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FOREWORD

Haphazard and unplanned urbanization is the result of increasing population growth and transmigration from rural to urban areas, industrial growth, economic opportunities, and agriculture land capture and due to other social compulsions. This is resulting in resources, constraint due to detrimental land use patterns, diminishing water resources and greenery, increasing demand for land, shelter and infrastructure utilities, traffic congestion, increasing pollution levels, public health hazards, urban disasters along with an overall decrease in the quality of life of people living in urban areas.

There is a strong need to have a planned design, approach and commitment for an optimum use of urban resources. It also calls for proper planning and management and effective policies and procedures for implementation. One of the ways to address it is to make available an up-to-date, reliable and accurate information to the urban planners, urban managers and decision makers,

Punjab is the most populous province in Pakistan, with 40% of its population (some 38 million), living in urban areas. While the majority of this urban population (nearly 20 million), lives in Punjab's five large cities, nearly 6.3 million live in intermediate cities having population of between 250,000 and 1 million.

Punjab Cities Improvement Investment Program (PCIIP) targets investments in urban management infrastructure and services across clusters of cities in Punjab. This will make cities more efficient and services more sustainable. PCIIP will promote safe, reliable, and more widely available water, sanitation, and transport. The Government of Pakistan requested that the Asian Development Bank provide a Multi-tranche Financing Facility to support the proposed Punjab Cities Improvement Investment Program.

One of the outputs of the PCIIP was to develop a profile for each of the eleven cities that provided a detailed existing situation identifying gaps, wherever possible. The profile was to focus on providing sectoral information services of Water, Sanitation, Solid Waste Management and Urban Transport for the City.

Information is vital to make sound decisions at the tehsil, district, regional, provincial and national levels. Urban planning, management, transport, water systems, waste management municipal finance, environmental protection, land use assessments, Crime management, business development, flood mitigation and disaster recovery are just a few examples of areas that require basic information. The reports on "City Profile" provide information about the socio-economic and demographic data of these cities. It also covers the different sectors of water supply and sanitation, solid waste management and transportation. It is hoped that these reports on the "City Profiles" will help in future planning and development of these cities.

IRFAN ALI
SECRETARY,
HUD & PHED

PREFACE

I am pleased to present separate reports on the “City Profile” for eleven intermediate cities of Punjab as an important source of information for planners and decision makers. The reports have been developed as a pre-requisite of the “Punjab Cities Improvement Investment Program” (PCIIP) financed by the Asian Bank. This program seeks to develop capacity for, and support the institutionalization of urban sectors, to improve the provision of utility services and to strengthen policymaking capacities towards meeting the rapid urbanization challenges.

Urbanization is one of the key challenges of the opening decades of this new millennium. It is one of the most powerful, irreversible forces in the world. It is taking place at a rapid rate. If properly managed, the process of urbanization provides the key to overall national and regional development. The proper management of the urbanization requires the accurate base line data.

Increasing pollution, resources constraint, detrimental land use patterns, public health, traffic congestion and an overall decrease in quality of life is plaguing many of our urban areas. The proper management of these ‘causes and concerns’ in urban areas call for accurate and vital information to be available on a regular basis to the decision-makers. To evolve an urban planning system that is dynamic, flexible and efficient must be backed by up-to-date, reliable and accurate information. There is constant pressure to make wise decisions in a more cost effective and efficient manner. Accurate and current information are critical to these decisions.

The reports on the “City Profile” of eleven intermediate cities of Punjab have been produced by M/s. GHK (consultants). It summarizes the basic data collected through primary and secondary sources. It also involved a thorough and extensive consultation with the District Government and TMAs representatives from all eleven intermediate cities, and extensive consultations with the representatives of NGOs.

I recommend the reports as an important source of information for civil servants, representatives of civil society organizations, donors and organizations for future planning and development of these cities.

DR. NASIR JAVED
PROJECT DIRECTOR

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Many organizations and individuals have contributed in successful completion of these reports on the “City Profiles” of eleven intermediate cities of Punjab. I would like to thank all the organizations, officials and individuals for their respective roles.

The consultancy was financed by the Asian Development Bank. The officials of the Bank were greatly supportive in management of the study grant. They also shared their observations and expertise to make the study achieve its objectives. Special thanks to Ms. Kathie Julian who guided us during the whole exercise. A team of consultants working with M/s. GHK worked hard in collection, analysis and final write up of these reports.

During the process of data collection, many individuals in their official and personal capacity helped the research team. Officials of the District Governments, Tehsil Municipal Administration and other service providing agencies assisted the team in providing the required information and data. My special gratitude to officials from District Governments & Tehsil Municipal Administration of eleven intermediate cities of the Punjab, Cantonment Board, Chamber of Commerce & NGOs for sharing secondary and primary data. Respondents from general public spared their valuable time and gave their perspectives on the subject. My special appreciation to all the respondents.

The Urban Unit provided logistical support in completion of the study. The professionals and sector specialists at the Unit reviewed several drafts of the study and gave their insightful comments and feedback to improve quality and rigor of the analysis. I am thankful to all professionals of the Unit.

DR. NASIR JAVED
PROJECT DIRECTOR

NOTES ON CONTRIBUTORS

The Asian Development Bank

The Asian Development Bank (Urban Development and Water Division, Central and West Asia Department) financed the preparation of these cities profile through PPTA 7321-Pak: Punjab Cities Improvement Investment Programme. Its experts and officials gave technical support and guidance in the study. They also reviewed various drafts of the study and gave their valuable comments.

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The Urban Sector Policy & Management Unit (The Urban Unit)

The Urban Unit provided all relevant data, GIS maps, logistics support and consultation for the study. The Urban Unit professionals provided full support to the consultants till the finalization of the reports.

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GHK, the Consulting firm conducted the study and developed the final report. Following core experts of various professional backgrounds and skills worked on this assignment.

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Sargodha City Profile

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Punjab is the most populous province in Pakistan, with 40% of its population (some 38 million), living in urban areas. While the majority of this urban population (nearly 20 million), lives in Punjab's five large cities, nearly 6.3 million live in intermediate cities having population of between 250,000 and 1 million.

The Government of Pakistan requested that the Asian Development Bank provide a Multi-tranche Financing Facility to support the proposed Punjab Cities Improvement Investment Program over a five year period. The program covers 11 cities in Punjab Province with the city of Sialkot being the first to be covered under the Tranche 1 funding. The Tranche 1 program at Sialkot includes both physical and non-physical interventions.

Punjab Cities Improvement Investment Program (PCIIP or the Investment Program) targets investments in urban management infrastructure and services across clusters of cities in Punjab. This will make cities more efficient and services more sustainable. PCIIP will promote safe, reliable, and more widely available water, sanitation, and transport.

One of the outputs of the PCIIP was to develop a profile for each of the program cities that provided a detailed existing situation identifying gaps, wherever possible. The profile was to focus on providing sectoral information services of Water, Sanitation, Solid Waste Management and Urban Transport for the City.

Different Government agencies in Punjab are already working hard to improve the urban services. As such, there are a number of existing recent reports from which data can be obtained or referred to and where there was limited data that existed; this was collected from the government departments by making trips to the concerned PCIIP cities. Collection of data for this exercise also allowed the comparison of PCIIP cities to be made. Considerable discussions with a number of officials at most PCIIP cities also took place to verify data and to ensure that officials were happy with the collected data. A number of GIS maps were also prepared to show the spatial distribution of services infrastructure.

This document "Sargodha City Profile" is the third profile in the series of publications.

The Sargodha City

Sargodha City is located in longitude 72° – 38' to 72° - 43' and latitude of 32° - 3' to 32° - 7' and is situated at a distance of about 180 km towards north-west of Lahore. The city is well connected to the other major cities Faisalabad (90Km) and Jhang (126 Km), Sheikhpura(143 Km), Khushab (45Km), Gujrat (210 Km) and Sialkot is 214 km by metalled road. The city is also connected with Lahore, Faisalabad, Jhang and Rawalpindi by rail. Sargodha also has cantonment board and Pakistan's largest PAF airbase.

The fauna and flora of the area include: the van (*selvadoraabeoides*), Kari (*salsolafostids*), Jand (*Prosopisspicigera*) and malla (*Zigyplusnummularia*), together forming the jungle with which the uncultivated lands are generally covered. Wolves are common in the district, Jackals are numerous everywhere, and do considerable damage to the crops, especially to maize and sugarcane. Wild boar is also found in abundance and damages the crops in villages near the river. Foxes and wild cats also thrive in the area

The demographical profile of city shows that it became city in 1903, became tehsil in 1960, there are 22 UCs, and total area of the City is 30 SqKm, total population of the City (population reported by Urban Unit) was 531,896 in 1998, literacy rate 67.8% and average household size 6.9 person and annual growth rate between 1981-98 was 2.80%. (District Census Report 1998)

SWOT Analysis of the Sargodha City

On the basis of the statistics presented in this profile, Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT) analysis was undertaken and is provided below:

	Strengths	Weaknesses
Internal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good connectivity to other major towns by road and railway. Sargodha is located in the centre of Punjab, making it an ideal location for inward migration and growth. • Planned city spatial structure make for more efficient distribution and coordinated service delivery benefits for private sector firms. • Noticeably better socioeconomic indicators than many of the other surveyed cities. • Adequate transportation infrastructure for existing uses. • Overall good utilization of budgets in both the development and non-development sectors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of training and development for TMA staff. Many positions within TMA management have been intermittently vacant – suggesting management staff come and go, perhaps due to poor working conditions? • No proper solid waste disposal system, coupled with a significant and growing urban population imposes greater health risk implications. • Poor water quality and high number of complaints.
	Opportunities	Threats
External	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A well established and expanding agriculture sector together with growth into diversified manufacturing provides an active and growing skilled and semi-skilled labour force pool. • Being the eleventh largest city in Pakistan provides economies of scale competitive advantage to support economic growth and contribute to the relief of growth pressures on the mega cities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The failed contract outsourcing to the private sector for cleaning and management of the sewerage system could act as a disincentive to future private sector participation in the utilities sector.

Sargodha City Services Comparison with Other Cities

The overall analysis of the data collected shows that Sargodha is in a better position compared to all the other PCIIP cities in Punjab. Table E1 presents information about the total population, service delivery coverage, economic activities, collection against demand, O&M Cost, investment in Services, TMA staff management filled etc. Key findings include:

1. Management of Solid Waste and Liquid Waste services coverage in Sargodha City are almost equal like in other cities (Sahiwal, Rahim Yar Khan, Bahawalpur and Jhang), but far better from cities like Chiniot, Sheikhupura, Sialkot, Kasur, Okara, Gujrat, and Dera Ghazi Khan. There is no difference of ultimate disposal of both the wastes (Solid Waste and Liquid Waste) are being disposed as untreated to nearby outlets and dumping of Solid Waste near city areas.
2. Drinking water supply situation of Sargodha is similar as compared to other cities; the service coverage is about 60-70% which is same as in other six PCIIP Cities. The city faces similar issues related to drinking water supplies i.e. Low coverage ratio, Poor water quality delivered to users, Illegal connections, not enough trained and qualified staff, No Public Awareness campaigns is underway.
3. Sargodha city also does not have the metered connections like other cities.
4. Presently Urban transport is becoming burning issue of Sargodha City, because of its rapid population and industrialization growth. It requires immediate attention to plan for present and future needs for urban transport services. Currently urban transport services in Sargodha are similar as have in other cities, like use of Motor Cycle Rickshaws, and Auto Rickshaws are

Table E1: Summary of 12 TMAs

City	Economic				Technical				Financial			Management	
	Connectivity	Population	Population	Economic Activity	Service Delivery (Coverage)				Collection Against Demand	Meets O&M Cost	Investment in Services	TMA Management Filled	TMA Staff Filled
		2010	2020		Transport	Sewerage	Waste	Water					
Chiniot	Good	304,917	357,722	Fair	Yes	50%	Poor	75%	Good	Yes	Poor	80%	88%
Kasur	Good	404,550	495,082	Good	Yes	1%	Fair	70%	Fair	No	Poor	93%	70%
Sheikhupura	Good	503,817	623,852	Good	No	30%	Poor	40%	-	-	Poor	83%	100%
Okara	Fair	447,779	519,319	Fair	No	55%	Fair	70%	Poor	-	Poor	92%	82%
Sahiwal	Fair	406,681	482,775	Good	Yes	90%	Poor	90%	Good	No	Poor	95%	87%
Rahim Yar Khan	Fair	468,431	581,173	Good	Yes	85%	Poor	40%	Good	Yes	Fair	85%	76%
Bahawalpur	Fair	644,872	822,276	Good	Yes	82%	Poor	3%	Good	No	Fair	48%	90%
Sargodha	Good	692,250	862,227	Good	Yes	85%	Poor	70%	-	-	-	73%	94%
Gujrat	Good	421,211	500,515	Fair	Yes	50%	Poor	70%	-	-	-	96%	96%
Dera Ghazi Khan	Fair	421,308	539,310	Fair	No	60%	Poor	80%	Poor	No	-	54%	92%
Jhang	Fair	466,121	551,707	Fair	Yes	80%	Poor	25%	Poor	No	Poor	68%	52%
Sialkot	Good	809,588	1,007,390	Good	Yes	20%	Poor	35%	Good	No	Good	83%	92%

Source: GHK analysis based on data collected for developing city profiles.

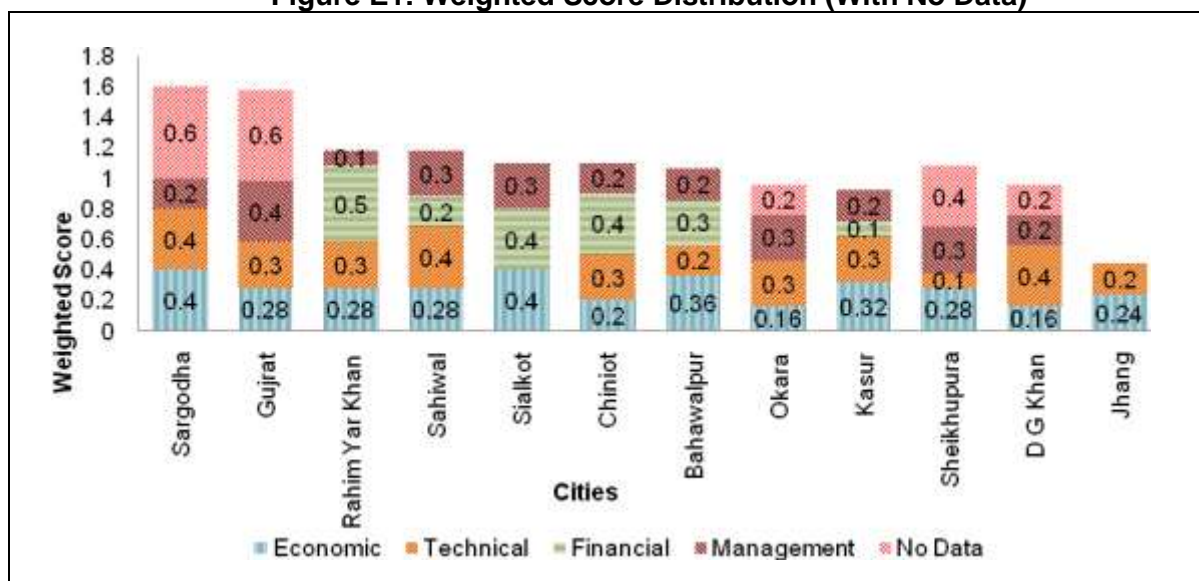
Good
Fair
Poor



5. being used as urban transport and lack of traffic signals in chowks etc
5. Sargodha has good economic conditions because of its location within the National Corridor and also Sargodha is very famous for its electrical fitting cluster industry.
6. Schedule of establishment of TMA Sargodha shows that TMA has 94% filled position, this situation is encouraging compare to other town but required attention as two key positions Tehsil Officer Infrastructures & Services and Tehsil Officer Planning & Coordination is vacant since last several months. Like other TMAs Sargodha TMA staff also requires skills enhancement through trainings in specialized institutions and on job trainings.

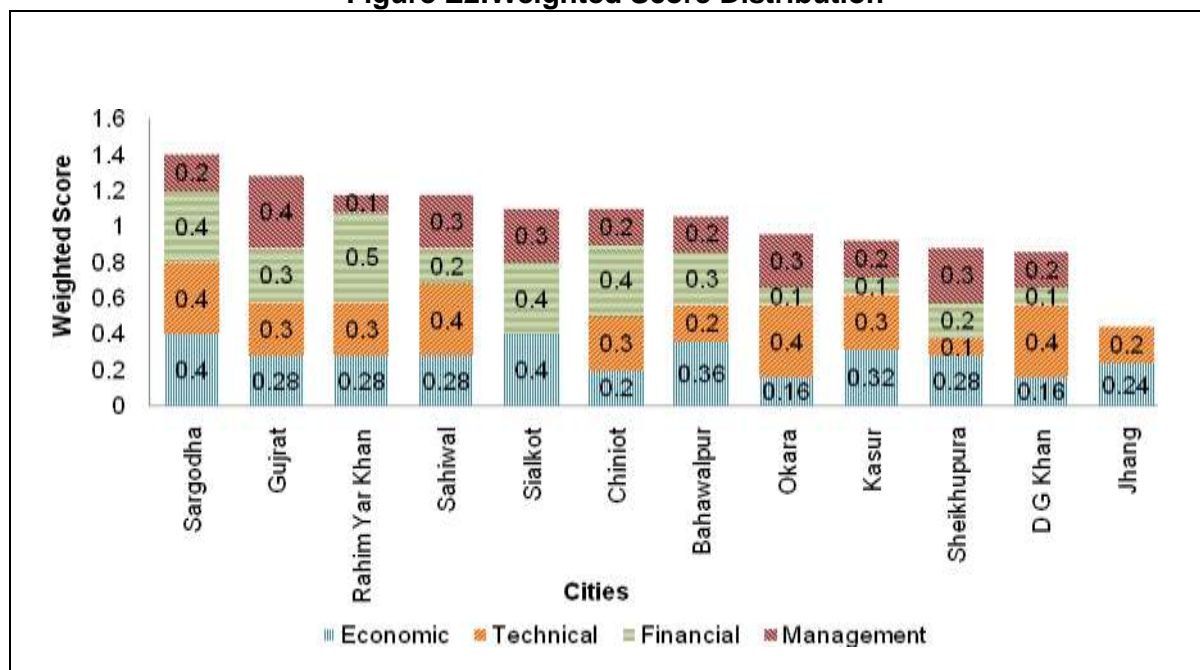
Further comparison and analysis are presented in Figure E1, Figure E2 and Figure E3.

Figure E1: Weighted Score Distribution (With No Data)



Source: GHK analysis based on data collected for developing city profiles.

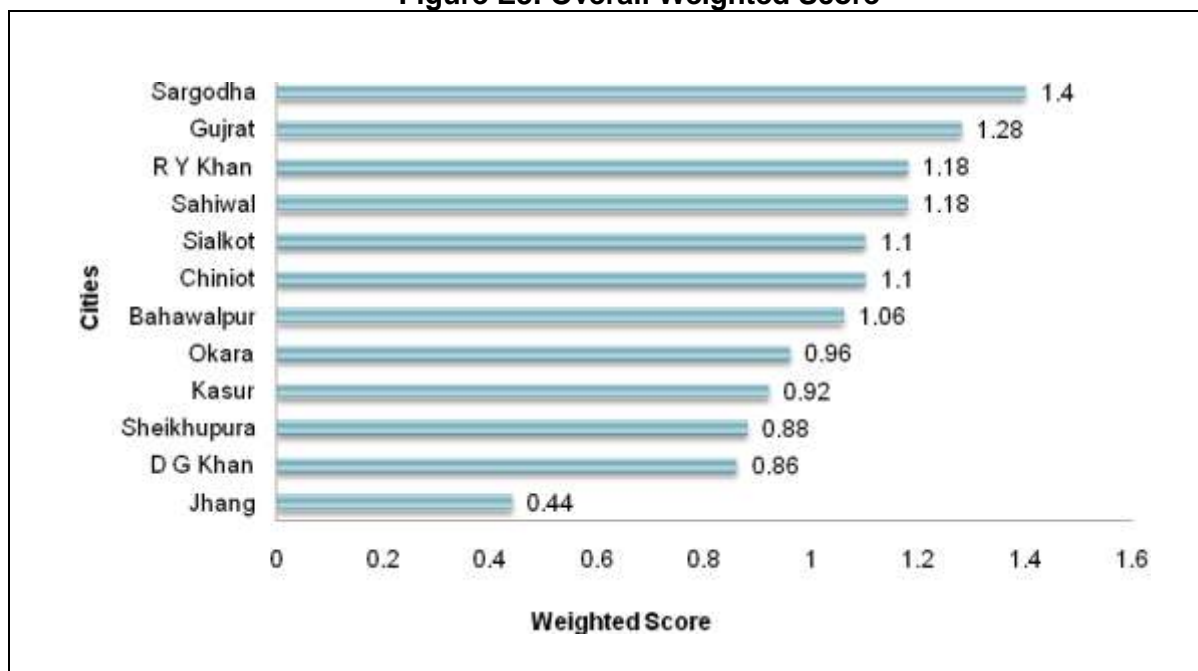
Figure E2: Weighted Score Distribution



Source: GHK analysis based on data collected for developing city profiles

The Figure E3 shows the overall weighted score of PCIIP cities in which Sargodha City is in much better position as compared to the all other ten cities.

Figure E3: Overall Weighted Score



Source: GHK analysis based on data collected for developing city profiles.

Brief of the Profile

This document contains sectorial information of the following urban services of the city:

- Water supply
- Sewerage & Drainage
- Solid Waste Management and
- Urban Transport for the City

Section I of this document presents a brief introduction to the city, its geography, socio-economics, environment, water-borne & hygiene related diseases, comparative advantage, weaknesses and economic potential and importance of city related to National Trade Corridor. A SWOT analysis has also been provided. At the end of the section, different statistics are compared and analysed with other PCIIP cities.

The socioeconomic data of Sargodha indicates that it is marginally above the provincial averages across most socioeconomic indicators

Section II provides service delivery baseline data. It lists down major issues related to Water Supply, Sewerage & Drainage and Solid waste Management. A scaled map of each sector is also presented to show existing systems and management within the city. Similarly, major issues regarding urban transport are also discussed with evidence provided in the form of data showing number of motor vehicles registered, major crossings and roads, parking places, urban transportation routes, flyovers, underpasses, bus/wagon stands and urban transport services available in the city.

Water Supply: The existing water supply network covers 70% of the town and serves 70% of the total population. Whereas rest of the area is without it and people have their own sources of water mostly hand pumps / power pumps. The quality of water from this shallow

source is not so good and is mostly contaminated and whole city is facing acute water supply problems

Sewerage and Drainage: The coverage of the sewerage facility is approximately 80% of the area. The sewer capacity is not adequate to handle the quantities of sullage water generated and the sewers frequently overflow. The sewerage system of Sargodha is divided into five zones. Each zone has an independent disposal station, which discharges untreated sewage to two seepage drains, one on the west side and the other on the east side of the city

Solid Waste Management: The solid waste management system (SWMS) for Sargodha is managed by TMA. There is neither a system for temporary storage of municipal solid waste nor a proper waste disposal system, no proper landfill site is available in or out side of the city. Solid waste is dumped in open spaces.

Transport: No urban transport services are available except for motorcycles rickshaws and auto rickshaws. The effective capacity of the new road system is reduced by poor traffic management, poor compliance with traffic regulations and the mix of motorized and non-motorized traffic.

Section III is about Human Resources available at TMA level.

TMA Human Resources: The TMA management for Sargodha appears to be set by intermittent vacancies for a number of positions, in particular the Tehsil officer for Infrastructure and Services. Currently, the Tehsil Officer for Infrastructure and Services and the Tehsil Officer for Planning and Coordination are vacant.

Section IV discusses the finance and economic situation of Sargodha TMA.

Finance: At the inception and post inception phases, the Finance team visited TMAs to obtain the overall financial picture of the key service providers and conducted a review of the major documents and studies conducted by other donor agencies. The main purpose was to assess the level of government preparedness to finance infrastructure investments.

The findings suggest that proper HRM practices are not being followed in these cities. Most of the finance managers are not technically trained to manage the financial matters of their respective organizations. Weak links between capacity development and professional growth, poor salary structures, lack of performance management and insufficient human resources are other issues which are affecting the efficiency of the finance and other service delivery departments.

The data also suggests that utilization in the non-development (Revenue) expenditure has been good. Utilization of development expenditure has also been good, apart from 2008-2009.

Section V is regarding major projects and future development of the city about the concerned sectors, providing with major ongoing and future projects and forecast for future projects along with the costs of the development.

Section VI is about different aspects of Urban Planning.

Urban Form: The town of Sargodha was established by the British in 1903. It remains one of only five planned cities in Pakistan (Map2), the other four being Gwadar, Jauharabad,

Faisalabad and Islamabad. Residential areas and administrative quarters were developed in a series of planned blocks

Urban Growth and Connectivity: The population of Sargodha is approximately 692,250 and is the eleventh largest city in Pakistan. The estimated population in 2020 is 862,227.

With a current estimated population of 692,250, Sargodha is the eleventh largest city in Pakistan. In 2020, it is estimated to be 862,227. A major factor in urban growth is its proximity at the heart of Punjab both geographically and culturally, drawing new settlers not only from neighbouring districts, but also from distant towns such as Sialkot, Gujranwala and Gujrat.

Urban Planning and Future Development: In July 1975 the work started for development of Sargodha City outline plan developed by the Housing and Physical Planning Department Government of Punjab. No other information can be ascertained in the City Profile for Sargodha.

Economics: Sargodha is both an agricultural and industrial city. Vast fields have allowed farmers to develop a range of crops and animal breeding programs. Main crops include citrus, wheat, rice and sugar cane which are exported nationally and internationally. The main livestock includes goats, sheep and cattle.

While agricultural goods have been the main source of income for the city, manufacturing has also been growing. Main industrial activities include producing beverages, diesel engines, foundry products, glass products, leather footwear, oil mills, pesticides, insecticides, and poultry feed, plastics and readymade garments

In particular, Sargodha is known to have the largest electrical fitting manufacturing in Pakistan. 70% of the country's electrical fitting products are produced in Sargodha, which are shipped all over Pakistan. Approximately 15 large units, 200 SMEs and 1000 cottage industry units are involved in the electrical fittings industry.

There are 3 annexes attached to the end of the document. Annex 1 indicates the achievements of Improvement Trust. Annex 2 is important as it provides comparison of Socio-economic indicators of Sargodha with Punjab. Annex 3 provides the list of Govt. officers who provided information.

It is strongly recommended that this document should be used by the TMA for information and planning purposes and updated on an annual basis.

Section I

EXISTING SITUATION



I. EXISTING SITUATION

A. Introduction & History of City

Sargodha is a combination of 'Sar' and 'Godha'. 'Sar' is Hindi word meaning a water pond while 'Godha' was the name of Hindu Faqir. The Hindu faqir named 'Godha' used to live near a pond meant for storing of rain water for human/animal use. The place came to be known as Sargodha after the pond and the name of Hindu Faqir. Then pond which was later on filled up is now included in the area of the District Head Quarters Hospital.

Scattered settlement also existed at a distance of about half a mile towards north of the pond and was called town was planned. The local people, the land-Owners, of this area shifted to new sites now called Chak No. 105N.B, Mithamaasoom and Jala-I-Pur.

Sargodha town was established in 1903 in the form of planned blocks as residential quarters and civil lines area as administrative set up as well as Government servant's residences. Railway line running through the town divided the town into two parts. Blocks No. 1 to 4 of the general residential area as well as part of civil lines were constructed first.

The town continued to grow on the original planned pattern in the earlier stages of growth. Only three private colonies called Hari Pura (Islam Pura) developed beyond the planned town before the partition of the Indo-Pakistan Sub-Continent.

The influx of refugees from across the line of partition necessitated growth at a faster rate. Few more privately sponsored colonies as well as a Satellite Town of Sufficient since were established. Extension of town blocks also continued at the planned pattern.

The District headquarters were originally located at Shahpur city near the left bank of River Jhelum. In the great floods of 1849 the town was washed away. In view of flood danger, therefore, the Headquarters were shifted to ShahpurSadar but this site also did not serve the purpose as in the great floods of 1893 the district Headquarters got surrounded by water on all sides.

In 1914 the District headquarters were shifted to Sargodha, although the district continued to be called Shahpur district till 1960. It was in 1960 that the District was name after Sargodha and became the Headquarters of the new Sargodha Division, comprising of the districts of Sargodha, Lyallpur, Jhang and Mianwali. In 1982 The Khushab district was established and also new division Faisalabad was created. Since that time the Sargodha division comprised Sargodha, Mianwali, Khushab and Bhakkar

Sargodha District is administratively divided into six Tehsils. The name of tehsils is Bhalwal, Kot Momin, Sahiwal, Sargodha, Shahpur, and Sillanwali.

According to the District Census report 1998, the total population of Sargodha district was 2,665,979 of which 28.1% were urban proportion with an increase of 71.71% since March, 1981 when it was 1,911,849. The average annual growth rate was 1.97% during this period. Tehsil Sargodha has 1,081,459 Population of which 42.4% are urban population. In 1981 the total population was 722,570. The average annual growth rate of Tehsil was 2.40 % during this period. Sargodha Tehsil is an administrative subdivision of Sargodha District; the Tehsil is subdivided into 62 Union Councils - 22 of which form the city of Sargodha.

According to the Urban Unit Planning and Development Department, The population of City Sargodha was 531,896 in 1998, and 692,250 at present. As per census 1998, the cantonment area has population of 87,614 with average growth rate was 2.30% during

1981-1998. The present projected population of this area is 115,102. As usual Cantonment Board is responsible for providing civic amenities to their residents in their jurisdiction.

Sargodha Cantonment area is adjacent to Sargodha City. Pakistan's largest airbase, PAF Base Mushaf (formerly PAF Base Sargodha), is situated in Sargodha and hosts the headquarters of the Pakistan Air Force's Central Air Command. The airbase is home to the Combat Commanders School (CCS), formerly the Fighter Leader's School, an elite training facility for training Pakistan Air Force pilots in fighter tactics and weapons.

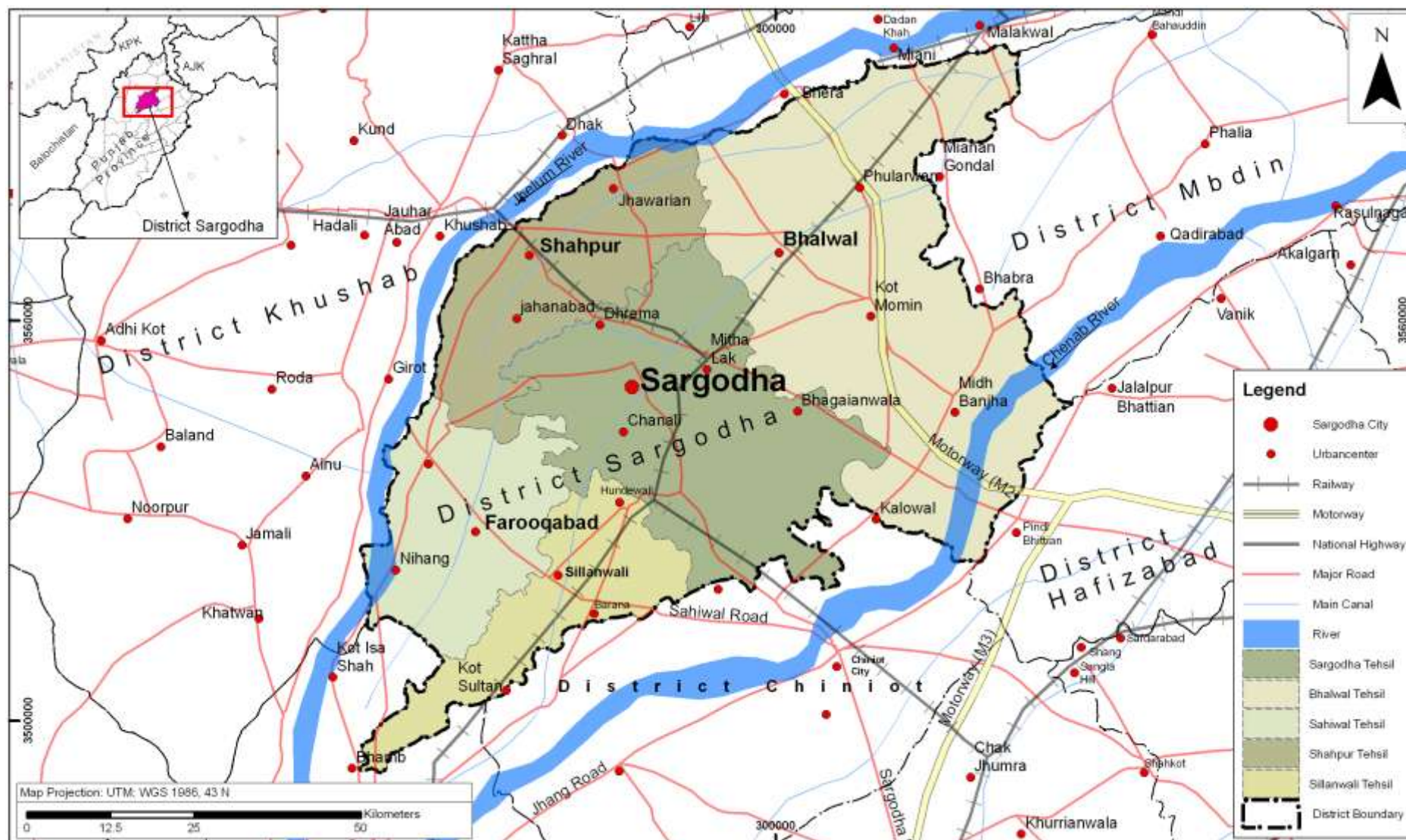
Sargodha is largely an agricultural and industrial city. The vast fields in the city have allowed the farmers to develop a range of crops and animal breeding programs. Some of the main crops include citrus, wheat, rice, and sugar cane, which are exported to the other cities as well as internationally. Citrus fruits such as oranges (locally known as kinnows), guavas and mangoes are the main fruits grown in the district. Jaman, pears, dates, pomegranates, phalsa and almonds are also grown in minor quantities. Turnips, onions, cauliflower, potatoes and tomatoes are the main vegetables grown in the district. The main livestock for the city include goats, sheep, buffaloes and cattle.

