	103	131.7	27,312	18,035	4.5	3.0	1.5	4,823	217	695	35.5	25	92	124	4,900	74	3	24.7	355	15	23.7	7,891	84,000	32.3	1,135	385	53	149,400	410	61,500	35	
Gwadar	146	28	25.2	8,840	4,590	5.5	2.9	1.9	2,846	156	189	35.5	26	58	37	4,351	18	2	9.0	179	7	25.6	8,049	59,030	14.7	3,279	248	91	162,650		0	101	
Panigur	168	59	26.6	11,779	9,414	4.8	3.9	1.3	2,256	109	342	34.9	24	41	34	7,151	26	1	26.0	174	10	17.4	9,006	58,101	12.2	2,235	210	50	86,660	372	55,800	59	
<b>Balochistan</b>	<b>6,906</b>	<b>1,395</b>		<b>380,844</b>	<b>176,119</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>		<b>13,171</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>1,423</b>	<b>4,144</b>	<b>1,776</b>	<b>857</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>6,294</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>7,249</b>					<b>774,160</b>	<b>4,535</b>	<b>680,250</b>	<b>20</b>		

**Socio-economic bottom-up ranking of Awaran district in reference to Balochistan**

## 10. Conclusions: Potential and Constraints

Awaran is a new district which started functioning on 11<sup>th</sup> November 1992. It is one of the most undeveloped areas of Balochistan. Most of the government offices are located at Khuzdar. There is hardly any reliable data available, exclusively for the district.

It is clearly visible that the entire population, to a lesser or great degree, is deprived of basic facilities of life. It makes one wonder which issue to raise as each sector and each person of the population – men, women, and children – need immediate and positive action. Generally the people are very poor. They state lack of roads, communications, and social infrastructure as the reasons for their poverty. Awaran did not yet benefit from the fact that it has become a separate district. The income from the district is very limited. The fund for development programmes is provided by the provincial government.

The Awaran-Lasbela road is a major development programme. It has top priority with the government, in response to the public demand. The federal government is also assisting this project.

To solve the problem of potable water, the Local Government and Rural Development Department (LG&RDD) is assisting the community in installation of deep well hand pumps on self help basis. The PHED is also working on construction of water supply schemes for this purpose.

Recently WAPDA has completed a survey to supply electricity to Awaran through a 132 kV transmission line from Turbat. After regular electricity supply is made available, it can be hoped that irrigation water can be obtained through tube wells and small enterprises could be developed.

The area has great potential in the livestock and agriculture sectors. There is an intense need for exploitation of more agricultural land. If the basic know-how and financial assistance are provided, these sectors can develop significantly. The increase in per capita income can result in increased economic activities which, consequently, will lead to social uplift of the area.

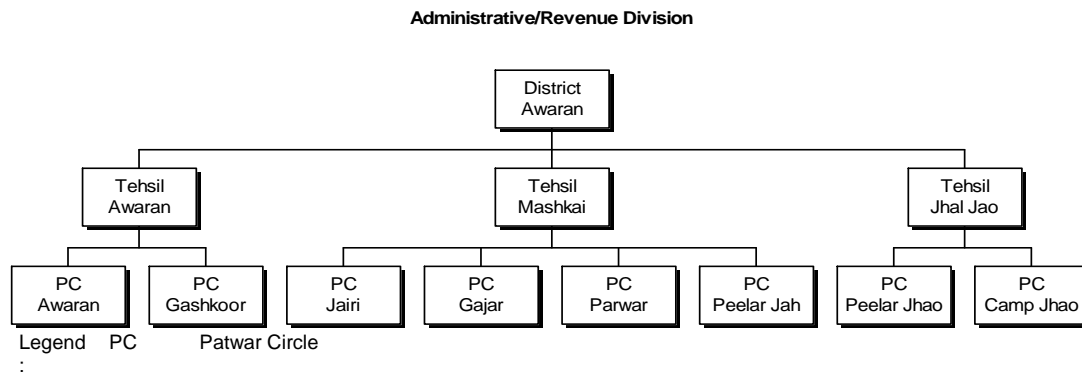
Although both men and women are suffering from the low socio-economic scenario in Awaran, women are the most neglected stratum of the society here. Educational facilities are limited, for the most part, up to primary level. The highest educational facility for the girls of Awaran is middle school, of which there is only one. As a women-exclusive health facility only one Mother Child Health Care Centre can be mentioned. Absence of a lady doctor is a serious health issue for the women of Awaran district.



