

# ***Kohlu***

***A District Profile***

**Livestock farming: still a major economic activity**

Bureau of Statistics  
Planning Studies Section

Planning & Development Department  
Government of Balochistan  
Quetta

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## Foreword

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## Outline District Profile

### District at a Glance

- District Headquarters Kohlu
- Date of Notification 6<sup>th</sup> February 1974, reshaped in July 1983.
- Area 7,610 sq. km.
- Population
 

	1981			1995
	Male	Female	Total	(Projection) <sup>1</sup>
	36,366	34,903	71,269	105,050
• Sex Ratio m/f		1.04		n/a
• Population density per sq.km.		9.4		13.8
- Registered Voters (1996) *Male: 44,471      Female: 26,981      Total: 71,452*
- Major Ethnic Groups Balochs (mostly Marri).
- Major Languages Balochi is spoken in 93.8 percent of the households.
- Climate Arid with warm summer and cool winter.
- Major Crops (1994-95)

	Area (Ha.)	Ave. Yield (kg/Ha.)
Wheat	5,710	1,368
Fodder	1,140	22,228
Fruits	810	8,188
Vegetables	349	15,845
Melons	265	14,377
Jowar	180	944
Condiments & Spices	158	9,462
Pulses	116	750

- Major livestock (1990)

	Number
Sheep	835,521
Goats	509,231
Cattle	57,856
Camels	17,312
Draught Animals <sup>2</sup>	2,959
Buffaloes	74
Total Livestock Units <sup>3</sup> (LU)	767,884

<sup>1</sup> National Institute of Population Studies (NIPS).

<sup>2</sup> Draught animals include horses, mules and donkeys.

<sup>3</sup> A **livestock unit** (LU) is a comparative unit, based on its fodder requirements, through which all livestock can be summarised; e.g. a cow, bull, camel and horse are defined as 1 LU, while a sheep, goat and donkey are defined as 0.5 LU.

- Economy Agriculture is the major economic activity followed by livestock farming.
- Important Minerals Coal is being mined out while occurrence of sulphur and salt has been indicated.
- Important Places Kohlu, Mawand and Kahan.

- Education Facilities (1997)

	For Boys	For Girls
Primary Schools	245	43
Middle Schools	16	3
High Schools	5	1
Intermediate College	1	0

- Level of recurrent expenditure per primary student (1995-96) Rs. 3720 (as per enrolment of all the primary students in Kohlu district in April 1996).

- Teacher-student ratio (1997)

	Male	Female
Primary Section	1:14	1:24
Middle Section	1:5	1:4
High Section	1:13	1:9
Intermediate	1:9	1:0.5

- Health Facilities (1997)

	Number
Hospital	1
Civil Dispensaries	32
Basic Health Units	19
Health Auxiliaries	4
Mother-Child Health Centres	2
Mobile Dispensary	1
TB Clinic	1
Private Clinics	4

- Water supply (coverage) At present (1997), a small proportion (18.4%) of the population has access to drinking water through the functional water supply schemes of PHED.

- Energy (sources) Fuel wood and dung-cakes are used for cooking and heating. Kerosene lamps are used for lighting by majority of the population while 4 villages have been electrified. Tubewells are run with electricity and diesel.

- Major Industries There is no major industry in the district.

- Communication (1996)

Metalled Road	None
Shingle Road	986 km
Railway	None
Airport	None

**Map of Kohlu**



**Balochistan Map**

## Kohlu

Kohlu, also known as Marri country, has always been an arena of political insurgence or tribal vendettas. It was a deserted area and there was no permanent human settlement before inhabitation of Marris in this area. That is the reason that the history of Kohlu district is primarily a history of the Marri tribe. However, Kohlu town and its surroundings have been predominantly occupied by Zarkoons.

It is said that in early times Kalmati Kupchani and other Baloch tribes roamed this land. Mir Chakar Khan, the Rind hero of Baloch romance, is the person from whom history of this area starts. After his quarrels with Lasharis and his expulsion from Sibi, he took refuge in this area. After some time he migrated to the east of Indus along with his tribe but a small section of Puzh Rinds opted to stay in this area under the leadership of Bijar Khan. He had with him Ali Khan, Mando Khan and Khalu Khan, Rinds, a blacksmith (*lohar*), a gardener called Kangra, and a negro named Shaheja. These men founded the Marri tribe in the first quarter of the sixteenth century. The Bijarani clan was founded by Bijar Khan, the Loharani by the blacksmith and the Ghazani by Gazzo or Ghazan, a Buledi boy adopted by Ali Khan. These small groups gradually increased and began a career of raiding and conquest, but later on as their strength became constantly lessened by raids and incursions it became necessary to recruit from outside. Thus Brahuis, Balochs from other parts of Balochistan, Khetrans, Afghans and Jats gained easy admission to the tribe. There were many blood feuds and tribal wars in which the Marri tribesmen were killed. An easy admission to Marri tribe helped the tribe to maintain its strength.

The other remarkable tribe in Kohlu is the Zarkoon tribe. This tribe was once forced by the Bugti tribe to desert Kohlu but later Marris offered them a defensive and offensive alliance. According to a treaty the area surrounding Kohlu town was given to the Zarkoons.

It is claimed that the Marris were subjects of the Khan of Kalat and it was after the death of Mir Nasir Khan I that the Marris felt themselves free of any control. They started devastation in all directions and got engaged in wars and blood feuds with different tribes.

The Marri tribe gave much trouble to the British government and kept on attacking the British interests. The British army occupied Kahan in May 1840 but shortly afterwards they were forced by the Marris to evacuate the place. On and off the British authorities signed treaties with the Marris but the law and order situation could not be improved. The Marris always thought the British as illegal occupants of their territory. Thus everything related to the British – men, allies or installations – was supposed to be attacked. In 1898 AD, Sardar Khair Bakhsh Khan Marri along with many of his tribesmen migrated to Kabul as a protest against the British occupation. However they came back after some time unconditionally.

After the Indo-Pak partition, this area remained a political agency. The tribal leadership started voicing for unity of Baloch tribes and an independent Balochistan. Nationalist sentiments grew rapidly and after the arrest of the Khan of Kalat in 1958 the tribesmen started a guerrilla – although on limited scale – against the government. The army was

sent to control the movement but its presence further deteriorated the situation. Mir Sher Muhammad Marri took the leadership of the movement which was called 'farrari movement'. This movement ended in 1969.

After the dismissal of the first elected government of Balochistan in 1973, a serious conflict started between the government and the political leadership of the province. While responding to the situation, the tribesmen in Kohlu started a large scale insurgence in the area and after a strong military operation they migrated to Afghanistan along with their leaders. Coincidentally, the history repeated itself and Sardar Khair Bakhsh Khan Marri (Chief of Marris now-a-days) went into voluntary self-exile and reached Kabul in 1981.

Since the up-rising in Kohlu the presence of military forces has been considered necessary to keep the situation in control. However, the government made many efforts to develop rapport among the tribesmen. Various incentives and concessions have been awarded to the local elders. Although the Marris returned back from Afghanistan in 1991 responding to an appeal by the Pakistani government, the political situation still cannot be called satisfactory. Development activities are still hard to be carried out independently of tribal elders. The tribal-political leadership is of the view that the land of Kohlu district is communal property of the Marri tribe. Thus before exploiting any natural resource, the government should negotiate with the tribal elders. However, this and some other issues have resulted in internal dissension and the Bijarani clan has opted its own stand point. The law and order situation is not satisfactory. This is evident from an attempt by the Bijarani tribesmen to occupy the district headquarters in 1997.

Kohlu was given the status of district on 6<sup>th</sup> February 1974 and reshaped in July 1983. At present the district is comprised of three sub-divisions – Kohlu, Mawand and Kahan – with its headquarters at Kohlu.

The shrine of Mast Tawakali at Maidan Gari near Kohlu is a place of interest in the district.

## 1. District Resources

### 1.1 Introduction

Most (93.4%) of the geographical area in Kohlu district is not reported yet. Of the reported area about one half is arable at present while 3 percent of the total geographical area is not available for cultivation. Although the district is reported to be devoid of forest, the woodlands of Kohlu provide the inhabitants an adequate amount of timber and fuel wood.

Land use 1994-95	Area (Ha.)	% of total district area
Total Geographical Area <sup>4</sup>	761,025	100.0
Area not Reported	711,025	93.4
Area Reported <sup>5</sup>	50,000	6.6
- Area not available for cultivation <sup>6</sup>	22,437	3.0
- Area under forest <sup>7</sup>	0	0.0
- Area under permanent pasture	0	0.0
- Culturable waste <sup>8</sup>	1,512	0.2
- Area under water logging/salinity	0	0.0
- Arable land <sup>9</sup>	26,051	3.4
<b>Potential area available for cultivation<sup>10</sup></b>	<b>27,563</b>	<b>3.6</b>

Source: Agricultural Statistics of Balochistan 1994-95

### 1.2 Topography

Kohlu is located approximately from 29°-20' to 30°-06' north latitudes and from 68°-06' to 69°-65' east longitudes. It is bounded in the north by Loralai district, in the north-east by Barkhan district, in the south-east and south by Dera Bugti district, in the south-west by Bolan district and in the west by Sibi district. Total area of the district is 7,610 square kilometres.

Kohlu is situated at the southern end of the Sulaimán range and consist chiefly of narrow parallel ridges of closely packed hills which form the gradual descent from the Sulaimán plateau into the plains. They are intersected by numerous hill-torrents and ravines and generally speaking are barren and rugged. The area may be divided into 4 portions: (1) Kohlu; (2) Kahan including Tadri, Daho and Bambor; (3) a portion of Pheawagh, Nesao and Janatali; and (4) Mawand and Gamboli.

The mountain ranges of Kohlu district may be described as presenting a series of limestone ridges, forming more or less parallel valleys; the ranges lie, to the east of 69°E, from north-east to south-west and to the west of that line from north-west to south-east.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

They include the Dungán (2,091 m), Lakar (2,078 m), Siálu (2,473 m), Tikil or Tikhil (2,099 m), Batur (1,751 m), Jandran (2,050 m), Bibartak (1,916 m), Siah Koh (1,678 m), Kup, Chappar (1,425 m), Sir Ani (1,155 m), Shatrak (1,158 m), Turki Koh, Tatra (1,225 m), Rastráni (914-1,219 m), Danda range including Nafusk (1,145 m), Bambor (1,490 m) and Gurándáni, and Sunari range (1,716-1,750 m). The principal passes in the district are the Bibartak, the Wanga, the Narial, the Mezhlir, the Sinni, the Ormazhi or Bar, the Nári, Kucháli and Spintangi on the Sibi-Harnai road; the Arand between Khajak and Kot Mandai; the Angúr between Gamboli and Séambar; the Séambar between Gamboli and Thal; the Pazha between Béji and Thal; the Kuba Wanga between Bála Dháka and Kohlu; the Már between Kohlu and Vitákri; the Luniál between Bor and Kui; the Dojamak on the Kohlu-Kahan road; the Dangar in the Shatrak range; and the Nafusk between the Marri and Bugti areas.

With the exception of the streams of Nesao, Phelawagh and Janatali, which flow to the east, the main direction of the rivers is almost due west. The principal rivers are: Lahri; Bor; Rod Baladhaka; Rod Barg; Béji and Dáda, both of which are affluents of the Nári and have a perennial supply of water; the Talli stream (known as the Sundimari, Chákar Thank, Karmári and Manjra in different localities) which rises in the hills bordering on Kohlu and has an intermittent flow of perennial water; and the Nál, also called the Gandhár, which carries off the drainage of the Makhmar, Suri Kaur and Kahan valleys. It is a fine stream at Tratani but disappears before it reaches Lahri, except during floods.<sup>11</sup>

### 1.3 Climate

The climate of Kohlu, generally located 600-1200 meters above sea level, can be placed in the "arid with warm summer and cool winter" category.<sup>12</sup> The summer is warm with mean temperatures ranging from 21°C to 32°C. June is the hottest month when the maximum temperature does exceed 32°C and occasionally rises above 38°C. Summer is usually longer than winter and lasts for about 7 months (April-October). In winter the temperature drops below 10°C and in the coolest month (January) the mercury may touch the freezing point. During the cold spells mean temperature may drop below 0°C.

In most of the areas of the district total annual precipitation remains below 250 mm. However annual rainfall exceeds this range in the areas surrounding Kohlu town, most of which takes place in summer due to monsoon.<sup>13</sup> Generally the potential evaporation exceeds precipitation by more than two times. Therefore the area is arid. According to the Pakistan Meteorological Department, total annual precipitation in 1995 was 429.7 mm at Barkhan. However, in Kohlu district precipitation level seems lower than that in Barkhan; as evinced by relatively less vegetation in Kohlu.

#### 1.3.1 Annual Mean Rainfall

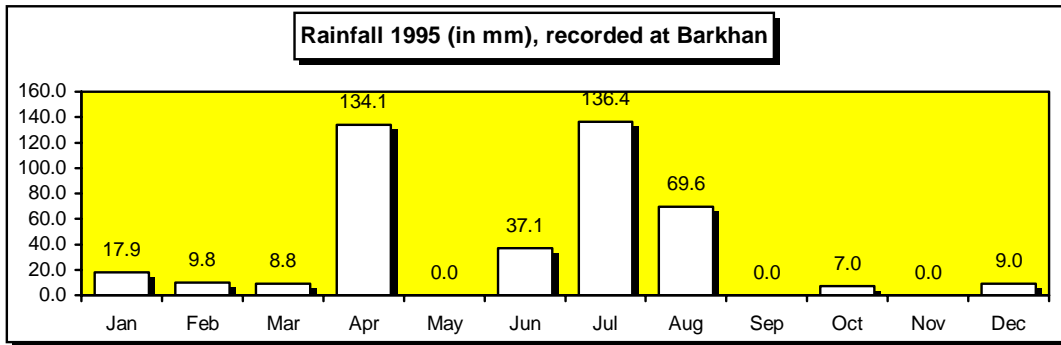
To date no meteorological station has been established in Kohlu by the Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD). Barkhan is a neighbour district of Kohlu where meteorological data is recorded at a PMD station. Although geographical features of Kohlu district are different from those of Barkhan, these data still can give an idea about Kohlu. In 1993 the total annual rainfall in Barkhan district was 512.5 mm which increased

<sup>11</sup> *Gazetteer of Baluchistan: Sibi*, (1986), pp. 264-5.

<sup>12</sup> Fazale Karim Khan, *A Geography of Pakistan: Environment, People, and Economy* (Karachi: Oxford University Press, 1993), p. 43.

<sup>13</sup> Government of Pakistan, *Atlas of Pakistan* (Rawalpindi: Survey of Pakistan, GoP, 1990), p. 55.

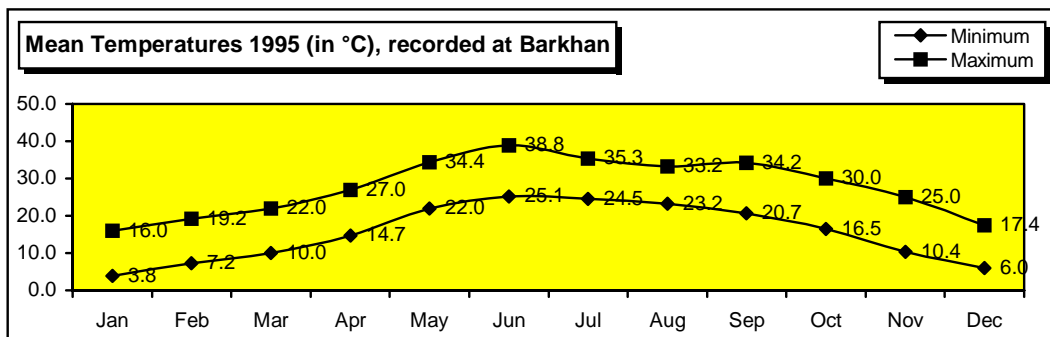
to 601.6 mm in 1994 and again decreased to 429.7 mm in 1995. Annual rainfall level is relatively less in the district. Kohlu town receives more precipitation than other areas of the district. Summer rainfall provides water for *kharif* crops, i.e. jowar, maize, *moong*, *mash* and fodder.