Even with agricultural goods being the major income generator for the city as well as the district, the economy and industry has been diversifying itself to generate more demand for other goods which can be manufactured and produced in the city. Other industrial markets include: beverages, manufacture of diesel engines, foundry products, glass products, leather footwear, oil mills, pesticides, insecticides, and poultry feed, plastics, readymade garments

Sargodha is the major electrical fitting product manufacturing city in Pakistan. The 70% of Pakistan's Electrical fitting products being produced in Sargodha (according to Sargodha Chamber of Commerce and Industries & Electrical fitting Product Manufacturers Association). The major supply of electrical accessories to units of other cities like Karachi and Lahore was also from Sargodha. There were about 15 large units, 200 SMEs and 1,000 cottage industry units of electrical fittings industry in Sargodha.

The Punjab Small Industries Corporation (PSIC) established a small industrial estates unit in Sargodha. The Unit comprised about 52 acres land. An 8.455 million allocated in 2009-10 for establishment of centre for development of Wood Craft Traditional / Contemporary.

Map 1: Location of Sargodha City



Source: GHK maps database

B. Geographic Conditions, Physical Features, Spatial Organisation

1. Geographic Conditions

Sargodha City is located in longitude 72° – 38' to 72°- 43' and latitude of 32°- 3' to 32° - 7' and is situated at a distance of about 185 km towards north-west of Lahore. The city is well connected to the other major cities Faisalabad (90 Km) and Jhang (126 Km), Sheikhupura (143 Km), Khushab (45 Km), Gujrat (210 Km) and Sialkot is 214 km by metalled road. It is also connected with Lahore, Faisalabad, Jhang and Rawalpindi by rail. The city has also a Railway junction. Further details are shown in Map 1. The town is surrounded on 3 sides by, and depends for much of its livelihood on military bases.

The characteristic trees and shrubs of the area are the van (*Sesuvium portulacastrum*), Kari (*Salsola vermiculata*), Jand (*Prosopis juliflora*) and malla (*Zizyphus nummularia*), together forming the jungle with which the uncultivated lands are generally covered. The van of jal (*Sesuvium portulacastrum*), with the leaves something like the mistletoe, often forms a dense bush. In riverain the most numerous trees are the Kikar (*Acacia arabica*) and Tahli (*Dalbergia sissoo*), which are very largely grown especially on cultivated land.

The shirin or sirin (*Albizia lebbek*), with its fragrant flowers and rustling pods is found chiefly along the roadsides. The Uksh or kash or Fareash (*Tamarix articulata*), with its gnarled trunk and needle like leaves, is fairly common and does not require so much moisture as most other trees. The Bee (*Zizyphus jujube*) is very common on the roads and in the fields, and its fruit is much appreciated. In the neighbourhood of wells may be seen the sohanjna (*Moringa pterigosperma*) with its corky bark, pollard head and bunches of white flowers, the Lasura (*Cordia myxa*), with its bright flowers and edible fruit; the mulberry or toot (*Morus alba*), the fruit of which also is much appreciated.

Wolves are common in the district, Jackals are numerous everywhere, and do considerable damage to the crops, especially to maize and sugarcane. Wild boar is also found in abundance and damages the crops in villages near the river. Foxes and wild cats also thrive in the district.

Among the birds Chikor and Sissi are very common. The grey partridges are found in many places but black only here and there in the riverain. Ducks of many kinds are found on the river and on the ponds in the jungle. The real shovellers and smaller kind of pochards come early and stay late in winter. The mallard, like the geese, tune up with the colder weather and some birds like the red- crested pochards are seen usually at the end of season.

Snipe and bittern are not very common. The hoobara buster (*Hoobaramacqueenii*) arrives before the sand grouse in fair numbers. The lesser bustard (*Otistetrax*) is occasionally seen, and on rare occasions the Tog or great Indian bustard (*Eupoditeedwardsi*) may be seen, but seldom shot. Allied to the hoobara is the lesser stone plover (*Oedipodiceps macgregoriae*), which lives in the same country. The local name 'Kharwanak' is applied also to curlew (*Numenius arquatus*), when river fed, and the large Stone Plover (*Aesacus recurvirostris*) appears.

Quail come with the cranes at the end of August, in large numbers but in the night. They are almost the first to come and the last to leave. A few remain in the fields and bushes up to the winter but the majority travel on and flights down country to return in diminished numbers, having paid toll to net, gun and hawk.

The demographical profile of city mentioned in Table 1 and Table 2 shows growth rate and future projections.

Table 1: Demographic Profile of Sargodha City

Item	Value
Creation of Tehsil	Year 1960
Creation of City	Year 1903
Number of Union Councils	22
Total Area of the City	30Sqkm
Total Population of the City (Census 1998 including current urban growth)	531,896
Population - Male	277277
Population - Female	254619
Literacy rate of the City (census 1998)	67.8%
Average Household Size	6.9
Number of Union Councils in Cantonment	1
Total Cantonment Area	13Sqkm
Total Population of the Cantonment (Census 1998)	87614
Literacy rate of the Cantonment (census 1998)	71.8%

Source: Outline Development Plan Sargodha, Tehsil Municipal Administration Sargodha records, Urban Unit District Census Report 1998, urban water Supply and Sewerage reform Strategy report by World Bank and Government of Punjab December 2006.

Table 2: Growth Rate and Future Projections of Sargodha City

Population in 1998	Growth Rate (1981-1998)	Population in 2010	Future Estimates		
			2016	2018	2020
531,896	2.80	692,250	789,729	825,182	862,227

Source: Urban Unit, July 2010. Growth rate as per District Census Report 1998

Table 3: Population Characteristics of Sargodha Tehsil in 1998

Sargodha		Population		
		Both Sexes	Male	Female
Tehsil	Urban	458440	239837	218603
	Rural	623019	321197	301822
	Total	1081459	561034	520425
MC		370826	193320	177506
Cantt		87614	46517	41097

Source: District Census Report 1998.

Table 4: Census Population & Population Growth Rate of Sargodha Tehsil

Tehsil	1951	1961	1972	1981	1998
Population (Thousand Persons)	404	511	719	723	1081
Population Growth Rate	-	2.38%	3.15%	0.06%	2.39%

Source: Punjab Development Statistics 2010 & Urban Unit.

2. Physical Features

Sargodha, city is located 180 kilometres northwest of Lahore. It lies about 50km from the M2 motorway, which connects Lahore and Islamabad. It is connected to the M2 by several interchanges at different locations. Sargodha is about 90 km from Faisalabad. In east is the city of Jhang; toward the west are the city of Mianwali and the Chashma Barrage.

Sargodha mainly comprises flat, fertile plains, which are the ideal conditions for cultivation of the land. There are a few small hills on the Sargodha-Faisalabad Road. The River Jhelum flows on the western and northern sides, and the River Chenab lies on the eastern side of the city. The city has a climate of extreme heat and cold. The maximum temperature

reaches 50 °C (122 °F) in the summer while the minimum temperature recorded is as low as freezing point in the winter.

PAF Base Mushaf (formerly PAF Base Sargodha) is a Pakistan Air Force base located at Sargodha. It was known as PAF Base Sargodha until 2003, when it was renamed in honour of former Base Commander Air Chief Marshal Mushaf Ali Mir, whose aeroplane crashed on a routine flight near Kohat the same year. The airbase is the site of the Pakistan Air Force Central Air Command.

3. Spatial Organisation

Other than TMA, there are different department involved in Municipal Services which includes Public Health Engineering Department, Provincial Highway, District Housing Department (PHATA), District Environment Department, Traffic Police, District Transport Department, District Road Department and Sargodha Improvement trust.

The Sargodha Improvement trust was established in 1949 with an objective to promote Town Improvement and carry out development work within its jurisdiction and provide housing scheme facilities to houseless persons within municipal limits. Since its establishment the key achievements are mentioned at Annex 1

C. Socioeconomic Data

Socioeconomic and other relevant information revealed from Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2007-08. One of the main objectives of Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was to establish credible baseline for socio-economic status at each district level and Tehsil Level.

Table 5 shows socioeconomic indicators summary and Annex 2 shows detail socioeconomic information of Tehsil Sargodha. No further segregated information available in the Publications by Bureau of Statistics- Planning and Development Department Punjab. Population of Rural and Urban Ratio within Tehsil can help to estimate for an idea of urban proportional.

1. Employment and Unemployment

Employment and Unemployment data is taken from district census report 1998. There is no other authenticated data available which provide Employment and Unemployment information to City level. Below tables presents the overall picture of the district as well as situation in rural and urban areas of district Sargodha.

(a) Unemployment

Unemployment rate is measured as ratio of looking for work and laid off in total economically active population comprising employed, looking for work, laid off and unpaid family helpers, generally representing in percentage. The unemployment rate in the district was 20.4% which was mainly due to unemployment amongst male representing 20.8%, while female unemployment rate was just 0.7 %. This is because of their small proportion in their total economically action population. The unemployment rate was slightly low in rural as compared to urban areas representing 19.9% and 21.3 % respectively. Details are given in the Table 6.

(b) Employed population by Occupation

In 1998 of the total employed persons, 43.8% had elementary occupations followed by skilled agricultural and forestry workers representing 31.1%, service workers, shop and market sales workers, 9.4% and craft and related trade workers representing 2.5%. In rural

areas people having elementary occupations were again in majority, followed by skilled agriculture and fishery workers and service workers, shop and market sales workers representing 43.2%, 38.8% and 5.7% respectively. Details are given in the Table 7.

(c) Employed Population by Industries

In 1998 majority of employed persons were working in construction industries, followed by agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing industries and community, social and personal services industries, representing 35.8, 31.0 and 9.3 percent respectively. In rural areas 38.7% were working in agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing industries, 33.8% in construction industries and 8.4% in community, social and personal services industries. While in urban area majority was working in construction industries, 40.6%, followed by the wholesale, retail trade and restaurant and hotel industries, 15.2% and agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing industries. 12.8% of the employed population. Details are given in the Table 8.

Table 5: Social Economic Indicators Summary

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Sargodha
Children Had diarrhoea in last two weeks	7.8	10.2
Had acute respiratory infection	7.2	13.1
None Water treatment methods not been used in the household	93.8	98
Boiled used in the household	2.8	1.6
Piped water is main source in dwelling	16.5	14
Improved sanitation facility available through Piped sewer system	20.9	32.8
Percentage of household population using improved sources of drinking water	96.8	84.5
Percentage of household population using sanitary means of excreta disposal	69.5	73.9
Percentage of household population using improved sources of drinking water and using sanitary means of excreta disposal	67.5	59.8
Solid waste disposal In open fields	78.1	73.6
Literacy rate (10 years and older)	59.3	63.9
Literacy rate (15 years and older)	55.6	59.6
Literacy rate (15-24 years)	73.3	77.1
% of children aged 3-4 years currently attending preschool	13.5	13.5
% of children of primary school entry age (5 years) currently attending grade 1	18.9	10.3
% of children of primary school entry age (6 years) currently attending grade 1	38.4	27.4
Primary school gross attendance ratio (5-9 years)	97.2	91.3
Physical access to primary schools Boys government school <2 km	93	93.4
Physical access to primary schools Girls government school <2 km	91.4	93.4
Physical access to middle schools Boys government school <2 km	62.6	66.1
Physical access to middle schools Girls government school <2 km	62.8	69.9
Physical access to secondary schools Boys government school <2 km	50.6	48
Physical access to secondary schools Girls government school <2 km	46.9	45.4
Child labour -Working outside household	5.1	2.1
Physical access to nearest Government health facility	57.2	23.5
Employed	93.2	93.8
Unemployed and seeking job	6.8	6.2
Household utilities		
Electricity	92.5	97.2
Gas	26.4	32.4
Radio	40	38.2
TV	63.2	70.9
Cable TV	20.8	25.2
Telephone	15.9	24.6
Mobile	71	72.3
Computer	8.5	7.7
Internet	4.8	4.7
Fridge/Freezer	40.3	51
Air conditioner	6.6	5.8
Washing Machine	48.8	58.2
Cooler/ Fan	86.4	89.9
Cooking range/ microwave	6	6.1
Stitching Machine	72.7	74.7
Iron	80.2	85.5
Water filter	3.4	12.6
Donkey pump or turbine	54.5	44
Household possessions Bicycle	53.9	73.1
Household possessions Motorcycle/scooter	26.9	35.2
Owned houses	84.2	76.3
Receiving remittance as Zakat	1.4	1.1

Source: Govt. of Punjab MICS report 2007-2008

Table 6: Percentage of Population by Economic Categories 1998

Economic Category	All Areas			Rural			Urban		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Economically Active	21.5	40.9	1.0	20.9	39.9	0.8	23.2	43.3	1.5
Not Economically Active	78.5	59.1	99.0	79.1	60.1	99.2	76.8	56.7	98.5
Children under 10	28.5	28.6	28.5	29.1	29.2	28.9	26.9	26.7	27.2
Students	8.1	16.4	0.2	7.3	14.2	0.1	10.0	18.6	0.6
Domestic Workers	35.0	1.7	70.3	35.1	1.9	70.1	34.7	1.5	70.7
Others	6.9	13.4	0.1	7.6	14.8	0.1	5.2	9.9	*
Unemployment Rate	20.4	20.8	0.7	19.9	20.3	0.3	21.3	22.0	1.3

* refers to a very small number

Source: District Census Report 1998

Table 7: Percentage of Employed Population by Occupation

Description	All Areas	Rural	Urban
Legislators, senior officials and managers	0.3	0.2	0.5
Professional	3.2	2.2	5.5
Technicians and Associate professionals	2.0	1.4	3.6
Clerks	0.8	0.8	1.0
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	9.4	5.7	17.9
Skilled Agricultural and Fishery workers	31.1	38.8	13.0
Craft and Related Trade workers	5.2	3.7	8.5
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	3.4	3.3	3.7
Elementary Occupations	43.8	43.2	45.3
Armed forces	0.8	0.58	1.1

Source: District Census Report 1998

Table 8: Percentage of Employed Population by Industry and Rural/Urban Areas, 1998

Description	All Areas	Rural	Urban
Agricultural, Forestry, Hunting and Fishing	31.0	38.7	12.8
Mining and Quarrying	0.9	1.2	0.1
Manufacturing	4.2	3.6	5.5
Electricity, Gas and Water	0.5	0.5	0.5
Construction	35.8	33.8	40.6
Wholesale and Retail Trade and Restaurants and Hotels	7.8	4.6	15.2
Transport, Storage and Communication	3.1	2.6	4.3
Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	0.8	0.5	1.5
Community, Social and Personal Services	9.3	8.4	11.5
Activities not adequately defined	6.7	6.1	8.0

Source: District Census Report 1998

(d) Employment Status:

Of the total economically active population 79.6% were registered as employed in 1998. Nearly two-thirds i.e., 66.6% were self employed, 9.4% government employees and 14.7% private employees. Un-paid family helpers were recorded as 4.1%. The difference in proportions of employed population was significant between the genders and urban and rural residences Details are given in the Table 9.

Table 9: Employed Population by Employment Status 1998

Employment Status	All Areas			Rural			Urban		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Self employment	66.6	67.6	33.0	67.0	67.7	35.2	65.9	67.3	30.1
Employees (Govt.)	9.4	8.6	36.9	8.4	8.0	28.1	11.7	10.2	49.0
Employees (Auto body)	1.7	1.8	0.8	1.8	1.8	0.5	1.6	1.6	1.2
Employees (Private)	14.7	14.8	12.7	14.4	14.4	12.2	15.7	15.8	13.4

Employers	3.4	3.4	2.8	3.6	3.6	4.2	2.8	2.8	0.8
Un-paid family helpers	4.1	3.9	13.8	4.9	4.5	19.8	2.4	2.3	5.4

Source: District Census Report 1998

D. Environmental Conditions

The Climate of town is hot dry during summer and moderately cold during the winter. There is not much of rain-fall during the winter which lasts from the end of October till the middle of March and is generally quite pleasant. The change from winter to summer is very sudden and by the end of April heat become intolerable. Average daily temperature during the month of June remains 108°F but it rises to 115°F when there is scarcity of rainfall. Highest temperature recorded for the city went as high as 51° centigrade during the year 1978.

The monsoon rains usually begin in July and continue up to the middle of September. The average rainfall in Sargodha is 30.4 centimetres but in 1960 the total recorded was 38.1 centimetres. There is a tendency for the rainfall to increase with the expansion of cultivation and vegetation

Earth quakes are not frequent. Shocks are felt occasionally, but they are of light intensity. No regular Cyclones pass over the town. Dust –storms are common in summer, and some of them are considerable force carrying away trees and thatched roofs before them. But on the whole, they are not very destructive. There is no record of unusually severe dust storms. They begin early in April, and continue more or less regularly until the rains set-in.

Wind storms are common during the summer. Strong winds blow frequently during the summer carrying away particles of sand and clouds before them. Hail storms are sometimes met with during February and March. They cause considerable damage to standing crops, which are then ready for harvesting.

Major Environment issues include;

- Improper disposal of domestic solid & liquid waste.
- Improper Hospital waste management
- Improper Industrial waste management
- Vehicles emission due to 2 stokes auto rickshaws and motor cycle rickshaw in urban areas. And growth of motor cycles rickshaws are unlimited
- Unjustified insecticide / pesticide spray on crops and fruit
- Lack of awareness about environmental pollution sources

E. Incidence of Waterborne and Hygiene-Related Disease

Incidence of Waterborne and Hygiene-Related Disease information collected from Directorate General Health Services Punjab (Lahore.)

Directorate General Health Services Punjab is managing Health Managing Information System, according to the information in district Sargodha 46117 patients of following diseases visited government's health institutions:

- Diarrhoea/Dysentery in <5 yrs,
- Acute Flaccid Paralysis
- Worm Infestations
- Peptic Ulcer Diseases
- Cirrhosis of Liver
- Nephritis/ Nephritis

As per the type wise disease Diarrhoea / Dysentery in >5 yrs 19012, patient, Acute Flaccid Paralysis, 2 patient, Worm Infestations, 7148 patient Peptic Ulcer Diseases, 18938 patient, Cirrhosis of Liver 729 patients, Nephritis / Nephrosis patient 288 patients visited Government health institutions.

As per overall situation in Tehsil Sargodha, the Government Health institutions have provided health services to 14666 patient of above mentioned categories disease. As per the type wise diseases Diarrhoea/Dysentery in >5 yrs, 5,998 patient, Acute Flaccid Paralysis, 2 patient, Worm Infestations, 2245 patient Peptic Ulcer Diseases, 6,303 patient, Cirrhosis of Liver 60 patients, Nephritis / Nephrosis patient 58 patients visited Government health institutions.

The situation of patients' visits to the government health institution in city Sargodha is mentioned in Table 10. The available information is not enough to present an overall picture because there is no information available from the largest hospital of the city "Sargodha" and MCHC as shown in table 10. No information available from 50 major private hospitals located in City Area.

Pakistan Council of Research in Water Resources reported that the water samples have been taken from 24 locations covering the major part of the city and all possible drinking water sources i.e. Tube wells (1), Water Supply (2). Bore (8) and Hand Pumps (13) Out of 24 locations only 01 location had the facility to supply safe- drinking water.¹ These results indicating that the number of patients of above mentioned diseases are more compare to reported in HMIS

Sargodha District was among the 4 districts (Bahawalpur, D.G. Khan, Sargodha, and Sialkot) with the most cases of waterborne diseases treated at hospital. The report says that Indoor Patients Treated at District. H.Q. Hospital in 2004 is 3,836 and Patients Treated Outdoor 170,667

Table 10: Incidence of Waterborne and Hygiene-Related Disease Jan-Jun 2010

Facilities	Diarrhoea/Dysentery in >5 yrs	Acute Flaccid Paralysis	Worm Infestations	Peptic Ulcer Diseases	Cirrhosis of Liver	Nephritis/Nephrosis
MCH CTR NO.1- Satellite town	60	0	30	1	0	0
MCH CTR NO.2- NST	66	0	5	19	0	0
MCH CTR NO.4- Model Town	0	0	3	0	0	0
MCH CTR NO.5- Muhammadi Colony.	29	0	6	34	0	0
MCH CTR Cheema Colony	58	0	8	0	0	0
THQ Hospital Chak No. 90/SB	468	0	110	383	7	0
Total	681	0	162	437	7	0

Source: Health Management Information System Directorate General Health Services Punjab.

F. Comparative Advantages, Weaknesses and Economic Potential

1. Existing Situation

(a) Land Use

Location – Connectivity: Sargodha is linked with all the major cities of the country by road and rail. The Motorway M2 has reduced travelling time to two hours Lahore (180 km) and three hours from the Federal Capital Islamabad (259 km via Motorway and 275 Km via N-5).

¹Urban water Supply and Sewerage reform Strategy 2006 by World Bank & Government of Punjab

Train and road transport connections are very frequent for all main cities of Pakistan, and maintain direct service to Peshawar, Karachi and Quetta.

Urban Form: The town of Sargodha was established by the British in 1903. It remains one of only five planned cities in Pakistan (Map 2), the other four being Gwadar, Jauharabad, Faisalabad and Islamabad. Residential areas and administrative quarters were developed in a series of planned blocks

Urban Growth: The population of Sargodha is approximately 692,250 and is the eleventh largest city in Pakistan. The estimated population in 2020 is 862,227.

With a current estimated population of 692,250, Sargodha is the eleventh largest city in Pakistan. In 2020, it is estimated to be 862,227. A major factor in urban growth is its proximity at the heart of Punjab both geographically and culturally, drawing new settlers not only from neighbouring districts, but also from distant towns such as Sialkot, Gujranwala and Gujrat.

2. ServiceDelivery

(a) Water Supply

The water supply network covers 70% of the town and serves 70% of the total population. Water is delivered free of charge by tankers to 15 abadies where the network system has failed.

Results from laboratory tests indicate that about 38% of the water samples were polluted with E.Coli and 75% were contaminated with Coliform bacterium. Approximately 30 complaints are made each day, usually regarding a leakage, colour or odour of the water. This number however, also includes sewer flooding complaints. Since there is no regular preventive maintenance program, repairs are taken up on an as-needed basis.

PHED has procured the services of consulting firm to develop comprehensive water supply scheme Sargodha City, which is to be eventually completed in 2030.

(b) Sewerage and Drainage

Sargodha's sewerage system was installed about 40 years ago and only covers about 85% of the population. This system has not been able to keep up with the quantities generated by the rapidly increasing population and results in frequent overflows. The system is divided into five zones, each has an independent disposal station which discharge untreated sewage waste into two seepage drains located on opposite sides of the City.

In 2007, TMA Sargodha outsourced the responsibility of cleaning and management of the sewerage system to Waste Buster Management Pakistan (Pvt) Lahore. However, this contract was terminated shortly after due to litigations between both parties.

Presently, there are no sanitation plans being developed, but the PHED has procured consultancy services to review and design a sewerage drainage scheme for Sargodha.

Solid Waste Management: Solid waste in Sargodha is gathered through primary and secondary waste collection. However, there is no proper solid waste disposal system and no sanitary land fill site exists. Solid waste is generally dumped in open spaces, creating unsanitary and unhygienic conditions. The quality of the secondary collection service

delivery is reported to be good, but due to a shortage of equipment, is not able to serve the entire area of the town. No proper plan has been developed to address these issues.

(c) Transport

The road infrastructure in Sargodha City is generally good for existing requirements. There is no signal on any Chowk and no urban bus or van services are available. Auto rickshaws are being used as urban transport services.

3. Human Resources and Social Conditions

The socioeconomic data of Sargodha indicates that it is marginally above the provincial averages across most socioeconomic indicators.

TMA Human Resources: The TMA management for Sargodha appears to be set by intermittent vacancies for a number of positions, in particular the Tehsil officer for Infrastructure and Services. Currently, the Tehsil Officer for Infrastructure and Services and the Tehsil Officer for Planning and Coordination are vacant.

4. Finance and Economics

(a) Finance:

At the inception and post inception phases, the Finance team visited TMAs to obtain the overall financial picture of the key service providers and conducted a review of the major documents and studies conducted by other donor agencies. The main purpose was to assess the level of government preparedness to finance infrastructure investments.

The findings suggest that proper HRM practices are not being followed in these cities. Most of the finance managers are not technically trained to manage the financial matters of their respective organizations. Weak links between capacity development and professional growth, poor salary structures, lack of performance management and insufficient human resources are other issues which are affecting the efficiency of the finance and other service delivery departments.

The data also suggests that utilization in the non-development (Revenue) expenditure has been good. Utilization of development expenditure has also been good, apart from 2008-2009.

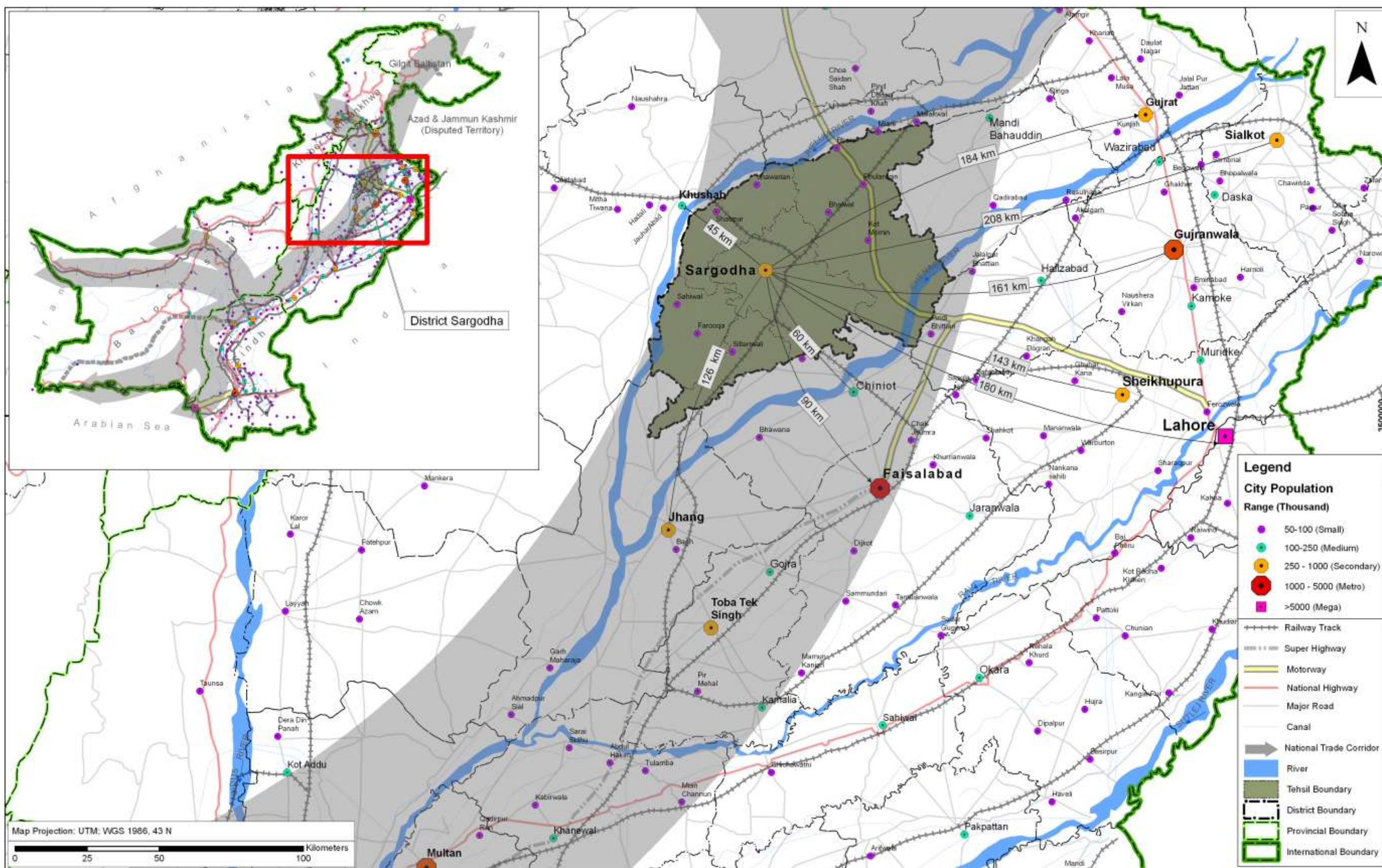
(b) Economics

Sargodha is both an agricultural and industrial city. Vast fields have allowed farmers to develop a range of crops and animal breeding programs. Main crops include citrus, wheat, rice and sugar cane which are exported nationally and internationally. The main livestock includes goats, sheep and cattle.

While agricultural goods have been the main source of income for the city, manufacturing has also been growing. Main industrial activities include producing beverages, diesel engines, foundry products, glass products, leather footwear, oil mills, pesticides, insecticides, and poultry feed, plastics and readymade garments

In particular, Sargodha is known to have the largest electrical fitting manufacturing in Pakistan. 70% of the country's electrical fitting products are produced in Sargodha, which are shipped all over Pakistan. Approximately 15 large units, 200 SMEs and 1000 cottage industry units are involved in the electrical fittings industry.

Map 2: National Trade Corridor



5. Urban Planning and Future Development

In July 1975 the work started for development of Sargodha City outline plan developed by the Housing and Physical Planning Department Government of Punjab. No other information can be ascertained in the City Profile for Sargodha.

G. SWOT Analysis

	Strengths	Weaknesses
Internal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good connectivity to other major towns by road and railway. Sargodha is located in the centre of Punjab, making it an ideal location for inward migration and growth. • Planned city spatial structure make for more efficient distribution and coordinated service delivery benefits for private sector firms. • Noticeably better socioeconomic indicators than many of the other surveyed cities. • Adequate transportation infrastructure for existing uses. • Overall good utilization of budgets in both the development and non-development sectors. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of training and development for TMA staff. Many positions within TMA management have been intermittently vacant – suggesting management staff come and go, perhaps due to poor working conditions? • No proper solid waste disposal system, coupled with a significant and growing urban population imposes greater health risk implications. • Poor water quality and high number of complaints.
	Opportunities	Threats
External	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A well established and expanding agriculture sector together with growth into diversified manufacturing provides an active and growing skilled and semi-skilled labour force pool. • Being the eleventh largest city in Pakistan provides economies of scale competitive advantage to support economic growth and contributes to the relief of growth pressures on the mega cities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The failed contract outsourcing to the private sector for cleaning and management of the sewerage system could act as a disincentive to future private sector participation in the utilities sector.

H. Sargodha City Services Comparison with other Cities

The overall analysis of the data collected shows that Sargodha is in a better position compared to all the other PCIIP cities in Punjab. Table 11 presents information about the total population, service delivery coverage, economic activities, collection against demand, O&M Cost, investment in Services, TMA staff management filled etc., Key findings include:

1. Management of Solid Waste and Liquid Waste services coverage in Sargodha City are almost equal like in other cities (Sahiwal, Rahim Yar Khan, Bahawalpur and Jhang), but far better from cities like Chiniot, Sheikhupura, Kasur, Okara, Gujrat, and Dera Ghazi Khan. There is no difference of ultimate disposal of both the wastes (Solid Waste and Liquid Waste) are being disposed as untreated to nearby outlets and dumping of Solid Waste near city areas.
2. Drinking water supply situation of Sargodha is similar as compared to other cities; the service coverage is about 60-70% which is same as in other six PCIIP Cities. The city faces similar issues related to drinking water supplies i.e. Low coverage ratio, Poor water quality delivered to users, Illegal connections, not enough trained and qualified staffs, No Public Awareness campaigns are underway.
3. Sargodha city also does not have the metered connections like other cities.
4. Presently Urban transport is becoming burning issue of Sargodha City, because of its rapid population and industrialization growth. It requires immediate attention to plan for present and future needs for urban transport

Table 11: Summary of 12 TMAs

City	Economic				Technical				Financial			Management	
	Connectivity	Population	Population	Economic Activity	Service Delivery (Coverage)				Collection Against Demand	Meets O&M Cost	Investment in Services	TMA Management Filled	TMA Staff Filled
		2010	2020		Transport	Sewerage	Waste	Water					
Chiniot	Good	304,917	357,722	Fair	Yes	50%	Poor	75%	Good	Yes	Poor	80%	88%
Kasur	Good	404,550	495,082	Good	Yes	1%	Fair	70%	Fair	No	Poor	93%	70%
Sheikhupura	Good	503,817	623,852	Good	No	30%	Poor	40%	-	-	Poor	83%	100%
Okara	Fair	447,779	519,319	Fair	No	55%	Fair	70%	Poor	-	Poor	92%	82%
Sahiwal	Fair	406,681	482,775	Good	Yes	90%	Poor	90%	Good	No	Poor	95%	87%
Rahim Yar Khan	Fair	468,431	581,173	Good	Yes	85%	Poor	40%	Good	Yes	Fair	85%	76%
Bahawalpur	Fair	644,872	822,276	Good	Yes	82%	Poor	3%	Good	No	Fair	48%	90%
Sargodha	Good	692,250	862,227	Good	Yes	85%	Poor	70%	-	-	-	73%	94%
Gujrat	Good	421,211	500,515	Fair	Yes	50%	Poor	70%	-	-	-	96%	96%
Dera Ghazi Khan	Fair	421,308	539,310	Fair	No	60%	Poor	80%	Poor	No	-	54%	92%
Jhang	Fair	466,121	551,707	Fair	Yes	80%	Poor	25%	Poor	No	Poor	68%	52%
Sialkot	Good	809,588	1,007,390	Good	Yes	20%	Poor	35%	Good	No	Good	83%	92%

Source: GHK analysis based on data collected for developing city profiles.