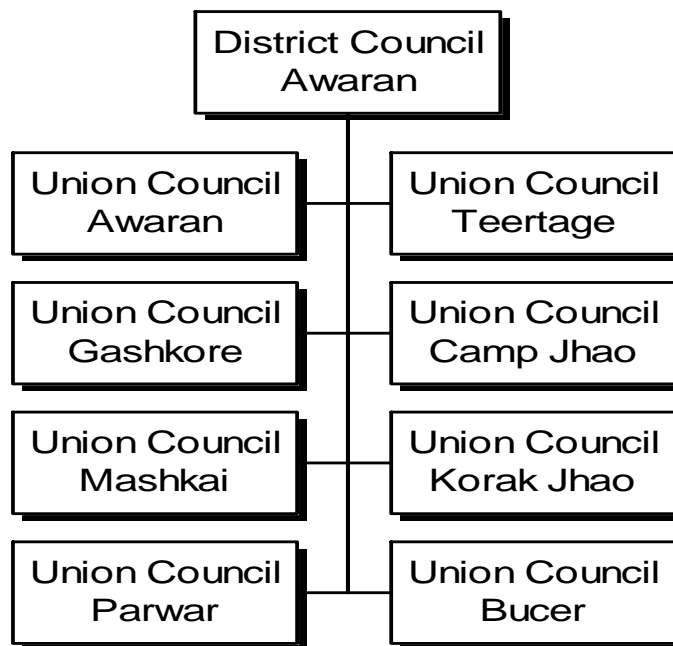
## **Annexes**

**Annex 1.**

**List of Names of all Union Councils and Tehsils**



**Local Councils**



**Annex 2.****Population Figures Census 1981 and Projected Figures 1995****Population 1951, 1961, 1972, 1981, and 1995**

	1951	1961	1972	1981			1995
	Total	Total	Total	Male	Female	Total	Total
Awaran District	31,970	31,404	52,549	59,787	50,566	110,353	169,432
Awaran Tehsil	10,300	11,247	18,477	24,887	19,507	44,394	
Mashkai Tehsil	8,910	8,246	17,045	20,273	17,395	37,668	
Jhal Jhao Tehsil	12,760	11,911	17,027	14,627	13,664	28,291	

Source: 1981 District Census Reports of Khuzdar, NIPS, and Population of *Mauzas* 1951-81 Censuses: Khuzdar District

**Population Growth Trends**

Census Years	Period (years)	Total Increase in Population	Inter-censal Variation (%)	Average Annual Growth Rate (%)
1951-61	10	- 566	98.2	- 0.2
1961-72	11	21,145	167.3	4.8
1972-81	9	57,804	210.0	8.6
1981-95	14	59,079	153.5	3.1

Source: 1981 District Census Reports of Khuzdar, NIPS, and Population of *Mauzas* 1951-81 Censuses: Khuzdar District

**Annex 3.****Meteorological Data<sup>13</sup>****Rainfall (mm)**

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
1993	29.8	22.6	17.5	6.0	8.3	4.6	23.1	35.0	11.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	158.5
1994	5.0	69.2	6.6	64.5	12.9	2.4	190.7	150.3	41.0	Trace	0.0	52.1	594.7
1995	17.5	21.3	6.6	73.7	2.1	3.1	368.0	51.0	0.0	4.7	0.2	29.8	578.0

Source: Pakistan Meteorological Department, Karachi

**Mean Maximum Temperature (°C)**

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
1993	17.2	23.0	22.9	29.8	35.7	38.9	38.0	37.2	35.1	30.0	26.7	22.7	29.8
1994	18.1	18.6	26.7	28.0	35.8	38.7	34.0	33.2	31.1	28.7	25.8	19.9	28.2
1995	17.9	19.7	27.4	28.9	34.3	38.8	34.4	35.1	34.0	29.7	25.1	17.0	28.5

Source: Pakistan Meteorological Department, Karachi

**Mean Minimum Temperature (°C)**

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
1993	11.6	12.6	15.3	20.1	24.6	26.9	26.9	24.7	23.4	18.5	15.1	8.7	19.0
1994	8.3	9.6	14.9	19.8	24.7	27.1	25.2	23.9	22.4	16.6	14.9	10.7	18.2
1995	10.3	11.1	14.5	19.0	23.0	26.4	26.3	25.4	22.4	20.7	13.0	12.3	18.7

Source: Pakistan Meteorological Department, Karachi

<sup>13</sup> The following data were recorded at Meteorological station, Khuzdar which is a neighbouring district of Awaran.