Source: Pakistan Meteorological Department, Karachi

### 1.3.2 Annual Mean Temperature

At Barkhan station of the Pakistan Meteorological Department, mid summer mean maximum temperature (in June) varied slightly in the years 1993-1995 (from 37.1°C to 38.8°C) while mid summer mean minimum temperature ranged from 23.8°C to 25.1°C. The mid winter mean maximum temperature (in January) in these three years was between 14.9°C and 16.0°C and mean minimum temperature in mid winter remained between 3.8°C and 5.0°C (see Annex 3 for details). Although these data can hardly give an accurate account of temperatures in Kohlu district, these are the only statistics available to have an idea of the situation.



Source: Pakistan Meteorological Department, Karachi

The data on temperature in Barkhan seem consistent through the years as the annual mean maximum temperature for the years 1993-95 ranged from 27.6°C to 28.3°C. Similarly annual mean minimum temperature for these three years varied slightly, from 15.3°C to 15.9°C.

## 1.4 Soils

The Atlas of Pakistan describes the land of Kohlu as rock outcrops and loamy, very shallow steep high mountain soils of mainly arid and semi-arid zones (rock outcrops and Lithic Cambosols).<sup>14</sup>

The best known *khushkaba* tracts in Kohlu district are the Kohlu valley, Kahan valley, Mawand, Bambar, Dul and Thadriand. The soil of some of the valleys and plains is fertile and chiefly alluvial, being formed by the silt brought down by the floods. It is known as *happa* or *latar* and is well suited for all crops. An inferior soil is known as *zahrén digár* or bitter soil. The gravelly soil which abounds in the hilly tracts is called ghalawar and grows poor crops.<sup>15</sup>

## 1.5 Minerals

At present coal is the only mineral being mined out in Kohlu district. However the Inspectorate of Mines has pointed out occurrence of sulphur and salt in the district. Keeping in view the geological features of the land, occurrence of more minerals can be expected.

## 1.6 Vegetation

The vegetation in Kohlu consists mainly of grasses and spiny scrubs. Grass and fodder plants are fairly numerous in the district. Some of the plants and trees found in Kohlu are *angúr* (*vitis vinifera*), *barar* (*periploca aphylla*), *barau* (*sorghum halepense*), *ber* (*zizyphus*), *ghozera* (*sophora grifithii*), *girdae butae* (*althaea ludwigii*), *gulab* (*rosa damascena*), *khar* (*suæda fruticosa*), *khokhae* (*allium sphærocephalum*), *kirar* (*capparis aphylla*), *leghunae* (*daphne oleoides*), *lúkha* (*typha angustifolia*), *mákhae* (*caragana*), *manri*, *mashkanri*, *mazari* (*nannorrhops ritchieana*), *pah*, *palosa* (*acacia modesta*), *pannangi* (*boucerosia aucheriana*), *parwat* (*cocculus leæba*), *pilu* (*salvadora oleoides*), *raghbolae*, *sába* (*stipa capillata*), *sargarae*, *shang* (*fraxinus xanthoxyloides*), *shezgi* (*eremurus aurantiacus*), *shinbutae*, *shorae* (*haloxylon grifithii*), *showan* (*olive*), *shrawan* (*pistacia cabulica*), *sinzala* (*elaeagnus hortensis*), *spalmai* (*calotropis gigantea*), *spánda* (*peganum harmala*), *sperkai* (*carum copticum*), *surai* (*rosa lacerans*), *tamand*, *tamarisk* (*tamarix indica*), *tindan* (*alhagi camelorum*), *Titok* (*convolvulus spinosus*), *turwawasha*, *uman* (*ephedra pachyclada*), *urgalami* (*rhazya stricta*), *uzhgai*, wild olive (*olea cuspidata*), *wizha*, *wulla* (*willow*), *zandan*, *zardalu* (*prunus armeniaca*), *zarga* (*prunus eburnea*), *zawal* (*achillea santolina*) and *zhizh aghzai*.

Among these, *spánda* and *sperkai* are used as medicine. Most other plants and shrubs are used as fodder for goats, sheep, cattle and camels. Trees growing in the district provide fruits, fuel wood and timber to the people.

## 1.7 Energy

Fuel wood is the main source of energy for cooking and heating followed by dung cakes. Tubewells are run with electricity and diesel. A total of 696 electricity connections have

<sup>14</sup> Government of Pakistan, (1990), p. 51.

<sup>15</sup> *Gazetteer of Baluchistan: Sibi*, (1986), p. 299.

been given in 4 towns. Electricity is used mainly for light. In the remaining areas kerosene oil is used for lighting. The consumption of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) is negligible as there is no gas agency in the whole district. Some well-to-do people bring gas cylinders from Dera Ghazi Khan.

According to the government records there is no land under forest in Kohlu district but in reality the whole of the area is saturated with a variety of trees and bushes providing enough fuel wood to the inhabitants. However over-cutting of trees may endanger the existing wood lands. In this regard natural gas may be an alternative but its supply through pipelines may not be cost-effective. Thus provision of liquid petroleum gas (LPG) or any other appropriate technology – like bio-gas or solar energy – may be the only possible alternatives. Regular electricity supply, which has become a basic amenity of modern life, to the remaining areas of the district may help running more tubewells for irrigation and, consequently, accelerate the agricultural development.

### **1.8 Environment**

Most of the people in Kohlu district live in small villages where civic facilities are not available at all. Garbage and sewerage water are disposed of in the streets. Despite its low population density, the district faces problems of solid waste disposal in the towns as these human settlements are densely populated and no such mechanism has been introduced in these areas. People throw their household garbage just outside their houses, in the streets, and drainage is in most cases not channelled. The union councils seem helpless, as they lack resources to improve the situation. To date, noise pollution is not a problem and the main environmental threat is grey (solid waste) pollution which not only contaminates the air but the drinking water as well. It poses a serious threat to health of the population.

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

Only 6.6 percent of total geographical area of Kohlu district is reported which shows lack of interest of the concerned government departments in compilation of realistic land use statistics. Average annual rainfall remains below 250 mm in most areas of the district therefore the district is arid. To have accurate data on the climate, a meteorological station should be established in the district. At present the only environmental threat to the district is of grey pollution.

Fuel wood and dung cakes are used for cooking and heating. As electricity is available to only 4 towns, most of the people use kerosene lamps for lighting. With a need to increase coal mining and exploitation of sulphur and salt reserves, more concerted exploratory efforts are required in the mining sector.

After an overview of the district resources it might be concluded that there is much potential for agricultural development if efforts are directed towards motivation of the farmers and provision of technical inputs. Irrigation water is not a problem as the underground water can be exploited for this purpose. Provision of electricity has facilitated running of tubewells and more can be done in this regard by providing electricity to more areas in the district. There is a need for development of irrigation and for provision of agricultural inputs – like fertilisers, seeds and pesticides – on affordable



prices. Introduction of modern and mechanised agricultural techniques can increase the agricultural yield to a significant level (see also chapter 5, paragraph 5.1).

## 2. Demography and Housing

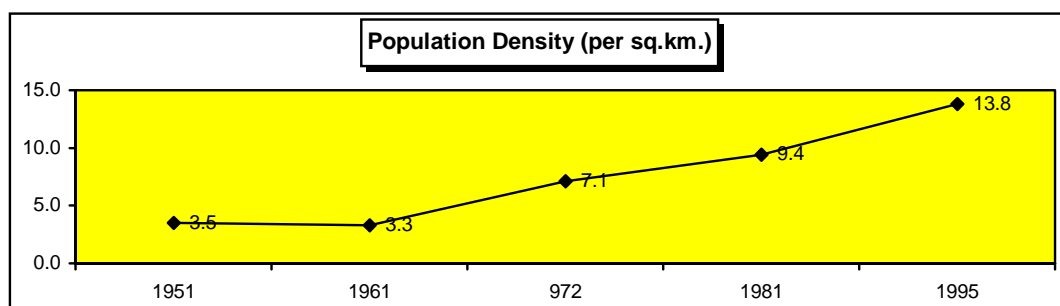
### 2.1 Population

Since independence, four population censuses have been conducted: in 1951, 1961, 1972 and 1981. The new census was due in 1991, but as a result of political reservation of the provinces and other political forces it could not be executed. The data provided by previous censuses does not present a consistent trend. The Planning Commission had indicated under-enumeration of population in the 1961 census by 7.5 percent.<sup>16</sup> Usually male enumerators are deputed to interview the respondents, male members of the household in most cases. This way of proceeding may cause underreporting of women and girls, especially in figures on the productive sector. Female family members are usually less reported due to the social desirability factor. Their participation in the productive sector is also ignored. All the enumerators of census as well as the supervisory officials were government employees who, as a matter of routine, were not very careful about the validity of censuses. Supervision has also been ineffective and making up census data has been a much applied practice. Keeping in view all these facts, reliability of all these censuses can be questioned.

	1951	1961	1972	1981	1995 (projected)
Population	29,630	25,023	54,149	71,269	105,050
M/F ratio	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.04	n/a
Population Density	3.5	3.3	7.1	9.4	13.8
No. of Households	n/a	n/a	n/a	10,491	n/a
No. of Female Headed Households	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Average Household Size	n/a	n/a	n/a	6.8	n/a
Percentage under 15 years	n/a	n/a	n/a	19.2	-
Urban Population	0	0	0	0	0
M/F ratio Urban	-	-	-	-	-
Rural Population	29,630	25,023	54,149	71,269	105,050
M/F ratio Rural	n/a	n/a	n/a	104	n/a
Urban Population (%)	0	0	0	0	0

Source: 1981 Census Report of Kohlu Agency, NIPS projections and 1951-81 Population of Administrative Units

The geographical boundaries of Kohlu district have been changing from time to time, therefore, it seems quite difficult to explain changes in the population size, annual growth rate and the population density.

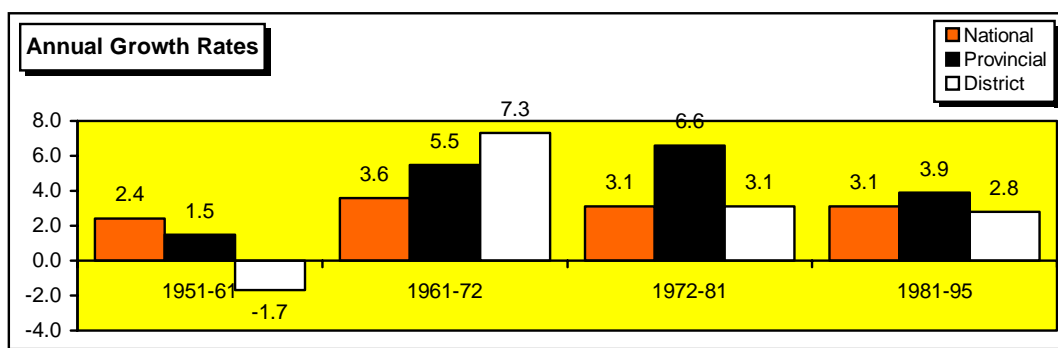


Source: 1981 Census Report of Kohlu Agency, NIPS projections and 1951-81 Population of Administrative Units

<sup>16</sup> Abdul Razzaque Rukanuddin and M. Naseem Iqbal Farooqui, *The State of Population in Pakistan* (Islamabad: NIPS, 1988), p. 4.

### 2.1.1 Population Growth Pattern

The population growth rate for Kohlu district has been inconsistent right from the initial censuses. During the inter-census period 1951-61 the population of Kohlu district portrayed a negative growth trend with an annual decrease of 1.7 percent. In the next 11 years (1961-72) this situation became absolutely inverse with a significantly high growth rate (7.3% per annum). Then in the next inter-censal period (1972-81) this rate decreased to less than a half of the previous one (i.e., 3.1%). The NIPS has projected the population of Kohlu for 1995 as 105,050. This projected population of Kohlu shows an annual growth rate of 2.8 percent during 1981-95. These highly fluctuating growth rates indicate unreliability of the census data, hence, cannot be explained; specially in the absence of birth and death rates at the district level.



Source: 1981 Census Report of Kohlu Agency, NIPS Projections and 1951-81 Population of Administrative Units

### 2.1.2 Population Composition

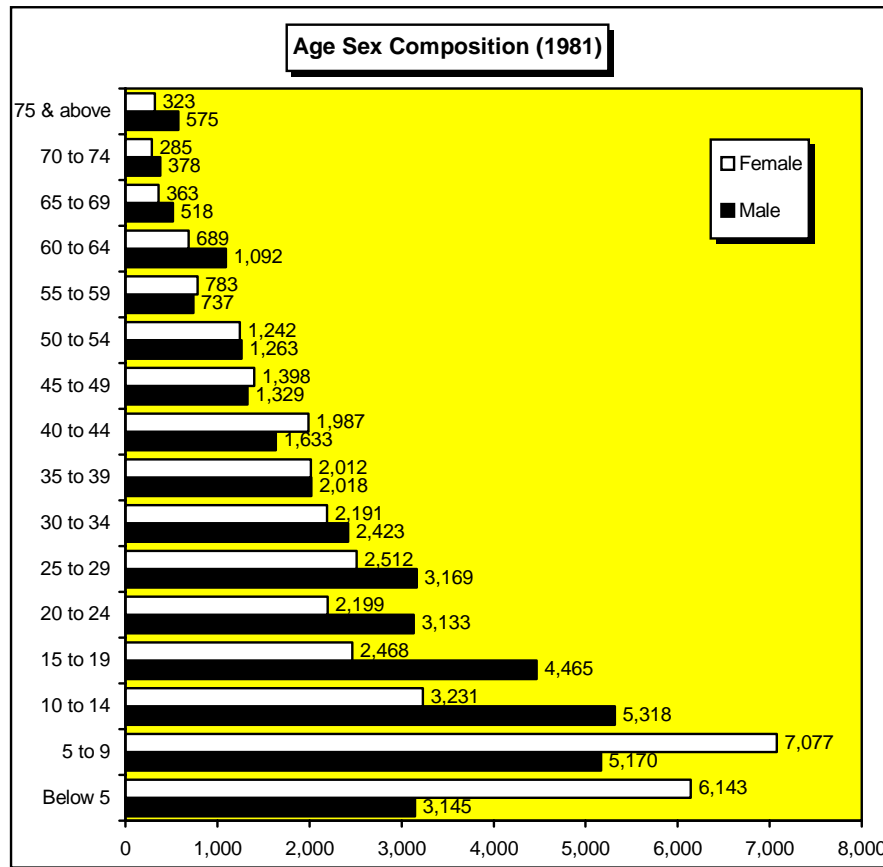
According to the 1981 census, the female population in age group 0-4 was approximately double the male population and females outnumbered the males very significantly up to the age 10. Afterwards the female population decreases significantly as compared to the male population. This situation persists up to the age of 35. It supports the assumption that poor health care strikes females more harshly than males. The males in their later ages again show potential for their survival as they outnumber the females after 60 years of age. However, a significantly high proportion of female babies in the population of Kohlu district remains unexplained. Despite the suspected under-enumeration of females, this high proportion of female babies has resulted in approximately equal number of males and females in Kohlu district. The final conclusion can only be drawn after availability of age and sex specific birth and death rates at the district level.

In 1981, infants constituted 2.2 percent of the total population while the children under 5 were 13.0 percent. More than half (52.3%) of the total population was adult (18 years of age and above), while the population eligible to vote (21 years of age and above) was 44.5 percent. Women of child bearing age (15-49 years) were 20.7 percent. The married population constituted 78.5 percent of the population of 15 years and above (which itself is 57.8% of the total population) while 19.2 percent of this population were never married. The percentage of widowers was 2.2 percent and divorcees were less than 0.1 percent. This low ratio of divorcee indicates highly negative attitude of the people towards divorce. The average age at marriage for females in Kohlu district was 17.1 years which was lowest in the country.<sup>17</sup> A relatively low total fertility rate<sup>18</sup> (6.3) does not correspond to

<sup>17</sup> National Institute of Population Studies.