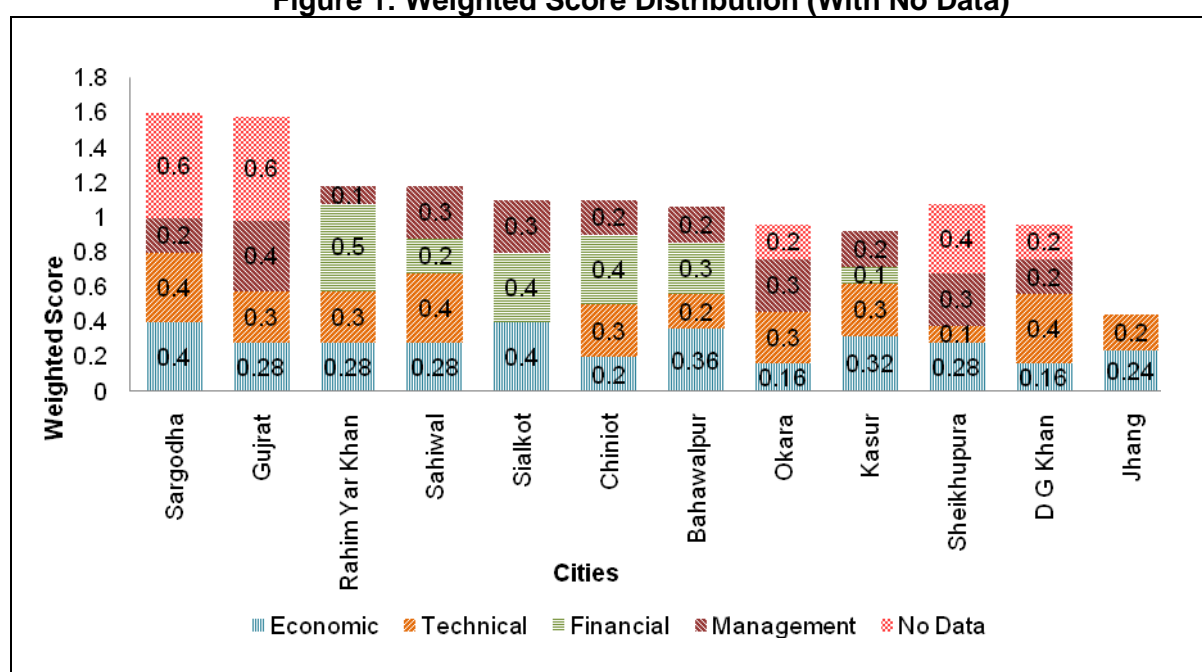
Good
Fair
Poor



- services. Currently urban transport services in Sargodha are similar as have in other cities, like use of Motor Cycle Rickshaws and Auto Rickshaws are being used as urban transport and lack of traffic signals in chowks etc.
5. Sargodha has good economic conditions because of its location within the National Corridor and also Sargodha is very famous for its electrical fitting cluster industry.
 6. Schedule of establishment of TMA Sargodha shows that TMA has 94% filled position, this situation is encouraging compare to other town but required attention as two key positions Tehsil Officer Infrastructures & Services and Tehsil Officer Planning & Coordination is vacant since last several months. Like other TMAs Sargodha TMA staff also requires skills enhancement through trainings in specialized institutions and on job trainings.

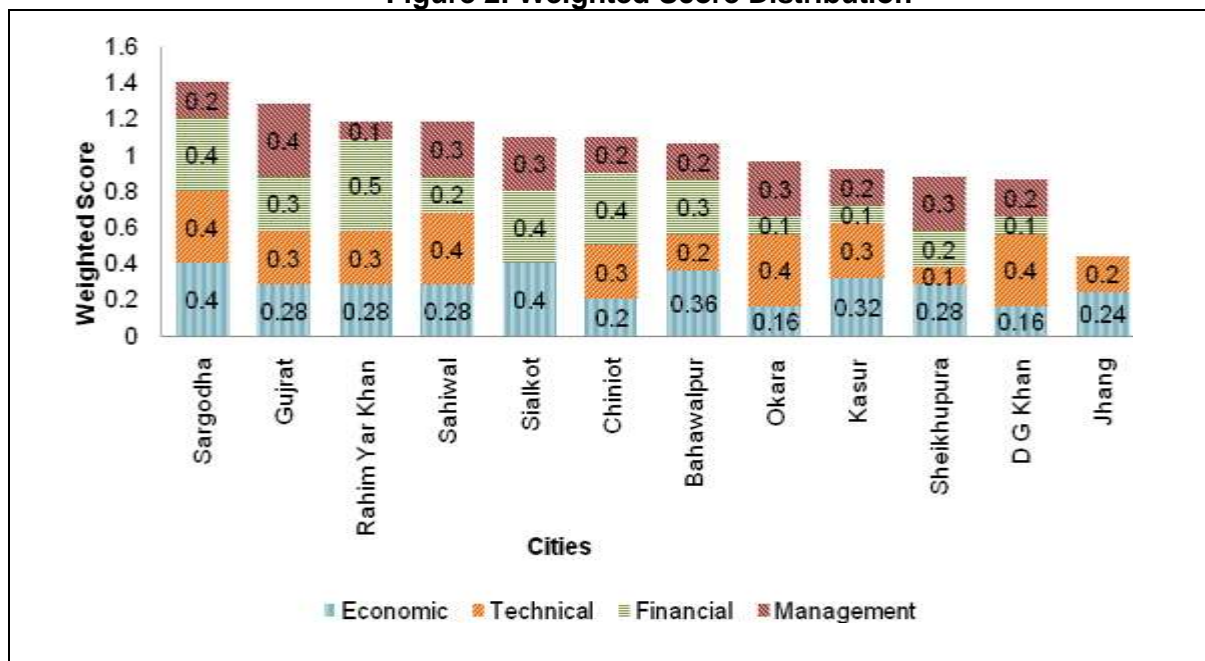
Further comparison and analysis presented at Figure 1, Figure 2 and Figure 3. The Figure 1 present weighted score distribution (with no data) among cities, and Figure 2 Shows weighted score distribution among cities. The Figure 3 present overall weighted score.

Figure 1: Weighted Score Distribution (With No Data)



Source: GHK analysis based on data collected for developing city profiles.

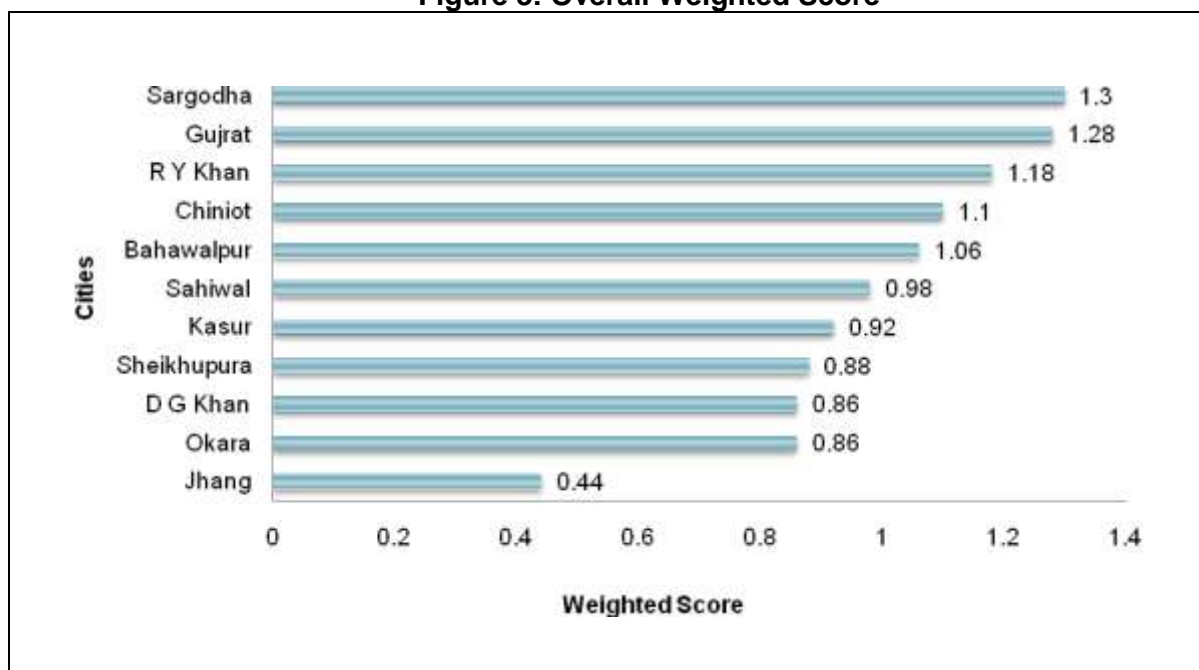
Figure 2: Weighted Score Distribution



Source: GHK analysis based on data collected for developing city profiles.

The Figure 3 shows the overall weighted score of PCIIP cities in which SargodhaCity is in much better position as compared to the all other ten cities

Figure 3: Overall Weighted Score



Source: GHK analysis based on data collected for developing city profiles.

Section II

SERVICE DELIVERY BASELINE DATA



II. SERVICE DELIVERY BASELINE DATA

A. Water Supply Service

The sub soil water of the Sargodha city is brackish and unfit for human consumption. Water table is 25 feet below the ground level. Underground water near Lower Jhelum Canal is fit for drinking purpose. The ground water investigation has revealed that recharge is adequate to operate tube wells up to 37 meters depth and capacity of 14 liters per second along the canal for 20 hours per day. The existing Water Supply is based on tube wells and partially on canal water treatment. Canal water treatment system was initially constructed during the year 1908.

All the tube of Sargodha city water supply scheme is installed along the canal. The treatment plant constructed at:

- Main water works Muhammad colony
- new satellite town and
- Johar Colony.

Approximately 70 % of the entire town is served with existing water supply system whereas rest of the area is without it and people have their own sources of water mostly hand pumps / power pumps. The quality of water from this shallow source is not so good and is mostly contaminated. Therefore, situation necessitates expansion of distribution network to those areas which are without piped water supply. Where the piped water services are available peoples have complaints for low water pressure

No figures on water losses were available from the TMA. There is neither bulk water supply meters at the sources nor individual meters at consumers' supply pipes. So any estimate of unaccounted for water due to leakage is based on assumptions only. However TMA estimates that 30-40% is unaccounted for water. Water is delivered free of charge by tankers to 15 abadies where the network system has failed.²

The analysis of existing system shows that pipe sizes are not adequate to cater the present demand of water supply. The available information shows that 3 to 16 inch dia pipe have been used in the water distribution system

Besides the possibility of contamination of the canal water or the seepage, contamination of supply is a critical issue due to the intermittent water supply and leakages. Water quality at the tap is not monitored regularly. The pollution with agricultural chemicals or heavy metals is not monitored. Therefore, information on water quality at point of use is mainly anecdotal.

Sargodha was also included in a survey of the water supply of major cities carried out by PCRWR. The results of the survey indicated serious contamination problems. The reported situation is as follows:

"The water samples were collected from 24 locations covering the major part of the city and all possible drinking water sources i.e. Tube well (1), Water Supply (2), Bore (8) and Hand Pumps (13). Out of 24 locations only 01 location had the facility of supply safe- drinking water. After computing and processing of the field and laboratory analytical data it was estimated that about 38% water samples were polluted with E.Coli and 75% sample were found contaminated with Coliform bacterium. The high concentration of As, Na, Cl, SO₄ Ca and Mg ions were found beyond the permissible limits in 13%, 54%, 42%, 46%, 50% and 17% water samples respectively but the water sample collected from Govt. Poly Technical

² Urban water and Sewerage reform strategy World bank – Government of Punjab 2006

Institute has shown extreme high level of As (182 ppb) whereas the WHO acceptable limits is 10 ppb. High level of TDS and Turbidity was observed in 63% and 4% Samples respectively. 33% water samples had been found containing high level of Hardness, NO₃ and K. High concentration of Fe was found in 4% samples.

There was 01 source (Hand Pump) located at M. Mumtaz Chak No.9. Jhang Road: Supplying safe water free of all microbial contaminations and possessing less concentrations of soluble macro and micro inorganic ions as well as acceptable levels of physical and esthetic parameters compared with international accepted water quality standards. Hence, the water could be supplied and used for drinking purposes without using any treatment process. Or Safe Water Source with Slight Problems. There were 02 water sources viz. bore drilled at Haji Saifullah. Chak No.47 NB (possesses excess Ca) and Hand Pump located at Mosque Chak No.87. Nikki (excess of Ca and K); supplying safe drinking water with slight water quality problems not

There are about 30 complaints per day, which are treated on a priority basis according to the TMA. The most common complaints are regarding leakage, color, and odor. Sewer flooding complaints are also included in the total number. Since there is no regular preventive maintenance program, maintenance is reactive and repairs are taken up on an as and when required basis i.e. when a complaint is registered. The complaints are resolved during 2-3 days says TMA.

Existing water supply services are shown in Map 3 and describe in Table 12.

1. Major Issues

- Ground water is saline
- The water shortage and increasing competition for multiple uses of water adversely affected the quality of water
- Unplanned urbanization and rapid population growth.
- Lack of coordination among service providers
- Less number of registered consumers compare to beneficiary, because peoples think that "Water is Gift of God So they do not have to pay"
- Recovery does not meet the Operational expenditure
- Lack of planning culture at TMA level
- Lack of Coordination between TMA, District Government, PHED and TMA for new physical development water & Sanitation schemes and policy issues.
- TMAs have no legal powers to recover user charges from defaulters

Table 12: Existing Water Supply Services Profile

Sr.No.	Item	Value
1	Coverage	
	Water supply coverage area	70%
	Population	70%
2	Source	
	Ground Water (tube wells based system)	Yes
	No of Tube Wells	51
	Functional Tube Wells	36
	Capacity of Functional Tube Wells	16 cusec
	Surface Water (filter based system)/ -waterworks	Yes
	Total land available for filter based system/ Water works	76Acer
	Total land vacant within filter based system/ Water works	22Acer

Sr.No.	Item	Value
	Type of filters system	
	Rapid sand filters	No
	Slow sand filters	Yes
	No of tube well installed to collect Seepage water	6
	No of Pumps installed	10
	No of Pumps Functional	7
	Capacity of Functional Pumps	11
	Water filter plants installed under Clean Drinking Water Initiatives	
	Total No of water filter plant	1
	Functional water filter plant	1
	Since when water filter plants are non functional	Not Applicable
	Name of location of Water filter plant	
	1 New satellite town block Y OHR	
	Who Operates : the filter plant was maintained by TMA	
	Water filter plants installed under UC/TMA / DG/ PSRP or Other Schemes	
	Total No of water filter plant	3
	Functional water filter plant	2
	Since when water filter plants are non functional	2 year
	Name of location of Water plant	
	1. Satellite town Block D OHR(installed by TMA)	
	2. Water Supply EID Gah (installed by TMA)	
	3. Jinnah Garden(installed by TMA- non functional)	
	Who Operates the Water filter plant All water filter plant maintain by TMA	
	Total Supply	6mg/day
	Duration (Supply Hours)	2
3	Total Connections	15619
	Domestic Connection	15500
	Commercial	108
	Industrial	11
4	Water Consumption	
	Per Capita water Consumption	55 g/d
	Total Water Consumption	6MGD
	Overhead Reservoirs	10
	Capacity of OHT's	0.72Million Gallon
	Ground Water Storage Tank	25
	Capacity of Ground Water storage tank	1.25 million Gallon
5	Water Distribution Network	
	Type of Distribution pipe network	ACPipe , GI Pipe , PVC
	Approximate pipe length	50.50Km
6	Staff	
	Total Staff for W/S Management	156
	Technical	96
	Non-technical	62
	Maintenance Teams	34
	Staff/1000 Population for Water Connections	4.44

Source: Assessment by TMA Sargodha Technical Staff – Tehsil Officer Infrastructure and services Muhammad Akhter Bhutta, Assistant Tehsil Officer Infrastructure and services Mr Waqar Ahmed, Sub Engineer Mr Muhammad Zafar I qbal, Sub Engineer Mr Gulzar Amjad, Sub Engineer Public Health Engineering Department Hassan Raiz and GHK field team conversation.

(a) Is there any water supply plan developed, if so please provide detail?

PHED has procured the services of consulting firm to develop comprehensive water supply scheme Sargodha City Phase -1. As per PC-1 submitted to Executive Engineer PHED Sargodha by the Consultant in June 2010, the total cost is Rs 2361 million. The Phase -1 ranges Upto year 2020. After 2020, phase 2 will be taken up. Present estimate of phase -2 is Rs 1070.37million.

As mentioned in PC-1 the whole city is facing acute water supply problems. The present water demand (2010) of the city is 86 cusec while the present capacity from both sources (tube wells& canal surface water)is 42 cusec. There is shortfall of 44 cusecs which will increase up to 71 cusecs in 2020 and 108 cusecs in 2030.

To overcome the shortfall additional 143 Nos tube wells (20hours working) of capacity (0.5) cusec each are proposed for the year 2020 and 216 Nos are required for year 2030.

Year 2030 is taken as project horizon and population growth rate of 2.8% per annum is adopted as per District Census report 1998. The per capita demand is taken as 50GPD. Raising mains has been designed for maximum day demand while the distribution networks of 23 water works is designed on peak hour demand. PHED design criteria are used for the designing of all components of the water supply system

Details of Civil work, equipments machinery and other physical facilities are as under:

•	Tube wells 0.5 cusec capacity	158Nos
•	Pumping Machinery for Tube wells	197Nos
•	Rising Mains	179,980 Rft
•	Distribution Network	1,172,287 Rft
•	Ground Storage	250MG
•	Pumping Machinery	34Nos
•	Staff Quarter	23Nos
•	Renovation of Building	Job
•	Electrical Works	Job

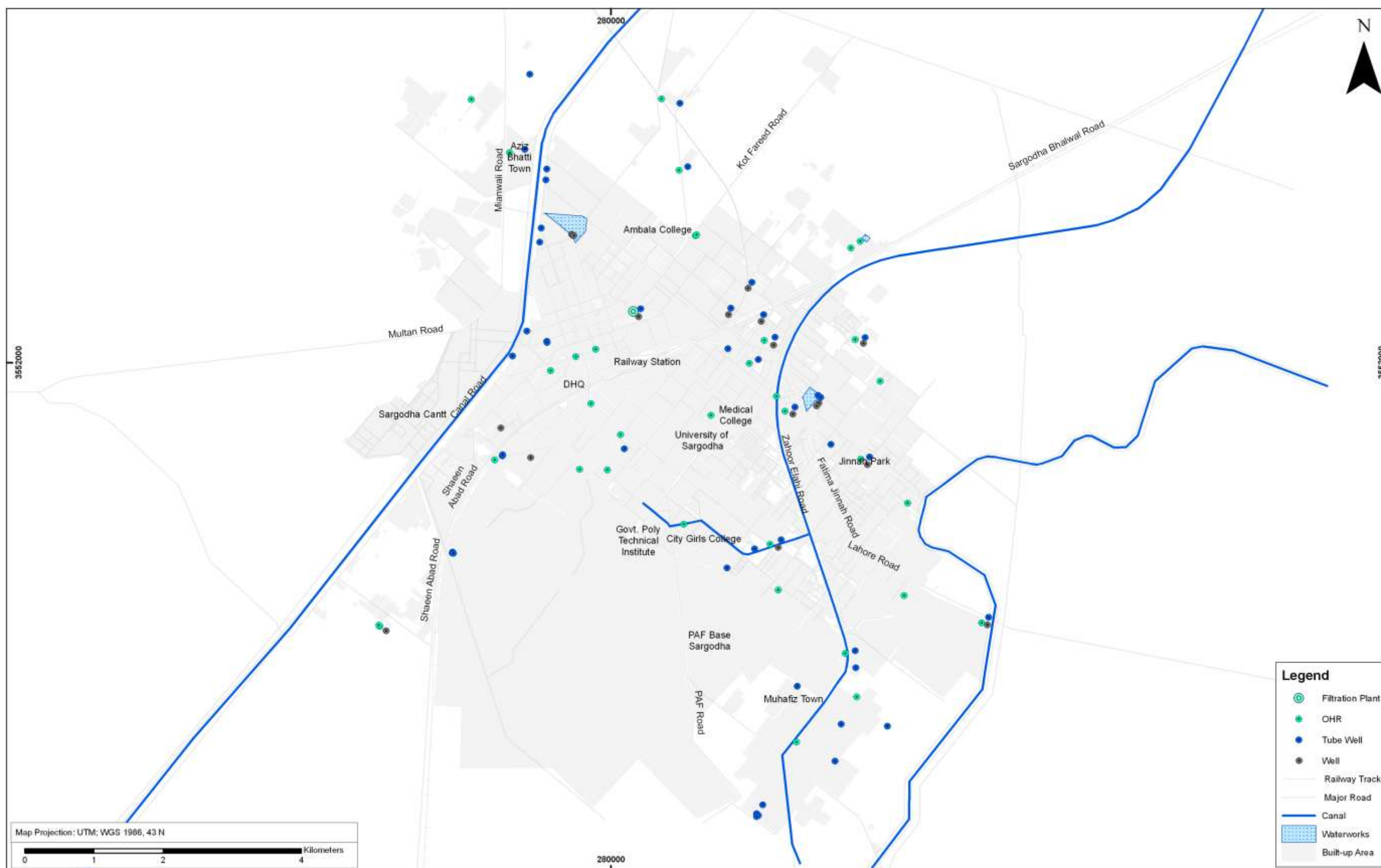
(b) Please provide detail, if TMA has outsourced water supply services any part of water supply services?

Not Outsourced

(c) Is there any Union for Water supply services if so please provide detail?

There is no separate union of Water supply staff. The Water supply staffs are part of Central Bargain Agent (CBA) TMA.

Map 3: Existing Water Supply System in Sargodha City



Source: Adapted from Urban Unit's Sargodha base map. Survey undertaken by GHK team who visited each location marked in the map

B. Sewerage and Drainage

Sanitation Services in Sargodha are being provided by the Tehsil Municipal Administration (TMA). The sewerage system was installed about 40 years ago and only covers about 85% of the population. The system has not kept up with the rapid increase in population. Sewer capacity is not adequate to handle the generated sullage water quantities and the sewers frequently overflow. The sewerage system of Sargodha is divided into five zones. Each zone has an independent disposal station, which discharges untreated sewage to two seepage drains, one on the west side and the other on the east side of the city.

The sewerage system comprises of 140 km length of different sizes ranging from 225 mm to 1350 mm diameter. The city has an open drain system, which is connected to sewers. The sewerage system needs proper planning, rehabilitation and enhancement of carrying capacity. The machinery at the disposal stations is worn out and in need of replacement. Frequent failures occur with consequent flooding and attendant health hazards. The disposal stations

Discharge into open channels, which lead to seepage drains. The open channels need lining as they overflow at many places. At present there is no sewage treatment facility. There has been no experience with private sector participation, other than the involvement of a local bank in billing and revenue collection. Since there is practically no planning being carried out, there is also no assessment of future demand or other medium or long term considerations

Sewerage and drainage services require large subsidies from the municipal budget to provide poor services to a small part of the inhabitants. The situation is deteriorating and is not sustainable. The Sewerage and drainage assets throughout the city are effectively life expired and near wholesale replacement may be needed

Sewerage upgrade urgently required and Illegal connections need to be legalized or closed off. Basic information on the condition and performance of assets needs to be assessed. Not enough trained and qualified staff was taken over from PHED. Billing and collections need to be improved (customer register requires upgrading) Master planning for the future WSS services needs to be started

In 2007 TMA Sargodha outsourced the responsibility of cleaning and care of Sewerage system to Waste Buster Management Pakistan (Pvt) Lahore. TMA and Waste Buster Management Pakistan (Pvt) Lahore signed the contract but very short period the contract was terminated after payment Rs 16.396million due to litigations between both parties.

1. Major Issues

- The sewerage system has insufficient capacity for the current connected population and suffers from many breaks and overflows of raw sewage into streets. Basically the whole system is considered to be in need of replacement.
- Blockages are a frequent problem and the TMO would like to purchase a sewer cleaning vehicle to help deal with this. It has previously borrowed such a vehicle from Faisalabad.
- Besides the mentioned flooding and blockages, there is a particular problem of new housing colonies coming into existence without approval of the TMA.
- Open sullage carriers in housing areas with raw sewage are a serious health and environmental hazard. Also no facility for treatment of the waste water.

- Generally, O&M is not planned or systematic. TO (I&S) can only react to reports on damages or problems.
- No magisterial powers have been handed down to the TMO to deal with defaulters.

Existing sewerage and drainage system is shown in Map 4 and Describe in Table 13.

Table 13: Existing Sewerage and Drainage System Profile

Sr. No.	Item	Value
1	Sewerage Coverage	
	Area	80%
	Population	85%
	Approximate Length of Total sewers	140 Km
	Dia Range	9 inch -54inch
2	Drainage Coverage	
	Area	0
	Population	0
	Approximate open sewage drains	0
	Approximate covered sewage drains	0
3	Effluent/Discharge	
	Total Effluent/Discharge	45 Cusec
4	Pumping Arrangements	
	No of Pumping Stations	11
	No of Pumps	28
	Total Pumping Capacity	134Cusec
5	Treatment Arrangements	
	Waste water treatment Plant	No
	Waste water treatment Plant Capacity	No
6	Connections	
	Total Connections	No Connection
	Domestic	No Connection
	Commercial/Industrial	No Connection
7	Recipient Body	
	Ultimate Discharge	Faisalabad drain
8	Staff	
	Total Staff for Management	35
	Technical	24
	Non-technical	11
	Maintenance Teams	3
	Pipe Breaks /Month	10
	Complaints /Month	250
	Staff/1000 Population for Sewerage Connections	19.78

Source: Assessment by TMA Sargodha Technical Staff – Tehsil Officer Infrastructure and services Muhammad AkhterBhutta, Assistant Tehsil Officer Infrastructure and services Mr Waqar Ahmed, Sub Engineer MrMuhammad Zafar Iqbal, Sub Engineer Mr Gulzar Amjad, and Sub Engineer Public Health Engineering Department Hassan Raiz and GHK field team conversation

(a) Is there any sanitation plan developed, if so please provide detail?

At present no Sanitation plan developed, but PHED has procured the consultant services to review and design sewerage drainage scheme for Sargodha City.

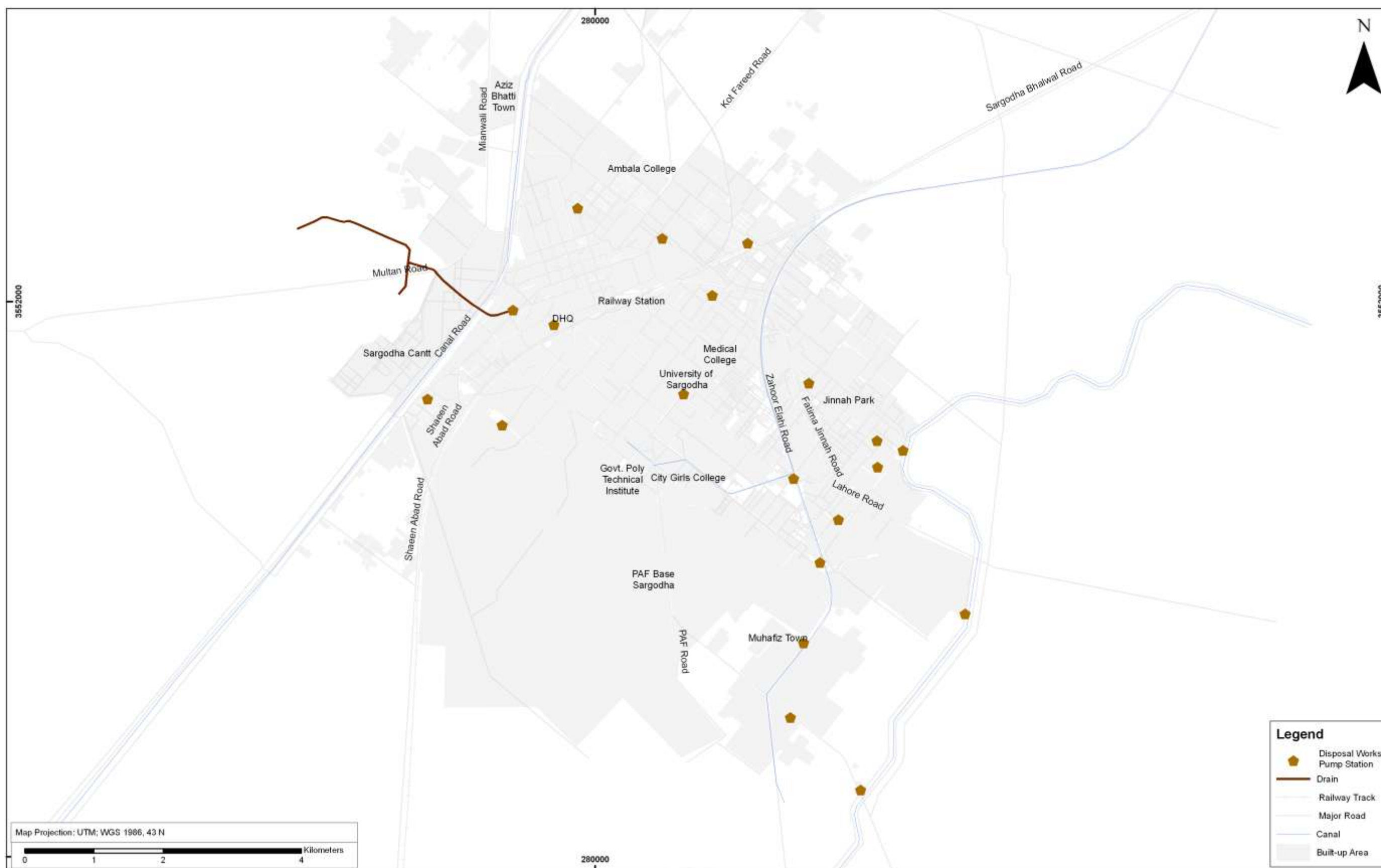
(b) Please provide detail, if TMA has outsourced sanitation services any part of sanitation services

Not Outsourced TMA is maintaining the sanitation system.

(c) Is there any Union for Sanitation services if so please provide detail?

There is no Separate union of sanitation staff and they are part of overall TMA union.

Map 4: Existing Sewerage System in Sargodha City



Source: Adapted from Urban Unit's Sargodha base map. Survey undertaken by GHK team who visited each location marked in the map

C. Solid Waste Management

The existing solid waste management system of Sargodha is being managed by the Tehsil Municipal Administration (TMA). The existing solid waste collection in general is divided into primary and secondary collection system. However, there is no proper solid waste disposal system in the Town and no sanitary land fill site exists.

After sweeping the streets and roads the sanitary workers carry the solid waste in wheel barrows driven manually and collect at certain collection points. Solid waste generation in the City is 277 tons per day. Presently, Sargodha has three (3) walled collection points located at and other secondary collection points are not specified. From secondary collection points solid waste is transported to dumping sites by tractor trolleys. TMA has presently one dumping site named Jahl Cheekia, which is on government land. This site is about 3 km from city centre and TMA using this site since many years.

Although the existing secondary collection service delivery level good in the city but due to shortage of equipment and manpower TMA is not capable to serve the entire area of the town. As such some areas have good service delivery level whereas other having lesser attention gets poor service.

No proper landfill site is available in or out side of the town. Solid waste is dumped in open spaces. The solid waste is dumped in open spaces creating total in-sanitary & unhygienic conditions.

The KOICA World Bank study 2007 revealed that Sargodha Solid waste composed as:

- Vegetable / Putrescible 32%
- Paper & Cardboard %2
- Glass, Ceramics 2%
- Plastics & Rubber 4%
- Wood, Bones, Straw 18%
- Metals 1%
- Textiles, Rags 5%
- Miscellaneous Inerts, Debris 36%

The study also revealed that about 77% of the total SWM budget utilised on Salaries and pension and about 6% used for operation (fuel), 9% used for equipment's purchase and only 5% use for maintenance and 3% of SWM budget used for other purposes.

1. Major Issues

- Poor areas have narrow access
- Sweepers depend on private work
- Inadequate equipment
- The SWM department lacks strategic direction, an under-developed workforce and poor management systems.
- Inadequate planning capacity, poor information and weak financial management.
- The equipment and machinery of the SWM department is also constantly being used for removing encroachment and debris from roads.
- Existing institutional arrangements for SWM suffer from fragmentation, lack of clear division of responsibilities, and inadequate planning, management and enforcement capacity.

- The legal and regulatory framework for SWM has shortcoming that limits its effectiveness. The main weaknesses are fragmentation and lack of clear allocation of duties and responsibilities.

Existing solid waste management system is shown in Map 5 and described in Table 14.

Table 14: Existing Solid Waste Management System Profile

Sr. No.	Item	Value
1	Collection and Disposal	
	Waste Generated	277 Tons/day
	Waste Collected	200 Tons/day
	Generation Rate	0.4 kg/capita/day
	Waste Generated per HH	2.8kg
	Waste Disposed Off	200 Tons/day
	Temporary Disposal Sites	1
	Location of Temporary Disposal Sites and since when these sites have been utilize	
	1. Jhal Cheekia Dumping ground. The site is being used since last 10Year. it is 3Km from city centre	
	Landfill sites	
	Are there any land fill site available	No
	If land fill sites available, please provide following detail:	Not applicable
	Land fill site developed	Not applicable
	Land fill site	Not applicable
	If landfill site non-functional Please provide following information	
	Since when the site is non functional	Not applicable
	Main reason for non-functional land fill Not applicable	
	Distance from centre of the City	Not applicable
2	Equipment	
	Hand Carts/Push cart	0
	Donkey Carts	0
	Secondary Containers	0
	Tractor Trolleys	11
	Tractor Trolleys on rent ³	10
	On road Tractor trolley	5
	Arm Roll Trucks	-
	Truck	-
	Excavators	-
	Bulldozer	-
	Vans	-
	Tractors with Bucket	4No.(2 operational)
	Tractors with Blade	-
	Tractors with container carrier	-
	Mechanical Sweeper	-
3	Staff	
	Chief Sanitary Inspector regular	2
	Chief Sanitary Inspector contract	0
	Chief Sanitary Inspector work charge	0
	Sanitary Inspector regular	4
	Sanitary Inspector contract	0
	Sanitary Inspector work charge	0
	Assistant Sanitary Inspector regular	0
	Assistant Sanitary Inspector contract	0
	Assistant Sanitary Inspector work charge	0
	Sanitary Supervisor regular	30
	Sanitary Supervisor contract	0
	Sanitary Supervisor work charge	0
	Sanitary Workers male regular	239
	Sanitary Workers male Contract	7

³Note TMA using rented tractor trolley as and when required for SWM @Rs 1300 per Trip

Sr. No.	Item	Value
	Sanitary Workers male work charge	216
	Sanitary Workers female regular	107
	Sanitary Workers female contract	4
	Sanitary Workers female Work	64
	Drivers Regular	10
	Drivers Contract	0
	Drivers work charge	0
	Other specialized staff	0
	Staff per 1000 persons	0.99

Source: Assessment by TMA Sargodha Technical Staff – Tehsil Officer Infrastructure and Services Muhammad Akhter Bhutta, Chief Office, Sanitary Inspector and GHK field team conversation

(a) Scavenging Activities

Scavenging activities are often seen on roads and streets. And about 450 scavengers are involved in this activity. Paper & Cardboard, Glass, Ceramics Plastics & Rubber, Wood, Bones, Straw, Metals, Textiles, Rags plastic shoes are collected by the scavengers. They also collect Sharps, Pathological, Infectious, Radioactive, Chemical, Pharmaceutical from hospital waste and sale it locally. There are approximate 100 shops exist in city. About 50 scavengers are involved in scavenging activities of Hospital waste.