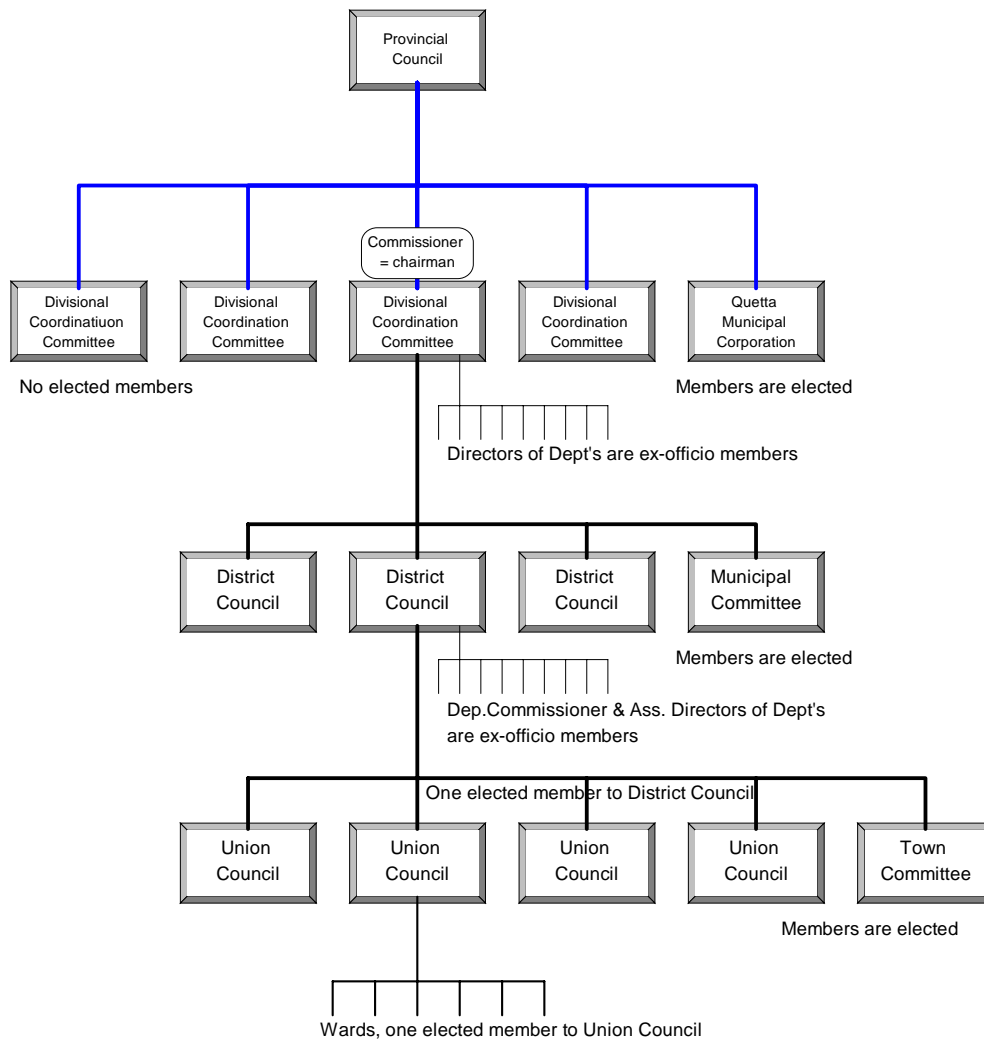
**Annex 4.**

**Functions of Local Government**

**Functions of District Councils<sup>14</sup>**

The Balochistan Local Government Ordinance identifies a number of functions in relation to identification, appraisal, implementation and monitoring of development of the various local councils, the District Council being one of them. See the local government structure of Balochistan underneath:

**Figure 1: Balochistan Local Government Structure**



<sup>14</sup> Government of Baluchistan (1980): The Baluchistan Local Government Ordinance, 1980

Although in reality the District Council does not function according to the Ordinance, an extract of the functions of the District Council in relation to the various sectors is given underneath in alphabetical order to indicate the background of their interest in the DPI.:

### **Agricultural Development and Economic Welfare**

1. Agricultural, industrial and community development
2. Promotion of national reconstruction
3. Promotion and development of:
  - co-operative movement
  - village/cottage industry
4. Adoption of measures for increased agricultural production
5. Establishment and maintenance of model agricultural farms
6. Popularisation of improved methods of agriculture
7. Maintenance of improved agriculture implements and machinery and lending of such implements and machinery to cultivators
8. Adoption of measures for bringing waste land under cultivation
9. Promotion of:
  - agricultural credit
  - agricultural education
10. Promotion and co-ordination with Agrovillage
11. Provision, regulation and maintenance of markets
12. Promotion of education in co-ordination
13. Construction and repair of embankment supply, storage and control of water for agricultural purposes

### **Culture**

1. Holding of fairs and shows
2. Promotion of public games and sports
3. Provision, organisation and maintenance of museums, exhibitions and arts galleries
4. Provision and maintenance of public halls, public meeting places and community centres
5. Celebration of national occasions
6. Establishment, management and maintenance of Welfare Homes and other institutions for the relief of the destitute
7. Suppression of:
  - beggary
  - prostitution,
  - gambling,
  - taking of injurious drugs,
  - consumption of alcoholic drinks
  - and other social evils
8. Establishment and maintenance of Information Centres
9. Encouragement of national and regional languages
10. Provision and maintenance of libraries and reading rooms

### **Education**

1. Provision, maintenance and management of Primary Schools

2. Construction and maintenance of buildings as hostels of students
3. Payment of grants and subsidies to institutions and organisations engaged in the promotion of education
4. Promotion of adult education

### **Livestock and Dairy Development**

1. Voluntary registration of the sale of cattle and other animals
2. Prevention of cruelty to animals
3. Measures to combat ordinary and contagious diseases of birds and animals
4. Provision, maintenance and improvement of pastures and grazing grounds
5. Regulation of milk supply
6. Establishment and maintenance of cattle colonies

### **Public Health**

1. Prevention and cure of infectious diseases and enforcement of vaccination
2. Establishment, maintenance and management of:
  - hospitals
  - rural health centres
3. Establishment, maintenance and management of First Aid Centres
4. Provision and maintenance of Medical Aid Units
5. Establishment, management and visiting of
  - health centres
  - maternity centres
  - centres for the welfare of infants and children
6. Training of Dais and adoption of other measures likely to promote health and welfare of women, infant and children
7. Payment of grants to medical aid societies and institutions
8. Establishment, management, maintenance and the visiting of Unani, Ayurvedic and Homeopathic dispensaries
9. Promotion of sanitation, public health and educating people in public health
10. Protection of food stuff
11. Prevention of adulteration
12. Provision and maintenance of adequate system of public drains
13. Regulation of the disposal of industrial wastes

### **Public Safety**

1. Relief measures in the event of any:
  - fire,
  - flood,
  - hail storm,
  - earth quake,
  - famine
  - and other natural calamities

### **Public Works**

1. Provision, maintenance, improvement and management of its
  - public roads, public streets, public ways

- culverts, bridges,
  - public buildings, walls,
  - water pumps, tanks, ponds and other works of water supply
2. Provision, maintenance and management of
    - sarais, dak bungalows, rest houses and other buildings for the convenience of travellers
  3. Plantation and preservation of trees on roads sides, public ways, public places and public buildings
  4. Provision and maintenance of public gardens, public playgrounds and public places

### **Regulation through bye-laws**

1. Collection and removal of manure and street sweepings
2. Disposal of industrial waste
3. Offensive and dangerous trades
4. Disposal of carcasses
5. Slaughter of animals
6. Registration of birth, death and marriage
7. Registration of sale of cattle and other animals
8. Registration of brick kilns, lime kilns, potteries, etc.
9. Registration of dyeing or tanning of skins
10. Regulation for grant of licences, sanctions, levy of licences fee and permission thereof

### **Rural development**

1. Aggregation of financial allocation, physical programs and targets received from the Provincial Government in different sectors and draw up a District Development Programme. In this work the Council will take into account Federal Projects, their allocations and the physical targets falling in or benefiting the districts. (Generally the organisation may develop and take on complete planning functions)
2. To propose/submit, if necessary, to the Local Government and Rural development Department for modifications in the aggregate district programs after identifying the:
  - gaps
  - internal inconsistencies
  - compatibility of the programme with capacity available in the District implementation, maintenance and supervision
  - evaluating in the light of the local priorities
3. To facilitate the formation of associations for the performance of tasks that can be done/performed collectively, e.g.:
  - consumer association for distribution of electricity
  - farmers association for water courses management
  - associations for distribution of agricultural inputs
  - co-operative marketing associations, etc.
4. To discharge the overall responsibility for the identification, appraisal and approval of projects prepared and to be constructed by Rural Local Councils and Town Committees in the sub-sectors of:
  - primary schools
  - basic health units
  - family welfare clinics
  - piped water supply
  - potable water/storage tanks