<sup>18</sup> The average number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her lifetime if she were to pass through all

this lowest age at marriage. This also indicate lack of internal consistency of census data. The child-woman ratio was 266 children (under age five) per thousand women of child bearing age (15-49 years).



Source: 1981 Census Report of Kohlu Agency

### 2.1.3 Household Size

According to 1981 census the average household<sup>19</sup> size in Kohlu district was 6.8. The average number of children (under the age of 15 years) per household was less than three (2.9).

### 2.1.4 Dependent Population

In 1981, less than a half (45.6%) of the population in Kohlu district was dependent, either below the age of 15 or 65 years of age and above. The child dependency (ratio of people under age 15 to those ages 15-64) was 77.7 percent while the old-age dependency (ratio of people age 65 or older to those ages 15-64) was 6.3 percent. This situation increases the economic pressure for the families which may result in child labour and malnutrition of both women and children, the most neglected strata of the society.

her child bearing years (15-49).

<sup>19</sup> A **household** is defined as a person or a group of persons living together and eating from the same kitchen and using the same budget, whether or not related to each other. Hospitals, hostels, jails and hotels are not considered as households.

### 2.1.5 Rural-Urban Dimensions

According to the 1981 census, the entire Kohlu district is defined as rural. No town of the district has ever been designated as urban area.

### 2.1.6 Spatial Population Distribution

The main human settlements of the district are Kohlu town, Kahan, Mawand, Sohr Rohd, Basti Mir Hazar, Karam Khan Shehr, Kote Shehr, Baladhaka, Malikzai, Uryani, Pazha, Kunal and Sufaid. Administrative offices are located in Kohlu town which is district headquarters as well. According to the 1981 census, there were 196 *mauzas*/villages in the district. There was no *mauza* having individual population above 5,000 and only 3 *mauzas* had a population between 2,000 and 4,999.

### 2.1.7 Ethnic Composition

The Balochs constitute an overwhelming majority (above 90%) of the population in Kohlu district out of which a significant majority belongs to Marri tribe. The Marris are divided into three main clans – Gazani, Loharani and Bijarani – which are further subdivided into many sub-clans. Another remarkable ethnic group residing in the district is Zarkoon who speaks Pushto. According to the 1981 census, Balochi is the native language of 93.8 percent of the households followed by Pushto which is spoken in 2.9 percent of the homes. Other languages, including Saraiki, Punjabi, Urdu, Sindhi and Brahui, are spoken in 3.3 percent of the households.

### 2.1.8 Nature and Extent of Migration

The Marris, who constitute a significant majority of the population in Kohlu district, basically live a nomadic life. Their prime economic activity is livestock raising. They wander about throughout the year. Wherever water is available for irrigation permanent settlements are found around the agricultural lands. The inhabitants of these settlements are either land owners or tenants. Some of the people migrate to other districts for service and labour.

According to 1981 census the total in-migrants were 1,586 with 75.5 percent males and 24.5 percent females. During the last ten years (1971-81) 25,641 persons had gone abroad and were still residing there at the time of census enumeration. This large scale out-migration (emigration) was a result of insurgence – *farrari* movement – against the oppressive strategy of the government. Majority of the people from Marri tribe migrated to Afghanistan. However these figures are for the area which was included in Kohlu district in 1981; including Sui sub-division. There is no recent data available on the extent of migration in Kohlu district.

## 2.2 Labour Force

The available data on labour force participation is of 1981 census when Sui sub-division was part of the district, hence, precise estimates for the district with present geographical boundaries cannot be given. In 1981, the civilian labour force constituted 43.2 percent of the total population in Kohlu district. More than three fourth (78.5%) of the male population and a quite small percentage (1.0%) of the females were part of the labour force. An overwhelming majority (93.6%) of the labour force was engaged in “agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing” sectors. Although livestock sector is not mentioned here but

it is the most engaged-in economic activity in which most of the labour is self-employed. Tenants are hired for agriculture activities. The majority of the labour force in the district is local and migrant labour is minimal.

The visible labour force in the district consists of males only. However women are involved in various productive sectors, specially the livestock farming. They can frequently be seen grazing their livestock. Women are also allied workers in agriculture. Handicrafts is another domain of women in Kohlu. The main reason behind the invisibility of female labour force lies in the socio-cultural background of the district.

Women are not allowed to move around, outside their homes, freely. Purdah is practised by most of the women. They wear a veil when they go outside the house, usually a big *chaddar* (piece of cloth) covering the women from head to toe. Urbanisation is very slow in Kohlu district; the subsequent socio-cultural change, allowing and sometimes necessitating women's active participation in the labour force, is therefore also slow.

## **2.3 Housing**

According to 1981 census, there were 10,491 houses in Kohlu district. Precise data are not available about the housing. According to personal observation, most of the people live in tents, huts or single-room houses. The nomadic lifestyle of the inhabitants does not allow them to built permanent houses.

### **2.3.1 Tenure**

Almost all of the houses are occupied by their owners themselves. A few houses and shops are rented out in towns of Kohlu, Mawand and Kahan.

### **2.3.2 Construction Material**

No significant change can be observed in the construction material used for buildings. Still mud and un-baked bricks are used for the construction of houses. Many people live in huts and tents. The walls of these huts are made of stones and the roofs are made of *mazri* or mats and shrubs. Tents are prepared by a structure made of sticks and covered by a cloth prepared from sheep wool. Only some government buildings are made of baked bricks. Roofs in such buildings are constructed using RCC or iron girders and kiln bricks or tiles.

### **2.3.3 Sources of Energy**

Fuel wood and dung cakes are used for cooking and heating. Dried bushes also serve the same purpose. Fuel wood is collected from woodlands of the district by men, women and children. Very few people use liquefied petroleum gas (LPG). LPG is not available in Kohlu thus the people bring it either from Dera Ghazi Khan or Loralai.

Majority of the population uses kerosene oil lamps for lighting. Electricity is available in 4 towns only and is mainly used for lighting. However the advent of electricity has facilitated running of tubewells as well and, consequently, the agriculture sector has developed. Up to mid 1997, a total of 528 domestic, 135 commercial and 24 agricultural connections have been provided in the district.

### **2.3.4 Housing Characteristics**

The data provided by the 1981 Census Report of Kohlu Agency include figures about Sui sub-division as well and thus are hard to apply to the district today. However, it can be observed that most of the houses are without separate kitchen and bathroom facilities. Latrines are not available in most of the houses and flush system latrines are a rare exemption. Most of the houses are single-room units and many a people live in hut type structures. Boundary walls are constructed by big landowners only.

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

To date, the Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) has completed 35 water supply schemes in Kohlu, out of which 10 are not functional. Only 18.4 percent of the population has access to safe drinking water through PHED schemes. The rest of the population uses water from open surface wells, streams and springs. In 6 water supply schemes, drinking water is supplied to the houses through pipelines and house connections; and in the remaining schemes community tanks or stand posts have been constructed at central places from where people fetch water. In case the source of drinking water is not located inside the house, it is usually the duty of women and children to fetch water for household needs.

The Water and Sanitation Section of the Local Government and Rural Development Department (LG&RDD) has installed 50 deep well hand pumps (on open surface wells) for drinking water in Kohlu. The project has also provided 100 house latrines out of which 95 have been installed. As a whole no sewerage and solid waste disposal system exists in the district.

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

Kohlu district estimated to be 105,050, has a population density of 13.8 per sq.km. The vast majority of the population is Baloch, belonging to the Marri tribe. The population is increasing at an estimated growth rate of 2.8 percent per annum. The average household size in Kohlu is 6.8 and less than a half of its population is dependent. However this does not mean that all of the remaining population is working. The average age at marriage for females (17.1 years) is lowest in the country but does not correspond with a low annual growth rate (2.8%). Similarly a sudden decrease in female population after the age 10 is also unexplainable. These phenomena along with highly inconsistent population growth trends indicate unreliability of census data. There is an immense need for a more carefully executed fresh census. The under-enumeration of females and cultural deprivation, which result in their lesser share in all areas of life, should be kept in mind while making policies and devising strategies.

Kohlu district is entirely rural and people are deprived of even basic civic amenities. Provision of safe drinking water, solid waste disposal, link roads, telephone and electricity are some of the basic prerequisites for their development.

### 3. Social Organisation

#### 3.1 Introduction

Kohlu is a tribal society based on a kinship system. It is the land of the Marri tribe and the *Sardar* of the Marri tribe is de facto still a powerful dignitary. He exercises a great influence over the people. Although internal dissension has dissolved absolute authority of the *sardar*, he still is the mediator, decision maker and political representative of the people. The *sardar's* family enjoys a superior status also because of its economic prosperity. The tradition of presenting a goat or sheep to the *sardar* is still persistent.

The majority of the people draws the normative structure from the Baloch, more specifically Marri, culture. Although Zarkoons differ in their culture from that of the Marris, many of the traditions are common among them. The men's wear consists of a loose *shalwar* (trousers), *qameez* (shirt) and turban while the women wear a frock with shalwar and cover their head with a *chaddar* (wide cloth). Although the same pieces of dress are worn by all the tribesmen and women, their tribal affiliation is distinguished by the embroidery on their shirts or frocks. The educational expansion and media exposure has introduced some changes in society but the majority of the population follows a centuries old code of conduct. The traditions of giving and taking *hál* (news), *labb* (bride price), generation-after-generation rivalries, hospitality, and keeping fire arms are still prevalent in Kohlu.

Although not practised in its true sense now-a-days, the centuries old code of conduct imposes upon a tribesman:

- To avenge blood.
- To fight to death for a person who had taken refuge with him. However, an adulterer is generally refused protection.
- To defend to the last the property entrusted to him.
- To be hospitable and to provide the safety of life and property of a guest.
- To refrain from killing a woman, a Hindu, a minstrel or a boy who is not yet wearing shalwar (trousers).
- To pardon an offence on the intercession of a woman of the offender's family, a Syed or a *mulla*, an exception being always made in cases of adultery and murder.
- To refrain from killing a man who has entered the shrine of a *pir* so long as he remains within its precincts; and also a man who, whilst fighting, begs for clemency with grass in his mouth, or a cloth round his neck or who puts down his arms.
- To cease fighting when a *mullah*, a Syed or a woman bearing the Qurán on his or her head, intervenes between the parties.
- To punish an adulterer with death.



### 3.2 The Family

Joint and extended families are common in the district. Male siblings reside in one household even after their marriage. Although media have much propagated the blessings of the nuclear family system, socio-cultural norms and economic compromises restrain the people from adopting this type of family system. It is considered the duty of children to take care of old-aged parents and, in addition, living together in a big family is considered good from an economic as well as a defensive point of view. However, a few nuclear families are found in the district. In most cases, patriarchy is the rule. Although polygamy is not a taboo, most men have only one wife, which may be due to the fact that most men cannot afford to pay another *labb* for their second marriage.

### 3.3 Marriage

Though it is desirable that a young man marries as soon as possible after puberty, some have to wait for many years before they can afford to pay *labb*. Although it is not the sole responsibility of the groom to arrange for the *labb*, it is he who suffers if his family is unable to raise the required amount. The amount of *labb* is decided upon by the fathers of the bride and the groom, keeping in view the family background of the bride and her physical attraction. It is the father of the bride who keeps the full bride-price. However, *labb* is not practised among Bahawalanzai Marris who do not give their girls to other Marris or to any other tribesmen except those who belong to families of a similar standing among the Mazari, Drishak and Dombki tribes. In rare cases the bride is given dowry from her parents which, in most cases, is not very expensive. Endogamy is a common practice and brides-exchange is also observed. Sometimes marriages are arranged to mediate a rivalry in which a girl from the aggressor's family – who is considered the honour of the family – is given in marriage to a member of the victim's family. Elopement is a taboo and both the girl and the boy are murdered if found by the relatives.

The process of marriage starts with the parents of the boy searching a suitable match for their son as soon as he is mature enough to get married. Mothers have a relatively small role in deciding about the marriage of their son or daughter. Neither the groom nor the bride is allowed to choose his or her life partner him- or herself. The decision made by the parents is considered final. However, sometimes the groom is consulted before the final decision. When the parents of the groom select a bride for their son, they make a formal proposal to the bride's parents, who may accept or reject the proposal. If both parties agree, details of the marriage, including the amount of *labb* and dates of the wedding, are finalised. With the Marris the amount of *labb* is relatively small compared to that of the Zarkoons. A few days before the wedding the groom's father sends some flour, ghee and *gur* (sweet) to the bride's father and arranges a feast for his friends and relatives who contribute some money (*mana mokh*) for the marriage. On the wedding day the wedding procession, accompanied by the women of the groom's family, moves off to the bride's home where *nikah* is read by *mullah*. All the expenses for meals offered to the wedding guests are paid by the groom's family. In case of re-marriage of a widow, no marriage ceremonies are observed.

### 3.4 Social Organisation

In Kohlu, the society is structured on kinship basis. Tribal identity is still important and the people use the name of their clan as their last name. The political and social influence of

*sardars* now stems from heredity as well as their economic prosperity. With the Zarkoons, the influence of the *sardar* is not strong. In Kohlu, important decisions, especially in case of mediation, are made at clan level. Communal leadership is in the hands of elder male members of the community. Wealth does play some role in social prestige, but the family background is considered to be more important. Political decisions are made on the clan level. If the clan has decided to support someone, rarely anybody violates the decision.

In case of conflict, parties first try to mediate through *tumandars*. Otherwise the decision made by the *sardar* is considered final. Sometimes, the people go to a court of law for their complaints but mostly the conflicts are decided within the community.

### 3.5 Customs of Co-operation

Co-operation has always been a characteristic of traditional societies like that of Kohlu. Although people do co-operate in agricultural tasks and other communal activities, any formal type of co-operation is non-existent in Kohlu. At the time of a marriage friends and relatives of the groom's family contribute some money for the marriage expenses which is called *mana mokh*. The relatives and friends also contribute in case the fellow tribesman has been fined or in case he has to pay some compensation money.

A newly introduced form of induced co-operation is management of water supply schemes by the community. The schemes are completed by the Public Health Engineering Department and afterwards they are handed over to community committees, called Water Management Associations. These associations fix a tariff for the water consumers, operate and manage the schemes, and arrange for minor repairs up to 10 thousand rupees, if needed.

### 3.6 Religious Beliefs

According to the 1981 census, the Muslims constitute an overwhelming majority (99.7%) of the population. The remaining population includes Christians, Ahmadis, Buddhist, Parsis and others. The observance of Islamic teachings has not been strict amongst the Marris but now the situation has changed. Generally, the people practise Islam according to its fundamental principles. However, many people still believe in superstitions, omens and charms. In Kohlu, sectarian violence is minimal as most of the people belong to the *Sunni* sect of Islam and believe in the *Hanfi* interpretation of *Shariah*. Inheritance is divided among the sons according to the Islamic principles, however, daughters are not given any share in heritable property. All Islamic festive days are celebrated with zeal and fervour.

### 3.7 Conflict Resolution

In Kohlu, people try to solve their conflicts at community level by involving tribal elders, *sardars* or other influential people. *Marraka* is the dominant mode of arbitration. This means that the aggressor takes some unbiased and well respected elders to the victim's house. The arbitrators listen to both sides and a decision is made which is usually accepted by all parties involved. Otherwise the aggrieved party can go to a court of law.

### **3.8 Arms**

In Kohlu, it is part of the people's culture that all men carry arms. No matter his age or economic status, every man is supposed to have some fire arm with him. Various types of assault rifles, arms and ammunition are freely and easily available. This situation has resulted in problems in maintaining law and order for the law enforcing agencies. Major crimes like murder and robbery are common in the area due to the easy availability of weapons. There is no check on arms and only a few people have registered their arms with the district authorities.

### **3.9 Role, position and status of Women**

A few women have joined the formal sector through government jobs, specially in the field of education. Since 1995, the government has started employing girls who passed middle school as Lady Health Workers (LHW) under the Prime Minister's Programme for Primary Health Care and Family Planning. Through opportunities such as these women strive towards economic independence. However, most women are either deprived of income generating activities or being exploited by being underpaid or not paid at all. The help they offer through grazing livestock and performing agricultural tasks is unaccounted for and is considered of no economic value.