(b) Is there any SWM plan developed, if so please provide detail?

No proper plan has been developed

(c) Please provide detail, if TMA has outsourced SWM services any part of SWM services

In 2007 TMA Sargodha outsourced the responsibility of cleaning and care of Sewerage system to Waste Buster Management Pakistan (Pvt) Lahore. TMA and Waste Buster Management Pakistan (Pvt) Lahore signed the contract but after very short period the contract was terminated after payment Rs 16.396million due to litigations between both parties

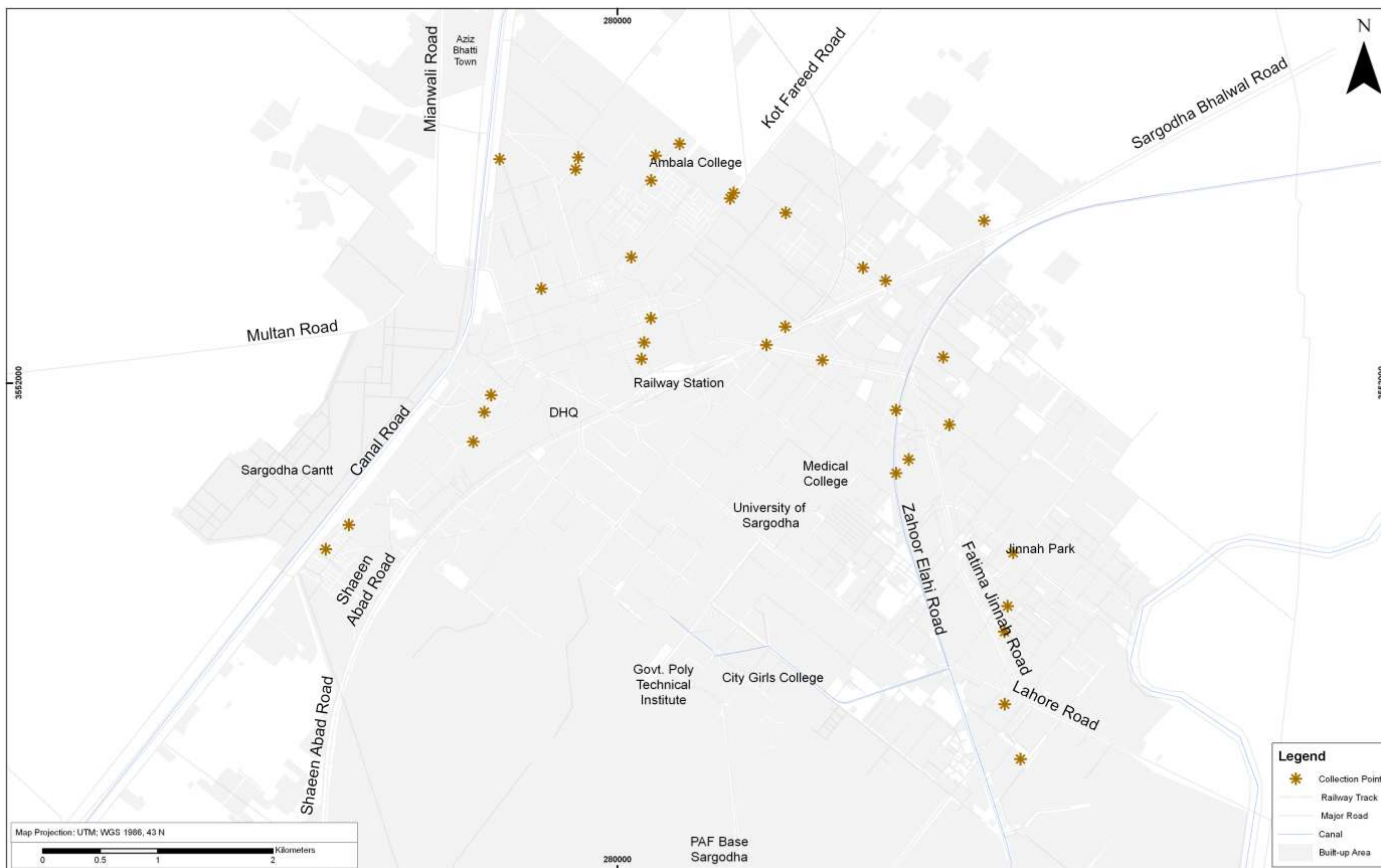
(d) Is there any Union for SWM services if so please provide detail?

There is no separate union established by SWM staffs

(e) Is there are persons who are hired under contract and paid less than DMG/other staff?

No persons hired under contract

Map 5: Existing Solid Waste Management System in Sargodha City



Source: Adapted from Urban Unit's Sargodha base map. Survey undertaken by GHK team who visited each location marked in the map

D. Urban Transport Service

The road infrastructure in Sargodha City is generally good for existing requirements; this includes the roads condition and road lanes, chowk. But there are few road which required some improvement i.e. Abid Shaheed Road, Abdullah Hayat Colony Main Road, Main road in New Satellite Town, Satellite Town police station Road, WS-1 road in Satellite Town, Session court road, Main Road Block 25 & 29, NS-1 Satellite Town, ES-2 road, Eden Garden road, T.B. Hospital Road, Bahadar Shah Zafar Road, T&T Road, Iqbal colony road, Muhammadi Colony Main Road Ara Market Road. Millat Bazar Road to Fatima Jinnah Road, Parallel to Civil Line Road), Main Khan Road, Session Road, Madni Masjid Road

There is no Signal on any Chowk and no urban bus or van services are available. Auto Rickshaws are being used as urban transport services. The effective capacity of the newly constructed roads/ bridges are reduced by poor traffic management, compounded by a lack of discipline and poor compliance with traffic regulations on the part of drivers, and the mix of motorised and non-motorised traffic on all roads in the city. The resulting traffic congestion, together with a large number of vehicles producing high levels of exhaust emission, has serious environmental implications.

Major Traffic congestion was observed in most important commercial areas such as: Lahore Road, Sillanwali Road, Mian Khan Road etc. Right of way on these roads has been decreased due to encroachment problems, haphazard parking and street hawkers

There are no proper off-street parking lots in the town. This forces vehicle owners to park on the roads, streets and bazaars. As a result, disorganized and chaotic pattern of parking occurs and reduces road capacity.

Existing road network, chowk, bus stand, truck stand are shown in Map 6.

1. Major Issues

- Increasing traffic volumes and Unplanned urban growth
- insufficient capacity to manage transport system
- Poor traffic management
- Government agencies have overlapping or poorly delineated responsibilities
- Governments' weak capacities lead to low institutional coordination and an inefficient institutional framework
- Private sector involvement in urban transport is generally limited to the provision of urban transport services
- Limited Public Awareness
- Poor enforcement of existing laws
- No transport plan

Motor vehicle registered by type and average annual growth rate of registered vehicle in mentioned in Table 15 and Table 16.

Table 15: Motor Vehicles Registered by Type 2003-2009

Year	Total	Motor cars, Jeeps and station wagons	Motor cycles and scooters	Trucks	Pickups/Delivery vans	Mini Buses/Buses/Flying coaches	Taxis	Auto Rickshaw	Tractors	Others
Upto June 2003	89072	9351	48003	1125	2142	2070	317	1031	24995	38
Duration	6589	55	5120	1	73	26	4	520	787	3
Upto June 2004	95661	9406	53123	1126	2215	2096	321	1551	25782	41
Duration	11353	85	10032	11	63	23	0	688	449	2
Upto June 2005	107014	9491	63155	1137	2278	2119	321	2239	26231	43
Duration	16687	440	14368	15	318	24	0	649	872	1
Upto June 2006	123701	9931	77523	1152	2596	2143	321	2888	27103	44
Duration	24033	577	21765	6	360	17	0	774	531	3
Upto June 2007	147734	10508	99288	1158	2956	2160	321	3662	27634	47
Duration	23167	427	19648	8	634	15	0	1457	968	10
Upto June 2008	170901	10935	118936	1166	3590	2175	321	5119	28602	57
Duration	24104	141	22905	30	60	47	1	286	596	38
Upto June 2009	195005	11076	141841	1196	3650	2222	322	5405	29198	95

Source: Punjab Development Statistic 2003- 2010

Table 16: Average Annual Growth Rate of Registered Vehicles 2003-2009

Total	Motor cars, Jeeps and station wagons	Motor cycles and scooters	Trucks	Pickups/Delivery vans	Mini Buses/Buses/Flying coaches	Taxis	Auto Rickshaw	Tractors	Others
16.94	2.70	17.18	-0.45	6.96	0.81	1.28	31.91	127.17	16.49

Source: GHK analysis based Punjab Development Statistic 2003 - 2010

2. Major Chowk

List of major chowk is mentioned in Table 17.

Table 17: List of Major Chowk

Sr.No.	Name of Chowk	Remarks
1	47 Adda Chowk	Satisfactory. No Signal
2	Chainchi Chowk	
3	Zafarullah Chowk	
4	Pyala Chowk	
5	Satellite Town Chowk	
6	Gill Wala Chowk	
7	Khayam Cinema Chowk	
8	Club Chowk	
9	Tope Chowk	
10	Bomb Chowk	
11	Shaheen Chowk	
12	Hussain Chowk	
13	Katchehri Chowk	
14	Goal Chowk	
15	Siddique Akbar Chowk	
16	Farooq Azam Chowk	
17	Block 22 Chowk	
18	Old Mandi Chowk	

Source: Tehsil Officer Planning and Coordination Information & GHK staff field visit

3. Major Road Passing through City, Controlling Department

Major Road Passing through City and its controlling department are listed in Table 18.

Table 18: Major Road Passing through City, Controlling Department

Sr.No.	Name of Road	Controlling Department
1	Lahore Road	Provincial Highway Department
2	Khushab Road	
3	Sillanwali Road	
4	Bhalwal Road	
5	Faisalabad Road	
6	Chak Nawab Road	District Roads
7	Chak 79 Road	
8	48 Chak Road	
9	98 Chak Road	
10	4 Chak Road	

Source: Tehsil Officer Planning and Coordination information & GHK staff field visit

4. Off Street Parking Places

Although there is no Off Street Parking Places in the city but two places are being used as off Street parking shown in Table 19.

Table 19: Off Street Parking Places

Sr. No.	Parking Place	Area
1	Mianwali Road	This is not parking place but using as off street parking
2	Katchary Road	

Source: Tehsil Officer Planning and Coordination information & GHK staff field visit

5. Major Urban Routes

Major Urban Routes are listed in Table 20.

Table 20: Major Urban Routes

Sr. No.	Route Name	Transport Available	Number of Passengers Travelling Per Day
1	University road – Kalma Chowk	Motor Cycle Rickshaw and Auto Rickshaw	About 10000
2	Fatima Jinnah road- Railway station Kalma Chowk		About 10000
3	Sargodha -Sillianwali		About 6000
4	Sargodha –Bhalwal road		About 5000
5	Aziz Bhutti Town - University road		About 10000
6	ZahoorElahi Road –Lahore Road		About 5000
7	PAF Road –Jail Rial – Block8		About 15000

Source: Tehsil Officer Planning and Coordination Information & GHK staff field visit

6. Flyovers

Flyovers are shown in Table 21.

Table 21: Flyovers

Sr. No.	Name of Flyover	Year of Construction	Condition
1	Islampur on Bhalwal Road	No Information	Good
2	over Hospital Chowk on Railway Line		

Source: PMDFC Planning Report & GHK staff field visit

7. Underpasses

Under Pass Not exist

8. Bus / Wagon Stand

List of Busses or Wagon Stands in City is mentioned in Table 22.

Table 22: List of Bus / Wagon Stands

Sr. No.	Name of Bus Stand	Type	Area
1	General Bus Stand	Government	19Acer
2	Bus Stand NiaziChowk	Private	No Information with TMA
3	LariAdda Flying Coach		
4	ZeshanTahir Travellers		
5	Daewoo Bus Terminal		

Source: Tehsil Officer Planning and Coordination information & GHK staff field visit

9. Truck Stands

List of Truck Stands in City are mentioned in Table 23 and detail of Shifting of truck stand is available at Annex -1

Table 23: Truck Stand

Sr. No.	Name of Truck Stand	Area
1	Truck Stand at Fatima Jinnah Road near Timber Market	No Information with TMA

Source: Tehsil Officer Planning and Coordination Information & GHK staff field visit

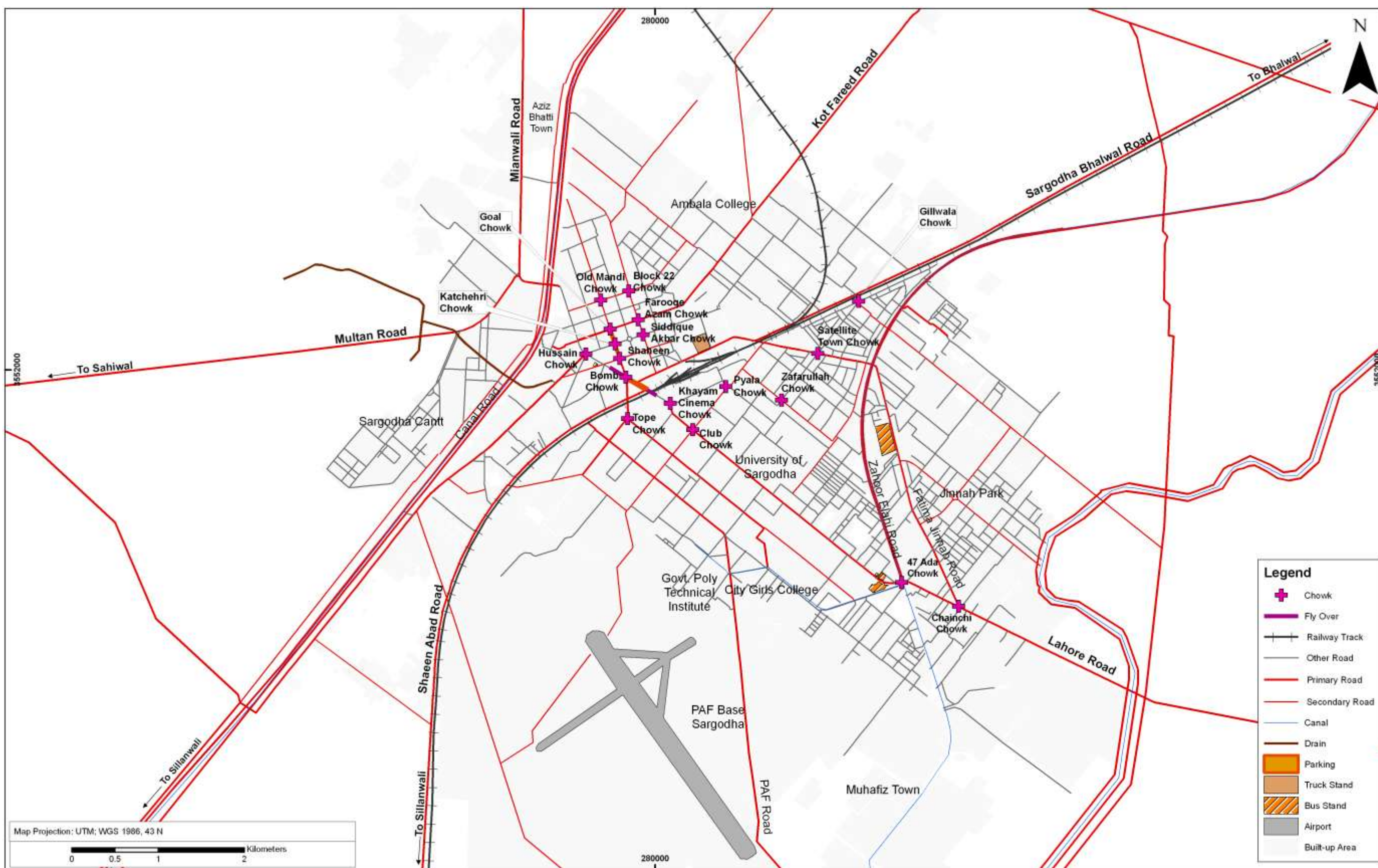
10. Urban Transport Services

No Urban transport services are available. Motor cycle, Auto Rickshaws are being used as urban Transport

11. Railway Line

The national intercity railway line is passing through the city.

Map 6: Transport System in Sargodha City



Source: Adapted from Urban Unit's Sargodha base map. Survey undertaken by GHK team who visited each location marked in the map

Section III

HUMAN RESOURCE OF TMA



III. HUMAN RESOURCE OF TMA

A. Analysis on organization, planning and management of the municipal infrastructure and services, including capacity, systems and procedures

The key components of organization, planning and management of the municipal infrastructure and services, including capacity, systems and procedures under the Punjab Local Government Ordinance 2001 are as follows:

1. Tehsil Nazim/ Administrator

The Tehsil Nazim/ Administrator is a key position in the overall institutional arrangement of Tehsil Municipal Administration (TMA). As per The Punjab Local Government Ordinance 2001 along with subsequent amendments, Tehsil Nazim/ Administrator is responsible for;

- to provide vision and direction for efficient functioning of the municipal administration;
- to formulate strategies for development of municipal infrastructure and improvement of delivery of the municipal services of the Tehsil;
- to oversee formulation and implementation of long term and annual municipal development programmes;
- to oversee the delivery of services by the Tehsil Municipal Administration and implementation of the laws governing the municipal services;
- to present the budget proposal to the Tehsil Council for approval;
- to present a report in person on the performance to the Tehsil Council at least once in six months;
- to supervise the utilization of the funds allocated to the Tehsil Municipal Administration and to ensure their proper accounting;
- to establish and supervise the working of the Internal Audit Office; and
- to represent Tehsil Municipal Administration on public and ceremonial occasions
- The Tehsil Nazim personally responsible for any loss, financial or otherwise, flowing from the decisions made by him personally or under his directions in violation of any provisions of this Ordinance or any other law for the time being in force and for any expenditure incurred without lawful authority.

2. Tehsil Municipal Officer (TMO)

Tehsil Municipal Officer (TMO) is the coordination officer between the four Tehsil Officers like TO Finance, TO infrastructure, TO Regulation and TO Planning & Coordination. TMO is also Principal Accounting Officer of the Tehsil Municipal Administration. He is focal person for:

- Redressing public complaints relating to Tehsil Municipal Administration; and
- for liaising with the District Government and the Local Government Commission, through the District Government, for resolution of disputes relating to Tehsil Municipal Administration. TMO is responsible:
- To ensure that the business of the Tehsil Municipal Administration is carried out in accordance with PLGO 2001 along with time to time

amendments and any other law relating to municipal services for the time being in force.

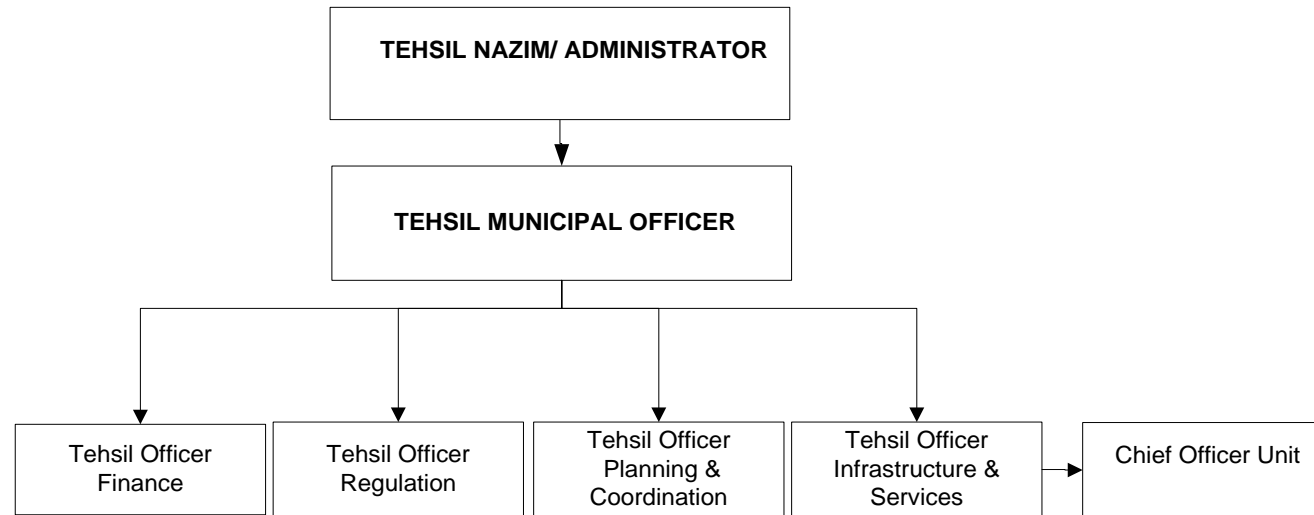
- Co-ordinate the municipal activities of the Tehsil Municipal Administration and Union Administrations within the Tehsil for coherent planning and development of municipal Infrastructure and for effective and efficient functioning of the Tehsil Municipal Administration.
- Exercise general supervision over programmes, projects, services, and activities of the Tehsil Municipal Administration; and provide information required by the Tehsil Council for the performance of their functions:
- Provided that while dealing with the Government, District Government and Local Government Commission, the Tehsil Municipal Officer shall not bypass the Tehsil Nazim.

3. Tehsil Officers (TO)

- Ensure that the business of the office under his administrative control is carried out in accordance with law and the human and material resources placed at his disposal are optimally utilized to improve governance;
- Co-ordinate and supervise the activities of the office and ensure efficient service delivery by the functionaries under his administrative control;
- Supply information to the Monitoring Committees of the Town Council, Tehsil Council and Union Councils;
- Take appropriate corrective actions based on the information received from Monitoring Committees;
- Enforce relevant Federal, Provincial and municipal laws;
- Prepare development plans and propose budgetary allocations for their execution;
- Implement approved plans and policies;
- Authorize disbursement of performance bonuses to the employees;
- Prepare proposals for expenditures necessary for the proper conduct of programs, projects, services, and other activities;
- Propose relevant bye laws on service delivery to the Town Municipal Officer or Tehsil Municipal Officer; and
- Act as Departmental Accounting Officer for his respective office and be responsible to the Accounts Committee of the Town Council or Tehsil Council.

Planning & delivery of services, functions of elected officials & civil servants Local Government Finance and Planning and Development Budgets are provided in the Punjab Local Government Ordinance 2001.

B. Organization Structure of TMA Sargodha



Source: TMA Sargodha Budget 2010-11 – Schedule of Establishment

C. Filled or Vacant Key Positions of TMA Management since July 2008

The five key position in each TMA play very important role in service delivery as mentioned in PLGO 2001. Each position has very specific responsibility and also impact on the other department efficiency. The Table 24 showing the information of key staff availability.

Table 24: Showing Filled or Vacant Key Positions of TMA Management.

Sr. No	Designation	BS	2008-09											
			Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
1	Tehsil Municipal Officer	19												
2	Tehsil Officer Infrastructures & Services	19												
3	Tehsil Officer Finance	19												
4	Tehsil Officer Regulation	18												
5	Tehsil Officer Planning & Coordination	18												

Sr. No	Designation	BS	2009-10											
			Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
1	Tehsil Municipal Officer	19												
2	Tehsil Officer Infrastructures & Services	19												
3	Tehsil Officer Finance	19												
4	Tehsil Officer Regulation	18												
5	Tehsil Officer Planning & Coordination	18												

Sr. No	Designation	BS	2010-11		
			Jul	Aug	Sep
1	Tehsil Municipal Officer	19			
2	Tehsil Officer Infrastructures & Services	19			
3	Tehsil Officer Finance	19			
4	Tehsil Officer Regulation	18			
5	Tehsil Officer Planning & Coordination	18			

Source: Establishment branch record of TMA Sargodha

Post Filled through Permanent Staff
Post Filled through Contract Staff
Post Vacant






D. Over all TMA Establishment

Over all Schedule of Establishment of Tehsil Municipal Administration is included in Table 25, which showing the total sanction position, total filled and vacant post. This table will further help to assess the total strength of the key departments

Table 25: Establishment Schedule of Tehsil Municipal Administration

Sr. No.	Designation	BPS	Sanctioned			Filled			Recruitment Plan			Total Establishment (filled + Recruitment)			Vacant		
			M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
	TEHSIL NAZIM																
1	Tehsil Nazim		1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
2	Personal Secretary	16	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
3	Steno Typist	12	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
4	Junior Clerk	7	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
5	Naib Qasid	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Sub Total			7	-	7	4	-	4	-	-	-	7	-	7	3	-	3
	NAIB TEHSIL NAZIM																
1	Naib Nazim		1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
2	Council Officer	16	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
3	Assistant	14	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
4	Naib Qasid	2	3	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
Sub Total			6	-	6	5	-	5	-	-	-	6	-	6	1	-	1
	TEHSIL MUNICIPAL OFFICER BRANCH																
1	T M O	19	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
2	Admin Officer	17	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
3	Office Suptt:	16	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
4	Assistant	14	6	-	6	6	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	-
5	Steno Graphar	14	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
6	Computer Operator	12	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
7	Senior clerk	9	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
8	Junior Clerk	7	3	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
9	Electrician	8	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
10	Driver	6	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
11	Electrician	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
12	Gun Man	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
13	Driver	4	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-

Post Filled Gazetted Staff  Post Filled Non-Gazetted Staff  Post Vacant 

Sr. No.	Designation	BPS	Sanctioned			Filled			Recruitment Plan			Total Establishment (filled + Recruitment)			Vacant		
			M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
14	Chowkidar	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
15	Naib Qasid	2	17	-	17	17	-	17	-	-	-	17	-	17	-	-	-
16	Daftary	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
17	Naib Qasid	1	4	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-
Sub Total			46	-	46	44	-	44	-	-	-	46	-	46	2	-	2
T MO Branch(Defunct)																	
1	Project Assistant	15	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
2	Assistant	14	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
3	Project Assistant	11	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
4	Assistant	11	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
5	Accounts Clerk	11	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
6	Senior Clerk	9	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
7	Carpenter	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
8	Daftary	3	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
9	Naib Qasid	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Sub Total			11	-	11	11	-	11	-	-	-	11	-	11	-	-	-
LIBRARY BRANCH																	
1	Librarian	17	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
2	Junior Clerk	7	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
3	Chowkidar	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
4	Sanitary Worker	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
5	Naib Qasid	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Sub Total			6	-	6	6	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	-
SOCIAL WELFARE BRANCH																	
1	Community Organizer	15	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
2	Motivator	6	1	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	1
Sub Total			2	1	3	2	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	3	1	-	1
TEHSIL OFFICER (REGULATION)																	
1	T.O (R)	18	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
2	Magistrate	17	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
3	Land Superintendent	16	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
4	Superintendent	15	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
5	Encl: Inspector	15	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
6	Reader	15	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-

Post Filled Gazetted Staff



Post Filled Non-Gazetted Staff



Post Vacant



Sr. No.	Designation	BPS	Sanctioned			Filled			Recruitment Plan			Total Establishment (filled + Recruitment)			Vacant		
			M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
7	Assistant	14	5	-	5	4	-	4	-	-	-	5	-	5	1	-	1
8	Girdawar	11	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
9	Senior Clerk	9	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	1
10	Junior Clerk	7	3	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
11	Driver	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
12	Patwari	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
13	Naib Qasid	2	23	-	23	22	-	22	-	-	-	23	-	23	1	-	1
Sub Total			42	-	42	36	-	36	-	-	-	42	-	42	6	-	6
TEHSIL OFFICER (REGULATION) Defunct																	
1	Project Assistant	15	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
2	Assistant	14	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
3	Project Assistant	11	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
4	Accounts Clerk	11	3	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
5	Senior Clerk	9	4	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-
6	Accountant	8	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
7	Clerk	7	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
8	Naib Qasid	3	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
9	Naib Qasid	2	6	-	6	6	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	-
10	Naib Qasid	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Sub Total			23	-	23	23	-	23	-	-	-	23	-	23	-	-	-
TEHSIL OFFICER (I&S)																	
1	Sub-Engineer	16	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
2	Head Clerk	15	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
3	Assistant	15	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
4	Sub-Engineer	11	3	-	3	2	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	3	1	-	1
5	Senior Clerk	9	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
6	Junior Clerk	7	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
7	Work Supervisor	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
8	Driver R: Roller	5	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
9	Supervisor	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
10	Naib Qasid	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
11	Beldar	2	10	-	10	9	-	9	-	-	-	10	-	10	1	-	1
12	Mate	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
13	Chowkidar	2	3	-	3	2	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	3	1	-	1

Post Filled Gazetted Staff






Post Filled Non-Gazetted Staff






Post Vacant



Sr. No.	Designation	BPS	Sanctioned			Filled			Recruitment Plan			Total Establishment (filled + Recruitment)			Vacant		
			M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
14	Naib Qasid	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
15	Beldar	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Sub Total			32	-	32	30	-	30	-	-	-	32	-	32	2	-	2
TEHSIL OFFICER (I&S) DEFUNCT																	
1	T O (I&S)	19	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
2	D T O (I&S)	18	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	1
3	A T O (I&S)	17	4	-	4	2	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	4	2	-	2
4	Sub-Engineer	16	3	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
5	Head Clerk	15	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
6	Sub-Engineer	11	5	-	5	4	-	4	-	-	-	5	-	5	1	-	1
7	Draftsman	11	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
8	Accounts Clerk	11	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
9	Senior Clerk	9	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
10	Junior Clerk	7	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
11	R O Operator	5	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
12	Tube well Operator	3	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
13	Oil man	3	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
14	Mate	3	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
15	Naib Qasid	2	6	-	6	6	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	-
16	Beldar	2	14	-	14	14	-	14	-	-	-	14	-	14	-	-	-
17	Chowkidar	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
18	Sanitary Worker	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
19	Mali	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
20	Survey Kullie	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Sub Total			52	-	52	47	-	47	-	-	-	52	-	52	5	-	5
STREET LIGHT BRANCH(I&S)																	
1	Chief Light Insp	11	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
2	Light Inspector	7	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
3	Light Inspector	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
4	Electrician	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Sub Total			4	-	4	3	-	3	-	-	-	4	-	4	1	-	1
STREET LIGHT(DEFUNCT)																	
1	Electrician	5	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
2	Helper Electrician	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-

Post Filled Gazetted Staff  Post Filled Non-Gazetted Staff  Post Vacant 

Sr. No.	Designation	BPS	Sanctioned			Filled			Recruitment Plan			Total Establishment (filled + Recruitment)			Vacant		
			M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Sub Total			3	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
	WATERWORKS BRANCH (TO (I&S))																
1	Superintendent	11	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
2	Assistant Supdtt:	10	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
3	Senior Supervisor	8	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	1
4	Foreman	7	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	1
5	Electrician	7	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1			
6	Supervisor	7	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
7	Charge man	7	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
8	Operator	5	62	-	62	61	-	61	-	-	-	62	-	62	1	-	1
9	Pipe fitter	5	3	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
10	Electrician	5	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
11	Operator	4	4	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-
12	PIPE Fitter	4	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
13	PIPE Fitter	3	3	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	3	2	-	2
14	AssistantOperator	2	3	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
15	Chowkidar	2	21	-	21	20	-	20	-	-	-	21	-	21	1	-	1
16	Beldar	2	7	-	7	6	-	6	-	-	-	7	-	7	1	-	1
17	Sanitary Worker	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
18	Line man	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
19	Beldar	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
20	Chowkidar	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
21	Key man	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
22	AssistantOperator	1	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
23	Beldar(Contract)	1	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Sub Total			126	-	126	119	-	119	-	-	-	126	-	126	7	-	7
	WATER WORKS (DEFUNCT)																
1	Operator	4	5	-	5	5	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-
2	Mate	3	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
3	Chowkidar	2	4	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-
4	Beldar	2	9	-	9	9	-	9	-	-	-	9	-	9	-	-	-
5	Line man	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
6	Naib Qasid	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Sub Total			22	-	22	22	-	22	-	-	-	22	-	22	-	-	-

Post Filled Gazetted Staff  Post Filled Non-Gazetted Staff  Post Vacant 

Sr. No.	Designation	BPS	Sanctioned			Filled			Recruitment Plan			Total Establishment (filled + Recruitment)			Vacant			
			M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	
	DISPOSAL WORKS BRANCH TO(I&S)																	
1	Foreman	11	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	
2	Driver Disposal	5	10	-	10	10	-	10	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	-	-	
3	Beco Pump Operator	5	7	-	7	7	-	7	-	-	-	7	-	7	-	-	-	
4	Puncture Man	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
5	Operator	5	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	
6	Driver Disposal	4	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
6	Assistant Driver	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
7	Beldar	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
8	Oil Man	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	
9	Chowkidar	2	6	-	6	6	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	-	
10	Sewer Man	2	4	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	
11	Sewer Man	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2	
12	Oil Man	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	
Sub Total			39	-	39	35	-	35	-	-	-	39	-	39	4	-	4	
	GARDEN BRANCH TO(I&S)																	
1	Superintendent	11	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
2	Inspector	6	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	
3	Driver	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
4	Head Mali	4	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
5	Mali	3	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
6	Mate	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	
7	Mali	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
8	Beldar	2	10	-	10	9	-	9	-	-	-	10	-	10	1	-	1	
9	Chowkidar	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	
10	Beldar	1	7	-	7	2	-	2	-	-	-	7	-	7	5	-	5	
Sub Total			27	2	27	20	-	20	-	-	-	27	-	27	7	-	7	
	GARDEN BRANCH TO(I&S) DEFUNCT																	
1	Naib Qasid	2	7	-	7	7	-	7	-	-	-	7	-	7	-	-	-	
2	Beldar	2	9	-	9	9	-	9	-	-	-	9	-	9	-	-	-	
Sub Total			16	-	16	16	-	16	-	-	-	16	-	16	-	-	-	
	FIRE BREGADE BRANCH TO(I&S)																	
1	Fire Officer	18	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	
2	A F O	16	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	