- hand pumps
  - sanitation
  - rural roads
5. To propose disbursement of `ADP funds for the approved projects to various Local Councils mentioned above
  6. To take appropriate measures for the development of skills, crafts and cottage industries. Development of skills would include promotion of industrial homes, domestic and cottage level crafts and trades, modest repairs of agricultural and other machinery, training of (un)skilled labour, etc.
  7. To review the implementation of the District Development Programmes (as an extension of the function of the Government and as their agent) by holding review meetings within the district as well as through periodic inspections and progress reports from the lower tiers, etc.
  8. To supervise and submit to the Government regular progress reports on the implementation of Development projects at different levels within the district
  9. To evolve standard designs and specifications to the extent possible and desirable in harmony with the general conditions obtaining in the district and use appropriate technology to execute its development projects on a more economic basis
  10. To monitor the supply of agricultural inputs and to make appropriate recommendations to the concerned authorities
  11. Disseminate information about the projects and allocations of funds for the District Development Programmes throughout the district to keep the people fully informed about the projects to be executed in the district. This will not only mobilise the interest of the people in the development work for the district, but also make them more watchful about the use of development funds by the better community supervision

### **Other functions**

1. Prevention and abatement of:
  - nuisances
  - encroachment
2. Regulation of:
  - traffic
  - licensing of vehicles
3. Establishment and maintenance of public stands for vehicles in rural areas

**Annex 5.****List of names of the MPAs, MNAs and Senators**

<b>Senators</b>	n/a
<b>MNAs (NA-205)</b>	Mir Hasil Bizenjo (1997 to date) Mir Muhammad Ayub Jatak (1993-97) Mir Bazen Bizenjo (1990-93) Sardar Arif Jan Muhammad (1988-90) Sardar Arif Jan Muhammad (1985-88)
<b>MPAs (PB-32)</b>	Mir Aslam Gichki (1997 to date) Mir Abdul Majeed Bizenjo (1993-96) Mir Aslam Bizenjo (1990-93) Mir Abdul Majeed Bizenjo (1988-90) Mir Abdul Majeed Bizenjo (1985-88) Mir Abdul Karim Bizenjo (1977-77)
<b>MPA (PB-17)</b>	Mir Dost Muhammad (1970-77)

**Annex 6.****Overview of Post, Telecommunication, Banking and Rest House Services at Union Council level**

<b>Local Council</b>	<b>Postal Service</b>	<b>Telecomm.</b>	<b>Banking</b>	<b>Rest House</b>
Awaran	X	X	X	X
Teertage	-	-	-	-
Gashkore	-	-	-	-
Camp Jhao	X	X	-	X
Mashkai	X	X	X	X
Korak Jhao	-	-	-	-
Parwar	-	-	-	-
Bucer	-	-	-	-

## Annex 7.

## Overview of Water Supply Schemes per Union Council level (1997)

Local Council	Name of Water Supply Scheme	Population Covered	Status	
UC Awaran	WSS Awaran	6000	Functional	
	WSS Bedi Awaran	2000	Functional	
	WSS Kulli Awaran*	2500	Functional	
UC Mashkai	WSS Mashkai Gajjar	10000	Functional	
	WSS Jebri Mashkai	5000	Functional	
	WSS Jebri Mashkai – II	-	Under construction	
	WSS Jalbi Mashkai	3000	Functional	
	WSS Mahi Mashkai*	1400	Functional	
	WSS Ronjan Mashkai*	4500	Functional	
	WSS Nokjao Mashkai*	8000	Functional	
UC Camp Jhao & Korak Jhao	WSS Lanjar Jhao	8000	Functional	
	WSS Begari Zeelag Jhao	4700	Functional	
	WSS Hameedabad	3000	Functional	
	WSS Bhutti Jhao*	4000	Functional	
	WSS Korak Jhao	-	Under construction	
	WSS Gilli Jhao	-	Under construction	
	WSS Kooto Awaran*	4500	Functional	
	WSS Kohro Jhao	-	Under construction	
	WSS Nondara Jhao	-	Under construction	
	WSS Shandi – II	-	Under construction	
	WSS Marangow	-	Under construction	
	UC Gahskore	WSS Gashkore Awaran	4800	Functional
	n/a	WSS Pirander	4000	Functional
WSS Malar		7000	Functional	
WSS Shammrah		3000	Functional	
WSS Goshang		5000	Functional	
WSS Labach Awaran		4000	Functional	
WSS Bazdad		2000	Functional	
WSS Chambore		4000	Functional	
WSS Rakachai*		4500	Functional	
WSS Grari Bazaar*		3000	Functional	
WSS Deensar Labach*		2000	Functional	
WSS Pirander – II		-	Under construction	
WSS Bazdad – II	-	Under construction		
<b>Total</b>		<b>109,400</b>		