The economic independence of women in Kohlu does not fully translate into social independence. Sometimes her performance is restricted to the limits which suits her husband, father or other male family members. For example, she is free to move around, but just to graze her livestock or to fetch water and collect fuel wood. She makes many of the routine domestic decisions, but decisions regarding major issues, like the children's marriages, are made by the men in the family, while the women may only give their advice. Girls have no say in the decisions about their marriages. Although purdah is not very strictly practised in Kohlu, very few women are seen in Kohlu bazaar. It is not decent for women to go outside their homes alone, even for a medical check-up. She needs to be accompanied by a male family member.

Kohlu is a male dominated society where male children are preferred. This preference results in discrimination of female children in education, health, nutrition and love. Expenditure on female education is considered a waste. This way, women lose their chance to be financially independent and they remain dependent on men. Due to male child preference, mothers without a male-child are required to conceive repeatedly without an appropriate break, which endangers their lives. In the whole of Kohlu district, only 2 Mother Child Healthcare Centres for mothers and children are available. There is only one Lady Medical Officer in the whole district. The only political role women in Kohlu can play is casting their vote, but usually they cast their vote to the will of their male family members.

The women in Kohlu are deprived of their property rights. Daughters are not given any share in property of their father. In case of divorce nothing is given to the woman and the widow is allowed to receive just a subsistence allowance. After she gets re-married, the allowance is withdrawn.

On the whole it is a male dominated society; subjugation of women is not an issue, it is rather a norm. Women are marginalised in all domains of life, whether it is access to education or health facilities, economic independence, political participation or inheritance

of property. She has no voice and is invisible. This is a matter of serious concern from the perspective of women's essential role in development.

### **3.10 Apprenticeship and Child Labour**

UNICEF has termed all those activities which deprive a child of his or her right to get an education as child labour. According to this definition, all the grazing tasks performed by the children in Kohlu can be termed as child labour. On the other hand, these children not only share the economic burden of their family by herding the livestock, but also learn their family trade in the form of apprenticeship. Very few children work at auto and engineering shops, bakeries, bicycle repair shops, hotels, goldsmith and blacksmith shops, *tunnors* (loaf makers), hair cutting saloons, tailoring shops and shops of other consumer items. In most of the cases children work here as apprentices and are paid a little amount as stipend.

### **3.11 Conclusion and major Development Issues**

Kohlu is a kinship based society where the tribal system prevails. Decision making is mainly at community level and conflicts are resolved through mediation at the community level or by a court of law. Arms are frequent and crime uncontrolled. Child labour exists in the form of training in family trades and apprenticeship. The educational expansion and media exposure has not done much for the acceleration of socio-cultural change.

Women are socially, economically and politically marginalised. Women are subject to male domination. Health is a major problem for women, as there is only one lady doctor available in the entire district, at Kohlu. The women in Kohlu district do not have the right to inherit which Islam has bestowed upon them.

## 4. Government Organisation

### 4.1 Administrative Division

Kohlu, a Political Agency in administrative terms, was notified as a district on 6<sup>th</sup> February 1974 after it was separated from Sibi district. At that time it comprised 5 tehsils: Kohlu, Mawand, Kahan, Sui and Dera Bugti. In July 1983, Sui and Dera Bugti tehsils were transferred from Kohlu district to form Dera Bugti district. In this way Kohlu district was left with three subdivisions-cum-tehsils; namely Kohlu, Mawand and Kahan. This administrative division still persists. Kohlu tehsil is divided into 2 *qanungo* circles, Urayani and Kote Shehr. Mawand tehsil is divided into 2 *qanungo* circles, Mawand and Makhmar while Kahan tehsil is comprised of 4 *qanungo* circles, Saddar Kahan, Taratani, Janatali and Nesao (see Annex 1 for detailed administrative structure).

### 4.2 Brief history of Local Government Institutions

The first ever local community development system introduced in Balochistan was the Village Aid programme which was not initiated in the area of Kohlu district. The first local government programme was called Basic Democracies Order, which was introduced in 1959. Under the Basic Democracies system 20 union councils were established in the whole of Sibi district, of which Kohlu was a part. In 1969, all these local government institutions were suspended and on 22<sup>nd</sup> January 1972, they were totally abolished. A new local government system was introduced in 1975 under the Balochistan Local Government Act 1975. This law could not be enforced in its true sense, as the elections proposed under this act were never held. In 1979, yet another local government system was introduced which in Balochistan was implemented under the Balochistan Local Government Ordinance 1980.<sup>20</sup> This system is still in force in the province. Under the provisions of this law, there are one district council, one town committee and 9 union councils in Kohlu district.

### 4.3 Local Government Administration

The local government at Kohlu district comprises 9 union councils, one town committee and one district council. The mandate of local councils is to address various socio-economic development issues on local level through need assessment, planning and implementation (see annex 4 for functions of local government). These local councils are supervised and supported by the Local Government and Rural Development Department (LG&RDD) through an Assistant Director posted at Kohlu. However, it is a common complaint that instead of working as an auxiliary organisation, LG&RDD plays a constrictive role in the affairs of the local government institutions by posing bureaucratic hurdles.

Local government institutions were constituted on the assumption that grassroots decision making and implementation for development could be ensured, but this ideal has not been realised. Although small communities elect their representatives at local level, participation of the common man in the decision-making process is minimal. After election, members of local councils rarely consult their voters on development issues. In

<sup>20</sup> Mahmood Ali Shah, *Sardari, Jirga, & Local Government Systems in Balochistan* (Quetta: Qasim Printers, 1992), pp. iv-v, 54, 60.

practice, the appraisal of development potential and planning for the exploitation of this potential does not happen according to the bottom-up approach. Rather a top-down decision-making and implementation approach is followed. This approach leaves no room for participation of local government institutions in development planning.

All the local government institutions in Balochistan have been dissolved on 18<sup>th</sup> of December 1996 for new elections, expected to be held in April 1998. Now these local government institutions are working under the supervision of government officials.

#### **4.3.1 Union Council**

The union council is the smallest local government institution. In Kohlu membership of union councils varies from 6-9 members. In addition, the elected councillors in every union council elect 2 women and one peasant representatives in their union council. There are 9 union councils in the district, a list of which is given in annex 1.

Ideally, a union council provides an opportunity for the people of rural areas to participate in decision making at micro level. It was assumed that a council of a small community will have better chances of grassroots appraisal of the people's problems. Yet, in practice, chairmanship of union councils has often become a status symbol. In many cases, this has made this vital institution an aggregation of uninterested councillors under the chairmanship of a person with political motives. Distribution of *zakat*, prominence in the area and small favours by public officials are some of the vested interests which attracts most of the people to the chairmanship of a union council.

The only income of the union councils is a regular grant of rupees 18 thousand per annum from the provincial government. This small amount does not allow the union council to plan development strategies for the people in rural areas. The union council is not consulted in development planning for the rural areas. Usually, decision making follows a top-down approach, therefore, nullifying the potential function of union councils.

As no tax culture prevails in Kohlu, union councils are helpless regarding development activities. Even after repeated efforts no accounts of the union councils could be made available.

#### **4.3.2 Town Committee**

At present (1997) there is only one town committee in the district, i.e. Kohlu. It comprises 9 councillors of which 6 are elected directly, one from each of the 5 wards and one by the non-Muslims; these elected councillors elect 2 women and one labourer as councillors. The Town Committee seems to have failed in providing civic facilities. Solid waste management is minimal. There has never been any sewerage system or town planning in Kohlu.

The only permanent source of income for the Town Committee is octroi and business fees. However due to tribal nature of the area hardly anybody pays these taxes. Thus TC Kohlu is unable to pay salary of the town committee's employees. No detail of accounts of the Town Committee could be furnished. However, according to the local sources no development activities are carried out by the Town Committee.

A strict vigilance on the import of octroi-able goods and an efficient octroi collection mechanism with full support of the district administration can improve the financial

condition of the town committee through an increase in revenue.

#### **4.3.3 Municipal Committee**

At present (1997) there is no municipal committee in the district.

#### **4.3.4 District Council**

The district council Kohlu consists of 13 councillors, out of which 9 are elected directly (one from each of the 9 union councils) and 4 councillors, including 2 women, one peasant and one labourer representatives, are elected by the elected councillors. The district council is primarily responsible for the overall development of rural areas of the district (see Annex 4 for detailed functions of the local government institutions).

According to statistics provided by the Assistant Director, LG&RDD, in 1994-95 the total recurrent expenditure of the council was rupees 466,822 while in 1995-96 it decreased to rupees 279,943. No income was mentioned by the Assistant Director. According to the Treasury Office, total expenditure under the head of District Fund was rupees 1,278,305 in 1994-95 and rupees 895,952 in 1995-96. On the other hand, total receipt under this head was rupees 366,630 in the year 1994-95 and rupees 280,000 in 1995-96. As the council is not properly functional due to absence of elected representatives, it is hard to comment on financial affairs of the district council.

#### **4.4 Federal/Provincial Government Administration**

At the district level, the provincial government is represented by the Political Agent (PA) who is equivalent to the Deputy Commissioner. All the Departments functional in Kohlu are supposed to work in liaison with the PA. He is assisted by one Assistant Commissioner for Kohlu sub-division, 2 Tehsildars for Kohlu and Mawand tehsils, and 2 Naib-Tehsildars for Mawand and Kahan tehsils. At present posts of one Assistant Political Agent, 2 Assistant Commissioners and one Tehsildar are lying vacant in the district. The Political Agent is ex-officio member (in most cases head) of all the important committees and forums in the district. He is responsible for maintenance of law and order in the district, for collecting *ushar* from farmers and for participating in development planning for the district.

The Political Agent of Kohlu is supervised by the Commissioner of Sibi division. The Political Agent is an intermediary link between micro and macro level administration. Despite the fact that he is supposed to play an important role in socio-economic development of the district, he is rarely consulted during the process of policy making. Contrary to the Deputy Commissioner, the Political Agent has some additional powers which give him liberty to be flexible in applying administrative rules as and when required.

The total strength of the government staff in Kohlu district was 2,374 in 1996-97.

#### **4.5 Maintenance of Law and Order**

Kohlu is divided into two areas as far as law enforcement is concerned. Area "A" is controlled by the Balochistan Police headed by a Deputy Superintendent of Police (DSP) stationed at Kohlu. "B" area is controlled by the Balochistan Levies Force headed by the

Political Agent (PA) in Kohlu. There is only one police station in Kohlu: the police station at Kohlu town.

Levies force controls the remaining parts of the district. The Political Agent controls the levies through his Assistant Commissioner, Tehsildars and Naib-Tehsildars. In addition, Mawand Rifles, an armed forces' contingent is also deputed in Kohlu.

Kohlu district has been characterised by insurgency, violence and tribal feuds. The tribal nature of human interaction results in violence which might be justified under tribal laws but may not be tolerated under the state's civil and criminal laws. Easy availability of fire arms has further worsened the situation. Crimes in Kohlu include murder, robbery and physical violence.

Justice is administered through regular as well as *Qazi* courts. Regular courts provide justice under the civil and criminal laws of the state. Previously the District Magistrate and the Sub-division Magistrates had judicial powers, but recently administration and judiciary have been separated. The judiciary is of the view that this action has speeded up the delivery of justice while the administration is of the opinion that the justice process is slow in courts and people are suffering due to delays. However, this action has resulted in a system of checks and balances between administration and judiciary.

*Qazi* courts were established under the provisions of the Civil Disputes (*Shariat* Application) Regulation of 1976, to provide justice to private parties under the provisions of *shariat* laws. Appeal against decisions of *Qazi* courts can be made before a *Majlis-e-Shoora* which comprises of two *Qazis* under the chairmanship of a District and Session Judge. Both types of courts work in complete harmony.

Another justice delivery mechanism used to be the *jirga* system which has officially been abolished. *Jirga* is a very old institution which provided a legal framework under the Civil Law (Special Provision Ordinance I of 1968) and the Criminal Law (Special Provision Ordinance II of 1968). According to these ordinances a *jirga* was empowered to decide civil as well as criminal cases. Amongst the influential men of the area, 20 members were nominated for *jirga* membership by the Political Agent, out of whom two members were selected by each of the conflicting parties. The *Jirga* was headed by a nominee of the PA. The Political Agent and, afterwards, the Commissioner was the appellate authority. The Civil Law (Special Provision Ordinance I of 1968) was abolished by the Government of Balochistan itself in 1988 whereas the Criminal Law (Special Provision Ordinance II of 1968) was declared null and void by a judgement of the Balochistan High Court in response to a constitutional petition. In this way the *jirga* system was completely abolished. According to the local sources, it surely was a time saving and economical mechanism of justice administration. However the Arbitration Act of 1940 is still applicable in the area under which arbitration can be made (a) without intervention of the court; (b) with intervention of the court; and (c) in suits already pending between the parties. Through this act, the people can get justice at their doorsteps in an easy and cheaper way.

#### **4.6 Revenue Administration**

In Kohlu revenue is collected through various agencies. The local councils are responsible for collection of octroi and other revenue which are assumed to be utilised to meet their development and recurrent expenditure. Some utility fees are collected by the



provincial government, like water charges and livestock cess. Income tax, electricity tariff and telephone revenue are levied by the federal government.

Usually, revenue generated through local councils is less than what is required for development or even less than what is needed for recurrent expenditure. Revenue collection is a tough task in Kohlu. The area is of tribal nature where people do not like to give a rupee to the government, specially against whom their fathers have waged a civil war and which is still opposed by their tribal elders. Officials blame the public for non-payment of taxes, but the public demands more and more facilities. Tax culture is non-existent in Kohlu. People take every facility for granted and expect that the government should provide them every facility without paying any cost. This trend is widespread in Kohlu. By having the status of a political agency, Kohlu is exempted from levy of some taxes, like motor vehicle tax and arms license fee.

Taxes	Union Council	Town/Municipal Comm.	District Council	Board of Revenue/ Pol. Agent	Provincial Govt.	Federal Govt.
Water charges	-	-	-	-	X	-
Livestock cess	-	-	-	-	X	-
Agricultural cess	-	-	-	X	X	-
Octroi	-	X	X	-	-	-
Business Licence	-	X	-	-	-	X
Income tax	-	-	-	-	-	X

Legend: x is responsible for collection of revenue concerned.

#### 4.7 Political Parties

The political affiliations of the people in Kohlu district are mainly determined in the context of tribal relationships. Tribal elders decide about the political party or personality in whose favour voters should cast their vote. It is the personality not the political party who has the vote bank. The results of last 7 elections for the National as well as Provincial Assembly indicate that the tribal elite have been elected irrespective of their political affiliation. Therefore it is hard to conclude that which of the political party has dominant positions here. In lieu of nationalist sentiments, regional political parties, like Balochistan National Party (BNP) and Jamhoory Watan Party (JWP), are relatively more popular in the district. Sardar Khair Bukhsh Marri and his family is the most influential in political as well as tribal terms.

None of the political parties have women's wings in Kohlu. Students' wings of BNP and JWP are active and also play a role in political activities of their parent organisations. Generally the political parties have exploited the students politics to accomplish their vested interests. This practice has severely deteriorated the level of education and discipline in the educational institutions. The political parties in the district do not have labour wings, but they support various workers' unions in government organisations. The role of women in political parties is non-existent.

#### 4.8 Non Government Organisations

At present 8 non-government organisations (NGOs) exist in Kohlu. All of these NGOs are registered with the Social Welfare Department and work under the guidance of the Social Welfare Officer (SWO). The main objective of most of these NGOs is welfare of children,

youth and women, and promotion of sports activities. One NGO is for the welfare of the patients and another for Islamic education. However, according to the SWO, none of the NGOs is functional with true spirit. The provincial government provides a small amount to these registered NGOs which, according to SWO, is quite insufficient.

The Taleem Foundation, an NGO working for quality education, has established a grammar middle school in Kohlu which is performing well.

The only international development intervention in Kohlu is that of the Japanese government and the World Bank that funds the On Farm Water Management Project.