Post Filled Gazetted Staff






Post Filled Non-Gazetted Staff



Post Vacant



Sr. No.	Designation	BPS	Sanctioned			Filled			Recruitment Plan			Total Establishment (filled + Recruitment)			Vacant		
			M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
3	Driver	8	20	-	20	16	-	16	-	-	-	20	-	20	4	-	4
4	Head Fire Man	8	9	-	9	9	-	9	-	-	-	9	-	9	-	-	-
5	Fire Man	5	42	-	42	36	-	36	-	-	-	42	-	42	6	-	6
6	Driver	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
7	Imam Masjid	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Sub Total			75	-	75	65	-	65	-	-	-	75	-	75	10	-	10
WATER LORRY BRANCH (FIRE BREGADE BRANCH)TO(I&S)																	
1	Driver	5	5	-	5	4	-	4	-	-	-	5	-	5	1	-	1
2	Cleaner	3	3	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	3	2	-	2
Sub Total			8	-	8	5	-	5	-	-	-	8	-	8	3	-	3
ACCOUNTS BRANCHTO(F)																	
1	TO(F)	19	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
2	A T O(F)	16	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
3	Accountant	14	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
4	Assistant	14	6	-	6	6	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	-
5	Junior Clerk	7	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
6	Naib Qasid	2	4	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-
Sub Total			16	-	16	15	-	15	-	-	-	16	-	16	1	-	1
ACCOUNTS BRANCHTO(F)DEFUNCT																	
1	Assistant	15	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
2	Assistant	14	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
3	Internal Auditor	11	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
4	Accounts Clerk	11	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
5	Senior Clerk	9	4	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-
6	Junior Clerk	7	3	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
7	Naib Qasid	2	3	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
Sub Total			16	-	16	16	-	16	-	-	-	16	-	16	-	-	-
RECOVERY BRANCHTO(F)																	
1	Taxation officer	16	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
2	Tax Superintendent	15	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
3	Assistant	15	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
4	Assistant	14	8	-	8	5	-	5	-	-	-	8	-	8	3	-	3
5	Senior Clerk	9	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
6	Junior Clerk	7	17	-	17	15	-	15	-	-	-	17	-	17	2	-	2

Post Filled Gazetted Staff  Post Filled Non-Gazetted Staff  Post Vacant 

Sr. No.	Designation	BPS	Sanctioned			Filled			Recruitment Plan			Total Establishment (filled + Recruitment)			Vacant		
			M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
7	Naib Qasid	2	8	-	8	8	-	8	-	-	-	8	-	8	-	-	-
8	Naib Qasid	1	6	-	6	6	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	-
Sub Total			43	-	43	38	-	38	-	-	-	43	-	43	5	-	5
GENERAL BUS STAND BRANCH TO(F)																	
1	Addl Inspector	15	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
2	Assistant	14	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
3	Junior Clerk	7	4	-	4	3	-	3	-	-	-	4	-	4	1	-	1
4	Chowkidar	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
5	Naib Qasid	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
6	Beldar	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
7	Mali/Mate	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	2
Sub Total			13	-	13	9	-	9	-	-	-	13	-	13	4	-	4
TEHSIL OFFICER (P&C) BRANCH																	
1	TO(P&C)	18	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
2	Assistant	14	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	1
3	Junior Clerk	7	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
4	Driver	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
5	Tracer	5	3	-	3	2	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	3	1	-	1
6	Naib Qasid	2	3	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
Sub Total			11	-	11	8	-	8	-	-	-	11	-	11	3	-	3
TEHSIL OFFICER (P&C) BRANCH DEFUNCT																	
1	Sub-Engineer	11	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
2	Asstt: Draftsman	11	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
3	Senior Clerk	9	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
4	Junior Clerk	7	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
5	Driver	7	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
6	Tracer	5	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
7	Ferro Printer	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
8	Naib Qasid	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
9	Ferro Khalasi	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Sub Total			11	-	11	11	-	11	-	-	-	11	-	11	-	-	-
CHIEF OFFICER UNIT TO(I&S)																	
1	CO	18	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
2	Head Clerk	15	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1

Post Filled Gazetted Staff






Post Filled Non-Gazetted Staff



Post Vacant






Sr. No.	Designation	BPS	Sanctioned			Filled			Recruitment Plan			Total Establishment (filled + Recruitment)			Vacant		
			M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
3	C S I	15	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
4	Sanitary Inspector	11	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
5	Sanitary Inspector	8	3	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
6	Junior Clerk	7	3	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	-	-
7	Sanitary Supervisor	5	32	-	32	31	-	31	-	-	-	32	-	32	1	-	1
8	Helper	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
9	Driver	5	11	-	11	10	-	10	-	-	-	11	-	11	1	-	1
10	Mechanical Foreman	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
11	Daftari	3	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
12	Mashki	2	6	-	6	6	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	-
13	Naib Qasid	2	6	-	6	6	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	-
14	Sanitary Worker	2	253	103	356	356	-	356	-	-	-	356	-	356	-	-	-
15	Sanitary Worker	1	333	10	343	343	-	343	-	-	-	343	-	343	-	-	-
16	Naib Qasid	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Sub Total			655	113	768	764	-	764	-	-	-	768	-	768	4	-	4
CHIEF OFFICER UNIT(I&S)DEFUNCT																	
1	Sanitary promoter	6	2	3	5	5	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-
2	Sanitary Supervisor	5	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
3	Operator	5	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
4	Works Mistary	4	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
5	Naib Qasid	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
6	Operator	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
7	Chowkidar	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
8	Sanitary Worker	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
9	Sanitary Worker	1	26	-	26	26	-	26	-	-	-	26	-	26	-	-	-
10	Helper Operator	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
11	Chowkidar	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
12	Helper Elect:	1	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
13	Sanitary Worker	Fixed	26	-	26	26	-	26	-	-	-	26	-	26	-	-	-
Sub Total			66	3	69	69	-	69	-	-	-	69	-	69	-	-	-
C OUNIT (SLAUGHTER HOUSE)																	
1	Inspector S H	15	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
2	Assistant	14	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
3	Naib Qasid	2	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-

Post Filled Gazetted Staff  Post Filled Non-Gazetted Staff  Post Vacant 

Sr. No.	Designation	BPS	Sanctioned			Filled			Recruitment Plan			Total Establishment (filled + Recruitment)			Vacant		
			M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
4	S V O	Fix:	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Sub Total			4	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-
FOOD SAMPLING BRANCH																	
1	P F I	15	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Sub Total			1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
MALARIA GANG(C. O.UNIT)																	
1	Mate	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
2	Beldar	2	5	-	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	5	4	-	4
3	Chowkidar	2	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
4	Naib Qasid	2	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	4	-	4
Sub Total			13	-	13	5	-	5	-	-	-	13	-	13	8	-	8
Grand Total			1396	119	1513	1436	-	1436	-	-	-	1513	-	1513	77	-	77

Source: TMA Sargodha approved budget 2010-2011.

The special approval and appointment of daily wages staff after June 30th 2010 is not included in the budget 2010-11

Post Filled Gazetted Staff  Post Filled Non-Gazetted Staff  Post Vacant 

**E. Analysis on the Municipal Staff
(Assignment and recruitment process, including staffs responsibilities and qualifications, performance monitoring and evaluation, compensation and incentive structures, in light of civil service rules, including deputation and contracting policies.)**

The district, Tehsil and union administrations and councils are new organisations created by the devolution process through the PLGO 2001. The PLGO gives each institution particular roles and responsibilities. In particular, the devolution process is an attempt to bring decision-making closer to citizens, improve service delivery and the participation of civil society. In essence this is a major change agenda and successful implementation will require the employees of these bodies to adapt to this change and deliver accordingly. The quality of service delivered by any organisation is directly dependent on the skills, experiences and professionalism of its staff and the resources available to them.

It is important that the staff have the necessary systems, procedures and processes available to them and that staff have ownership and responsibility in translating the priorities and policies as laid down by the Nazim and members of the Tehsil. The Human Resource Management concept is new in Local Government and not understood by most government officials. There is little or no experience of human resource (HR) management, either at the corporate level, or within the service areas, i.e. departments in TMA. The HR management at the centre is mainly involved in the administration of the transfers, postings, and recruitment processes. Departments do not have any specifically identified staff engaged in the HR work. However budgets are devolved to departments in accordance with their staffing complement and departments are then responsible for payment of salaries and benefits.

The Staffing Inheritance of the TMA in the Tehsil, the TMA TMO performs coordination functions similar to those of the DCO at the district level. There are four TOs reporting to the TMO; TO (R), TO (I&S), TO (F) and TO (P&C). The TMA has inherited staff from the former urban councils, the rural district councils and also from various Provincial level departments. In city a district, many staff has been transferred to various tehsils from the Development Authorities that were responsible for structural planning, Moreover tehsils cannot redirect resources from deleting posts. This provides little incentive for tehsils to make savings or to redirect resources to identified needs. Tehsils can however transfer existing staff within the particular services to cover for staff shortages and administrative reasons.

There is a lack of training and development programmes for TMA employees. For example, few of them have received training about the PLGO 2001. There are no formal mechanisms to determine and analyse training needs within the Tehsil, nor any in-house training facilities.

Setting wage scales and hardship or remoteness allowances are two important features of a pay policy. The salaries and pay scales for all grades are set nationally. Allowances are attached to posts in line with grading. There are established rules for moving within grades and into the next grades. There is no TMA control over basic pay scales, and very little scope for paying 'over' allowances. There are no other formal rewards or recognition schemes. There are also no local schemes that are operational. It is possible, however, for a TMA to establish incentive payments for its personnel.

The PLGO 2001 states that, "In every budget a provision may be made for payment of performance incentive bonuses as prescribed." The performance-pay provision of the PLGO provides local government policy makers and opportunity to exercise some limited control over pay.

The system in operation is through the Annual Confidential Reports (ACRs). Under the system all employees must go through the ACR process every year of their service. However the general practice of undertaking these is not embedded within the system and it is usually done when a subordinate is seeking transfer or promotion. This performance appraisal form mentions job descriptions of the individual being appraised; however no formal job descriptions exist. This raises questions about the accuracy of each ACR.

The introduction of job descriptions with clear job specifications should lead to clarity for employees and managers about the duties each post holder has to do in fulfilling their role, and the performance and qualifications expected from them. This is perhaps a major reason why the ACR process does effectively improve performance and why appraisals do not feed into training, skills requirements or in improving operational efficiency of the service/organisation.

**F. Capacity Assessment of the Provincial Government, Local Government sand Current Urban Service Providers
(To provide sustainable urban services and/or to implement the investment program)**

Sr. No.	Item	Comments
1	List of Current Service Provider	
	Tehsil Municipal Administration	TMA providing services as per PLGO 2001
	Sargodha Development Authority	Established in 1988 and in 2001 windup its activities, but now in 2009 reactivated by LG department. DCO is Chairman of BDA. Presently No work/ services providing by BDA
	Public Health Engineering Department	Providing services regarding Water supply and sanitation on all urban and rural schemes
	Provincial Highway	Also executing major road infrastructure including fly over and under passes in the city area
	District Housing Department (PHATA)	Providing housing facilities, new schemes and undertaking new housing schemes
	District Environment Department	Implementing PPA rules 1997 and 2005
	Traffic Police	Managing traffic in the city and implementing traffic rules including facilitating to Environment department for launching traffic and environment related campaigns
	District Transport Department	Responsible to issue and renew route permits to the commercial vehicles, Issuance of Fitness Certificates. Traffic Checking and summary trial under motor vehicle ordinance and classify various route within District. Grant and renew of licences of "B", "C" & "D" class bus/wagon Stands and Truck Stands. Also prepare fare tables of public service vehicles and general control of Bus stand affairs.
	District Road Department	Planning and executing all road infrastructure including major roads in city area.
	Sargodha Improvement Trust	to promote Town Improvement and carry out development work within its jurisdiction and provide housing scheme facilities to houseless persons with in municipal limits
2	Is there any customer focus? Any complaint centre	Yes. TMA Sargodha has established complaint centre at TMA main office
3	Any asset registries	Yes TMA mainlining the assets registers branch wise, TO R is maintaining land and property records,
4	Any use of computers/A computer with operator?	TMA Sargodha has Computers facilities in their major departments. As informed TMA has total 11 Computers But only have one computer operator approved position
5	Is there a fax machine in the TMA?	Yes- Fax Number: 048-9230084
6	Is there a website? An internet connection at TMA? An email address	Yes. http://www.tmasargodha.com Email Address: inf@tma Sargodha.com

Source: Conversation between TMA management and GHK team during field survey

Section IV

FINANCIALS AND ECONOMICS OF TMA



IV. FINANCIALS AND ECONOMICS OF TMA

A. Financial Assessment

1. Introduction

Urban services and the urban environment in Punjab's intermediate cities are in poor condition. Basic urban services (water supply, sewerage and drainage (WSS); solid waste management (SWM); and urban transport) fail on three accounts: physical coverage is poor, quality is inadequate, and delivery is intermittent. Infrastructure to deliver these services is absent or deteriorating. Access to piped water ranges from 14% to 55% of urban households, but these water supplies are intermittent (often only 3 hours per day) and unsafe for drinking. Sewerage coverage ranges from 20% to 50%; there is no treatment. Only about 50% of households have municipal SWM services; no sanitary landfills exist.

Poor urban planning and service delivery adversely affects peoples' quality of life, limits investment opportunities, and hampers regional economic growth and job creation. Punjab's urban services are inadequate due to poor institutional, governance and financial arrangements that define municipal service delivery and financing. Services and functions operated by municipalities⁴ are highly inefficient mostly because of the capacity, management and institutional issues. Many of the municipal services provided by these cities do not generate revenue. Revenues from user charges are insufficient to cover even operations and maintenance (O&M) costs of service provision, because of low tariffs, high technical and commercial losses and poor collections.

Punjab cities are constrained by, among others:

- Weak local government structures and their implementation;
- Absent or inefficient municipal service providers;
- Inadequate infrastructure, inappropriately designed for operational requirements;
- Little focus on cost recovery and own-source revenue generation, and
- No system, staffing or incentives for urban planning and management.

The Punjab Planning and Development Department with the assistance of ADB is proposing significant support for urban planning, management and infrastructure investment for several Punjab's intermediate cities through the proposed Punjab Cities Improvement Investment Program. The project will assist GoPb to develop intermediate cities with clear vision and with integrated, efficient, and sustainable systems and services. It will also support more effective implementation and management arrangements, including stronger municipal management, professionalized service providers, and private sector partnerships.

2. Financial Analysis

(a) General

During the inception and post inception phases Sialkot, Sargodha, Gujrat and Sheikhpura were visited to get the overall financial picture of the key service providers. In addition, literature review of the major documents and studies by other donor agencies was conducted. Secondary financial data (budget books, tax schedule, etc.) were collected and a quick financial analysis conducted to supplement the overall financial assessment of the whole project.

⁴Under the PLGO 2001, TMAs have the functional responsibility of municipal services in these cities as well as their entire tehsil

The main purpose is to review the financial management of the TMA and to assess the capacity of the municipalities to finance major investments in municipal infrastructure, and, to appropriately operate and maintain the municipal services. Financial Management of the city is a key area which strengthens and helps efficient municipal service delivery through cost recovery and appropriate management of O&M expenditures. Our initial assessment suggests that in the above cities proper HRM practices are not followed. Most of the finance managers [TO (Finance)] are not appropriately trained for efficiently managing the municipal finances of the respective local governments. Weak link between capacity development and professional growth, poor salary structure and lack of performance management and insufficient human resources are other issues which are affecting the efficiency of the finance and other service delivery offices.

We have also noticed that the implementation of planning criteria set by the government is weak and the concept of integrated planning approach does not exist. According to the PLGO, the local governments function in accordance with the policies of the provincial government. However, there is no communication/ intimation about the provincial government's strategy or policy or development direction on any specific issue.

In addition there is also the problem of capacity (lack of planning professional); lack of a comprehensive database of municipal schemes and requirements; maps, master plans, infrastructure development plans and network maps, etc.; lack of consultation in preparing development plans and schemes; lack of financial resources; and, present allocation process where instead of need-based allocations, equal amount for development schemes to all councillors is considered to be the ideal criteria (resulting in small scattered schemes usually of around Rs 200,000) which do not have much impact on the overall situation of the city or the tehsil.

Due to the budgetary constraints the coverage and quality of municipal service delivery is affected. The major source of receipts of the municipalities is the fiscal transfers from the provincial government of their share in the provincial consolidated fund based on the PFC Award announced by the Provincial Finance Commission.

(b) Own Source Revenues (OSR) and User Charges for municipal services

Urban Immovable Property Tax (UIPT) Internationally, Property Tax is considered as a major source of municipal revenues. UIPT is collected by the Excise and Taxation Department (E&TD) and after deducting collection charges and share of the provincial government, a major share of UIPT comes to the municipality which has the urban place from where this UIPT has been collected. Except in 2004-05 and 2006-07 when no share was transferred, during the last many years there has been a substantial increase in UIPT share transferred to TMA Sargodha. It increased from Rs.13 million in 2005-06 to Rs.31.5 million in 2008-09, while during the first eight months of 2009-10, Rs.16 million were transferred to the TMA. The budget estimate for 2010-11 is Rs.62.7 million which does not bear any similarity to the share being actually transferred during 2005-06 to 2009-10. The municipality does not have any responsibility in UIPT collection, the share of the municipality in UIPT collected is not timely intimated by the Provincial Government, usually the share is not regularly transferred, and, the municipality does not reconcile the figure of their UIPT share with the provincial E&TD.

Tax on Transfer of Property (TOTP): TOTP is a major source of income for the municipalities. TOTP is levied on almost all transactions where immovable property is transferred. Except for 2006-07 when the income was a high Rs.40.9 million, the revenues of TMA Sargodha from TOTP remained around Rs26 million during 2005-06 to 2008-09, and in only 8 months of 2009-10 Rs.20.3 million were collected. TMAs collect TOTP themselves or

can get their share from the district government which collects the tax while registering the property transfers. Keeping in view the rapid increase in property prices, TOTP is a very dynamic tax and the TMAs must improve their reconciliation system with the district governments so that the TOTP actually collected by the district governments is transferred to the TMAs or the tax collected by the Contractor on their behalf is in line with the value of transferred property.

Rent of Municipal Properties Most TMAs that came into existence under PLGO 2001 inherited valuable urban properties (shops, land, offices, etc.) from the former municipalities (municipal corporations, municipal committees and town committees). Though generally the rents have not been increased since long, property income remains a major source of income of the municipalities. The rental income of TMA Sargodha was Rs.10.5 million (2005-06), 13.7 million (2006-07), Rs.12.9 million (2007-08) Rs.11.3 million (2008-09) and Rs.4.5 million (during the first 8 months of 2009-10).

According to the budget of 2009-10, Rs.8 million was recoverable as arrears of rents, against which only Rs.68,288 could be recovered during 2009-10, however, the revised estimate for 2009-10 was reduced to only Rs.5 million, and the budget for 2010-11 expects the recovery of Rs.1 million only. Sustained efforts are needed for recovering the arrears of rental income or going for evacuation of municipal properties in case market rates could not be obtained from the existing tenants.

Fees withdrawn by Provincial Government the provincial government has withdrawn some sources of municipal fee such as licence fee for Motorcycle rickshaw and Tonga/Rehra as well as parking fee. These were being collected since long and this withdrawal has resulted in a loss of municipal revenues.

User Charges - Water Supply: There are 15,500 domestic, 108 commercial and 11 industrial connections in Sargodha, the TMA, however, recovers a small amount as user charges for water supply. During 2005-06 to 2008-09 the recovery has remained between Rs.1.8 million to Rs.2 million per annum and during the first eight months of 2009-10 only Rs.0.6 million could be recovered.

In 2009-10, arrears of water supply were budgeted at Rs.4.5 million but in the first eight months the recovery was very slow and only Rs.19,334 could be recovered. A special recovery drive for arrears needs to be conducted. Due to the poor recovery of user charges from this source, it is important that surveys for illegal connections should be conducted and they should either be regularized or disconnected.

The average recovery of only Rs.2 million based on a total of 15,620 water connection means that on an average only Rs.128 per connection per annum is being recovered. This is very low and is in sharp contrast to the approved rates (which have remained the same from 2002 to October 2010). The approved rates range between Rs.300 to Rs.1,350 per annum for residential connections, and, between Rs.1,400 to Rs.2,500 for commercial connections.

The revenues from and expenditure on water supply for 2008-09 shows the huge gap between what is spent and what is recovered. The total cost of water supply is Rs.50.4 million against which Rs.2 million is recovered, the cost recovery being 4% only. Half of the cost is on establishment while the remaining is for operating expenses. Electricity at about Rs.21 million is the main component of operating expenditure.

Monthly or annual user charges are not based on some criteria such as cost recovery of a certain percentage of cost of service provision and these have not been revised since long. There is a need to provide some tariff guidelines as well as to provide training to the staff for preparing tariff sufficient for cost recovery.

Presently in most of the municipalities the quality of services provided is low, and, the user charges are inadequate to meet even the salary expenses. These user charges lack any clear rationale. There is no concept of (i) calculating cost of service provision, (ii) calculating unit costs, (iii) cost recovery, and, (iv) revising user charges/ tariff that were fixed years ago. In many TMAs, the budgeted and actual revenue and expenditure on service delivery are not arranged in a way that may facilitate costing.

User Charges – Sewerage / Disposal Works: The actual recovery from sewerage fee/ nali tax was only Rs.500,450 (2008-09) and even the budgeted figure for 2010-11 is Rs.0.7 million. The revenue from this source and expenditure on disposal works for 2008-09 shows the huge gap between what is spent and what is recovered. The total cost of staff and operating expenditure of disposal works is Rs.15.1 million against which Rs.0.5 million is recovered, the cost recovery being 3.3% only. Of Rs.15.1 million, Rs.5.7 million is for establishment and Rs.9.4 million for operating expenditure most of which is spent on electricity.

The user charges have been in place since long – in 2002 depending on the size of the residential plot they ranged from Rs.50 to Rs150 per annum. In 2010, the drainage rate on houses was increased and fixed between Rs.100 to 500 per house per annum. Commercial rates were fixed from Rs500 to Rs2,000 per annum while for factories the rates will be Rs.4,000 to Rs5,000 per annum. As stated earlier under water supply, user charges are not based on some criteria such as cost recovery of a certain percentage of cost of service provision. It is important that the municipality conducts a survey and builds its database so that the revenue potential from this source can be utilized, and, with improved revenues better services could be provided to the citizens through better maintenance of the municipal services.

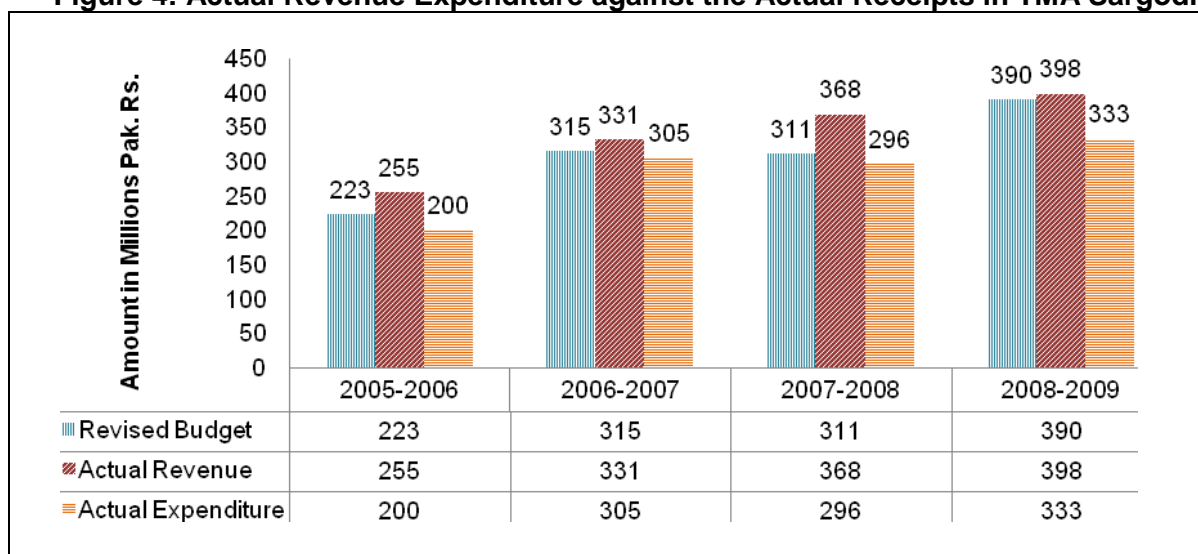
User Charges – SWM; Solid Waste Management is one of the main functions of a municipality and under PLGO 2001 it is the main functional mandate of a TMA. The total cost of staff and operating expenditure of SWM was Rs.109.6 million in 2008-09 against which there was no cost recovery. Of Rs.109.6 million, Rs.81.6 million was spent on establishment and Rs.28 million as operating expenditure.

(c) Budget Surplus and Development Projects

According to PLGO 2001, local governments are not allowed to approve deficit budget. However, the general practice in most of the local governments is that they prepare a surplus budget by creating an accounting entry based on the assumption that the provincial government may provide additional funds. It may be pointed out that the share of different municipalities is spelled out in the PFC Award and so the municipalities should know exactly what they can expect in the subsequent year for which the annual budget is being prepared.

The financial data (budgets) of TMA Sargodha from 2005-2006 to 2008-2009 were examined and it was observed that TMA Sargodha was in surplus and managed its budgets within the available financial envelope. The utilization has also been reasonable except in 2005-2006 and since 2006-2007 the utilization has picked up. The downside of this management also establishes that their utilization remain poor and has only improved in 2007-2008. The situation is explained in Figure 4 below.

Figure 4: Actual Revenue Expenditure against the Actual Receipts in TMA Sargodha



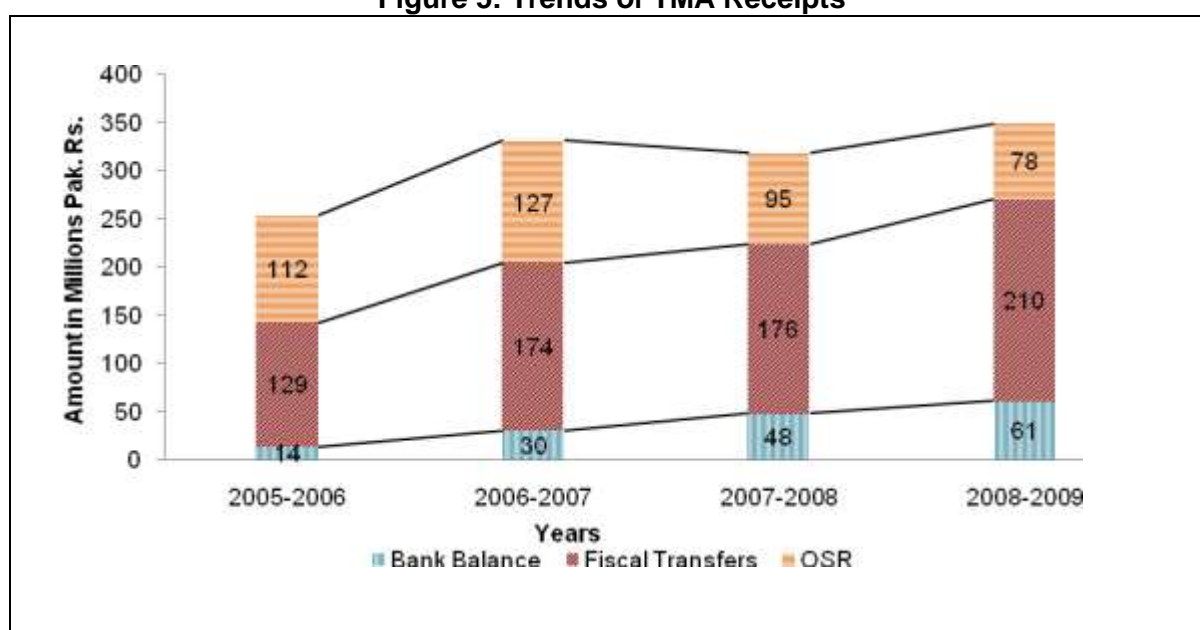
Source: GHK analysis based on TMA budget books 2005-2009

The above figure clearly illustrates that TMA Sargodha always had surplus funds and they could utilize the surplus amount for the improvement of infrastructure related to water supply, sanitation and other municipal services. TMA Sargodha was not in a position to use surplus amount by using the PPP model in the mega infrastructure projects, however, they could have used these funds for medium sized projects.

The investment in WSS projects at Sargodha from the provincial PSDP has been shown in Table 26 and is based on the MTDF 2009-10 of the GoPb.

By looking at the trends of the TMA Sargodha's receipts (Figure 5) the provincial government fiscal transfers have increased but due to some reason the TMA could not utilize the development funds and their utilization has been relatively slow.

Figure 5: Trends of TMA Receipts



Source: GHK analysis based on TMA budget books 2005-2009

Development Planning and Budgeting: The development budget of TMAs is to be prepared (a) in line with the vision of the Tehsil Nazim; (b) within an overall framework looking at capital and current expenditure for the next few years; (c) linking budgetary amounts with performance; (d) limited to functional responsibility of the TMAs; (e) focused on municipal requirements of the tehsil instead of simply dividing amongst the councillors and assuring that these projects are for the benefit of a large number of beneficiaries; (f) considering O&M requirements of the proposed schemes; and (g) providing 25% of the development budget as non-lapse-able funds for CCB schemes.

Development planning and budgeting for TMAs suffer from a number of deficiencies such as: (a) the budgets generally do not present any “vision”, mission or policy statement of the tehsil Nazim or TMA as required under the budget rules or the overall development planning by the Zila Mushawarat committee; (b) despite clear functional jurisdiction under the PLGO, a number of schemes in the devolved sectors are being undertaken at the provincial level from the provincial PSDP; and (c) TMAs are not following any overall development plan/strategy for investment in the provision of municipal services. The tehsil councils consider the most appropriate or politically acceptable distribution of development funds is an equal distribution between the UCs (Naib union Nazims acting as tehsil councillors) of whatever funds are available for development, keeping discretionary quotas for the tehsil Nazim, and, allocating some amount to the members elected on special seats.

It is observed that the councillors generally do not know about the overall development plan, if any, prepared for their TMAs. They, however, are consulted for allocation of funds for development schemes, and in this case their entire focus is on what schemes they can get for their constituency. The overall requirement of the city through major infrastructure schemes is not their priority.

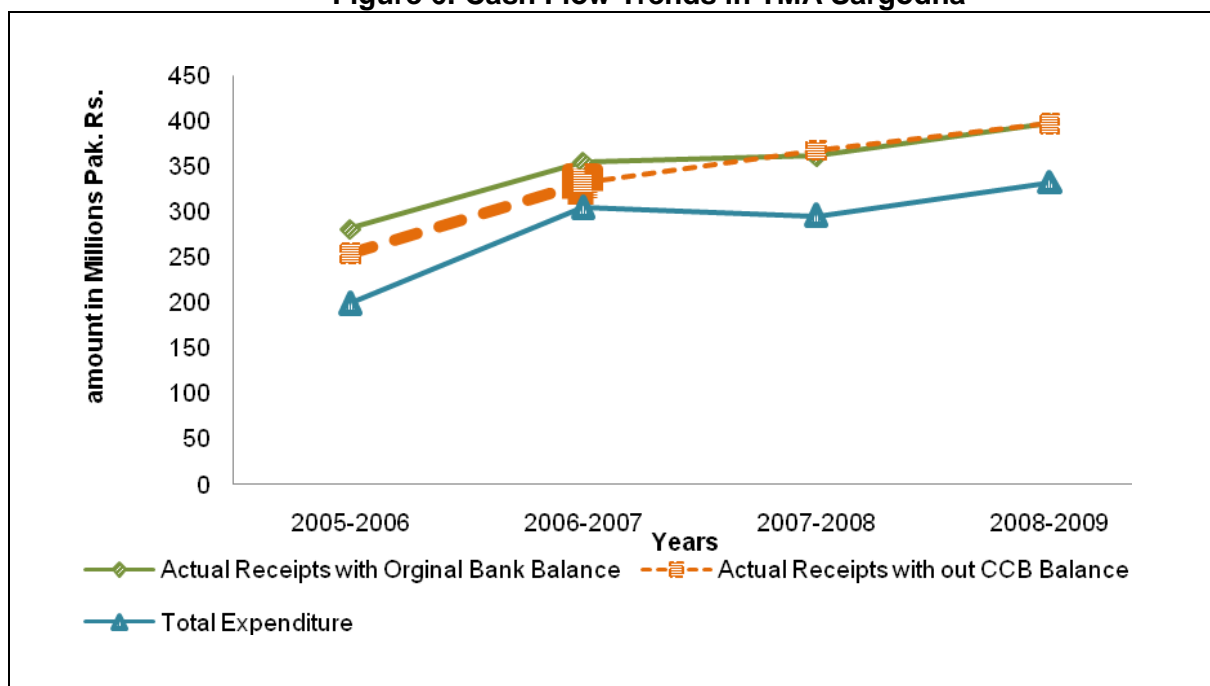
Schemes to be implemented from the development budget are required to be listed as a part of the annual budget; however, most of the TMAs did not attach a list of schemes with their budgets. Generally, only bulk allocations for development expenditure are approved by the councils in budget sessions, and, the individual schemes are approved by the council at some later date. With the criteria applied for allocation being equal funds for all UCs, the municipal functions in the urban areas do not receive the amounts/ schemes necessary for their upkeep and improvement. Usually no funds are allocated under the development budgets for improving garbage disposal which is the prime responsibility of a municipality, but the major portion of TMAs development budget is spent on streets and drains because these are seen as directly benefiting the voters.