Source: Executive Engineer, PHED, Khuzdar

\* Scheme has been handed over to the community.

**Annex 8.****Overview Enrolment Government Primary Schools****Number of Students Enrolled in Educational Institutions**

Enrolment	Number of Pupils			
	1995		1996	
	M	F	M	F
Primary	7,225	2,477	7,369	2,635
Middle	1,318	87	1,559	100
High	590	14	583	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,133</b>	<b>2,578</b>	<b>9,511</b>	<b>2,759</b>

Source: BEMIS

**Number of Educational Institutions**

Level	Number of Institutions			
	1995		1996	
	M	F	M	F
Primary School	159	18	160	20
Middle School	12	0	13	1
High School	10	0	10	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>21</b>

Source: BEMIS

**Number of Teachers in Educational Institutions**

Level	Number of Teachers	
	1995	1996
Primary School	272	273
Middle School	141	148
High School	180	187
<b>Total</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>608</b>

Source: BEMIS

**Annex 9.****Government Staff Establishment**

<b>Name of Office</b>	<b>BPS-16 to BPS-22</b>	<b>BPS-5 to BPS-15</b>	<b>BPS-1 to BPS-4</b>	<b>Total</b>
Deputy Commissioner	6	39	239	284
District Health Officer	11	48	70	129
District Education Officer (Male)	18	122	22	162
Assistant Director, Local Government	2	3	3	8
Development Officer, Local Government	1	11	3	15
District Education Officer (Female)	2	51	2	55
Head Master, H/S, Awaran	5	16	5	26
Head Master, H/S, Mashkai	8	16	3	27
Head Master, H/S, Jabbri	7	15	5	27
Head Master, H/S, Peelar Jhao	6	15	5	26
Head Master, H/S, Seri Mallar	5	13	4	22
Head Master, H/S, Lanjar	4	13	4	21
Head Master, H/S, Nokjo	6	15	5	26
Head Master, H/S, Perwar	6	14	4	24
Head Master, H/S, Shandi	5	10	4	19
Head Master, H/S, Gashkore	3	11	1	15
Sub-divisional Education Officer	1	261	3	265
<b>Total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>1,151</b>

Source: Treasury Office, Khuzdar

**Annex 10.****Some Observations about the Data**

The statistical data of Awaran, as quoted and used in this profile, are not only inadequate but contradicting too, every once in a while. Besides that all statistics, used in this profile, are just enumerated, without any basic calculation done in relation to their variance, etc. In addition many other bottlenecks need to be considered too:

- Meteorological stations are only available in a few places all over the province.
- Geological surveys have not been conducted yet in major parts of the province.
- A population census has not taken place for the last 16 years. The war in Afghanistan caused enormous migration flows, which not only affected the population figures in the border districts, but those in a number of districts more inward country as well. Currently, however one is dependent on the 1995 projection figures of the National Institute of Population Studies (NIPS).
- Agricultural trends are given in the agricultural statistics, but they are not undisputed either. Per capita value of the agricultural production for 1994-95 has been based on the Quetta whole-sale prices, which - of course - are not valid all over Balochistan, but are just used to give a general indication.
- Statistics on forestry, range-lands and area for pasture are not reliable as major parts of the province have not yet been reported, from administrative point of view. Herders and their livestock go their own way to find green pastures, whether the area is reported or not. The grazing capacity in accordance with the range-lands is therefore not exactly known either. The figures indicated in the tables only present the known areas, except the livestock density, which is based on the total district area. Given one Livestock Unit per hectare as a sustainable standard, conclusions are to be drawn for areas with a livestock population over 100 LU per sq.km.
- In the table underneath livestock data have been taken from a preliminary draft of the 1996 livestock projection census of April 1997. Using this very consultancy report<sup>15</sup> the value of the livestock off-take has been calculated per capita on basis of 1996 prices.
- The official data on mineral exploitation do not have much reference to the reality of mining activities. The statistics concerned only cover the quantities produced, that are officially registered. An uncertified amount of minerals is produced, processed and transported, without any registration with the authorities concerned.
- Similarly no consistent data are available on e.g. total labour force, unemployment, employment opportunities, etc. in all economic sectors. The available data are either from the 1981 census, or from the official registers. Actual employment figures are just guesswork.
- Data regarding sources of energy and energy consumption are also not available. Therefore issues pertaining to the economic use of scarce resources cannot be