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

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

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

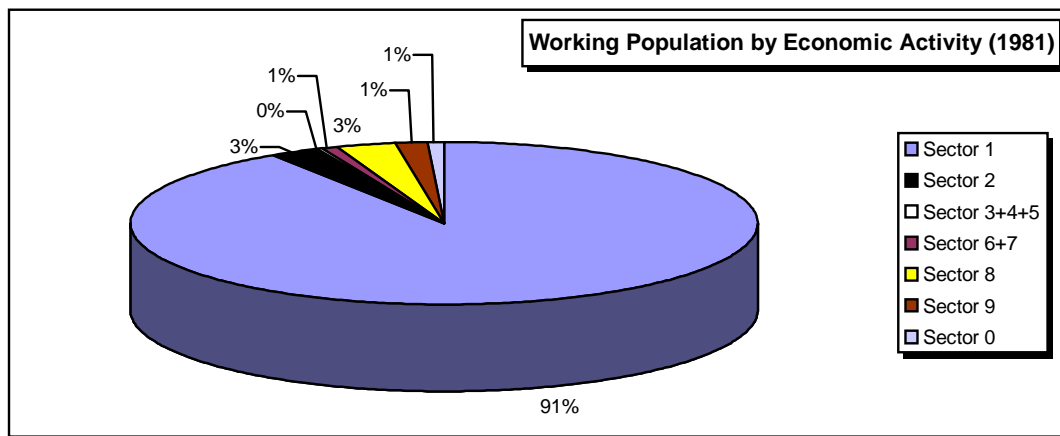
#### 4.9 Conclusion and major Development Issues

Kohlu is a Political Agency in administrative terms. It is a completely rural district and has two types of government institutions. Firstly, there are local government institutions (which stand dissolved nowadays) to ensure public participation in planning and implementation of development strategies and, secondly, there is district administration to represent the federal and the provincial government. The local councils are under financial pressure and hardly have any money for development activities. Local government institutions can play an important role in development of the area if provided with administrative and financial support. There is an intense need for fiscal bail-out of these vital institutions. The law and order situation is not satisfactory. Local elite can help to improve it.

Participation of women in local bodies or in politics is non-existent. Hence half of the population does not participate in the public decision-making process.

## 5. Productive Sectors

Agriculture and livestock raising are the main economic activities in Kohlu, followed by government and social services. As the original district was bifurcated in July 1983 into two districts – Kohlu and Dera Bugti – the 1981 census figures cannot precisely describe the labour force participation patterns. However, to have some idea of the situation, data about Kohlu agency in 1981 are given below. According to the 1981 census, the major economic activities in Kohlu agency were “agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing”, followed by “mining and quarrying” and then by “finance, insurance, real estate and business services”. Although livestock farming has not been mentioned in the “agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing” sector, it is one of the major economic activities in Kohlu district.



Source: 1981 Census Report of Kohlu Agency

Legend:

Sector 1	Agriculture, Forestry, hunting and Fishing (including livestock farming and allied activities)
Sector 2	Mining and Quarrying
Sector 3	Manufacturing
Sector 4	Electricity, Gas and Water
Sector 5	Construction
Sector 6	Wholesale & Retail Trade and Restaurants & Hotels
Sector 7	Transport, Storage and Communication
Sector 8	Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services
Sector 9	Community, Social and Personal Services
Sector 0	Activities not Adequately Defined

### 5.1 Agriculture / Horticulture

#### 5.1.1 Introduction

Agriculture has not been a major economic sector in Kohlu as the majority of the population was not permanently settled at any place. Rather they were used to migrate from one place to the other in search of pasture lands. Wherever water was available for irrigation and agriculture was feasible, they were to cultivate some crops. With the advent of tubewells people diverted their attention to agriculture. Still only 3.4 percent of the total geographical area constitute arable land. The arable land had increased from 22,946 hectare in 1989-90 to 26,051 hectare in 1994-95.

In Kohlu agricultural crops are categorised in two types, Rabi and Kharif, according to their cultivation seasons. Rabi crops are sown in winter and harvested in late winter or

during early summer. Kharif crops are sown in summer and harvested in late summer or early winter. Rabi crops of the district include wheat, barley and *masoor*. Kharif crops in Kohlu include chillies, maize, *jowar*, *bajra*, melons, potato, onion, coriander, garlic, cotton and pulses including *mash*, *moong* and moth. Vegetables and fodder are cultivated throughout the year. Fruits are produced in Kharif season only and include almond, apple, grapes, pomegranate, apricot, peach, plum, citrus, mangoes and others.

Agricultural labour is predominantly done by men. However, women often assist. In most cases, all farming activities are done by the land owner and his family members themselves. However, a few big land owners hire tenants for farming.

### 5.1.2 Classification of Land

In Kohlu, agricultural land can be classified into irrigated and un-irrigated. Irrigated land has permanent sources of water like tubewells, open surface wells, *karezes*, springs and *lohars* (flood water channels). Un-irrigated land in Kohlu district is either rain-fed, locally called *khushkava*, or flood irrigated (*sailaba*). About half of the irrigated land is used for production of fruits, however some crops, like wheat, are also cultivated in orchards. Crops like wheat, *jowar*, barley, *bajra*, *mash*, *moong*, melons and some fodder are cultivated in both irrigated as well as un-irrigated lands while chillies, vegetables, potato, maize, *moth*, onion, coriander, garlic, cotton and some fodder are cultivated on irrigated lands only. *Masoor* is cultivated on un-irrigated land only.

### 5.1.3 Land Ownership and Tenure System

According to the 1990 Census of Agriculture, less than half (43.0%) of the land-holdings was sized below 5 hectares. Only 6.4 percent of the farms were larger than 20 hectares while about half (50.6%) of the land holdings were sized between 5 and 20 hectares. The total farm area was 95,676 hectares while the cultivated area was 74,472 hectares. These data indicate a probability of self-farming for most of the farmers. However, these data are contradictory to the figures provided by the Agricultural Statistics of Balochistan 1989-90 and 1990-91, according to which the total arable land was 22,946 and 23,587 hectares respectively.

Tenancy is not common, as the farms are small and most of the farmers work their fields themselves. Very few large land owners employ tenants. Tenancy contracts are not formal and based upon oral understanding, which is considered sufficient by both parties. The share of the tenant varies according to crop and land. Usually it ranges from one-fourth ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ) to half ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ) of the total yield, while in most cases all the inputs are provided by the landowner.

### 5.1.4 Agricultural Statistics

According to the set procedure, agricultural statistics are collected primarily by a Field Assistant posted in every union council. An Agriculture Officer at district level is responsible to compile district data and send it to the Statistics Wing of the Agriculture Department through the Assistant Director of Agriculture Extension. The Statistics Wing of the Directorate General of the Agriculture Department compiles and publishes this data in the form of Agriculture Statistics of Balochistan, every year. Despite the fact that the data are collected at union council level, the report present an aggregated data which does not help to draw any conclusion on micro level. As there is variety in geological as

well as geographical features even within the district, it is imperative to have data on, at least, union council level.

Crops (1994-95)	Area (Ha.)	Production (tonnes)	Yield (kg/Ha.)	Area (Ha.)*
Wheat	5,710	7,810	1,368	13,036
Fodder <sup>21</sup>	1,140	25,340	22,228	259
Fruits <sup>22</sup>	810	6,632	8,188	12,140-16,187
Melons <sup>23</sup>	265	3,810	14,377	
Other Vegetables <sup>24</sup>	239	3,890	16,276	
Jowar	180	170	944	
Pulses <sup>25</sup>	116	87	750	115
Tomato	110	1,640	14,909	
Onion	84	1,200	14,286	
Barley	80	90	1,125	
Bajra	65	55	846	
Chillies	48	80	1,667	
Potato	46	600	13,043	
Maize	38	40	1,053	
Garlic	20	210	10,500	
Cotton	14	3	214	303.7
Coriander	6	5	833	
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,971</b>	<b>51,662</b>		

Source: Agricultural Statistics of Balochistan 1994-95

\* These figures were provided by the Extra Assistant Director, Agriculture (Extension), Kohlu.

The data provided by the Agricultural Statistics of Balochistan for the last 6 years (1989-95) seem consistent but figures directly provided by the Extra Assistant Director, Agriculture (Extension), Kohlu for 1994-95 are not compatible with those of provided by the Agricultural Statistics of Balochistan (see above table). Similarly figures about irrigation sources provided by these two sources are also discrepant (see table in paragraph 5.1.8). These discrepancies indicate that the agricultural data available through the government sources urgently need to be reconciled.

For Kohlu, reliable land use statistics are not available. The arable land is reported to constitute only 3.4 percent of the total geographical area, out of which about two-third (65.6%) has been left fallow. The local sources contradict these statistics. For example, it was told that in 1996-97 cotton has been cultivated on about 400 hectares of which about 350 tonnes yield is expected.

### 5.1.5 Cropping Pattern

Regarding the area under cultivation, wheat is the major agricultural product of Kohlu, being cultivated on 63 percent of the total cropped area. It is cultivated in irrigated as well as un-irrigated areas. However, commercially it is not a valuable crop. According to a rough calculation, about half of total income comes from almonds (27.8%) and tomatoes (23.0%) while the third important crop is water melons (11.2%). Fodder is second most cultivated crop but of relatively low economic value. The economic value of fruits per hectare of cultivated land (Rs. 288,435/Ha.) is far greater as compared to the value of

<sup>21</sup> Jowar Fodder, Bajra Fodder, Maize Fodder, Lucerne, and Wheat & Barley Fodder.

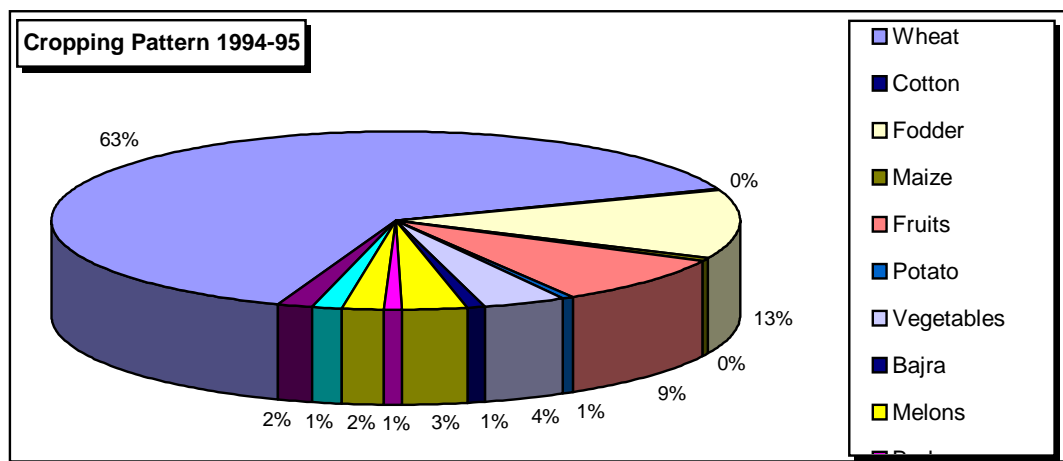
<sup>22</sup> Almond, Apple, Grapes, Pomegranate, Apricot, Peach, Plum, Citrus, Mangoes, and others.

<sup>23</sup> Water Melon, Musk Melon and Cucumber.

<sup>24</sup> Spinach, Carrot, Radish, Turnip, Pumpkin, Cauliflower, Brinjal, Lady Finger, Cabbage, Peas and Bitter Gourd.

<sup>25</sup> Moong, Moth, Mash and Masoor.

whole production, i.e. rupees 66,224 per hectare (see Annex 6 for details). Hence it may be economically beneficial for the farmers to develop more orchards.



Source: Agricultural Statistics of Balochistan 1994-95

#### 5.1.6 Average Yields / Total production

The Agricultural Statistics of Balochistan indicate that the total agricultural and horticultural production and its average yield has increased gradually over the period 1989-95 (see Annex 6 for detailed statistics). The major shift in total production has been observed in fruits, vegetables, wheat, onion, garlic and fodder while the average yield has significantly improved in wheat, vegetables, garlic, onion, water melons, jowar, barley and pulses. However a significant shift in average yield of fruits was observed in 1994-95.

#### 5.1.7 Organisation of Production/Farming Systems

Men are the visible agricultural workers in Kohlu. Females take part in agriculture related activities within the house. For example storage of grains and cotton picking is done by the women. Similarly, women prepare manure fertiliser from dung of the livestock they graze. Most of the land owners themselves till the land and tenants are hired by big land holder only. Although mechanisation, like use of tractors and threshers, is increasing, still most of the farming is performed through indigenous methods, e.g. bullocks are used for ploughing and grains are threshed manually.

#### 5.1.8 Irrigation

According to the Agricultural Statistics 1994-95, the major source of irrigation in Kohlu is tubewells, mostly operated by diesel engines. Other significant sources are *karez*s, springs and open surface wells. However, the statistics provided by the Extra Assistant Director, Agriculture (Extension), Kohlu contradict these data (see table below).

Irrigation Sources (1994-95)	Area (Ha.)	% of total Cultivated Land	Area (Ha.)*
Tubewells	1,640	6.3	1,650
Open Surface Wells	450	1.7	450
Karezes, Spring, & others	1,000	3.8	35
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,090</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>2,135</b>

Source: Agricultural Statistics of Balochistan 1994-95

\* These figures were provided by the Extra Assistant Director, Agriculture (Extension), Kohlu.

According to local sources, the number of tubewells are increasing rapidly and there may be about 2,000 tubewells and open surface wells with a diesel or electric pump. Even according to the official sources, total number of tubewells has increased from 97 to 164 over a period of six years (1989-95) and open surface wells have increased from 38 to 90. A very small proportion of land is irrigated with *karezes* as the old *karezes* have been dried up. Most of the arable land is *khushkaba* or *sailaba* land depending upon rainfall. In flood irrigation, rain-water is collected in the fields by embanking them. This provides enough water for cultivation of crops like wheat, barley and *masoor*.

The government has assisted water management in collaboration with the Japanese government and the World Bank under the On Farm Water Management Project (88% share by the foreign donors and 12% by GoB). The project has constructed 6 lined water channels, to avoid wastage of water during irrigation, and 12 water tanks for collection of water. The project funded all the construction costs for water tanks; farmers were asked to share 25 percent of the total cost for water channels while the remaining (75%) was paid by the project. The farmers were given the opportunity to pay their share in instalments (40% advance, 60% in instalments). The project has completed its third phase in December 1996. The first and second phases of the project were not implemented in Kohlu district.

#### **5.1.9 Agricultural Mechanisation**

Agricultural machinery used in the district includes tractors, threshers and tubewells. There has been a consistent increase in the number of privately owned agricultural machines, but it is not documented adequately, especially the tubewells. The Agricultural Engineering Directorate provides bulldozers at the rate of rupees 300 per hour for levelling of agricultural lands and construction of embankments.

#### **5.1.10 Agricultural / Horticultural inputs**

The use of fertilisers in Kohlu district has been minimal, except in 1994-95 when 84.5 tonnes of DAP fertiliser was used. Similarly, the use of pesticides has also been limited. Ground spray is done on orchards while rodent control has reduced over the years (see Annex 6 for details). However these data might be under-estimated as it is common with the government statistics. Livestock's manure is also used as fertiliser by many farmers. Mostly the seed and pesticides are sold privately. The Department of Agriculture provides pesticides on a limited scale while seed is not obtained from the Department as it costs more if bought from the Department's store.

#### **5.1.11 Marketing**

Most of the agricultural produce is consumed locally, however fruits, tomato and cotton are exported to neighbouring districts and a considerable amount of money is earned by this export. The non-availability of roads is a major hindrance in proper marketing of agricultural produce.

#### **5.1.12 Producer and Consumer Prices of major Crops**

The prices of agricultural products cannot be fixed, as they change with the quantity of the product supplied to the market. Official rates are totally invalid in Kohlu. Grain crops just meet the local needs, therefore, organisations like PASCO are not active in the district.