Regarding major infrastructure projects, it is important to point out that before 2001 municipalities were provided loans by the provincial government which they repaid along with interest. As a security, municipality's share of UIPT was available with the provincial government and it could deduct the annual instalment of loan from this share. Before 2001, under the PLGO 1979, the municipalities could take loans and issue municipal bonds; however, they did not use this facility directly. The provincial government through the federal government took loan from donors/banks and then provided these to the municipalities. The donors/ banks were satisfied because they got sovereign guarantee and the provincial government was comfortable because the municipalities could not come under an unreasonable debt. Under the present circumstances, it is difficult for the TMAs to finance mega infrastructure projects without the financial assistance from provincial/ federal governments, donors and/or private investors.

(d) Cash Flow

The initial financial analysis of the TMA Sargodha suggests that TMA has not exceeded its financial envelope while incurring the expenditure. Figure 6 suggests that TMA prepared its budget based on the Bank Balance without CCB Balance and therefore, incurred expenditure knowing the portion of CCB balance in the original bank balance. This also indicates that TMAs CCB utilization has been extremely good. Since 2005-2006 the TMA has not exceeded the financial envelope but on the other hand that also suggests that due to lack of financial management expertise TMA Sargodha could not manage its resources optimally, and, which also suggests that they spend little on improving the infrastructure services although they could afford to spend more.

Figure 6: Cash Flow Trends in TMA Sargodha



Source: GHK analysis based on TMA budget books 2005-2009

The budget data suggests that there is a need to strengthen municipal management and finance systems so that the limited financial resources could be efficiently used for improving the urban services of Sargodha City. The PMDFC has started the implementation of a computerized financial management system in different TMAs of the Punjab. FMIS package has been developed for municipalities by the Consultants of PMDFC and it has currently been implemented in more than 30 TMAs. Under this intervention, computers, printers and software are provided to the municipality. The consultants provide training to relevant TMA staff and also provide regular support through visits.

(e) Expenditure Management

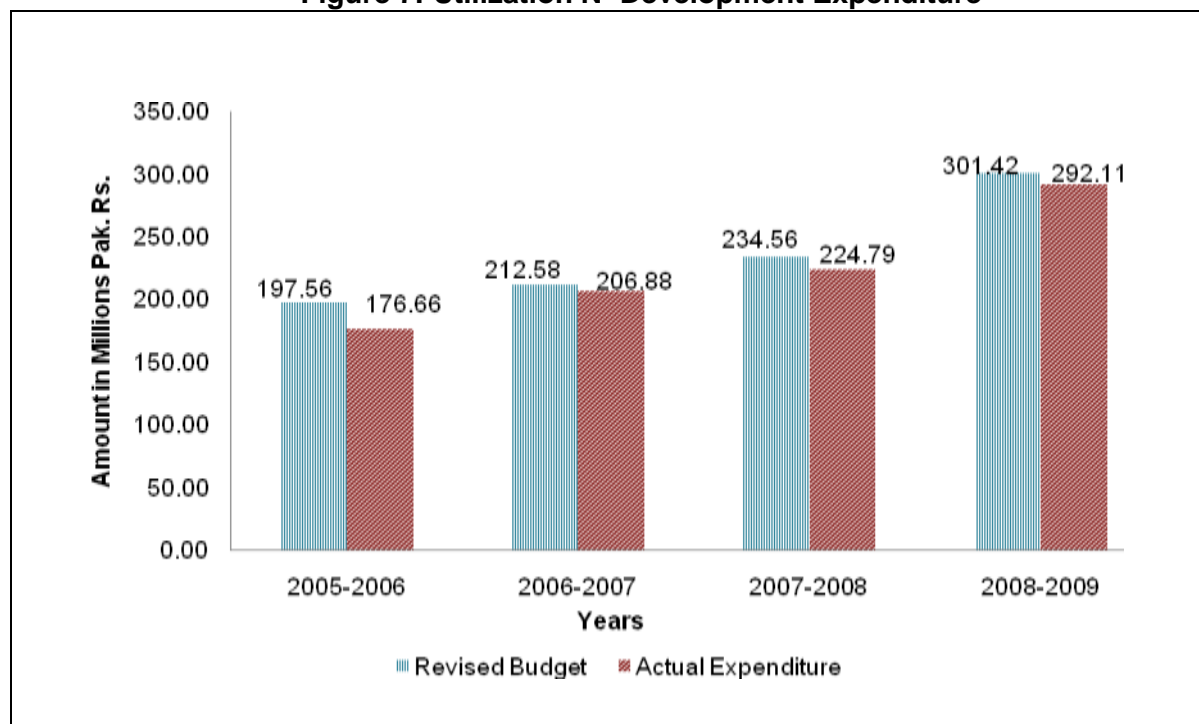
The utilization in the non-development (Revenue) expenditure has been reasonable. However on the development side in year 2008-2009 the utilization rate has been extremely slow and the reason may be the change of political government in February 2008 when the provincial government's focus on local governments was reduced and the TMAs were advised to stop incurring expenditure on the development projects.

Figure 7 shows the utilization of non-development expenditure while figure 8 shows the utilization for development expenditure.

Expenditure Planning and variances: A positive feature of most of the funding of TMAs is its discretionary nature. Being a one line transfer from the provincial government to the

TMA's according to the PFC Award, the grant or OSR is not earmarked for any sector and can be used to meet any of the functional responsibilities of the TMA.

Figure 7: Utilization N- Development Expenditure



Source: GHK analysis based on TO finance data 2005-2009

. The only constraint on expenditure discretion arises from the proportion of the budget consumed by salary costs, over which the TMAs have little control (the higher the proportion of these expenditures in the budget, the less the overall budgetary discretion for the local government). Whilst salary costs have been increasing as a share of the budget (mainly due to increments as well as additional annual increases announced by the provincial government during the last three years), there is still significant room for discretion across the operational and development budgets.

The quality of budgeting can be assessed from the variance between the budgets and actual expenditures. It appears that expenditure variances are neither calculated nor analyzed and these are not used for preparing the next years' budgets. There are no budget allocation norms for non-salary and operating expenditure. Vacancies result in reducing the actual expenditure compared to the budgeted while some vacancies (such as sanitation staff) are filled in by casual daily workers so that service delivery is not affected.

The expenditure variance may be due to the reasons that (i) expenditure budget has to be reduced in line with the actual receipts; (ii) recurrent budgets are prepared without any budget allocation norms; and (iii) development expenditure is projected based on arbitrary/unrealizable revenue projections (expected grants from provincial governments) and they drag down the ratio of total actual expenditure compared to budgeted expenditure. There are no budget norms for projection/ allocation of O&M expenditure for any municipal service, and without any change in service coverage or quality of service there may be large fluctuations in the reported expenditure.

According to the Budget Rules, currently thirteen monthly statements are required to be prepared for budget monitoring. There is no 'Financial Reporting Manual' or 'instructions' regarding the financial statements that need to be prepared by the TMAs so that there can be consistency in financial reporting. The budget monitoring formats prescribed in the

existing budget rules are quite cumbersome to fill, which is one of the reasons why they are not filled. The other reason could be that the provincial government has not asked the TMAs about these forms and the reason why these are not being regularly filled.

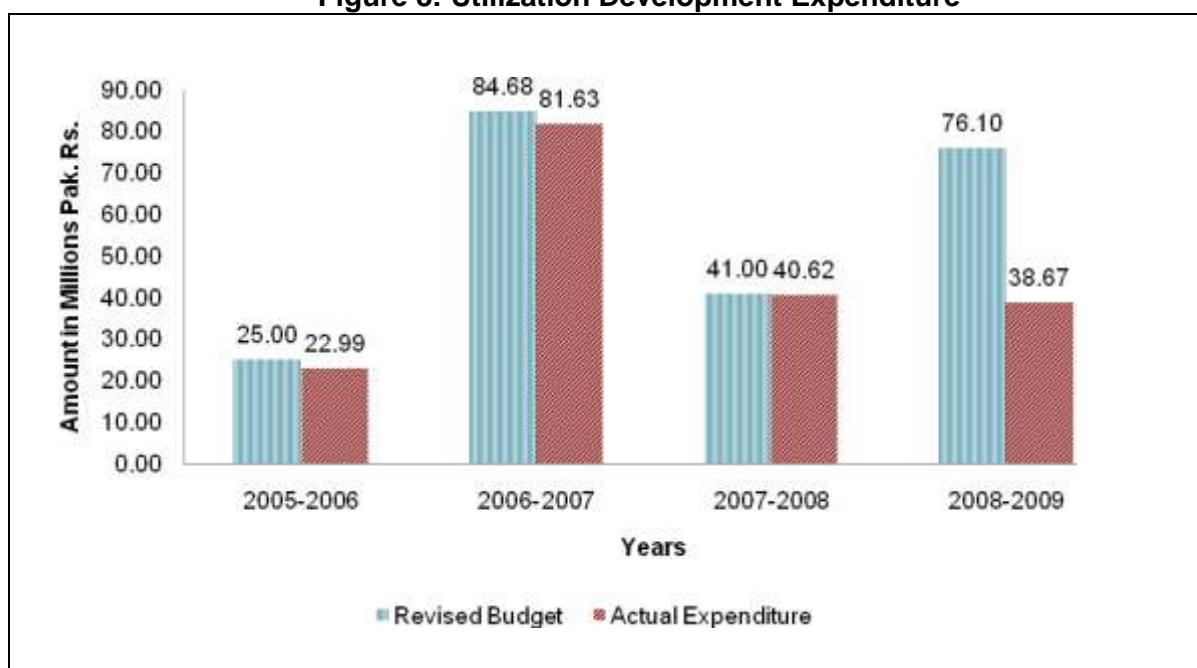
The Budget Rules provide Format BDO-5 for outstanding liabilities and loans while BDR-4 is a Schedule for showing arrears. Most TMAs do not attach Form BDR-4 and Form BDO-5 with their annual budget documents.

The Budget Rules provide a number of formats which can help in performance budgeting and performance evaluation such as Policies and proposed activities of the TMA (BSF-1), Service Delivery Performance Targets (BSF-2) and service delivery facility status (BSF-3). There is a lack of data that may be used for measuring performance. Even basic quantitative data⁵ is not available. No information is available about performance targets and service delivery facility status as usually the TMAs do not complete prescribed budget formats which can help in performance budgeting.

(f) CCB Utilization

Table 26 suggests that the overall utilization of CCB has been 106% which is an extremely good utilization rate for any local government. That also suggests that CCBs in Sargodha are very proactive and have contributed allot as community share which is 20% of the total project. Most of the expenditure incurred in 2006-2007 and 2007-2008 and that brought the CCB balance into negative. However, the trends suggests that TMA has budgeted the CCB projects properly as the utilization in that particular year is slow but over all they have used more funds than they had. Since we have collected the data from annual accounts and that data needs further investigation at some stage.

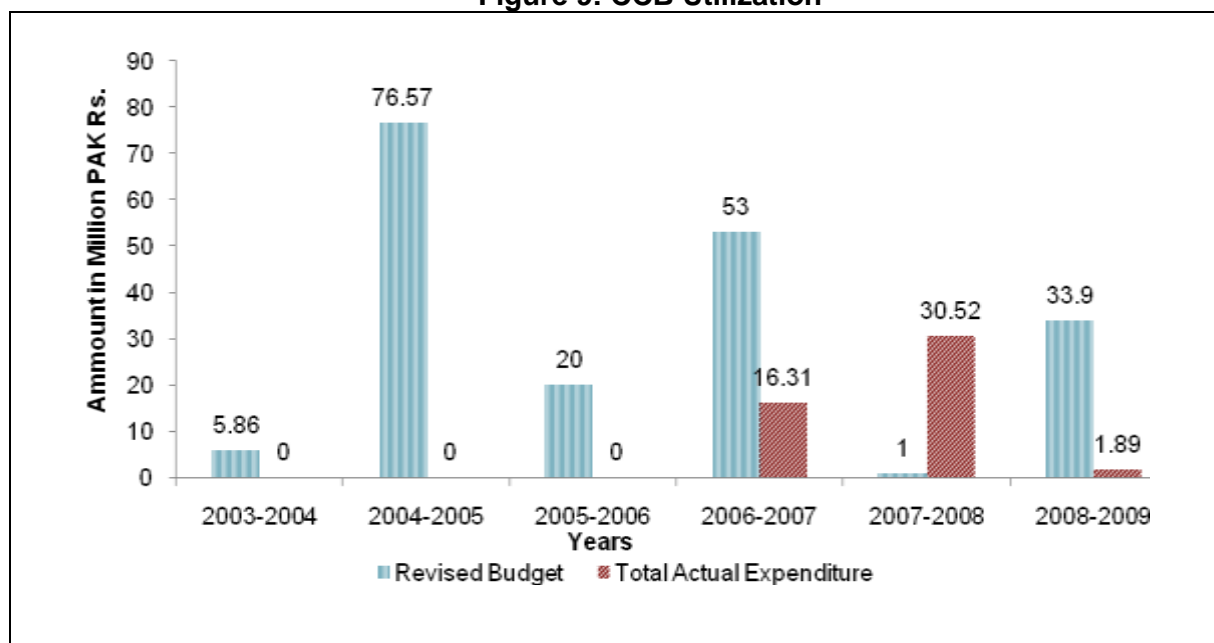
Figure 8: Utilization Development Expenditure



Source: GHK analysis based on TMA budget books 2005-2009

⁵ Such as (i) persons served by a specific service (clearly showing persons served in the CO unit, other town/villages, and other settlements in the TMA); (ii) units of electricity consumed (for electricity, tube wells, disposal pumps, etc), (iii) functional and non-functional street lights; (iv) service delivery staff; etc.

Figure 9: CCB Utilization



Source: GHK analysis based on TMA budget books 2003-2009

Table 26: CCB Share and Outstanding Balance (Based on Revised budget)

Year	Revised Budget	CCB Share	Actual Expenditure CCB			Balance CCB	Cumulative Balance
Annual Development Plan			Previous	Current	Total		
2003-2004	5.86	1.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.47	3
2004-2005	76.57	19.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.14	22
2005-2006	20.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	27
2006-2007	53.00	13.25	16.31	0.00	16.31	-3.06	24
2007-2008	1.00	0.25	30.52	0.00	30.52	-30.27	-6
2008-2009	33.90	8.48	1.89	0.00	1.89	6.59	0
	184	46	49	0	49	-3	
Community share					10		
Percentage Utilization					106%		

Source: GHK analysis based on TMA budget books 2003-2009

Table 27: PHED Interventions (Water Supply, Sewerage and Drainage 2003-2010)

Amount in Rs. Million

Sectors	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08	2006-07	2005-06	2004-05	2003-04
Urban Water Supply	13.597	9.06	47.270	0.682	4.489	0	0	13.597
Sewerage and drainage	20.375	9.94	19.999	6.864	4.924	0	0	20.375
Total	33.972	19	19.999	6.864	9.413	0	0	33.972

Source: PHED Lahore

Table 28: List of Ongoing Infrastructures Projects

Amount in Rs. Million

Sr. No.	WS/ SD/ SWM/ UT	Name of Scheme	Executing by (TMA, PHED and NGOs)	Total Cost	Beneficiary population
1	WS	PC-2 conducting Study for designing of water supply/ Sewerage system along with treatment plant of Sargodha City	PHED	6.4	0.5
2	WS	Water supply scheme canal park Sargodha	PHED	6.451	0.003
3	SD	Laying of RCC pipe of sewer 72inch dia from sillanwali road disposal work to Mona seepage drain Sargodha city	PHED	63.406	0.25

WS (water supply) SD (sewerage/ drainage) SWM (Solid waste management),

Source: TMA Office

Table 29: Detail of WSS Projects for Sargodha appearing in GoPb MTFD 2009-2011

Amount in Rs. Million

City/ GS No	Scheme	Cost (Mln Rs)	Exp upto FY2009	Provision FY 2010	FY 2011	FY2012	Later Years	Remarks
Sargodha								
682	Replacement of old pipelines	61.410	53.560	17.061				Source, main pipe distribution, machinery
683	PC-II, Study for designing Water Supply/ Sewerage along with treatment plant	8.000	0.500	8.000				
755	Sewer from disposal works to drain	47.323	36.884	12.000				Sewer system and disposal works
2195	Augmentation of Water Supply	600.000		150.000	255.000	285.000		Un-approved
	Sargodha	716.733	90.944	187.061	255.000	285.000	-	

Source: TMA Office

Table30: TMA Budgets and Actual Receipts
Pak. Rs in Million

	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08	2006-07	2005-06	2004-05	2003-04
Budget Receipts	461.623	316.555	434.544	395.097	380.756	277.23	239.137	255.722
Actual Receipts		184.648	397.13	368.116	331.416	254.644	246.882	244.831

Source: Budgets books TMA Sargodha and Account records 2003-2010

Note In year 2009-10 the figures about actual receipts is upto 28 Feb 2010. No other figure available

Table 31: TMA Tariff Structure
Amount in Rs

Tariff Per Unit								
Sources	2010-11	2009-10	2008-09	2007-08	2006-07	2005-06	2004-05	2003-04
Water								
Registration of Connection fee (Domestic connection)	1412	706	706	706	706	706	706	706
Yearly Service Charges Domestic Connection	500	300	300	300	300	300	300	300
Registration of Connection fee(Commercial /Industrial Conn	20000	11000	11000	11000	11000	11000	11000	11000
Yearly Service Charges Commercial /Industrial) Connection	4000	2500	2500	2500	2500	2500	2500	2500
Sanitation								
Registration of Connection fee (domestic)	Not Applicable							
Yearly /Monthly Service Charges domestic	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Registration of Connection fee(Commercial /Industrial)	Not Applicable							
Yearly /Monthly Service Charges Commercial /Industrial)	Not Applicable							
Transport								
Wagon fee	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Rickshaw fee	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Taxi Stand	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Tonga Stand Fee	Not Applicable							

Source: TMA schedules of tax/ fees year 2003to 2010

B. Outsourced Service Contracts (Existing / Proposed)

1. Water Supply Services
2. Sewerage and Drainage Services
3. Solid waste Management Services

As mentioned earlier that in 2007 TMA Sargodha outsourced the responsibility of cleaning and cares of Sewerage system but after about six month of contract implementation contract was terminated after payment of Rs 16.396million due to litigations between both parties

The TMA is of the view that the Punjab Government won't allow outsourcing or privatization of WSS services⁶. The Notification issued by Local Government & Community Development Department on 21st March 2007. NO.SO.R(LG)5-23/2003, The Governor of the Punjab direct that in the Punjab Local Government (Auctioning of Collection Rights) Rules ,2003, the following amendment shall be made.

Amendment: in the said rule3 shall be substituted by the Following:

Auction of Collections Right: (1) Sub Rule(2) Local Government May collect an income through a contractor by awarding contract for collection rights for a period not exceeding one year.

(2) A local Government shall not award contract for collection of an income Including water rate, Building fee, Commercialisation Charges, sanitation fee, Licence Fee and Lighting rate or arrears of the income demand for which can be raised against a specific person and its arrears can be carried forwards.

Table 32: Taxes / fees Collection Services

Sr. No.	Name /Title	Scope	Amount in million
1	Car Parking fee/ Taxi Stand fee	Collection of fee on behalf of TMA	1.160
2	Wagon Stand Fee (City)		10.0
3	slaughter house		4.0
4	Rickshaw Stand Fee		10.0
5	Market fee Bakkar Mandi fee (City)		2.5
Total			27.66

Source: Tehsil Officer Regulation TMA Sargodha

C. Public Private Partnership contracts

1. Water Supply
2. Sewerage and Drainage
3. Solid waste Management

No Public Private partnership Contracts implemented in TMA Sargodha.

⁶ Urban water and Sewerage reform strategy World bank – Government of Punjab 2006

Section V

MAJOR PROJECTS AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT



V. MAJOR PROJECTS AND FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

A. List of Major Projects

Consultants are preparing the feasibility report for Designing of comprehensive Water supply and Sewerage system along with treatment plant for Sargodha city. Agreements with Consultant have been signed by PHED Rs 6.4 million. The Consultant has completed the designing of water supply scheme feasibility report and submitted to Planning and development department for further consideration. By November 2010 they planned to start feasibility work for designing of sewerage system including treatment of waste water facilities

No other major work has been planned by TMA or PHED

B. Future Development:

During TMA briefing by TMO and TO Finance Sargodha, following priority areas were discussed.

1. Preparation of Zoning plan
2. Provision of proper Solid Waste Management
3. Provision of clean drinking water
4. Provision of proper Sewerage system
5. Provision of Urban Transport facilities

C. Forecast for Future Developments, Costs

No forecast for future developments chalk out by TMA

Section VI

URBAN PLANNING



VI. URBAN PLANNING

A. Land use and Settlements Pattern

Various types of uses' for which all the land within a particular area is utilized are called land use. These include uses like residential, commercial, industrial, recreational, institutional activities etc. All the land uses have direct relationship with one another. A suitable arrangement of these physical elements ensures convenience, health and better quality of life in a town.

In July 1975 the work started for development of Sargodha City outline plan developed in by the Housing and Physical Planning Department Government of Punjab. The Outline Development Plan is at Map 7. A comprehensive study and survey of the existing land use has been made on large scale maps. Those area which have been developed without proper plan, have created limitations on the accuracy of survey, but efforts have been made to obtain information regarding each type of use and the area given to it as accurately as possible through a system of revision and counter checking. Land uses surveyed are tabulated in the Table 33.

Table 33: Land Use and Settlements Pattern as per Outline Development Plan

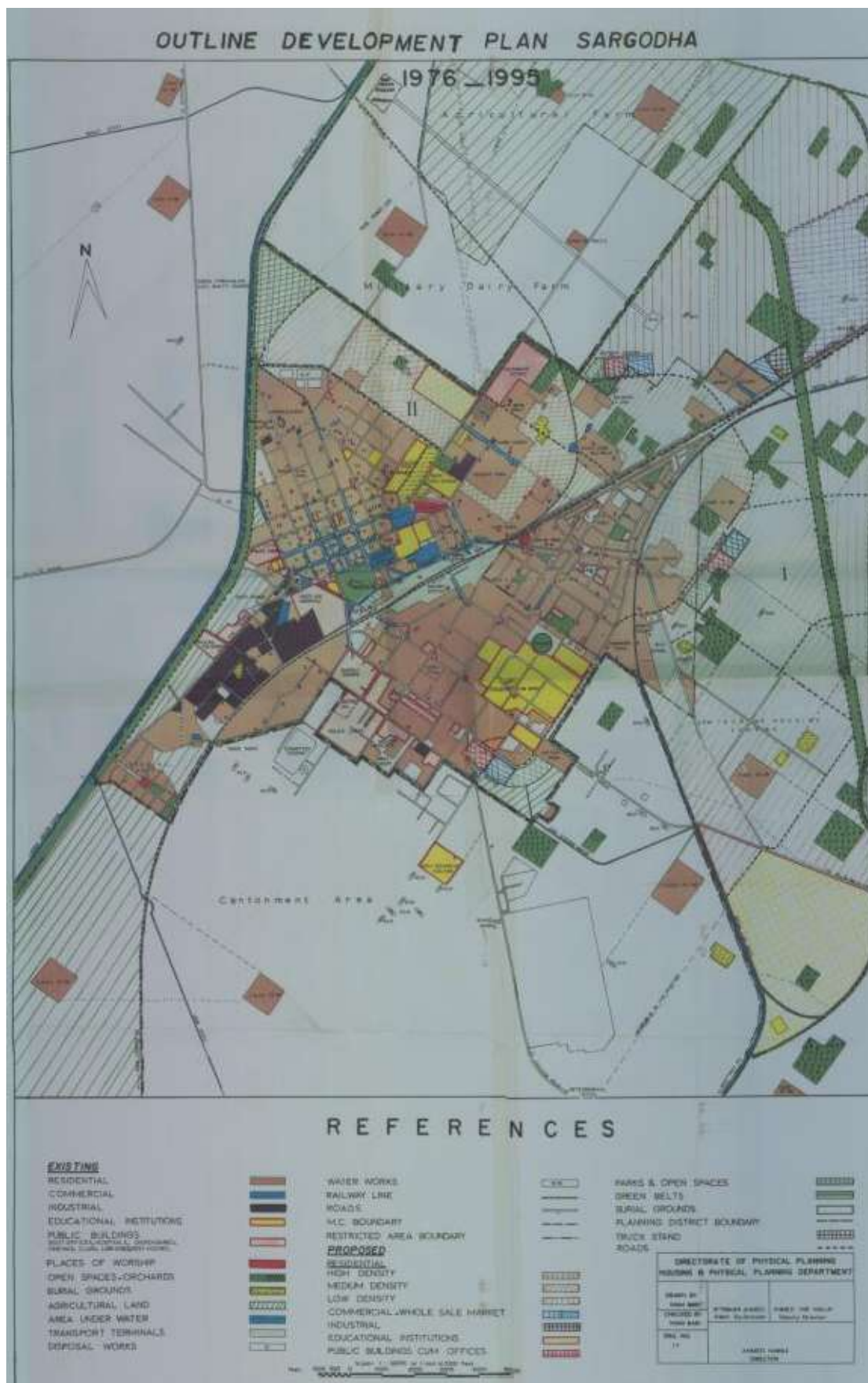
Type of land Use	Area under use Acres	Percentage of the Total area
Residential	1241.92	37.80
Industrial	57.00	1.74
Commercial	59.24	1.20
Worship Places	20.88	0.64
Open spaces	27.38	0.53
Burial grounds	38.00	1.15
Water supply	75.00	2.28
Transport terminal	29.90	0.31
Railway property	160.74	4.89
Vacant land	681.00	20.73
Educational places	213.14	6.43
Orchards	43.58	1.33
Health facilities	63.50	1.83
Cinemas	5.62	0.17
stadium	6.38	0.19
Governments offices jails etc	254.00	8.03
Clubs	3.12	0.09
Petrol filling stations.	1.37	0.04
Canals & Nallahs	38.13	1.16
Roads & Streets	255.84	7.79
Total:	3285.74	100.00

Source: Outline Development Plan Sargodha -Government of Punjab 1975

The analysis of above land use shows that the maximum area within Municipal limits i.e.; an area of 1241.92 acres is occupied by residential buildings. Vacant land, Government offices, Educational Institutions and Railway land are 681.00 acres, 264 acres, 213.14 acres and 160.74 acres respectively from the next group of extensive land use in the town. The remaining area is under different land uses, such as commercial, Industrial, Health, entertainment, recreational, worship and public utility services etc.

The town is a colony town and follows a planned pattern, Town blocks are designed on square patter with main bazars on the major roads. Industrial areas, educational institutions and transport terminals are situated at reasonable distances from the commercial and residential parts of the town.

Map 7: Outline Development Plan of Sargodha City



The Land use depicts the following major uses:

- The commercial zone is located in the oldest part of the town, on the north and north eastern side of Sargodha Mianwali road. The development of the commercial activities in this area is because of its central location and easy accessibility. There is tendency of establishing markets by demolishing residential houses in the central area of the town
- The Zones of public and educational building encompass the areas of civil lines and Lahore road. Civil lines is the centre of administrative functions of division as well as the District, with few ancillary functions. Almost all the Government Offices are located in this area or around it
- Main Industrial area is located along Sillanwali road. The area is suitable for industrial activities keeping all the important locational factors in view.

Municipal Development Fund Company (PMDFC): Municipal Development Fund Company (PMDFC) is a vibrant civil society organization working for the improvement of municipal services in Punjab province. It was formed by the Government of Punjab, in view of growing realization that there should be a separate agency for municipal development in the province and subsequently established this provincial level apex institution with the technical and financial assistance of the World Bank. It was set up in 1998 under the Companies Ordinance 1984 as an independent entity, limited by guarantee under an agreement between the Government of the Punjab and the World Bank. Since its inception PMDFC is working to bring a paradigm change in the quality of municipal services.

PMDFC developed planning report in 2008 for TMA Sargodha; the objective was to help TMA in planning process and also identify service delivery gaps, analyzed needs and guide the means to overcome such gaps by developing action plans. PMDFC conducted a land use survey to update the TMA map. The residential areas, commercial, institutional and open spaces and industrial areas were marked on the base map. The team comprised for the survey was TO (P), urban planner from PMDFC and draftsman from TMA.

As per PMDFC planning report the central part of Sargodha city has a mixed use zone. Institutional, public buildings and residential areas exist in amalgamation. In the centre is the University of Sargodha and adjacent to it is the Public building area. The most prominent Public Buildings are: District Police lines, Office SE, Deputy District Officer, Chief Engineer, SUP engineer, Director Public relation, DIG, Deputy District officer, Office of Anti terrorism.

Commercial market is present in the immediate vicinity of the Public buildings. Wood market is present here. Fruit and Vegetable market is in north near bus stand. The city has a densely populated commercial and residential area. The most dominating commercial activity is concentrated along these roads: Millat Bazar road, Main Bazar, Karkhana bazaar, Katchery road, city road Faisal Bazar, Azad road, Girls college road, Shaheed-e-Millat road.

There are small parks and open spaces scattered along the whole city area. There are five main parks, i.e. Tekon Park, Main Water Works Mohammadi Colony Park, Rehmat Park, Old Civil Lines Park and Jinnah Park. All of these parks are present in the central part of the town.

A number of educational institutions like Girls and Boys Primary and higher schools are present in the eastern part of the town. In the south east of the town is the Army Cantonment area. Air Force has taken over a massive site as one of the most important Air Base is the

Sargodha Air Base. The graveyards are scattered throughout the town and are eight in number.

The most of the growth of the town is taking place towards Lahore. The road connecting Lahore Sargodha is bearing the most of the growth Map 6 shows Land Uses

A master Plan (prepared in 1996 with World Bank funding) is now more than 10 years out of date. It has never been updated and there are no immediate plans to do so. The continuation of the services depends on periodic grants – the President's fund, but these are applied in a piecemeal manner. The city has not benefited from any international aid program. The sewerage system especially is in need of proper planning and enhancement. Map 8 Shows the Land use of Sargodha City and tables from Table 34 to 38 presents information on the education unit, health unit, housing schemes, katchiabadis, and markets etc.