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<sup>15</sup> Consultancy report: Migratory Livestock Systems and Livestock Marketing in Balochistan, IMPLAN, April 1997.

analysed properly either. For instance, it is difficult to indicate per district, or per Union Council, what environmental consequences there are of the current use of fuel wood for cooking and heating purposes in reference to future use.

- In the social sector only - and in particular through BEMIS and HMIS - statistics have gained a level of reliability on which basis comparisons are possible. However, even those statistics do not always give much glue. For instance enrolment of boys and girls by itself do not say more than that more boys than girls go to school in absolute figures. The enrolment figures may only make sense as they are taken as a percentage of their age group, a figure which currently is not available at all. The 1981 census age group figures do not make sense any longer for such interpretations. Assuming that there is an equal distribution of the school going age group all over the province, the enrolment may be taken as a percentage of the projected population figures (NIPS) per district, which percentages than are comparable over the districts. Assuming an equal percentage of boys and girls (which according to the 1981 census is not true) in the school going age groups, it is not only very clear that percentage-wise much less girls go to schools than boys, but even that in a number of districts the percentage of boys is far above the provincial average, while in the same district the percentage of girls is far below the average. It emphasises the gender difference in access to education between the districts.

Despite all these remarks, data have been collected. Some on basis of actual censuses, others on basis of sample surveys and/or extrapolation. So far, data have not been coordinated and/or analysed at district level. The current exercise has been a first comprehensive trial to bring district based data together and analyse them in the district context. A lot of work to improve the data base on district level is to be foreseen in the near future. A planning cell on district level, or a district information centre in particular, may play a major data collection and monitoring role in reference to all development processes in the district.



**Annex 11.****List of Acronyms**

ADBP	Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infections
B&R	Buildings and Roads
BRP	Balochistan Reserve Police
PA	Political Agent
DHQH	District/Divisional Headquarters Hospital
EAC	Education, Awareness, and Communication
FPAP	Family Planning Association of Pakistan
LG&RDD	Local Government and Rural Development Department
LHW	Lady Health Worker
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
n/a	Not Available
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
PASCO	Pakistan Agricultural Storage Corporation
PC	Patwar Circle
PEDP	Primary Education Development Project
PEQIP	Primary Education Quality Improvement Project
PHED	Public Health Engineering Department
PIA	Pakistan International Airlines
PLD	Personal Ledger Deposit Account
PTCL	Pakistan Telecommunications Company Limited
Ptv	Pakistan Television
QC	Qanungo Circle
RBC	Reinforced Bricks Concrete
RCC	Reinforced Cement Concrete
RCD	Regional Co-operation for Development
RCDC	Rural Community Development Council
SP	Superintendent of Police
TC	Town Committee
UC	Union Council
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WAPDA	Water and Power Development Authority
WB	The World Bank
WSS	Water Supply Scheme

**Annex 12.****Metric System and its Equivalents**

Metric Unit		Equivalent	
Centimetre	(cm)	= 0.39370	Inches
Cubic metre	(cum.)	= 35.3147	Cubic feet
Hectare	(Ha)	= 2.47105	Acres
Kilogram	(kg)	= 2.20462	Pounds
Kilometre	(km)	= 0.53961	Nautical miles
Kilometre	(km)	= 0.62137	Miles
Litre	(l)	= 0.21998	Imperial gallon
Metre	(m)	= 3.28084	Feet
Square kilometres	(Sq.km.)	= 0.38610	Square miles
Square metres	(Sq.m.)	= 10.7639	Square feet

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