**Cotton crop: a growing trend**

**Wheat sown on a *sailaba* land**



### 5.1.13 Levels of Income

As most of the agricultural produce is used domestically at local level, agriculture is not a significant source of monetary income. However, agriculture fulfils part of the nutritional needs. According to an estimate, annual per capita value of the agricultural produce in 1994-95 was rupees 5,655. This income can support the population to some extent, however it may not be sufficient to live a comfortable life.

Fruits earns the major part of agricultural income followed by tomatoes. Almonds and tomato give, according to a rough estimate, about half of the income from agricultural activities. According to local sources, cotton is also a cash crop in Kohlu. Thus it may be assumed that growing orchards, tomatoes and cotton can bring change in the economic status of the population. However, all these cash crops can only be cultivated on irrigated land, so the irrigation sources have to be developed, if ground water is available, to raise the income level of the farmers.

### 5.1.14 Department of Agriculture

The Department of Agriculture (Extension Service) is providing assistance to farmers through dissemination of technical know-how and of information regarding agriculture/horticulture. The task of data collection and onward transmission by the Department at the district level needs some improvement. There seems to be very little co-ordination between research activities by the federal government and the knowledge dissemination process by the provincial government through the Department of Agriculture. The Department also sells pesticides and insecticides to the farmers. The Extension wing of the Department is headed by an Extra Assistant Director at Kohlu with a total strength of 91 employees. The On Farm Water Management Project is also headed by an Extra Assistant Director at Kohlu with a total strength of 15 employees.

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

The Balochistan government and private sector are the main partners providing support to the agricultural sector. Federal government is also involved in agricultural development while the Japanese government and the World Bank have provided financial assistance for the On Farm Water Management Project, executed by the Department of Agriculture.

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

Legend: - no involvement  
 x minor involvement  
 xx substantial involvement

### 5.1.16 Conclusion and major Development Issues

In Kohlu, the people are diverting their interest to agriculture. New varieties of cotton are being sown as it is a cash crop. The per capita income level can be raised further by adopting innovative farming. Almost all the cash crops need irrigated land thus the irrigation sources need to be developed. There is also a need for human resource mobilisation through media campaigns and a participatory approach, so that the area under cultivation can be increased. The production of fruits, tomato and cotton can be organised to give more yield and more income to the farmers, if the government would provide incentives and technical inputs. Women despite being allied workers are not visible and have no economic independence.

## 5.2 Livestock

### 5.2.1 Introduction

Livestock farming has been a centuries old occupation of a vast majority of the population in Kohlu. It was the only source of bread-winning for most of the households, hence all the family members were used to graze their livestock. Even after the people settled down in villages and started agricultural activities, they have been raising cattle and small ruminants to fulfil their milk and meat requirements. There are two sets of livestock data available about Kohlu district; Pakistan Census of Livestock 1986 and 1990 Census of Agriculture. There is great discrepancy between these sets of data, specially in case of sheep, cattle and camels.

Livestock Census	1986	1990
Sheep	1,402,339	835,521
Goats	663,921	509,231
Cattle	115,963	57,856
Donkeys	56,188	31,621
Camels	45,610	17,312
Horses	5,837	4,429
Buffaloes	383	74
Mules	33	26
Total Livestock Units (LU)	1,229,046	767,884

Source: Pakistan Census of Livestock, 1986  
1990 Census of Agriculture: Balochistan Province

The size of herds varies from one hundred to 150 heads of small ruminants and 5-20 cattle. Other animals like horses, donkeys and camels are also raised. The livestock farmers follow a regular pattern of seasonal migration. Livestock raising communities live throughout the district, specially in the mountainous areas. The majority of the households owns a couple of cows, a pair of bullocks or a camel for ploughing, a donkey and a camel as a beast of burden, and several sheep and goats. Poultry is also raised by a vast majority of the households. However, poultry is not an organised sector in Kohlu. Apart from exporting cattle and small ruminants outside, these are marketed in Kohlu as well. A livestock *mandi* (market) is organised daily at Kohlu for this purpose.

In livestock farming families almost all the family members are involved in livestock raising. Women help feeding animals at home if fodder is available and do the milking. By grazing the animals women and children share in the economic burden of the household.

On the other hand, it deprives the children of getting an education which is a basic constitutional right of every child.

### **5.2.2 Cattle**

People in Kohlu raise cows for their milk production. There are only a few buffaloes. Bullocks and camels are raised for farming as well as for fulfilling nutritional needs. The meat from these animals is not only consumed locally, but in neighbouring districts as well. According to an estimate, 992 cattle were slaughtered in 1995-96 at the government's slaughter house. Hides are sold on the market to retailers, who send it to Karachi and various districts of Punjab for processing. No organised marketing system is present. Infrastructure for meat production is lacking too.

The Department of Livestock and Dairy Development has established a dairy farm at Kohlu. However this dairy farm seems a burden on the public exchequer as the total number of cattle has decreased from 91 in 1990-91 to 27 in 1995-96 and the recurrent expenditure is increasing constantly. In 1995-96, total income of the farm was rupees 392,555 against the total recurrent expenditure of rupees 1,962,223.

### **5.2.3 Small Ruminants**

Sheep and goats constitute an overwhelming majority of the livestock population. Even agricultural households have considerable herds of small ruminants. These are raised throughout the district, as there are enough pasture lands in Kohlu. Sheep and goats are raised for multiple purposes like milk, mutton and their wool and hides. Apart from the meat, their hides and wool give a reasonable income to the owner. In Kohlu's slaughter house 7,512 sheep and 7,838 goats were slaughtered in the whole year of 1995-96.

### **5.2.4 Poultry**

At present 5 poultry farms are functional in Kohlu, one by the Department of Livestock and Dairy Development and 4 by the private sector. In 1995-96, total number of birds in the government poultry farm was 1,146. Like the dairy farm, this poultry farm also is in a deficit position. The total income in 1995-96 was rupees 160,008 as compared to the total expenditure of rupees 803,152. On the other hand private poultry farms are earning a profit, mainly because of less recurrent cost and efficient management.

Moreover, almost all of the households keep some poultry birds for their domestic needs and sometimes women sell the surplus birds and eggs in the town's bazaar, either directly or through a middleman. If essential training and a marketing network were provided, women of the area could raise poultry birds on a large scale and could probably generate considerable additional income through this activity.

### **5.2.5 Disease Control**

Major diseases prevalent among livestock in Kohlu include anthrax, lung worm, liver fluke, tape worm, wire worm, nasal fly, enterotoxemia, paraplasmiasis, mange and diseases caused by external parasites like tick and mite. Prophylactic vaccination is carried out after regular intervals through veterinary hospital and dispensaries. The vaccination fee policy has changed over the years, resulting in fluctuations in the vaccination coverage. This in turn results in high mortality. At present, the exact mortality rates are not known. Women use domestic cures for animals.

**Livestock *mandi* at Kohlu**

**A small scale private poultry farm**

### 5.2.6 Veterinary Institutions

At present, there are 1 veterinary hospital and 72 dispensaries in Kohlu district. A Disease Investigation Laboratory Unit is available at the veterinary hospital (Kohlu) only, while an Artificial Insemination facility is not available in the district. There may be a few private outlets selling veterinary medicine, but most of the people consult the government facilities. Presently, 75 percent of the total treatment cost is charged from the livestock owners. It is planned to let them pay the full 100 percent in the near future. Vaccination was free in 1993-94, but in 1994-95 a fee of two rupees per vaccination was imposed. The government has made it free again in 1995-96, but the rate of vaccination has decreased significantly (see Annex 7). A sum of rupees 39,415 was received by the Department in 1995-96 on account of animal treatment. In order to provide veterinary services to people living in far flung areas, mobile camps are also organised in winter season.

### 5.2.7 Department of Livestock and Dairy Development

In Kohlu district, the Department of Livestock and Dairy Development is supervised by an Assistant Director stationed at Kohlu. The total strength of the Department in Kohlu district is 206 employees. The Department is responsible for providing veterinary treatment facilities and for collection of livestock data. The Government Dairy Farm at Kohlu is headed by a Manager with a total staff of 18 employees while the Government Poultry Farm is also headed by a Manager with a total strength of 10 employees.

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

The provincial government provides veterinary services and, to some extent, input supplies while price setting and marketing is done by the private sector.

Coverage Livestock Services	Local Govt.	Prov. Govt.	Fed. Govt.	NGO	Internat. Donor	Private Entr.
Animal Husbandry	-	X	-	-	-	XX
Veterinary Hospital	-	XXX	-	-	-	-
Veterinary Dispensary	-	XXX	-	-	-	-
Disease Investigation Lab.	-	XXX	-	-	-	-
Input Supply	-	XX	-	-	-	XX
Marketing	-	-	-	-	-	XXX
Price setting	-	-	-	-	-	XXX
Credit	-	-	XX	-	-	X
Dairy Development	-	X	X	-	-	XX
Slaughtering	-	-	-	-	-	XX
Livestock Statistics	-	X	XX	X	X	-

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

### 5.2.9 Conclusion and major Development Issues

Livestock farming is still one of the major economic activities. Livestock farming can take the form of an organised sector if the government would provide more effective guidance and veterinary services along with easily accessible credit. Small ruminants are preferred by most of the people, though cows and other animals are also kept. Agricultural

development may result in better fodder crops and, consequently, in increased livestock farming.

Women play a major role in livestock activities, from grazing, preparing fodder, cleaning abodes and milk processing to cleaning hides and skins. The women raise chickens and sell their eggs. The women's role in livestock is sharing the burden of work. There are no training and credit facilities available to develop their potential further and to make the burden of work lighter and increase the income.

Privatisation of the government poultry farm could be considered.

### 5.3 Fisheries

Although fresh water fish is caught in the rivulets, fisheries is not a commercial activity in Kohlu. No fish production in ponds has been reported in Kohlu.

### 5.4 Forestry

#### 5.4.1 Introduction

The Agricultural Statistics of Balochistan has not indicated presence of any forest in the district. No other source has mentioned the existence of a state forest or commercial forestry in the district but, surprisingly, the office of Divisional Forest Officer (DFO) does exist in Kohlu. However, the DFO has provided no information regarding forest in the district. Either there is a lack of information and co-ordination or public money is being spent on a meaningless office.

#### 5.4.2 Major Vegetation

The vegetation in Kohlu consists mainly of grasses and spiny scrubs. Grass and fodder plants are fairly numerous in the district. Some of the plants and trees found in Kohlu are *angúr* (vitis vinifera), *barar* (periploca aphylla), *barau* (sorghum halepense), *ber* (zizyphus), *ghozera* (sophora grifithii), *girdae butae* (althaea ludwigii), *gulab* (rosa damascena), *khar* (suæda fruticosa), *khokhae* (allium sphærocephalum), *kirar* (capparis aphylla), *leghunae* (daphne oleoides), *lúkha* (typha angustifolia), *mákhæ* (caragana), *manri*, *mashkanri*, *mazari* (nannorrhops ritchieana), *pah*, *palosa* (acacia modesta), *pannangi* (boucerosia aucheriana), *parwat* (cocculus leæba), *pilu* (salvadora oleoides), *raghbolae*, *sába* (stipa capillata), *sargarae*, *shang* (fraxinus xanthoxyloides), *shezgi* (eremurus aurantiacus), *shinbutae*, *shoræ* (haloxylon grifithii), *showan* (olive), *shrawan* (pistacia cabulica), *sinzala* (elaagnus hortensis), *spalmái* (calotropis gigantea), *spánda* (peganum harmala), *sperkai* (carum copticum), *surai* (rosa lacerans), *tamand*, *tamarisk* (tamarix indica), *tindan* (alhagi camelorum), *Titok* (convolvulus spinosus), *turwawasha*, *uman* (ephedra pachyclada), *urgalami* (rhazya stricta), *uzhgai*, wild olive (*olea cuspidata*), *wizha*, *wulla* (willow), *zandan*, *zardalu* (prunus armeniaca), *zarga* (prunus eburnea), *zawal* (achillea santolina) and *zhizh aghzai*.

Among these, *spánda* and *sperkai* are used as medicine. Most other plants and shrubs are used as fodder for goats, sheep, cattle and camels. Trees growing in the district provide fruits, fuel wood and timber to the people.

### 5.4.3 Wildlife

According to the wildlife map, jackals (*Canis aureus*) and red foxes (*Vulpus vulpus*) are commonly found in Kohlu district whereas striped hyena (*Hyena hyena*) and chinkara (*Gazella gazella bennetti*) are rarely found. Urial (*Ovis orientalis*) has been declared as an endangered species.<sup>26</sup> A few other game birds are also found in the area.

### 5.4.4 Bee-keeping

Bee-keeping is not an organised sector in Kohlu. Honey is obtained from wild bee hives.

### 5.4.5 Department of Forestry Development

The Treasury Office record indicates the existence of the office of Divisional Forest Officer at Kohlu. The total strength of the Department is 46. In 1995-96, the recurrent budget of the office was rupees 2,100,471 while total income was rupees 4,882.

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

There exists confusion about presence of any state or commercial forest in the district. In this situation no comment can be made about involvement of any sector in forestry development.

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

Legend: - no involvement  
x minor involvement

### 5.4.7 Conclusion and major Development Issues

The district is officially reported to be devoid of forests. However, wild plants, grasses and trees are found, some of which are of pharmaceutical use and others provide fruit, fuel wood and timber. Wildlife is rare in the district. Organised reforestation is needed for the area, specifically to stop soil erosion by torrential waters.

The government should look into the possibility of winding up the office of the DFO.

## 5.5 Mining

### 5.5.1 Introduction

The mountainous land of Kohlu may be rich of minerals, but lack of interest in exploration of mineral resources by the government and the non-co-operative attitude of the local elite are the main reasons that so far very limited mining activities have been carried out in the district. It has been, and is, the stand point of the local tribal-political leaders that

<sup>26</sup> Government of Pakistan, *Wildlife of Pakistan: Baluchistan Province*, Map (Karachi: Zoological Survey Department, GoP, 1984).

the government has no right to explore and exploit minerals from the tribal territory of Kohlu. Thus hurdles have been created and explorers have been prevented from doing their work. Although the government has taken many positive steps to develop rapport between the local elite and the government, this situation still exists and consequently the natural resources of the district are either unexplored or not exploited.

### 5.5.2 Mineral Resources

According to the Inspectorate of Mines, annually a total of 1,513.36 metric tonnes of coal is being mined out from one mine in Kohlu. The Inspectorate has also indicated occurrence of sulphur and salt in the district. The exploration of oil and gas in Barkhan, a neighbour district of Kohlu, confirms the reports that there are petroleum reserves in Kohlu district. However, no further progress has been possible due to resistance by the local elite to any attempt towards exploration and exploitation.

### 5.5.3 Conclusion and major Development Issues

	Local Govt.	Prov. Govt.	Fed. Govt.	NGO	Internat. Donor	Private Entr.
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	x
Transportation	-	-	-	-	-	x
Exploration	-	x	x	-	-	-

Legend: - no involvement  
xx substantial involvement

Keeping in view the mountainous nature of the land, occurrence of mineral is quite possible in Kohlu but the negative and non-co-operative attitude of the local elite is one of the major hurdles to their exploration. The government would have to facilitate the explorers and provide them security. The attitudes of the local population may be changed through awareness creation. They should be assured that the exploration and onward exploitation of the mineral resources in the district will not only benefit the national economy, but will also help socio-economic development of the area.

## 5.6 Industry and Manufacturing

### 5.6.1 Introduction

There is no industrial unit in the district. The sole production unit is a power generation plant at Kahan with a capacity of 50 kV. Commercial activities are limited in Kohlu.

### 5.6.2 Small Enterprise Development (SME)

Small enterprise seems hard to develop in Kohlu in the absence of infrastructure. Roads, credit facilities, skilled manpower and technical support are considered basic prerequisites for enterprise development and these all are severely lacking in Kohlu. In view of the widespread livestock farming, milk and meat production and -processing seems a potential cottage industry to be developed. Keeping in view the increasing trend of the farmers towards cotton growing, investment in a cotton ginning factory and cotton-seed oil mill may be viable.



Although there are four vocational training institutions – two carpet weaving, one embroidery and one typing training centre – in the district, there is not a single institute to train the interested youth in various technical trades. There has been hardly any planning regarding skill development and provision of infrastructure, due to lack of interest on the part of the government and of financial resources.