Table 34: Education Units (Government)

Gender	No. of Schools	Area in Kanal	No. of Boys	No. of Girls
Boys	51	457	19105	108
Girls	70	381	2939	24885

Source: Punjab Education Management Information System

Table 35: Health Units in District Sargodha (Government)

Hospitals		Dispensaries		T.B. Clinics		S.H. Centres	M.C.H. Centres
No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	Beds	No.	No.
10	1036	20	16	1	100	12	8

Source: Punjab Development Statistic 2010

Table 36: Housing Characteristics of Sargodha Tehsil in 1998

Sargodha		Type of Structure				Housing Facilities	
		Total	Pacca	Semi Pac ca	Kacha	Potable Wat er	Electricity
Tehsil	Urban	66156	61402	2352	2402	19259	62193
	Rural	94489	69707	3443	21339	8284	67319
	Total	160645	131109	5795	23741	27543	129512
MC		53169	49448	1882	1839	15902	50002
Cantt		12987	11954	470	563	3357	12191

Source: District Census Report 1998

Table 37: List of Housing Schemes (Government and Private)

Sr. No.	Name	Type	Area
1	Iqbal Colony	Govt. Housing Scheme	Information with TMA not available
2	Block NO. 30		
3	ck NO. 31		
4	ck NO. 32		
5	ck NO. 33		
6	ck NO. 34		
7	ck NO. 35		
8	Johar Colony		
9	Istiqbalabad		
10	Gulshan Colony		
11	Behari Colony		
12	Shakat Hayzat Colony shamali 44	Private housing Scheme	Information with TMA not available
13	faiza Hayzat Colony shamali 44		
14	Madina Colony shamali 44		
15	Abeer Colony shamali 44		
16	Sulman Colony shamali 44		

Sr. No.	Name	Type	Area
17	Ahmad park shamali 44	Private housing Scheme	Information with TMA not available
18	Gulshan -e-azeez Colony shamali 44		
19	Gulshan -e-Iqbal Colony shamali 44		
20	Hussain abad shamali 44		
21	New Muhammadi Colony shamali 44		
22	Riffat Hayzar Colony shamali 44		
23	Rao Colony shamali 44		
24	Abdulla Colony shamali 44		29 Kanal
25	New madina Colony shamali 44		37-3/4 kanal
26	Sharazi Colony shamali 44		
27	Aikram Colony shamali 44		
28	Nazir Colony shamali 44		
29	shamali 44		
30	Yousaf Colony shamali 44		
31	Annyat Colony shamali 44		
32	Muammadi Colony shamali 44		
33	Shagal Colony shamali 44		
34	Amin Colony shamali 44		
35	Kambo Colony shamali 44		
36	Buhran Colony shamali 44		
37	Hussain Park shamali 44		
38	Yasir Park shamali 44		
39	Saraj Park shamali 44		
40	Mecan Colony shamali 44		
41	Faisal Town shamali 44		
42	Azam park shamali 44		
43	Alnoor Colony shamali 44		
44	Ameer Colony Shamali 78		
45	Mumtaz Colony Shamali 78		
46	Rashid Colony Shamali 78		
47	moin-ud-dine Colony Shamali 78		
48	Islam pura Shamali 78		
49	Sadat Colony Shamali 78		
50	Sumbal Colony Shamali 45		
51	Suliman pura Shamali 45		
52	peaples Colony Shamali 45		
53	Gulshan-e-hayzat Shamali 45		
54	Mir mazahir Colony Shamali 45		
55	Qadar Bakish Colony Shamali 45		
56	Mumtaz Colony Shamali 45		
57	Saeed park Shamali 45		
58	Nankianana Colony Shamali 45		
59	At1faq Colony Shamali 45		
60	new civil lines Shamali 45		
61	Naizi Colony Shamali 45		
62	Makhdoom Colony Shamali 45		
63	Iqbal park Shamali 45		
64	Saleem park Shamali 45		
65	rasheed Colony Shamali 45		
66	Saaka Colony Shamali 45		
67	Bismilla park Shamali 45		
68	Makaam-e- Hayzat Shamali 45		
69	Sadaat Colony Shamali 45		
70	Carporation Town Shamali 45		
70	Hameed town Shamali 45		
71	Katchi Basti Assian Shamali 45		
72	Babu Muhalla Shamali 45		26 Kanal 15 Marla
73	Dara sayan Jamal Shamali 45		11 Kanal 0marla 189 Sq feet 14 Marla
74	Katchi Abadi Esa Nagar Shamali 45		10 Kanal 8 Marla 207 Sq feet 10 Marla
75	link mahboob Colony		8 Kanal 15 Marla 7 Kanal

Sr. No.	Name	Type	Area
	Shamali 45	Private housing Scheme	15 Marla 253 Sq feet
76	Gulam Muhammad Oil Factory Shamali 45		3 Kanal 5 Marla
77	Church Road Basti Assian Shamali 45		3 kanal 15 Marla
78	Buchar Khana Eid Gah Shamali 45		10 Kanal 11 Marla204 Sq feet7 Kanal
79	Gow Shala Shamali 45		Information with TMA not available
80	Lakar Mandi Shamali 45		32 Kanal15 Marla
81	Katchi Abadi Chongi No.12 Shamali 45		54 Kanal
82	Mehboob Cotton Factory Katchi Abadi Shamali 45		3 kanal 5 Marla
83	Nister Market Shamali 45		3 Kanal 15 Marla
84	Masoomabad Society Colony Shamali 45		Information with TMA not available
85	Society Colony Shamali 45		
86	Shamas Colony Shamali 45		
87	Abdullah Aasi Colony Shamali 45		
88	Khawaja Coloy Shamali 45		16-1/2Kanal
89	chisti Park Shamali 45		22 Kanal
90	Bagh Kamal-u-din Shamali 45		47-1/2 Kanal
91	Bakhsi anwar Colony Shamali 45		29 Kanal 7 Marla
92	Abdul aziz Colony Shamali 45		6 Kanal 5Marla 7 sq feet
93	Asad ColonyShamali 45		Information with TMA not available
94	Zameendara Carporative Shamali 45		
95	Awan Colony Shamali 45		
96	Housing and Physical Department Shamali 45		
97	Zahoor Colony Shamali 45		
98	Gullberag Colony Shamali 45		
99	Luck Colony Shamali 45		
100	Raza Town79 Shamali		
101	Raza Town79 Shamali		121 kanal 6 Marla 81 kanal40 kanal 6 Marla
102	Rahmat town79 Shamali		121 kanal 6 Marla 71 kanal50 kanal 6 Marla
103	Sabar Town 79 Shamali		97-3/4 Kanal 77-3/4 Kanal 20 Kanal
104	Talib town 79 Shamali		121 kanal 7 Marla 121 kanal 7 Marla
105	Chema Colony79 Shamali		90 Kanal75 Kanal15Kanal
106	Gullshan_e_Azeem Colony79 Shamali		222Kanal10 Marla 295Kanal10Marla127 Kanal
107	Hyderabad Town70 Shamali		31 Kanal 15 Marlay 10 Kanal 21 Kanal 15 Kanal
108	Munawar Town70 Shamali		228-3/4 Kanalsalum
109	Mian Town70 Shamali		247 Kanal 223-3/4 Kanal 23-1/4 Kanal
110	Taqi Park70 Shamali		Information with TM not available
111	Dubai town 70 Shamali		325-3/4 Kanal 101-1/4 Kanal 224-1/2 Kanal
112	Saragia Town70 Shamali		Information with TMA not available
113	Aziz Bhati Town71 Shamali		34-1/4 Kanal 4Kanal 30-1/4 Kanal
114	Vip Town71 Shamali		577 Kanal577 Kanal
115	Umer town71 Shamali		45-3/4 Kanal45-3/4 Kanal
116	Rana Town71 Shamali		Information with TMA not available
117	Saheen Town71 Shamali		65-1/4 Kanal 36 Kanal28-1/4 Kanal
118	Prince town71 Shamali		212 kanal7Kanal54 Kanal

Sr. No.	Name	Type	Area
119	Sabbhar wal Colony71 Shamali	Private housing Scheme	61 kanal7Kanal54 Kana
120	Kanal Park46 Shamali		153 Kanal153Kanal
121	Nassar Town46 Shamali		Information with TMA not available
122	Ghani Park46 Shamali		Information with TMA not available
123	National park46 Shamali		
124	Shadab Colony46 Shamali		
125	Shareef Park46 Shamali		
126	Services Colony46 Shamali		
127	Lalazar Town46 Shamali		
128	Chatha Town46 Shamali		
129	Manzoor Colony46 Shamali		
130	Shareef town46 Shamali		
131	Hassan park46 Shamali		
132	Alshareef Town46 Shamali		
133	Javaid shopping Center46 Shamali		
134	Bahawal vally46 Shamali		
135	Chatha Colony46 Shamali		
136	Model Town46 Shamali		81-3/4 KanalSalum
137	Ahsan Town46 Shamali		117-1/4 Kanal 105-1/4 Kanal12 Kanal
138	Waqar Town46 Shamali		112-1/2 Kanal34 Kanal 78-1/2 Kanal
139	Usman Town46 Shamali		135Kanal125Kanal10Kana
140	Muslim Town46 Shamali		64Kanal60Kanal4Kanal
141	Gulshan Bashir46 Shamali		407 Kanal50 Kanal357 Kanal
142	GardenTown46 Shamali		159-1/2 Kanal111-1/2 Kanal48 Kanal
143	Superior Town46 Shamali		66 Kanal50 Kanal16 Kanal
144	Jillal Town 46 Shamali		42-1/4 Kanal30 Kanal12 Kanal
145	rafi Park46 Shamali		198-3/4Kanal180 Kanal18-3/4 Kanal
146	Dhaddi Colony46 Shamali		255 Kanal245 Kanal10 Kanal
147	Green Town46 Shamali		192 Kanal64 Kanal128 Kanal
148	Ghuman park46 Shamali		37 Kanal30 Kanal7 Kanal
149	Islamia park46 Shamali		45 Kanal13 Kanal32 Kanal
150	Alhamra Colony46 Shamali		31 Kanal29 Kanal2 Kanal
151	Rafique Town46 Shamali		65 Kanal55 Kanal10 Kanal
152	Khiaban Nawab46 Shamali		63-1/2 KanalSalum
153	Sultan Colony46 Shamali		19-3/4 Kanal 4 Kanal15-3/4 Kanal
154	Saghal Park46 Shamali		38-1/2 KanalSalum
155	Sharaz Park46 Shamali		16-3/4 KanalSalum
156	Nawab Colony43 Shamali		64 KanalSalum
157	Bashir Colony43 Shamali		181-1/4 KanalSalum
158	Abdullah Colony43 Shamali		Information with TMA not available
159	Aziz Colony43 Shamali		
160	Server Colony43 Shamali		
161	Khyzer Hayzat Colony43 Shamali		
162	Ghansir Colony43 Shamali		
163	Gulshn-e-rahman43 Shamali		
164	Adal Park43 Shamali		
165	Jamil Park43 Shamali		
166	Murtaza Town43 Shamali		
167	Nazira Colony43 Shamali		
168	Fazal Town43 Shamali		
169	Shokat Park43 Shamali		

Sr. No.	Name	Type	Area
170	Yousaf Park43 Shamali	Private housing Scheme	
171	Imran Town43 Shamali		
172	Godnal Town43 Shamali		
173	Mumtaz Park43 Shamali		
174	New Eden Gaeden43 Shamali		
175	Raiaz Colony40 Shamali		
176	Sultan Town40 Shamali		
177	Jutt Colony40 Shamali		
178	Twana park40 Shamali		
179	Tufail Town40 Shamali		
180	Hayzat Colony40 Shamali		
181	Curtia Town40 Shamali		
182	Zahid Colony40 Shamali		
183	Hussain abad40 Shamali		
184	Johar Town40 Shamali		
185	Gulistan-e-Johar40 Shamali		
186	Shalimar Garden40 Shamali		
187	New islam Pura 42 Shamali		Information with TMA not available
188	Manzoor/ Shabir Town42 Shamali		448-1/2 Kanal Plot
189	Mahboob park42 Shamali		Total 335-1/4 Kanal Plot
190	Mujhaid Colony42 Shamali		Total 56 Kanal Plot
191	Deen Colony42 Shamali		Total 31-1/2 Kanal Plot
192	Mahboob Colony42 Shamali		Total 59 Kanal Plot
193	Gulshan-e-saeed42 Shamali		Total 15-3/4 Kanal Plot
194	Gulshan-e-Jamal42 Shamali		120-1/4250
195	Green vally42 Shamali		Total 268-1/2 Kanal Plot
196	Zafar Colony Block F42 Shamali		Information with TMA not available
197	Zafar Colony 42 Shamali		Total 140 Kanal Plot
198	Zubaida Raza Town42 Shamali		Total 397-1/4 Kanal Plot
199	Ali Park42 Shamali		Total 62 Kanal Plot
200	New Muslim Town42 Shamali		40-1/4 Kanal
201	New Mittat Park42 Shamali		47-1/4 Kanal
202	Millat Park42 Shamali		57 Kanal
203	Azmat Colony42 Shamali		Information with TMA not available
204	Gulshan-e-sadaq42 Shamali		
205	Satalite Town42 Shamali		
206	Johar Colony42 Shamali		
207	Alfraide Garden Phase 139 Shamali		
208	Alfraide Garden Phase 2 39 Shamali		

Source: TO P&C TMA Sargodha Records

Table 38: List of Markets

Sr. No.	Name	Type	Area
1	Ameen Bazaar	General Item	No Information with TMA
2	Urdu Bazaar	Book and General	
3	Anarkali Bazaar	Cloths	

Source: TO P&C TMA Sargodha Records

The list of Major commercial areas is shown in Table 39.

Table 39: List of Major Commercial Areas

Sr. No.	Name	Type	Area
1	JhalChakian	General and Mixed	No Information with TMA
2	Cnatt. pull		
3	Niazi Chowk		
4	Chunji #9		
5	GBS		

Sr. No.	Name	Type	Area
6	Qainchi Mor		
7	Qainchi Mor		
8	47 Pull		
9	49 tail		
10	Noori gate		
11	Katchehry Phatak		
12	Zafar-ullaha Chowk		
13	Satellite Chowk		
14	Gill wala Chowk		
15	Tufail Chowk		
16	Graveyard		
17	Kolfareed TNT Chowk		
18	Goal Chowk		
19	Phattaha Mandi		
20	Sharbal Chowk	General and Mixed	No Information with TMA
21	Sabzi mandi		
22	Khayam chowk		
23	Shama chowk		
24	Phalak		
25	Toop chowk		
26	Circuit House		
27	Queen Chowk		
28	ISI office Chowk		
29	Cheema Chowk		
30	Khushab road		
31	Hamid shah road		
32	Goal Chowk		
33	Shoping center		
34	Fiasal bazar		

Source: TO P&C TMA Sargodha Records

1. List of Dry-ports

No dry port in City Sargodha

2. List of Katchi Abadies (Recognised and Un-recognised)

Tehsil officer Regulation Sargodha is maintaining the katchiabadis information. There are 21 katchiabadis in Sargodha City. Table 40 present the detail of katchiabadis.

Table 40: List of Katchi Abadies (Recognized and Un-recognized)

Sr. No.	Name	No. of Unit	Type	Area
1	Jinnah Colony	1275	Recognized	Informationnot available
2	Old Butcher Khana, Eid Gah Road	285		
3	Basti Asian Norri Gate	217		
4	Katchi Abadi near Chure Sillanwalii Road	45		
5	Katchi Abadi Near Ghulam Muhammad Oil Mil	78		
6	Katchi Abadi near Mehboob Cotton Factory Area	58		
7	Katchi Abadi Esa Nagar	60		
8	Katchi Abadi Dera Sian Jamal	73		
9	Katchi Abadi Chongi No.12	58		
10	Katchi Abadi Babo Mohlla	152		
11	Katchi Abadi Darmiani LakarMandi,Civil Line	97		
12	Katchi Abadi Lakar Mandi Block Nishat Cinema	236		
13	Katchi Abadi Block No.22	210		
14	Katchi Abadi Block No.24	53		
15	Katchi Abadi Block No.25	465		
16	Katchi Abadi Insar Pura No.1	123		
17	Katchi Abadi Insar Pura No.2	138		

Sr. No.	Name	No. of Unit	Type	Area
18	Katchi Abadi Suleman PuraChak No.72 NB	104	Un recognized	
19	Katchi Abadi Islam Pura, ChakNo.72 NB	135		
20	Katchi Abadi Islam Pura, ChakNo.42 NB	42		
21	Katchi Abadi Chak No. 46 NB	79		

Source:TO Regulation TMA Sargodha Records

3. Street Lights

TMA Sargodha is managing for provision of street lighting facility in city area. The details of Street light provisions are shown in Table 41.

Table 41: Street Lights

Sr. No.	Location	Bulb	Mercury Bulb	Tube Light
1- Street Light Switch New Plot				
1	New Plot Street no 1 B	-	-	4
2	New Plot Street no 2 B	-	-	3
3	New Plot Street no 3 B	-	-	4
4	New Plot Street no 4 B	-	-	4
5	New Plot Street no 5 B	-	-	4
6	New Plot Street no 6 B	-	-	4
7	New Plot Street no 7 B	-	-	5
8	New Plot Street no 8 B	-	-	2
9	New Plot Street no 9 B	-	-	3
10	New Plot Street no 10 B	-	-	2
11	New Plot Street no 11 B	-	-	3
12	New Plot Street no 12 B	-	-	3
13	New Plot Street no 13 B	-	-	4
14	New Plot Street no 14 B	-	-	-
15	New Plot Street no 15 B	-	-	3
16	New Plot Street no 16 B	-	-	-
17	98 Road Chungi	-	-	1
18	General Counsl Ulfat Street	-	-	1
19	Toba Road	-	-	18
20	Base Line Mohallah Noshaya Street 13	-	-	7
21	Blownat Pura 98 Road Till Street 1	1	-	13
22	New Plot Street No 1 A	-	-	2
23	New Plot Street No 2 A	-	-	2
24	New Plot Street No 3 A	-	-	4
25	New Plot Street No 4 A	-	-	4
26	New Plot Street No 5 A	-	-	3
27	New Plot Street No 6 A	-	-	2
28	New Plot Street No 7 A	-	-	2
29	New Plot Street No 8 A	-	-	-
30	New Plot Street No 9 A	-	-	2
31	New Plot Street No 10 A	-	-	2
32	New Plot Street No 11 A	-	-	11
33	New Plot Street No 12 A	-	-	7
34	New Plot Street No 13 A	-	-	4
35	New Plot Street No 14 A	-	-	3
36	New Plot Street No 15 A	-	-	1
37	New Plot Street No 16 A	-	-	1
38	New Plot Street No 17 A	-	-	2
39	Habib Park	-	-	6
40	Ahmadabad Town	-	-	87
2- Street Light Switch Office Haji Ishaq				
1	Station Road + Toba Road	-	3	19
2	Habib Bank+ Jangla Road	-	-	11
3	Muslimabad Street No 1 til Street No 3	1	-	8
4	Bansawala Bazar	-	-	2
5	Center Rafeeq Street	-	-	3

Sr. No.	Location	Bulb	Mercury Bulb	Tube Light
6	Rali Bazar	-	-	2
7	Main Bazar	-	-	6
8	Malkawala Bazar	-	-	2
9	Choki Street	-	-	1
10	Sarfan Bazar	-	-	1
11	Hussain Markit Street	-	-	2
12	Tipu Sultan Street	-	-	2
13	Malkawala Chowk to Eid Gah Park	-	11	3
14	Ghar Mohallah Complete	-	-	25
15	New Mandi	-	-	8
16	Blonat Pura + Dera Eman Ullah	-	-	14
17	Eid Gah Park	-	-	8
18	Near Shaber Wala Petrol Pump	-	-	1
3- Street Light Switch Civil Club Chowk				
1	Club Road + Basara Road+ Ghafar Road	-	1	34
2	Chah Gojran Complete	-	-	36
3	Mochi Wala Road	-	-	17
4	Municipal Committee Roads	-	-	9
5	Municipal Committee Quarters	2	-	5
6	AC Road + Officer Colony	-	-	17
7	Jhang Road+Mohallah Rasoul Nagar + Cinema Road	-	-	54
8	jinnah Park	-	-	10
9		20.02	0.0081	21
4- Street Light Switch Tower Colony				
1	Tower Colony	-	-	10
5 - Street Light Switch Wazeer Park				
1	Mohallah Nazeer Park	-	-	31
2	Hussain Road Wazeer near Inam Khan Road	-	-	3
6 - Street Light Switch Millat Town				
1	Milat Town	1	-	6
7 - Street Light Switch AC Chowk				
1	AC Chowk to Bies Line Iqbal Town	-	1	43
2	Cinema Road+Taki Mohallah+Ghulshan Colony+TMA Park	-	-	70
3	Coat Ghulam Muhammad	-	-	18
Total			1	131
8 - Street Light Switch Nawaz PCO				
1	National Bank Road+Quaid-e-Azam Road+Mohallah Shekhan+Mehndi Bazar	-	6	19
2	Imam Bargha Bazar	-	1	13
3	Water Works Bazar	-	1	4
4	Mission Road to Railway Phatak	-	1	2
5	Ghada Khana	6	-	7
Total			9	45
9 - Street Light Switch Lari Adda				
1	Qabristan Road+androon Kabristan	5	2	27
2	Sarver Colony	2	-	19
3	Samundari Road	-	4	16
4	Sharifpura	-	-	35
5	Railway Phatak to Mungi Road Hajra Hospital	1	-	18
6	Ashraf Colony	-	-	12
7	Alfar Colony+Ameer Masai Road+Pasco Ghizam	-	1	31
8	Christian Colony	-	-	18
9	Server Colony+Sahzaman Park	-	-	13
10	Lari Adda	-	3	-
Total			10	189
10 - Street Light Switch Hasneya Colony				
1	Hassneya Colony Main Road	1	-	39
2	Androon Galyean Street no 7 BC etc.	1	-	2
Total			2	41
11 - Street Light Switch Mehndi Mohallah				
1	Mehndi Mohallah	-	5	25

Sr. No.	Location	Bulb	Mercury Bulb	Tube Light
2		-	-	1
Total			5	26
12 - Street Light Switch Rana Lucky Road				
1	Rana Lucky Road	-	-	4
2	Jamil Park	-	-	8
3	Mugharpura	-	-	4
Total				16
13 - Street Light Switch Samanabad Bilal Park				
1	Samna Bad Bilal Park	-	-	24
2	Samna Bad Bilal Park	-	-	8
Total				32
14 - Street Light Switch Abdullah Colony Amameya Colony (Near Khalid Bhutta)				
1	Abdullah Colony Amameya Colony Road	-	-	26
15 - Street Light Switch Abdullah Colony Near Iftikhar Counsl				
1	Abdullah Colony Model Town	-	-	11
16 - Street Light Switch Haider Park				
1	Haider Park	-	-	28
2	Sultan Pura Street 6 etc.	-	-	6
Total				34
17 - Street Light Switch Islam Pura				
1	Islam Pura	-	-	44
2	Near Ashraf Damor Gardetion	-	-	3
Total				47
18 - Street Light Switch Dastager Colony				
1	Dastger Colony	-	-	36
Total				36
19 - Street Light Switch Javaid Colony				
1	Javaid Colony	-	-	6
Total				6
20 - Street Light Switch Ayoub Colony				
1	Ayoub Colony	-	-	8
Total				8
21 - Street Light Switch Akbar Rark				
1	Akber Park	-	-	25
2	Akbar Park near	-	-	2
Total				27
22 - Street Light Switch Panserah Road Till Chungi				
1	Pansra Road Chungi Tak	-	-	17
Total				17
23 - Street Light Switch Jhang Road Civil Hospital Taak				
1	Jhang Road Civil Hospital Tak	-	-	14
Total				14
24 - Street Light Switch Ghandha Sigh Road School MD Tak				
1	hang Road Civil Hospital Taak	-	-	23
Total				23
25 - Street Light Switch Siraj Town Qadar Colony				
1	Siraj Town Qadar Colony	-	-	44
2	Qadar Colony Street 1	-	-	-
Total				44
26 - Street Light Switch Qadri Darbar				
1	Qadri Darbar	-	-	7
Total				7
27 - Street Light Switch Imameya Colony				
1	Imameya Colony	-	-	11
2		-	-	8
Total				19
28 - Street Light Switch Kot Abdai				
1	Kot Abdi	-	-	18
2	Street no 1,2,3,	-	-	4
Total				22
29 - Street Light Switch Alfaiz Society				
1	Alfaiz Society	-	-	10

Sr. No.	Location	Bulb	Mercury Bulb	Tube Light
Total				10
30 - Street Light Switch Saman Zar Bhutta				
1	Saman Zar Bhutta	-	-	24
Total				24
31 - Street Light Switch Ghandha Sigh				
1	Ghandha Singh	-	-	47
Total				47
32 - Street Light Switch Tarqabad				
1	Tarqabad	-	-	18
Total				18
33 - Street Light Switch Mustafa Colony				
1	Mustafa Colony	-	-	42
Total				42
34 - Street Light Switch Hazara Colony				
1	Hazara Colony	6	-	4
Total				4

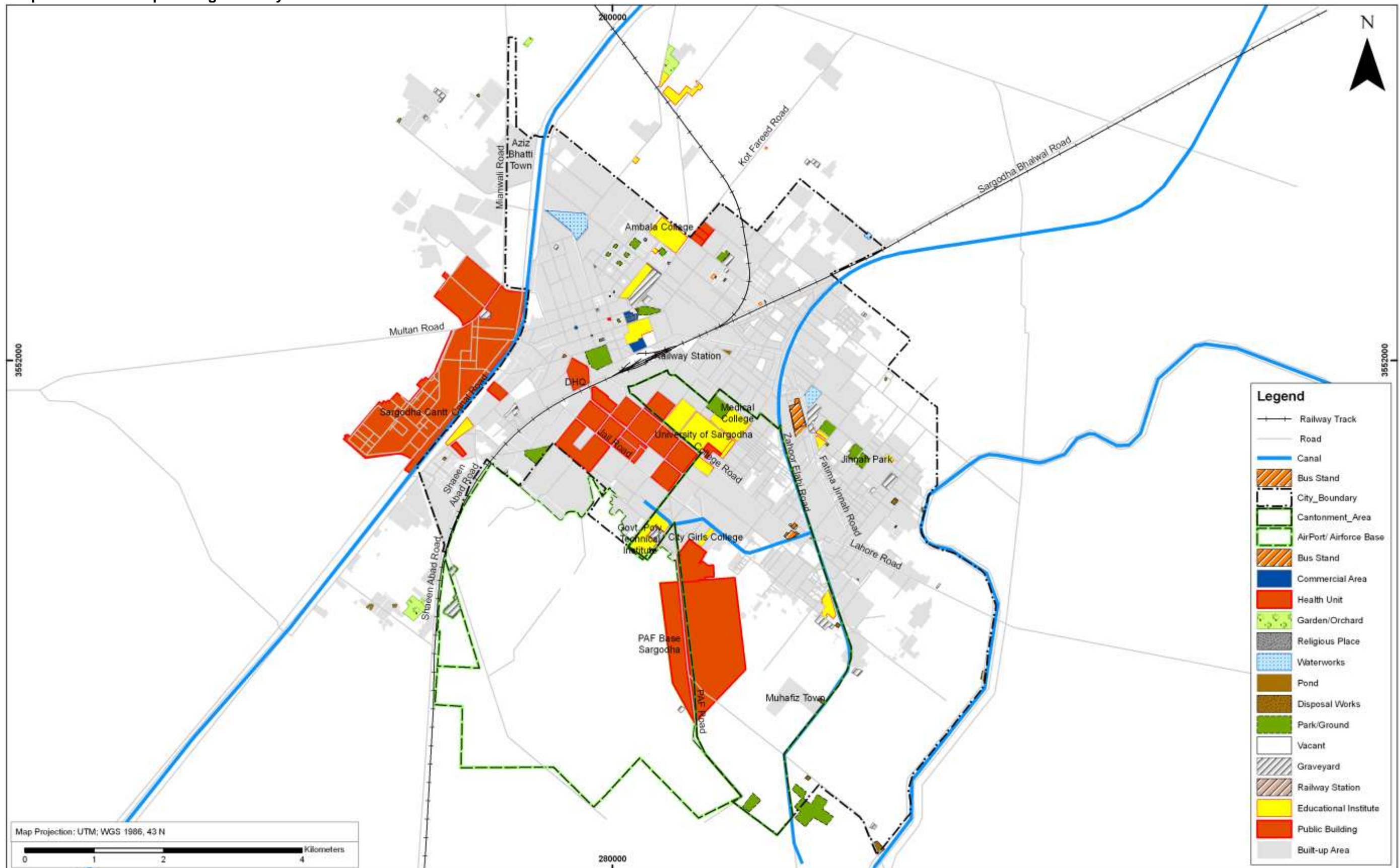
Source: PMDFC Planning Report 2008

4. Parks

There are four main parks in the town namely: Rehmat Amin Park, Old Civil Lines Park and Jinnah Park. Old Civil Lines Park is in bad condition and needs improvement

- **Jinnah Park:** It is a beautiful park and has all the amenities as shown in the image.
- **Rehmat Amen Park:** This Park needs improvement.
- **Old Civil Lines Park:** This Park needs improvement.
- **Water Works Park:** This Park is in better shape.

Map 8: Land Use Map of Sargodha City



Source: Urban Unit Land use map

B. Economic Zones - Industry Sites

Sargodha is largely an agricultural and industrial city. The vast fields in the city have allowed the farmers to develop a range of crops and animal breeding programs. Some of the main crops include citrus, wheat, rice, and sugar cane, which are exported to the other cities as well as internationally. Citrus fruits such as oranges (locally known as *kinnows*), guavas and mangoes are the main fruits grown in the district. Jaman, pears, dates, pomegranates, phalsa and almonds are also grown in minor quantities. Turnips, onions, cauliflower, potatoes and tomatoes are the main vegetables grown in the district. The main livestock for the city include goats, sheep, buffaloes and cattle.

Even with agricultural goods being the major income generator for the city as well as the district, the economy and industry has been diversifying itself to generate more demand for other goods which can be manufactured and produced in the city. Other industrial markets include: beverages, manufacture of diesel engines, foundry products, glass products, leather footwear, oil mills, pesticides, insecticides, poultry feed, plastics, readymade garments, tanning and textiles.

Before independence there were only few oil mills functioning at Sargodha but after partition the district has made rapid progress in industrialization. The industrial unit can be divided into four kinds, textile, general mills, and woolen and flour mills.

- The sultan Textile mill at Sargodha with 25000spindles and 500 looms is private limited concern situated on Faisalabad – Sargodha road
- There are about 10 Oil mills having 99 expellers and the approximate out-turnis 100000maunds
- There are about 101 soap factories and their average annual production is 500000 maunds of household soap. Two factories have installed plants for the manufacture of toilet soap.
- The Quaidabad woolen mills with 600 spindles and 10 looms were installed. It manufactures blankets which are supplied to the army
- The biggest flour mill having daily output of 1400 maunds, functioning at Sargodha is the merchant Mohi Flour Mill Ltd

Among the cottage industries the hand-loom are worth mentioning. There are about 5000 hand-loom in the district, but hand loom industry is dealing due to the establishment of big textile units

As mentioned earlier the main Industrial area is located along Sillanwali road the area is suitable for industrial activities.

C. Largest Industries - Chamber of Commerce

There are about 1,617 cottage levels and small / medium / large scale industrial units operating in the district. Besides milk processing unit, other important industries already operating in the district are four sugar mills and six textile mills which reflects very good potential for paper and paper board, chip board / particle board, polypropylene woven bags, fructose / liquid sugar from molasses, hosiery, sports-wear, etc

In view of general localized requirements of Sargodha district, particularly Sargodha city, there exists good scope for biscuit, detergent powder, ready-made garments, wooden furniture, electrical accessories, PVC pipes, hoses, steel furniture, fiber glass water tanks, melamine table-ware, etc. The industrial sector and details regarding major industrial units are given in Table 42:

Table 42: The Industrial Sector and Details Regarding Major Industrial Units

Industry	Number of Unit	Industry	Number of Unit
Beverage	1	Leather Footwear	28
Citrus Grading	4	Oil Mills	54
Dairy Products	1	Poultry Feed	2
Diesel Engines	1	PVC Pipe	2
Electric Goods	144	Readymade Garments	1
Foundry Products	7	Sugar	4
Fruit Juices	1	Tannery	8
Fruit Préservation	10	Textile Composite	1
Rice Mills	1	Textile Spinning	5
Vegetable Ghee & Cooking Oil	3	Pesticides /Insecticides	1
Glass & Glass Products	1		

Source: Internet www.mysargodha.com

Sargodha is known the world over for Citrus and agriculture. The items produced in Sargodha are of international standard and are appreciated all over the world. To safeguard the interests of the Business Community, the Sargodha Association of Trade and Industry was formed.

Oranges/Citrus: Sargodha is a large producer of citrus fruit, Kinnow (a type of orange), Malta, musammi, and grapefruit, as the climate is suitable for these fruits. Much of the fruit is sold domestically.

FRUITS are a vital part of agricultural exports. Large areas of the country are blessed with an ecological environment conducive to production of nearly 30 types of fruits of which citrus, mango, apple, dates, grapes, banana, melons and guava are relatively common. Among all fruits, area under citrus, its production and exports are at the top. About 95 per cent of the citrus area is located in Punjab. The total area under fruits is 0.65 million hectares with a total production and export of 5.7 million metric tons and Rs6.4 billion respectively. Of the total area under fruits, 29.55 per cent is under citrus and 60 per cent of it is under kinnow with more than 75 per cent production of total citrus fruits. Under citrus fruits, kinnow area, production and exports are at the top. More than 90 per cent of citrus exports are those of kinnow. Pakistan is among the top ten kinnow (Sargodha, hybrid, mandarin) producing and exporting countries. Our production capacity is 1.28 million tons per season. There are about 28 kinnow processing plants with a processing capacity each of 5-10 metric tons per hour, located at Sargodha and Karachi.

Citrus also significantly contributes to employment generation through various activities from production to harvesting and domestic and international marketing. Assuming that all kinnow produced in Punjab is domestically marketed, the employment generated from its production and marketing is estimated at about 23.48 million labour days or fulltime jobs for more than 75,000 people (about 57 million labour days in production and remaining in marketing sectors).

Kinnow is a hybrid of two citrus cultivars; King and Willow Leaf and is classified as kinnow mandarin. It was introduced from California to the Punjab Agricultural College and Research Institute, Lyallpur (now University of Agriculture, Faisalabad) in the sub-continent in 1943-44. This easy peel citrus has assumed special economic importance and export demand being acknowledged for its high juice content, special flavour, delicious taste and as a rich source of vitamin-C.

In per capita terms, the annual availability of citrus is nearly 12.5 kg of which kinnow makes up about eight kg. A consumption of eight kg per capita implies the availability of 1,206 milligrams of vitamin-C, 1520 milligrams of calcium, 684 milligrams of phosphorous and nearly 16

milligrams of iron, per head during the citrus production season. In the citrus production season, kinnow consumption can make a significant contribution to improve human diet in terms of total micronutrients intake.

There is a great need to concentrate in the area of technological improvement like tissue culture technique and genetic engineering, to enhance the production of seedless kinnow. Furthermore, our production and export of the fruit have been increased overtime only due to increase in acreage and not due to improvement in technology.

It is suggested that in Sargodha, citrus exports zone may be set up where all necessary facilities like cold stores, refrigerated transport, financial institution, SPS certifying laboratories, marketing information analysis department, etc. are available

The resource cost ratio (RCR) analysis revealed that kinnow producers of the study area (Sargodha district) are economically efficient. This means that with the freeing up of trade and removing distortions in the domestics markets, effective incentives for citrus cultivation would substantially increase

Salt Products in Sargodha: CITRN is very proud to render services for salt lamps. Salt lamps are made of salt crystals which is a natural air ionizer that effectively boosts the number of negative ions in the room. However, we often do not realize that many source of very harmful positive ions, in our daily routine life so-called electric smog.

CITRN Salt Shape Manufacturer and Exporter of Quality Salt Products: They based in the city of Sargodha Pakistan. CITRN Salt Shape been in the Salt business for over 7 years we are Exporting & marketing various Salt Products to overseas. They currently supply Salt Products to Australia, France, Spain, Italy, USA & UK.

It is great pride in announcing that Sargodha is now the exclusive product supplier to Himalayan Salt Cart based in NJ, USA

Electrical Accessories in Sargodha: Sargodha is the major Bakelite Product manufacturing city in Pakistan. The 70 percent of Pakistan's Bakelite products were being produced in Sargodha (according to Sargodha Chamber of Commerce and Industries & Bakelite Product Manufacturers Association). The major supply of electrical accessories to units of other cities like Karachi and Lahore was also from Sargodha. There were about 15 large units, 200 SMEs and 1000 cottage industry units of electrical fittings industry in Sargodha. HERO Pak Electrical Industries Pvt. Ltd. Sargodha is in the process of manufacturing quality electrical accessories since 1974.

Sargodha Handicrafts: Pakistan is a land of exotic art and traditions, and Crafts are an integral part in the life of any Pakistani. It has a rich cultural heritage, of which handicrafts form an integral part and involves a wide range of art and handicraft. In Pakistan, mainly, the legacy of handicrafts is passed on from one generation to the other and has flourished over the centuries. May types of wooden handicrafts are produced in Pakistan specifically Sargodha Handicrafts in the province Punjab.

Handicraft as the name suggests is an art of creating objects or decorative items by hand, by a skilled craftsman. Items involving use of any machinery are not considered handicrafts. That is why each piece of handicraft is unique is presented in aesthetically rich form reflecting the craftsman skill. A master craftsman decorates or carves the wood of a given type to create items with some very simple and minimum tools. Pakistan craftsmen create masterpieces with exotic shapes, patterns, size, colors and textures. Be it the sculptures inspiring paintings, handcrafted jewelry, decorative items, furniture, beads, utensils, accessories or exquisite woodcraft, Pakistan has it all. Besides, these items, the beautiful wood artifacts like photo

frames, toys, dolls, and mini temples are also very famous in International markets. There are ancient cities (Sargodha) in Pakistan which house the expert artisans who have inherited the tradition of carving out beautiful statues and handicrafts from different variety of woods. Wooden furniture, which is one of the handicrafts, is the most exquisite and enchanting item in Sargodha.