### **5.6.3 Manufacturing**

Manufacturing units are almost non-existent in the district. The only manufacturing units in Kohlu are 8 small-scale flour mills. Embroidery work is done by women in their houses and is therefore not accounted for, despite the fact that at times it helps to improve the financial situation in the household.

### **5.6.4 Trade (import/export)**

The exports from Kohlu include primary products as fruits, cotton (unprocessed), tomato, chillies, melons and livestock. The import/export balance remains import oriented as most of the consumable goods are imported from Punjab.

### **5.6.5 Tourism**

Kohlu is endowed with natural beauty. It is one of the most beautiful parts of Balochistan, but infrastructure for development of tourism is absolutely non-existent. There is only one rest house, with limited accommodation and without necessary facilities, but no hotel to accommodate tourists. The only remarkable site worth seeing is the shrine of Mast Tawakali, a mystical poet of Balochi language.

### **5.6.6 Handicrafts**

Women in Kohlu are expert in traditional embroidery work, but for the most part this work is done on women's dresses for personal use. Only a few women do it for commercial purpose from whom the middlemen buy the work and sell it in the markets of other districts at much higher price than that they pay to the craftswomen. Although at present embroidery is not a commercial activity at large scale, it can be developed as a cottage industry if proper guidance in supplies and marketing is provided to the women.

Carpet weaving is another handicraft of the area which has great potential. The establishment of Carpet Centres for training in carpet weaving is an encouraging initiative.

### **5.6.7 Department of Small and Medium Enterprise and Industrial Development**

The Directorate of Small Industries of the Industries Department has established two Carpet Centres – one at Kohlu, the other at Mawand – for providing training to the youth for an export-oriented handicraft.

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

The only government support available for development of small enterprise and manufacturing is training in carpet weaving and a banking facility, which is at its minimum as there is only one commercial bank in the whole district. Only the private sector is involved in marketing to some extent.

**5.6.9 Conclusion and major Development Issues**

There is no industrial activity in Kohlu. A few manufacturing units and routine commercial activities shape economic life of the district. Imports to the district supersede the exports. In the absence of infrastructure it may not be possible to develop small enterprise. Technical know-how, training for different skills and provision of appropriate physical infrastructure are highly needed to encourage industrial development in Kohlu. Embroidery work is done by women for personal use. Organised efforts may be directed towards development of embroidery work as cottage industry and, consequent, towards the development of women in Kohlu. Carpet weaving can be organised on more commercial basis; training arrangements in this area are a positive sign. These types of training institution are needed in other technical trades as well.

Tourism is minimal, as no facilities are available in the district. The law and order situation might be a discouraging factor as far as development of tourism is concerned.

**Kohlu bazaar: the only commercial centre in the district**

**Another view of commercial activities**

## 6. Economic Infrastructure and Communications

### 6.1 Introduction

Kohlu, a rural district, is connected with other parts of the province and the country by shingle roads only. Telephone facilities are available in 2 towns only and electricity in 4 towns. Gas is not available. The banking facility is limited to Kohlu town only and postal services are not available to all the villages. Radio and television ownership is not registered.

### 6.2 Roads

The total length of roads within the district is 986 kilometres, all shingle. About one third (331 km) was constructed and is maintained by the provincial Buildings and Roads (B&R) Division of the Communications and Works (C&W) Department. The remaining length is actually still under construction but can already be used. These roads connect Kohlu district with Sibi and Rakhni. Apart from lack of appropriate funds, uncooperative attitude of the local elite has also hindered the progress of this project. The work was started in the eighties and it is still incomplete. Now the National Logistics Cell (NLC) has started work to complete this assignment. Non-availability, and sometimes improper utilisation, of development budget and highly unfavourable cost-benefit analyses are two major factors behind non-existence of metalled roads in the district.

Type of Road	National Highway	Provincial Roads	District Council	Other Agencies	Total
Metalled (km)	0	0	0	0	0
Shingle (km)	0	331	0	655	986
<b>Total (km)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>331</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>655</b>	<b>986</b>

Source: Provincial Buildings and Roads Division, Kohlu

Non-availability of black top roads in the district has hampered transportation and, consequently, trade activities on a widespread scale. Due to high maintenance costs of the vehicles, transporters demand high fares. Some areas do not even have shingle roads, as a result of which agriculture products cannot be marketed.

### 6.3 Transport

Since Kohlu is, administratively, a Political Agency, owners of the private motor-vehicles do not bother to register their vehicles with the Motor-vehicle Registration Authority. Only a few government vehicles do have registration numbers issued from Kohlu. There are a limited number of vehicles registered in other districts like Loralai and Dera Ghazi Khan. Some illegally imported vehicles have also been seen in Kohlu. These vehicles have fake number plates but no authority put a check on them.

Many pick-ups ply between Kohlu and different neighbouring towns in the area including Barkhan, Rakhni, Mawand and Kahan. From Rakhni one can take the bus or van for Loralai and Dera Ghazi Khan which are well connected to other part of the country. The main route of public transport is via Rakhni-Barkhan.

#### **6.4 Rail- and Airways**

The district has neither railways nor air links to other parts of the country.

#### **6.5 Radio and Television**

A booster station has been established in Kohlu to increase the reception range for Pakistan Television's transmissions. Only some people have television sets and hardly any of them pays Ptv licence fee. Therefore, no records about the number of television sets is available. The same is the situation for radio ownership. There is no local radio station and people listen to broadcasts from Multan, Loralai (test transmission only) and Quetta stations.

#### **6.6 Telecommunications**

The Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited (PTCL) has established telephone exchanges in two towns of Kohlu district: Kohlu and Mawand. At present, an EMD telephone exchange at Kohlu is with a capacity of 200 lines out of which 153 connections are working. A magnetic exchange at Mawand with a capacity of 30 lines is providing connection to 11 subscribers. At present 2 extra-departmental public call offices and 8 VHF/LD,L&W public call offices have also been established in the district. A Customer Services Centre has recently been inaugurated at Kohlu which will serve as a public call office as well. Fax or data-transfer services are not available in the district.

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

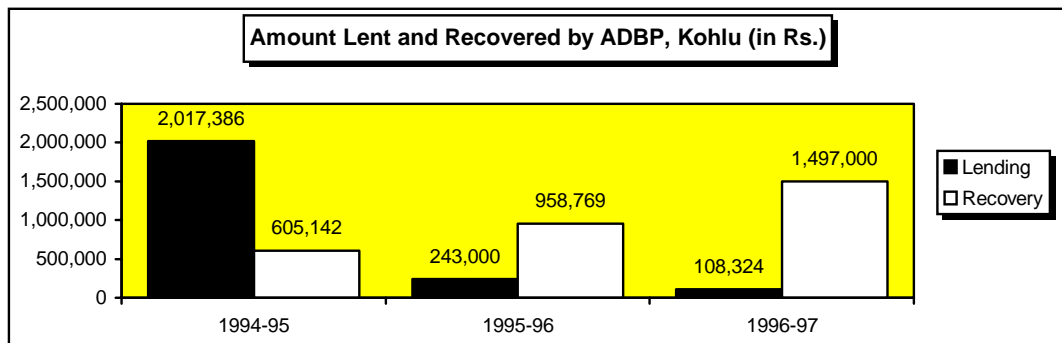
The Pakistan Postal Services Corporation has established a post office at Kohlu town which is the only postal service facility in the entire district. Mail is distributed to the other localities on self-help basis. The inhabitants of the other villages take their mail home whenever they visit Kohlu town. Urgent Mail Service is the only special mail service available at Kohlu.

At present, no courier service is available in the district.

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

Kohlu district has only two banks at its district headquarters: the National Bank of Pakistan (NBP) and the Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan (ADBP). The NBP provides commercial banking services to the residents and functions as a treasury bank on behalf of the State Bank of Pakistan. The major part of transactions concerns government money.

The Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan at Kohlu was established in 1992. The basic function of the bank is to provide loans to the farmers for agricultural development. In the last three years (1994-97) the bank has lent an amount of rupees 2,368,710 to the farmers and an amount of rupees 3,060,911 was recovered. The available statistics show an inverse trend in lending and recoveries over the years.

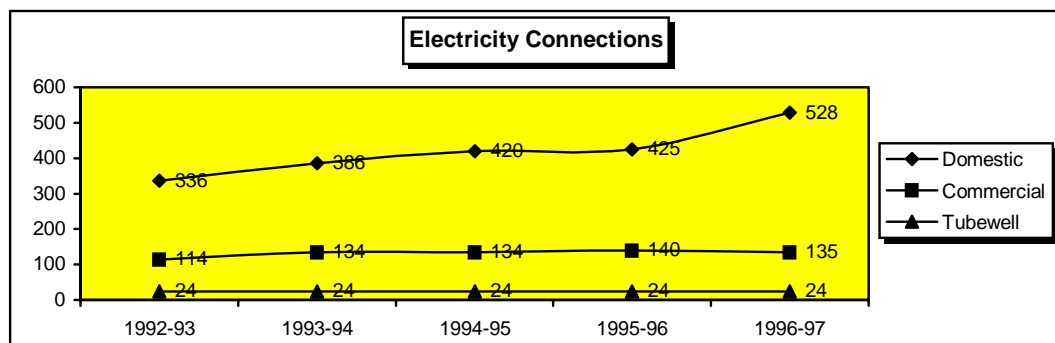


Source: ADBP, Kohlu

According to the procedure laid down for sanctioning a loan by the Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan, agricultural land is mortgaged and a loan up to 66 percent of its value can be provided on which 14.5 percent mark-up is charged. Sometimes, a personal guarantee is accepted if the required loan is less than 30 thousand rupees. Usually, the loan is used to purchase a tractor or to install a tubewell. Any type of agriculture based industry can also be financed under the bank's manifesto. Credit is also given for things like seeds and fertilisers.

### 6.9 Electricity and Gas

In Kohlu district, only 4 towns have been supplied with electricity up to February 1997. Electricity is supplied to 3 towns through Kohlu feeder of Barkhan grid station while Kahan has its own power generation station of 50 kV capacity. A 33 kV transmission line from Barkhan to Kohlu and 11 kV line from Kohlu to Mawand has been laid down for electricity supply. Up to mid 1997, electricity was provided to 696 consumers out of which 528 were domestic connections, 135 commercial, 24 connections for running tubewells, 5 connections for bulk supply and 4 as B-1 connections. There has been a 146.8 percent increase in electricity connections over a period of 5 years. The major increase was in domestic connections.



Source: Executive Engineer, Operation Division (E), WAPDA, Loralai

The WAPDA is responsible for service provision and collection of revenue. There remains a continuous tussle between WAPDA officials and the consumers over non-payment of bills. The consumers have the excuse of under-development and demand for subsidies. It

is difficult for the WAPDA officials to disconnect power supply because people react aggressively if such an effort is made. In such circumstances, the overall realisation of the assessed revenue (1.5 million rupees) from Kohlu district is not more than 10 percent (0.15 million rupees).

Kohlu district does not have access to gas through pipelines. However a few people use liquefied petroleum gas (LPG), available in cylinders, for cooking. These cylinders are brought from Dera Ghazi Khan or Loralai.

### 6.10 Rest Houses

There is only one rest house in the district at Kohlu, owned by the B&R division. This rest house provides accommodation for visitors, but does not play a role in the development of the tourism sector.

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

Most of the economic infrastructure and communications are developed and managed by the government, either federal or provincial. The private sector is involved in transport only. Control of all these sectors by government creates a non-competitive atmosphere which ultimately hampers socio-economic development.

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

Legend: - no involvement  
 x minor involvement  
 xx substantial involvement

### 6.12 Conclusion and major Development Issues

Kohlu is connected to other parts of the country by shingle roads only. Development of any area is hard to imagine without roads. Therefore it may be imperative to construct metalled roads and link farms to markets by more shingle roads.

At present the majority of the areas is deprived of basic amenities like electricity, telephone and gas. Electricity is the most demanded facility, both for lighting and tubewells to irrigate the fields. Postal services need to be expanded and improved.

The Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan should play its crucial role in agricultural development more effectively. Another issue in this respect, is that this bank should also provide credit facilities for women to encourage their participation in handicraft and livestock.

## 7. Social Infrastructure

### 7.1 Water Supply

In Kohlu, drinking water is obtained from open surface wells, tubewells and even from brooks. The Public Health Engineering Department has constructed 35 water supply schemes – of which 10 are not functional – through which drinking water has become available through overhead and community tanks. Tubewells are used to obtain water for 9 schemes while 18 schemes are based upon open surface wells. Seven schemes are spring based and one is on gravity flow. According to the PHED statistics, 18.4 percent of the population has access to safe drinking water through the functional schemes.

Sources of Water Supply	Population served (1997)				
	House connection	Community Tank	Stand Post	Others	Total
Tubewells	6,800 (6.1%)	3,000 (2.7%)	700 (0.6%)	-	10,500 (9.4%)
Springs	1,500 (1.4%)	500 (0.4%)	0	n/a	2,000 (1.8%)
Karezes	-	-	-	n/a	-
Wells (open surface)	1,200 (1.1%)	4,660 (4.2%)	1,500 (1.4%)	n/a	7,360 (6.7%)
Perennial Streams	-	-	-	n/a	-
Gravity Flow	0	600 (0.5%)	0	n/a	600 (0.5%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,500 (8.6%)</b>	<b>8,760 (7.8%)</b>	<b>2,200 (2.0%)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20,460 (18.4%)</b>

Source: Executive Engineer, PHED, Kohlu

#### 7.1.1 Drinking Water

About one-fifth (18.4%) of the population is being provided drinking water through 25 functional water supply schemes constructed by the Public Health Engineering Department. Water is supplied through house connections, community tanks and stand pots. A monthly flat water fee has been imposed on consumers with house connections, but only a few pay. A connection fee is charged without which a connection is not given. Mostly, community tanks are used to provide drinking water from where children and adults fetch water. The remaining population obtain water from open surface wells, rivulets and springs.

In collaboration with UNICEF, the Water and Sanitation Section of Local Government and Rural Development Department has installed 50 deep well hand pumps throughout the district which has made the fetching of water a more easy task. Basically these hand pumps are installed on already existing open surface wells. Therefore the number of water sources has not increased. Women and children fetch water for domestic use and sometimes they use donkeys and small trolleys if they have to bring the water from a distant source. Usually people live near the water source.

To date, the Public Health Engineering Department has constructed 35 water supply scheme out of which 10 are not functioning. Eight of such schemes were damaged by heavy flood while the remaining 2 are not functioning due to mechanical disorders. In most cases, people do not seem to be eager to operate the schemes themselves. They do not understand why they are asked to run the schemes themselves, while some other schemes are funded by the government. However, to date 2 schemes have been handed over to the community and both of them are functioning properly.



Water supplied through PHED schemes is neither chlorinated nor treated in some other way. However, all community tanks are lined and water pipelines are laid one metre below the surface to avoid breakage and consequent water contamination. Although water supply schemes have facilitated people with the provision of drinking water, the overall satisfaction level in the community seems to be low.

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

Most (33) of the water supply schemes are administered by the Public Health Engineering Department. Out of the functional schemes 2 have been handed over to the community for operation and management.

The water supply schemes constructed by the Public Health Engineering Department supply water in three ways: through house connections or commercial connections, through community tanks and through stand posts. A monthly flat rate of rupees 30 per house connection and rupees 250 per commercial connection is charged, but only a few pay. At present a total of 560 water connections have been given to the consumers in the district. In case of water supply through community tanks and stand posts no water charges are levied. In case the schemes are being operated by the community, the Water Management Association fixes the tariff and levies for water. The community arranges operation and repairs costing less than 10 thousand rupees. Major repairs (more than 10 thousand rupees) are taken care of by the Public Health Engineering Department.

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

The overall quality of drinking water in Kohlu is good. Usually the water table is at 20-35 meter below surface. To date no study has been conducted to assess ground water potential in Kohlu district. The Irrigation and Power Department has drilled 9 and the WAPDA has drilled 11 test wells in Kohlu district to examine the quality of water.