Wooden furniture, which is one of the handicrafts, is the most exquisite and enchanting item in this world. It is the most popular and profitable item throughout the world, that is the reason for it, to be termed as an effective business product among the masses. Wooden artifacts exhibit a very typical and unique carving. In addition to being decorative items, the wooden handicrafts also have functional value

ANNEXURE



Annex 1: Work Under Taken by Sargodha Improvement Trust

Since its establishment, Sargodha Improvement Trust had under taken various development projects in Sargodha City which were mostly completed during 1970-1999 and were subsequently handover to the Municipal Corporation/Tehsil Municipal Administration Sargodha with record under section -68 of Town Improvement Act, 1922 of maintenance and functioning. The detail of schemes is as under:

A. Completed Schemes

1. Johar Colony Housing Scheme

This Scheme was undertaken by the Trust in 1959 over a land 14 acres and 6 kanal situated in Chak No 42NB for the purpose of residential accommodation for poor and deprived inhabitants. The scheme was handover in 1970.

2. Block No 30 to 35 Scheme

This Scheme was undertaken by the Trust during 1970 over a land 58 acres and 4 kanal situated in Chak No 44NB for the purpose of residential accommodation for poor and deprived inhabitants. Six new Block Schemes were constructed and all plots were sold in open auction during 1970. The scheme was handover in 1984.

3. Iqbal Colony Housing Scheme

This Scheme was undertaken by the Trust during 1958 on 110 acres evacuees land of Sir Mehraj Singh situated in Chak No 44NB. The land was purchased from settlement and Rehabilitation Department. The total Nos of plots in this scheme was 886. The scheme hand over in 1984. Furthermore Sargodha Improvement Trust also provided 39 acres and 07 kanal land from this scheme for establishment of Ambala Muslim College.

4. Development of Scheme of General Bus Stand in Sargodha

About 19 acres of state land in Chak No 43NB was acquired on lease by the trust for the purpose of establishing of General Bus Stand. After completion of work the scheme was handover in 1984.

5. Trust Shopping Plaza

The Trust Shopping Plaza Sargodha was designed for 3 stories building. Ground Floor and 1st Floor was constructed in 1994 as a first phase and in second phase second floor was constructed. The construction of Trust Shopping Plaza was under taken during 1991. The total area of this scheme is 20 Kanal and scheme is situated on Fatima Jinnah Road (old Bus Stand in Chak No 45NB) Sargodha city. There are total 459 shops of which 428 are allotted and 31 are vacant.

6. Rehmat –UI Almin Park

The Sargodha improvement trust constructed Rehmat –UI Almin Park on land measuring 32 kanal in Block a Satellite Town Sargodha. The boundary wall and Gate function was constructed by TMA. Under direction of Commissioner Sargodha division that after fulfilling codal formalities the said park may be leased out. The park was leased out in 1995.

B. Ongoing Schemes

1. Development of Truck Stand in Chak No 49NB

At present the truck stand is functioning in the heart of city and it is causing great hindrance in the free movement of traffic. Therefore, the Sargodha Improvement Trust decided to shift the truck stand out of the city for which a land measuring 57.5 kanal situated in Chak No 49NB was selected. The BOR fixed the cost of the said land @Rs 60000 per Acer plus 10% surcharges which was paid and the possession was undertaken during 1989. Various facilities like installation of tube wells, providing sewerage facilities and internal metaled roads provided. The scheme is almost complete except electricity and tarring of roads.

Now the Pakistan Air force Authority declared the Truck stand as security zone. And not allowing shifting the truck stand there. So Sargodha Improvement Trust decided to construct low housing scheme there

2. Development of new Truck Stand in Chak No 66NB Near Jhall Chakkain

On demand of owners of Goods Transport Companies and to reduce traffic pressure, it was decided to shift the truck stand, which is presently in the heart of Sargodha city on Fatima Jinnah Road near timber market. In 1998 by Commissioner Sargodha decided that the Sargodha Improvement trust will develop a new Truck Stand in Chak 66 NB on No profit no loss basis and nominal price will be recovered from Adda Owners in shape of cost of land plus developmental charges. The Owners paid one to two installments i.e Rs 15000 per Godown and total Rs 2 million collected. The Improvement trust started construction work of Rs 5million. I.e includes roads etc. thereafter Revenue Authorities got the work stopped without giving any justification. At present the Sargodha improvement Trust desired to forward the case to Board of Revenue to get their necessary approval

3. Model Town Housing Scheme

This Scheme has been undertaken by the Trust in Chak 85NB on an area of 3300kanals. In order to provide housing facilities to the needy persons, 3081 plots of different categories in this scheme along with all sorts of modern amenities such as roads, water supply, sewerage system, electricity, Sui gas, school, etc sites open spaces, sites for mosques, Graveyards and Dispensaries etc have been provided in the layout plan.

4. Establishment of Safari Park (Amusement Park)

About 48 acre of state land has been transferred by the Board of Revenue to Sargodha Improvement trust for Establishment of Safari Park (Amusement Park) situated in Chak 85NB adjacent to Model Town Housing Scheme. Due to weak financial position the development work could not be started.

Annex 2: Socio-Economic Indicators

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Sargodha
Number of households		
Weighted	91,075	1,269
Un-weighted	91,075	1,070
Number of women		
Weighted	86,148	1,155
Un-weighted	86,148	966
Number of under-5 children		
Weighted	70,226	869
Un-weighted	70,226	757
Child malnourishment		
Weight for age %		
Below 2SD	33.6	33.8
Below 3SD	11.3	12.7
Height for age %		
Below 2SD	42.4	45.4
Below 3SD	23.3	28.6
Weight for height %		
Below 2SD	13.4	15.3
Below 3SD	5.6	9.0
Above 2SD	6.9	13.8
Number of children aged 0-59	57,368	601
Adequately fed Infants		
0-5 months exclusively breastfed	48.5	54.6
6-8 months who received breast milk and complementary food at least 2 times in prior 24 hours	30.0	5.9
9-11 months who received breast milk and complementary food at least 3 times in prior 24 hours	32.5	9.5
6-11 months who received breast milk and complementary food at least the minimum recommended number of times per day	31.0	7.5
0-11 months who were appropriately fed	40.2	34.6
Number of infants aged 0-11 months	14,498	151
% Households within with salt test result		
Percent of households in which salt was tested	98.9	99.2
Number of households interviewed	91,075	1,269
No salt	0.3	0.0
0 PPM	87.7	77.2
>0 to < 15 PPM	5.7	19.4
15+ PPM* Total	6.3	3.4
Total	100	100
Number of households in which salt was tested or with	90,333	1,259
Children's vitamin A supplementation		
Within last 6 months*	79.4	60.4
Prior to last 6 months	4.8	3.5
Not sure When	5.4	15.9
Not sure if received vitamin A	0.9	2.3
Never received vitamin A	9.5	18.0
Total	100	100
Number of children aged 6-59 months	62,613	782
Oral rehydration treatment		
Had diarrhoea in last two	7.8	10.2
Number of children aged 0-59months	70,226	869
NIMKOL	22.5	32.8
Recommended homemade fluid	10.1	3.9
Pre-packaged ORS fluid	21.6	18.0
No Treatment	53.0	47.2
ORT Use Rate	47.0	52.8
Number of children aged 0-59 months With	5,445	89
Children with diarrhoea who:		
Had diarrhoea in last two weeks	7.8	10.2
Number of children aged 0-59months	70,226	869

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Sargodha
Drank More	25.3	36.9
Drank the same or less	69.4	54.8
Ate somewhat at less, same or more	47.8	34.6
Ate much less or none	46.6	62.1
Home management of diarrhoea	15.2	12.2
Received ORT or increased fluids AND continued feeding	29.5	19.8
Number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea	5,445	89
Care seeking for suspected pneumonia		
Had acute respiratory infection	7.2	13.1
Number of children aged 0-59 months	70,226	869
Govt hospital	17.0	25.2
Govt health care	1.7	4.3
Rural health centre	2.5	2.4
Dispensary	2.7	1.8
Other public	0.6	0.0
Private hospital	10.1	6.4
Private physician	42.6	40.8
Dispensary/compounder	20.1	11.2
Mobile centre	0.7	0.0
Other private medical	1.5	0.0
Relative or friends	1.0	0.0
Traditional practitioner	1.2	2.2
Homeopath	0.8	2.2
Other	0.0	0.0
Any appropriate provider	70.3	79.0
Number of children age 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia	5,022	114
Knowledge of the two danger signs of pneumonia		
Is not able to drink or breastfeed	29.7	28.8
Becomes sicker	66.1	51.8
Develops a fever	72.4	46.3
Has fast breathing	25.1	20.5
Has difficulty breathing	23.9	20.2
Has blood in stool	15.3	2.4
Is drinking poorly	30.8	40.3
Has Other Symptoms	1.5	3.3
Mothers/caretakers who recognize the two danger signs of pneumonia	10.1	9.1
Number of mothers/caretakers of children aged 0-59 months	70,226	869
Solid fuel use		
Electricity	0.1	0.2
Liquid propane gas Lpg	4.2	4.1
Natural gas	24.9	32.2
Biogas	0.1	-
Kerosene	0.0	0.0
Coal/Charcoal	0.6	0.2
Wood	54.3	60.1
Straw/shruggass	3.6	0.7
Animal dung	12.0	2.4
Agricultural crop residue	0.2	0.1
Other missing	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100
Solid fuels for cooking	70.6	63.5
Number of households	91,075	1,269
Household water treatment		
Water treatment method used in the household		
None	93.8	98.0
Boil	2.8	1.6
Add bleach/chlorine or Solar disinfection	0.0	0.0
Strain through a cloth	0.2	0.1
Use water filter	2.0	0.2
Let it stand and settle	1.0	0.1
Other/DK	0.1	0.4

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Sargodha
All drinking water sources		
Appropriate water treatment method	4.8	1.8
Number of household	592,843	7,963
Improved drinking water sources		
Appropriate water treatment method	4.9	1.8
Number of household	573,930	6,727
Unimproved drinking water sources		
Appropriate water treatment method	2.6	1.9
Number of household	18,913	1,235
Source of drinking water		
Piped into dwelling	16.5	14.0
Piped into yard or plot	0.4	0.3
Public tap	2.9	10.3
Hand pump	31.6	40.7
Donkey pump	39.4	18.4
Protected well within dwelling	0.8	0.1
Tube well/ turbine	3.2	0.0
Protected well outside dwelling spring rainwater	0.8	0.2
Bottled/can water	1.4	0.4
Unprotected well within or outside dwelling / unprotected	0.4	0.1
Tank art with smack tank	0.7	6.9
Surface water	0.3	0.1
Bottled can water	0.4	8.5
Other missing	1.4	0.0
Total	100	100
Improved source of drinking water	96.8	84.5
Number of household members	592,843	7,963
Household water treatment		
None	93.8	98.0
Boil	2.8	1.6
Add bleach/chlorine or Solar disinfection	0.0	0.0
Strain through a cloth	0.2	0.1
Use water filter	2.0	0.2
Let it stand and settle	1.0	0.1
Other/DK	0.1	0.4
All drinking water sources		
Appropriate water treatment method	4.8	1.8
Number of household	592,843	7,963
Improved drinking water sources		
Appropriate water treatment method	4.9	1.8
Number of household	573,930	6,727
Unimproved drinking water source		
Appropriate water treatment method	2.6	1.9
Number of household	18,913	1,235
Time to source of drinking water		
Water on	92.3	71.4
Less than 30 minutes	5.1	12.5
30 minutes to less than 1 hour	1.6	11.3
Premises 1 hour or more	0.8	4.3
Don't know	0.2	0.4
Total	100	100
Mean time to source of drinking water* Number of households	22.6	29.2
	91,075	1,269
Bacteria water testing		
Percent of households in which water was tested	91.4	77.0
Number of households	91,075	1,269
Bacteria was present	48.7	21.7
Bacteria was not present	51.3	78.3
Total	100	100
Number of households in which water was tested	83,222	978
Type of toilet facility used by household		
Improved sanitation facility		

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Sargodha
Piped sewer system	20.9	32.8
Septic tank	36.5	40.6
Pit latrine	9.6	0.2
Ventilated Total improved pit latrine	0.7	0.1
Pit latrine with slab	1.6	0.0
Public/ communal latrine	0.1	0.1
Uncovered pit	0.3	0.0
Unimproved sanitation facility		
Bucket	0.0	0.0
No facilities or bush or field	29.4	25.9
Other	0.5	0.1
Missing	0.3	0.1
Total	100.0	100
Percentage of population using sanitary means of Other excreta disposal	69.5	73.9
Number of household members	592,843	7,963
Use of improved water sources and improved sanitation		
Percentage of household population:		
Using improved sources of drinking water	96.8	84.5
Using sanitary means of excreta disposal	69.5	73.9
Using improved sources of drinking water and using sanitary means of excreta disposal	67.5	59.8
Number of household members	592,843	7,963
Disposal of waste water		
Sewerage connected with main line	19.3	29.8
Sewerage connected with open drain	30.2	22.5
Septic tank	7.4	1.5
Pit in or outside house	10.9	4.4
Open street or open fields	32.1	41.7
No response/ DK	.1	0.1
Proper disposal of waste water	56.8	53.8
Number of households	592,843	7,963
Disposal of solid waste		
Collected by any municipal institution	7.8	11.9
Any municipal institution Disposed of by solid waste management dep't	1.8	3.2
Private company vehicle collects from home	4.5	2.3
In open streets	7.7	9.0
In open fields	78.1	73.6
No response/ DK	.1	0.0
Proper disposal of solid waste	14.1	17.4
Number of households	592,843	7,963
Hands washing before meal		
All with soap	44.5	21.3
All without soap	12.2	3.4
Some with soap	31.1	43.9
Some without soap	6.8	15.2
No one	5.4	16.2
No response/ DK	0.0	0.0
Adequate washing	56.5	24.7
Number of households	592,843	7,963
Hands washing after using latrine		
All with soap	57.8	32.4
All without soap	8.2	5.4
Some with soap	25.4	46.6
Some without soap	6.2	9.8
No one	2.4	5.7
No response/ DK	0.1	0.0
Proper hand washing	65.9	37.8
Number of households	592,843	7,963
Use of contraception		
Percent of women (currently married) who are using:		
Not using any method	67.8	47.2
Female sterilization	7.7	7.9

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Sargodha
Male sterilization	0.1	0.6
Pill	2.4	4.1
IUD	3.7	7.2
Injections	2.5	3.2
Condom	8.6	21.9
Foam/jelly	0.1	-
LAM	2.3	3.4
Periodic abstinence	2.2	1.5
Withdrawal	2.4	2.3
Total	0.2	0.7
Other	100.0	100
Any modern method	25.1	44.9
Any traditional method	7.1	7.9
Any method *	32.2	52.8
Number of women currently married	83,389	1,112
Contraceptive drop out		
Reason for discontinuing contraception		
Percentage of women ever used but are not currently using contraceptives	4.3	4.2
Number of women	83,389	1,112
Religious reasons	11.3	23.1
Want another child	35.8	10.8
Want a son	9.3	13.0
Contraceptive products too expensive	1.0	-
Woman/ husband is ill	3.5	3.6
Terminated temporarily	7.3	0.0
Side effects	6.2	4.0
Menopause	7.3	6.5
No reason/ Other	9.5	38.7
Missing	8.7	0.0
Total	100	100
Number of women who ever used but are not currently using contraceptives	3,601	25
Unwilling pregnancy		
Wanted to get pregnant?		
Now	67.0	74.6
Later	21.2	19.2
Did not want more children	4.3	2.8
Missing	7.6	3.4
Percentage of unwilling pregnancy	25.5	22.0
Number of pregnant women	9,272	103
Antenatal care Provider		
Medical doctor	41.2	54.6
Nurse/ midwife	6.6	7.5
Lady health visitor	4.9	1.8
Lady health worker	0.8	0.7
Traditional birth attendant	26.4	20.6
Relative/Friend	0.4	1.0
Other/missing	2.3	0.7
No antenatal care received	17.4	13.1
Total	100	100
Any skilled personnel*	52.7	63.9
Number of women who gave birth in the preceding two years	29,696	369
Assistance during delivery		
Medical Doctor	32.8	47.9
Nurse/ midwife	6.0	5.0
Lady health visitor	3.8	1.2
Lady health worker	0.6	0.2
Traditional birth attendant	54.5	42.8
Relative/ friend	1.0	1.2
Other/ missing	1.0	1.3
No attendant	0.4	0.3
Total	100	100
Any skilled personnel	42.6	54.2

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Sargodha
Delivered in health facility**	38.3	47.7
Number of Women who gave birth in Preceding two years	29,696	369
Postnatal care provider		
Medical Doctor	31.7	45.7
Nurse/ midwife	5.6	5.4
Lady health visitor	3.6	1.2
Lady health worker	0.7	0.4
Traditional birth attendant	51.8	41.9
Relative/ Friend	1.0	3.7
Other/ missing	1.6	1.1
No postnatal care received	4.0	0.6
Total	100	100
Any skilled personnel*	40.9	52.3
Number of women who gave birth in the preceding two years	29,696	369
Currently married women by age		
Age group in years		
15-19	3.2	2.3
20-24	13.9	11.7
25-29	21.5	20.0
30-34	18.8	23.1
35-39	18.3	17.5
40-44	14.2	13.9
45-49	10.2	11.6
Total	100	100
Number of married women 15-49	83,389	1,112
Literacy rate (10 years and older)		
Male		
Literacy rate	68.7	17.9
Number of Household members	227,607	3,104
Female		
Literacy rate	49.5	56.6
Number of Household members	217,054	2,931
Total		
Literacy rate	59.3	63.9
Number of Household members	444,661	6,035
Literacy rate (15 years and older)		
Male		
Literacy rate	66.1	67.5
Number of Household members	189,685	2,615
Female		
Literacy rate	44.7	51.2
Number of Household members	182,312	2,469
Total		
Literacy rate	55.6	59.6
Number of Household members	371,997	5,085
Literacy rate (15-24 years)		
Male		
Literacy rate	79.0	77.5
Number of Household members	64,064	849
Female		
Literacy rate	67.7	76.7
Number of Household members	63,807	813
Total		
Literacy rate	73.3	77.1
Number of Household Members	127,872	1,662
Pre-school attendance		
Male		
Percentage of children aged 3-4 years currently attending preschool	13.8	12.5
Number of children aged 3-4 years	14,977	206
Female		
Percentage of children aged 3-4 years currently attending preschool	13.2	14.7
Number of children aged 3-4 years	14,323	184

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Sargodha
Total		
Percentage of children aged 3-4 years currently attending preschool	13.5	13.5
Number of children aged 3-4 years	29,300	390
Primary school entry		
Percentage of children of primary school entry age (5 years) currently attending grade 1	18.9	10.3
Number of children of primary school entry age (5 years)	14,684	218
Percentage of children of primary school entry age (6 years) currently attending grade 1	38.4	27.4
Number of children of primary school entry age(6 years)	16,234	223
Primary school net attendance ratio (5-9 years)		
Male		
Net attendance ratio	54.0	48.1
Number of children	39,519	554
Female		
Net attendance ratio	51.8	48.4
Number of children	37,026	491
Total		
Net attendance ratio	52.9	48.2
Number of children	76,545	1,068
Primary school gross attendance ratio (5-9 years)		
Male		
Gross attendance ratio*	101.6	91.4
Number of children	39,519	554
Female		
Gross attendance ratio*	92.5	91.2
Number of children	37,026	491
Total		
Gross attendance ratio*	97.2	91.3
Number of children	76,545	1,046
Public and private primary school attendance rate		
Attending public primary school	55.9	48.4
Attending private primary school	43.0	48.9
Attending Madrasa/NSC	0.2	0.0
Attending primary school but DK type of school or type is missing	0.9	2.7
Total	100.0	100
Number of children 5-9 years old	40,501	505
Middle/Secondary school net attendance ratio		
Male		
Net attendance ratio	29.6	35.5
Number of children	37,922	489
Female		
Net attendance ratio	27.8	35.8
Number of children	34,743	462
Total		
Net attendance ratio	28.7	35.6
Number of children	72,665	951
Secondary school age children attending primary school		
Male		
Percent attending primary school	46.3	47.4
Number of children	37,922	489
Female		
Percent attending primary school	40.4	44.9
Number of children	34,743	462
Total		
Percent attending primary school	43.4	46.2
Number of children	22,665	951
Education gender parity		
Primary school net attendance ratio (NAR), females	51.8	48.4
Primary school net attendance ratio (NAR), males	54.0	48.0
Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school NAR*	0.96	1.01
Secondary school net attendance ratio (NAR), females	27.8	35.8

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Sargodha
Secondary school net attendance ratio (NAR), males	29.6	35.5
Gender parity index (GPI) for secondary school NAR	0.94	1.01
Physical access to primary schools, MICS Punjab, 2007-08		
Boys government school		
<2 km	93.0	93.4
2-5 km	5.3	6.6
>5 km	1.7	0.0
Girls government school		
<2 km	91.4	93.4
2-5 km	5.9	6.6
>5 km	2.7	0.0
Boys private school		
<2 km	74.7	94.0
2-5 km	9.6	6.0
>5 km	15.7	0.0
Girls private school		
<2 km	74.0	93.4
2-5 km	9.8	6.6
>5 km	16.2	0.0
Number of household members	91,075	1,070
Physical access to middle schools, MICS Punjab, 2007-08		
Boys government school		
<2 km	62.6	66.1
2-5 km	43.2	32.2
>5 km	14.2	1.7
Girls government school		
<2 km	62.8	69.9
2-5 km	21.0	28.5
>5 km	16.3	1.6
Boys private school		
<2 km	65.5	91.0
2-5 km	13.1	8.8
>5 km	21.5	0.2
Girls private school		
<2 km	65.3	89.2
2-5 km	13.1	10.5
>5 km	21.7	0.3
Number of Household members	91,075	1,070
Physical access to secondary schools, MICS Punjab, 2007-08		
Boys government school		
<2 km	50.6	48.0
2-5 km	23.2	40.5
>5 km	26.2	11.5
Girls government school		
<2 km	46.9	45.4
2-5 km	21.8	39.0
>5 km	31.3	15.6
Boys private school		
<2 km	56.0	82.5
2-5 km	13.4	15.7
>5 km	30.6	1.7
Girls private school		
<2 km	56.6	83.4
2-5 km	13.3	14.4
>5 km	30.1	2.2
Number of Household members	91,075	1,070
Birth registration		
Birth is not registered because:		
Birth is registered*	77.0	87.0
Don't know if birth is registered	2.7	4.3
Number of children aged 0-59 months	70,226	869
Costs too much	4.4	34.6

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Sargodha
Must travel too far	14.2	4.0
Didn't know child should be registered	42.7	22.5
Late, didn't want to pay fine	13.3	0.0
Doesn't know where to register	15.1	12.1
Other	14.4	20.7
Don't know	8.0	6.2
Total	100.0	100
Number of children aged 0-59 months without birth registration	14,521	72
Child labour		
Working outside household		
Paid work	0.6	0.7
Unpaid work	1.0	0.4
Household chores for 28+ hours/ Week	0.8	0.0
Working for family business	2.9	1.0
Total child labour	5.1	2.1
Number of children aged 5-14 years	149,210	1,996
Labourer students and student labourers		
Percentage of children in child labour	5.1	2.1
Percentage of children attending school	73.6	82.6
Number of children 5-14 years of age	149,210	1,996
Percentage of child labourers who are also attending school	48.9	43.8
Number of child labourers aged 5-14	7,545	42
Percentage of students who are also involved in child labour	3.4	1.1
Number of students aged 5-14	109,769	1,649
Child disability		
Percentage of children aged 2-9 years with reported disability by type of disability		
Delay in sitting, standing or walking	0.9	1.2
Difficulty seeing, either in the daytime or at night	0.6	0.4
Appears to have difficulty hearing	1.1	1.0
No understanding of instructions	1.3	1.1
Difficulty in walking, moving arms, weakness or stiffness	1.2	1.2
Have fits, become rigid, lose consciousness	0.8	1.0
Not learning to do things like other children his/her age	1.1	1.5
No speaking / cannot be understood in words	2.0	3.6
Appears mentally backward, dull, or slow	1.1	1.0
Percentage of children aged 2-9 years with at least one reported disability	5.2	6.2
Number of children aged 2-9 years	119,796	1,623
3-9 years		
Speech is not normal	4.2	3.1
Number of children aged 3-9 years	105,445	1,435
2 years		
Cannot name at least one object	9.5	14.0
Number of children aged 2 years	13,951	188
Knowledge of preventing HIV transmission		
Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:		
Heard of AIDS	29.5	42.4
Number of women	86,148	1,155
Safe sex	23.0	22.3
Safe blood transfusion	20.9	22.1
Disposable syringe	21.7	29.6
Knows all three ways	18.0	16.4
Knows at least two ways	22.2	23.3
Doesn't know any way	74.7	65.7
Number of women who think a person can do something to avoid AIDS	22,470	398
Attitudes toward people living with HIV/AIDS		
Percent of women who:		
Would not care for a family member who was sick with AIDS	1.1	0.8
If a family member had HIV would want to keep it a secret	23.5	5.4
Believe that a teacher with HIV should not be allowed to work	24.0	19.8
Would not buy food from a person with HIV/AIDS	24.1	19.8
Agree with at least one discriminatory statement	43.3	24.9

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Sargodha
Agree with none of the discriminatory statements	56.7	75.1
Number of women who have heard of AIDS	25,409	489
Prevalence of Cough, TB and Hepatitis		
Had cough for more than last three weeks	2.2	5.4
Diagnosed with Tuberculosis during last one year	0.3	0.2
Diagnosed with Hepatitis during last one year	0.7	0.6
Total number of household members	584,640	7,903
Care provided by Lady Health Worker (LHW)		
Visited by LHW	50.4	45.1
Total number of women	86,148	1,155
Purpose of Visit For ORS, Vitamin and Medicines	54.3	46.6
Weighed the child	11.3	3.5
Provided useful info	59.4	45.8
Other	114.6	10.5
DK/Missing	1.6	1.7
Number of women visited by LHW	43,238	515
Physical access to health facility		
Type of nearest health facility		
Government	57.2	23.5
Private	42.4	76.5
Missing	0.4	0.0
Distance to the nearest health facility (in minutes)		
Within 29 minutes distance	75.2	86.1
30-35 minutes distance	15.3	11.8
One hour or more	9.0	2.1
Missing	0.5	0.1
Number of household members	592,843	7,963
Unemployment rate		
Employed	93.2	93.8
Unemployed and seeking job	6.8	6.2
Total	100.0	100
Total number of households 15 years or more in active labour force	163,215	2,340
Family member working outside village		
Members working outside village/town	11.6	15.5
Number of household members	592,843	7,963
Place of work of members working outside village/ town		
Other village/ town	21.2	36.5
Other district	26.8	28.9
Other Province	11.5	11.9
Overseas	38.8	21.1
DK/Missing	1.7	1.5
Number of household members working outside village/ town	68,593	1,233
Main material of the floor		
No Floor	1.9	2.2
Katcha floor	40.6	32.7
Pacca floor	57.4	64.8
Others/ Missing	0.1	0.3
Number of Households	91,075	1,269
Main material of the roof		
Natural roofing	0.3	0.5
Katcha roofing	15.8	6.8
Pacca roofing	83.5	92.2
Others/Missing	0.4	0.6
Number of households enumerated	91,075	1,269
Main material of the walls		
No walls	1.5	0.9
Katcha walls	22.0	16.5
Pacca walls	76.2	82.1
Others/ Missing	0.2	0.5
Number of households enumerated	91,075	1,269
Household utilities		
Utilities		

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Sargodha
Electricity	92.5	97.2
Gas	26.4	32.4
Radio	40.0	38.2
TV	63.2	70.9
Cable TV	20.8	25.2
Telephone	15.9	24.6
Mobile	71.0	72.3
Computer	8.5	7.7
Internet	4.8	4.7
Fridge/Freezer	40.3	51.0
Air conditioner	6.6	5.8
Washing Machine	48.8	58.2
Cooler/ Fan	86.4	89.9
Cooking range/ microwave	6.0	6.1
Stitching Machine	72.7	74.7
Iron	80.2	85.5
Water filter	3.4	12.6
Donkey pump or turbine	54.5	44.0
None/ any two/ any three utilities		
Nonutility	3.6	1.6
More than two utilities	93.4	96.8
More than three utilities	88.5	92.8
Total number of households	592,843	7,963
Household possessions		
Possessions		
Watch	89.0	92.0
Bicycle	53.9	73.1
Motorcycle/scooter	26.9	35.2
car or other vehicle	8.9	7.5
Animal drawn cart	7.6	7.6
None/ at least one possession		
No possession	5.6	3.2
At least one possession	94.4	96.8
Total number of households	592,843	7,963
House, agricultural land and livestock ownership		
House Ownership		
Own	84.2	76.3
Rented	5.2	6.8
Rent free/ squatter/other	8.6	6.2
Govt./ Subsidized rent	1.5	9.9
Own but mortgaged or pledged	0.1	0.1
Other/Missing	0.5	0.6
Own agriculture land	34.2	21.4
Own livestock	50.9	40.9
Number of household members	91,075	1,3269
Household size and mean number of persons per room		
Number of household members		
1	1.1	1.1
2-3	12.1	13.6
4-5	25.4	26.7
6-7	30.0	30.8
8-9	18.5	17.4
10+	12.6	10.4
Total	100.0	100
Mean household size	6.5	6.3
Mean number of persons per room	3.7	3.7
Number of households	91,075	1,269
Receiving remittance from Pakistan		
Households Receiving remittances from Pakistan	5.5	9.1
Total number of household	91,075	1,269
Amount of remittances received from Pakistan (Rs.)		
Less than 3,000	38.9	42.1

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Sargodha
3,000 to less than 5,000	21.4	22.9
5,000 to less than 10,000	27.3	24.2
10,000 to less than 20,000	9.4	8.3
20,000 or more	1.9	1.6
Not specified	1.0	0.8
Median value of remittances from Pakistan (Rs.)	40,000	36,000
Total number of households receiving remittances from Pakistan	5,026	115
Receiving remittance from abroad		
Households receiving remittances from abroad	4.1	3.6
Total number of household	91,075	1,269
Amount of remittances received from abroad (Rs)		
Less than 3,000	14.2	59.5
3,000 to less than 5,000	9.1	0.0
5,000 to Less than 10,000	25.1	10.1
10,000 to less than 20,000	30.3	17.5
20,000 or more	20.4	10.8
Not specified	1.0	2.1
Median value of remittances from Pakistan (Rs.)	120,000	22,500
Total number of households receiving remittances from abroad	3,702	46
Cash donations		
Households receiving cash donations	1.4	3.3
Total number of household	91,075	1,269
Amount received		
Less than 3,000	83.1	93.3
3,000 to less than 5,000	5.5	2.2
5,000 to less than 10,000	4.4	2.2
10,000 to less than 20,000	2.5	0.0
20,000 or more	0.9	0.0
Not specified	3.6	2.2
Median value of zakat/ donations	5,000	3,924
Total number of households receiving zakat/ donations	13,000	42
Pension Benefits		
Receiving pension	6.2	8.9
Total number of households	91,075	1,269
Source of pension		
Govt.	91.8	94.2
EOBI	1.8	0.0
Other	0.6	0.0
Missing	5.9	5.8
Number of households receiving pension	5,678	113
Benefit from government social protection schemes		
Received benefits from Govt .schemes of social protection	15.6	15.1
Total number of households	91,075	1,269
Benefits		
Zakat	1.4	1.1
Dearness Allowance	1.0	0.0
Health subsidy	7.0	1.4
Education subsidy	21.2	17.7
Marriage grant	0.1	-
Subsidized food	0.8	0.3
Edu subsidy - Books	53.8	4.8
Edu subsidy - Cash	12.0	0.0
Other	1.6	0.1
Missing	1.1	0.4
Number of households getting benefits	14,241	192
Purchasing goods from government utility stores		
Households purchasing goods from utility stores	11.8	20.0
Total number of households	91,075	1,269
How often purchase goods from utility stores		
Regularly	16.8	14.6
Rarely	79.4	84.6
Missing	3.8	0.8

Social Indicators	Punjab	Tehsil Sargodha
Considers Govt .utility stores as beneficial to a common man		
Yes	20.9	20.0
No	69.7	70.6
DK	8.6	8.6
Missing	0.9	0.8
Number of households purchasing goods from utility stores	10,780	254

Source: District Based Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey2007-2008

Annex 3: List of Government Officers who provided Information

Sr. No.	Name of Officer	Organization	Designation	Contact / Telephone
1	Sayed Athsam	T.M.A	Accountant	0342-7492633
2	Muhammad Zafar Iqbal	T.M.A	Sub Engineer	0321-6073693
3	Waqar Ahmad	T.M.A	ATO	0301-6742749
4	Akthar Butta	T.M.A	TO (I&S)	0305-7422168
5	Muhammad Iqbal	T.M.A	Assistant Superdent	0343-5327712
6	Gulzar Amjad	T.M.A	Sub Engineer	0300-9600546
7	Muhammad Akthar	T.M.A	Forman	0345-8602487
8	Liqat	T.M.A	Superdent Water works	0300-9606976
9	Atta ullah Shah	T.M.A	EDO Education	0300-6030700
10	Haji Mumtaz	T.M.A	Land Superdent	0305-7426515
11	Sh. Asif	T.M.A	Admin Officer	0300-6054756
12	Naim Akhtar	T.M.A	Head Clark	0300-6027090
13	Amjad Pervaz	T.M.A	S.S.W	0334-6362545
14	Ghulam Jallani	T.M.A	Building Inspector	0300-7786362
15	Abdul Majeed	T.M.A	Head Clark (P&C Department)	0303-6004916
16	Hassan Raza	Public Health	Sub Engineer (Public Health)	0300-6010079