### **7.1.4 Sanitation**

In Kohlu district, sanitation is very poor. There is no sewerage system and no solid waste management. Three organisations, the Public Health Engineering Department, the district council and the union councils, have the task to provide sanitation services to people, but none of them is addressing this important issue. They all have an excuse of non-availability of funds. The result is that sewerage water flows in the streets and household garbage is dumped just outside houses. None of the government or non-government organisations has a plan for a motivational campaign to educate the people.

The Water and Sanitation Section of LG&RDD has provided 100 household latrines in the district out of which 95 have been installed. This initiative can motivate more people to follow this practice. In this way the problem of sanitation will be solved to some extent and gastrointestinal diseases could be avoided.

### **7.1.5 Public Health Engineering (PHE) Department**

The Public Health Engineering Department is mainly responsible for the construction, operation and maintenance of water supply schemes; to look after water resources; to provide sewerage and solid waste disposal facilities; and to levy water and sanitation charges. The whole of Kohlu district is a division of the Public Health Engineering Department, headed by an Executive Engineer (XEN). The Division is further divided into three sections: Kohlu, Kahan and Mawand. Total strength of the PHED is 173 employees.

In 1995-96, the recurrent budget of the Department was rupees 7,337,388 and no development budget was released to the Department. It is hoped that after handing over water supply schemes to the community, the Department will direct its attention to the exploitation of more water resources and sanitation services.

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

The provincial government plays a major role in the provision of drinking water in collaboration with some international donors. Increased participation of communities in the operation and management of water supply schemes will not only lessen the burden on the public exchequer, but will also ensure better service delivery.

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

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

### 7.1.7 Conclusion and major Development Issues

With only one-fifth (18.4%) of the population having access to safe drinking water, Kohlu district is facing a severe water and sanitation problem. If all the schemes constructed to date would be functional, the coverage percentage would approximately be twice the present one. Non-functioning schemes can be put in operation again by motivating communities to take over these schemes. The provision of electricity for operation of water supply schemes can cut down the operational costs and, consequently, can increase the population coverage.

The concern of women's labour in fetching water should be taken into account at the planning stage. The location of hand-pumps and water tanks should be more accessible for them.

## 7.2 Health

### 7.2.1 Introduction

The common prevalence of acute respiratory infections (ARI), gastrointestinal diseases, infectious hepatitis and malaria indicates lack of preventive measures and an inefficient primary health care system in Kohlu district. The situation is even worse for women than for men. Most of the women are malnourished. The women are culturally deprived of free movement outside their house and always need some male member of the family to accompany them. In case of pregnancy, usually the people do not bring their female patients to the hospital and take the Lady Health Visitor or Dai to their homes. Sometimes this practice proves fatal and results in maternal as well as neonatal death. The women-exclusive health facilities are almost non-existent and there is severe shortage of female health care staff, medical and paramedical. This not only results in poor health of females, but also increases the burden on secondary health care facilities. There is only one hospital in the entire district, i.e. District Headquarters Hospital (DHQH) where no specialist is posted, ambulances are non-functional and inadequate supply of medicines

is a common complaint. There is only one Lady Medical Officer in the whole of Kohlu district. In such conditions, health status of the people cannot be satisfactory.

	Health Services (1997)				
	No. of Doctors (m/f)	No. of Nurses (m/f)	No. of Para-medics (m/f)	No. of Beds	No. of Units
Hospital	2/1	0	31/4	32	1
Civil Dispensaries	19/0	0	154/68	0	32
BHUs		0		0	19
Health Auxiliaries		0		0	4
MCH Centres		0		0	2
Mobile Dispensary		0		0	1
TB Clinic		0		0	1
Private Clinics		4/0		0	n/a
<b>Total</b>	<b>26/1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>64</b>

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

### 7.2.2 Health System

Only primary and secondary level health services are available in Kohlu district. At present one District Headquarters Hospital (DHQH), 19 Basic Health Units (BHU), 32 Civil Dispensaries, 4 health auxiliaries, 2 Mother and Child Healthcare Centres (MCHC), one mobile dispensary, and one TB Clinic are working throughout the district. Primary health care includes prevention of diseases through community health programmes, cure of minor diseases and provision of emergency medical services, while secondary health care includes provision of specialised health services to cure major ailments at the District Headquarters Hospital. At present, indoor patient facility is available only at the District Headquarters Hospital at Kohlu with a capacity of 32 beds.

The District Headquarters Hospital is without any specialised medical professional despite the fact that there are 8 sanctioned posts of surgeon, physician, ophthalmologist, paediatrician, pathologist, anaesthetist, gynaecologist and ENT specialist. Dental surgeon is also not posted at the DHQ Hospital. Only one Lady Medical Officer and two Medical Officers – against the sanctioned strength of 5 – are posted at the DHQ Hospital. Nursing care is not available. Although X-ray and pathological laboratory facility has been provided in the hospital, due to shortage of the materials, the patients have to go to the sole private X-ray centre and pathological laboratory. Two ambulances have been provided but are non-functional. The bed occupancy ratio is hundred percent. In 1996, a total of 13,003 patients visited the out-patient department of the DHQ Hospital. The medicines are provided by the Medical Stores Department at provincial level without paying any heed to the actual needs of the hospital. Only one rupee is charged for an OPD slip while the indoor admission fee is rupees 5. A fixed amount of rupees 20 is charged for each of X-ray and laboratory test. Fees are being levied since September 1995 and all the income goes straight to the provincial government's accounts through the district treasury.

There are 4 private clinics, all in Kohlu town. However these clinics are being run by the doctors already employed in government health facilities in the district. The medical stores are a few and are run by paramedics who also prescribe medicine to the patients.

### 7.2.3 Major Disease Incidence

In Kohlu, the disease pattern changes with the seasons. In summer, malaria is the most prevalent disease together with gastrointestinal diseases. Absence of sewerage systems and improper garbage disposal results in swamps and marshy areas which not only provides mosquitoes ample opportunity to grow, but also contaminates drinking water. Diarrhoea and dysentery are common gastrointestinal diseases. In winter, acute respiratory infections including bronchitis, sore throat and pneumonia (specially in children) are very common. Apart from these diseases, pulmonary tuberculosis and urinary tract infections are also reported, though not common. Major paediatric diseases are acute respiratory infections (ARI) and diarrhoea. Most of the female patients come with gynaecological complications and malnutrition.

### 7.2.4 Special Health Services

Special health services in Kohlu include the Expanded Programme of Immunisation (EPI) and the Prime Minister's Programme for Primary Health Care and Family Planning. Under the EPI two vehicles have been provided for door to door vaccination. A total of 22 vaccinators have been employed for this purpose. However EPI coverage is not satisfactory.

The Prime Minister's Programme for Primary Health Care and Family Planning was started in 1995. Under this programme local females with minimal qualification, middle school graduates, are employed as Lady Health Workers for a fixed remuneration of rupees 1200 per month. They are provided three months of training and they are supposed to collect health statistics on the area, register births and deaths, impart health education, and treat minor ailments like headache, common cold and flu. They also refer children and pregnant women to the EPI centres for immunisation. The house of the Lady Health Worker is called "health house". These health workers help pregnant women, give them advice and refer them to the gynaecologist – who is not available in Kohlu district – in case of any gynaecological or obstetrics complication. To date (December 1997), 24 Lady Health Workers have been recruited under this programme.

### 7.2.5 Administration of Health Services

In Kohlu, a District Health Officer is responsible for primary health care and related facilities like Basic Health Units, Civil Dispensaries, Health Auxiliaries, mobile dispensary, and Mother and Child Healthcare Centres. He is also responsible for EPI and the Prime Minister's Programme for Primary Health Care and Family Planning. A Medical Superintendent is responsible for running the District Headquarters Hospital.

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

Although the federal government is providing support to special health services like EPI and the Prime Minister's Programme for Primary Health Care and Family Planning in the district, the provincial government is the major actor in the provision of health care services to the people of Kohlu. The private sector's involvement is limited to the clinics, X-ray centre, pathological laboratory and medical stores.

Health Facility	Loc. Govt.	Prov. Govt.	Fed. Govt.	NGO	Private	Internat. Donor	Total
Hospital	-	xxx	-	-	-	-	1
Civil Dispensaries	-	xxx	-	-	-	-	32

Health Facility	Loc. Govt.	Prov. Govt.	Fed. Govt.	NGO	Private	Internat. Donor	Total
Basic Health Units	-	xxx	-	-	-	-	19
MCH Centres	-	xxx	-	-	-	-	2
Health Auxiliaries	-	xxx	-	-	-	-	4
TB Clinic	-	xxx	-	-	-	-	1
Mobile Dispensary	-	xxx	-	-	-	-	1
EPI Centre	-	xx	xx	-	-	-	1
Family Welfare Clinic	-	x	-	-	-	-	n/a
Family Planning Clinic	-	x	-	-	-	-	n/a
Homeopathic Clinic	-	-	-	-	x	-	n/a
Hakeem/Local Medical Practitioner	-	-	-	-	x	-	n/a
Health Houses	-	xx	xxx	-	-	-	22
Medical Stores	-	-	-	-	xxx	-	8

Source: District Health Officer, Kohlu and HMIS

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

### 7.2.7 Conclusion and major Development Issues

The provision of health care services is not satisfactory in Kohlu district. The EPI coverage is low and needs more attention. Health statistics are not available at the district level. Although the Health Management Information System (HMIS) has been initiated in the district, its performance requires much improvement. Furthermore, stationery and accessories to run the system efficiently are not being supplied regularly.

The district is facing problems in finding female medical staff. There are very few local female paramedics. Only one Lady Medical Officer is quite insufficient for providing healthcare to more than 50,000 females. The consequence is inadequate health services for half of the total population.

To date, specialised health services are not available to the patients due to non-availability of specialists at the DHQ Hospital. Adequate supply of medicines and laboratory and X-ray materials is of utmost importance.

## 7.3 Education

### 7.3.1 Introduction

Kohlu district have one intermediate college, 6 high schools, 19 middle schools and 288 primary schools. There are two private educational institutions (middle schools) in the district. Some of the schools are non-functional and the teachers are getting salary without any teaching activity. Unfortunately, no reliable data are available about these non-functional schools. The public sector schools, in most cases, are unable to impart quality education. The teachers of government schools are not interested in teaching and absenteeism is a common complaint.

Enrolment (in public sector)	Number of Pupils			
	1994 m/f	1995 m/f	1996 m/f	1997 m/f
Muhallah/Home School	0	0	0	0
Madrassas	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Mosque School	666/64		511/26	482/78
Primary Section	4,232/1,123	4,447/1,421	4,521/1,463	4,868/1,865
Primary School Passed	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
No. of Primary Teachers	425	n/a	460	474
Vocational Training	n/a	n/a	n/a	20*
Vocational Trained	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Middle Section	933/40	634/41	882/58	800/77
Middle School Pass	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
High Section	420/9	482/13	496/20	403/18
High School Pass	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Intermediate College	85/6	110/5	108/5	117/6
College Graduates	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
University	0	0	0	0
University Graduates	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Source: District Education Officer, Kohlu, BEMIS and Principal, Government Inter College, Kohlu.

\* The figures correspond to students enrolled in Typing and Embroidery Centres only.

### 7.3.2 Government School System

The government school system in Kohlu follows the national pattern. It is divided into three stages: primary, middle and high. The entry point to primary stage is *kachi*, which is actually first part of class one while the second part is *pakki*. In this way the student spends two years to pass class one. After class one four more years are required to pass primary stage (class 5). Middle stage (class 6 to 8) is of 3 years' duration and high section (class 9 and 10) is of two years. In order to obtain a secondary school certificate a total of 11 years' schooling is required.

### 7.3.3 Primary Schools

There are 245 boys' and 43 girls' primary schools in the district. Thirty-one of these are mosque schools which have the status of primary schools. Seven other primary schools used to be mosque schools, but have now been designated as primary schools. In 11 mosque schools both boys and girls are enrolled while the remaining mosque schools are attended exclusively by boys. A vast majority (83.7%) of the boys' primary schools and 69.8 percent of the girls' primary schools in Kohlu district are single teacher schools. There is one boys and one girls' primary schools without a single teacher. Usually a Junior Vernacular Teacher (JVT) is appointed in a primary or mosque school. The teacher-student ratio in boys' primary schools is 1:14 and for girls' primary schools this ratio increases to 1:23. Co-education was found in 72 boys' and 2 girls' primary schools.

### 7.3.4 Vocational Training

The Department of Social Welfare has established a Typing Centre and an Embroidery Centre at Kohlu. At present there are 8 students in the typing centre and 12 girl students in the embroidery centre. Equipment and instructors are provided by the Department.

**Map: Distribution of Schools in Kohlu**

**The only facility for girls' secondary education**

**A private school; quality does not need cemented building**



There are two Carpet centres in the district: one at Kohlu and the other at Mawand. These centres have been established under the Department of Industries and are imparting training in carpet weaving. This is an encouraging effort to develop export-oriented vocations in such a backward district.

### **7.3.5 Middle Schools**

In Kohlu, there are 16 boys' and 3 girls' middle schools. These schools provide education up to the 8<sup>th</sup> grade which includes the primary section as well. Ideally, the staff of a middle school comprises Secondary School Teachers, Junior English Teachers, Junior Arabic Teachers, Drawing Master, Physical Training Instructor, Mualim-ul-Quran and Junior Vernacular Teachers. The teacher-student ratio in primary section of the boys' middle schools is 1:11 and of the girls' middle schools is 1:28. For the middle sections the ratio is 1:5 and 1:3 for boys and girls respectively.

The Taleem Foundation has established a middle school, named Paper Grammar School, at Kohlu. There are 248 students for whom a total of 12 teachers have been employed. Each of the students is charged a monthly fee of rupees 330 along with rupees 500 as admission fee and another rupees 500 as refundable security. All of the teachers are Master's degree holders and are paid a reasonable remuneration. Another private middle school, named Iqra Public Grammar School, has also been established in Kohlu town. At present it has 210 students up to 6<sup>th</sup> grade. There are 10 teachers, mostly graduates. A monthly fee of rupees 250 is charged from each student apart from rupees 500 as admission fee. Both of these schools are striving for imparting quality education to the students. The parents, who could be contacted, seem satisfied with the standard of education in these schools.

### **7.3.6 High Schools**

Kohlu has 5 boys' high schools and one girls' high school. One of the boys' high schools is a model high school. All the high schools in the district have all the 3 sections: primary, middle and high. In addition to the sanctioned teaching staff for a middle school, every high school is considered to have a head master/mistress and subject specialists. In the boys' high schools the teacher-student ratios for the primary, middle and high sections is 1:17, 1:8 and 1:13 respectively. For the female students in the girls' high schools this ratio is 1:22, 1:4, 1:9 for the primary, middle and high sections respectively.

The only girls' high school is in Kohlu town therefore the girls residing in far flung areas of the district are unable to get enrolled here. The socio-cultural norms and financial restraints do not allow the parents to send their daughters to other towns for education. The result is that only 11 girls are enrolled in 9<sup>th</sup> and 7 girls in 10<sup>th</sup> grade.

### **7.3.7 Inter College**

There is only one intermediate college in the district. Here, boys and girls are enrolled together. Although the cultural milieu of the area does not allow co-education, a few families have allowed their daughters to get a college education together with boys, considering the importance of female education. This not only indicates a positive attitude of the parents towards female education, but also reveals a strong determination on the part of girls of the district for getting an education. This phenomenon necessitates the need for a girls college in Kohlu. It is easy to imagine, keeping in mind the socio-cultural

fabric of the area, how many girls have been deprived of higher education because of the non-availability of a girls' college.

In 1997-98, there were 117 male and 6 female students enrolled in the intermediate classes. A total of 13 teachers – all males – are appointed in the college to teach these students.

### 7.3.8 School Administration

The school administration in Kohlu is the responsibility of the District Education Officer and the Sub-divisional Education Officer, who administer the government school system in Kohlu. Every high school is headed by a headmaster or headmistress (in BPS-17), every middle school by a Senior Science Teacher as headmaster or headmistress (in BPS-16); primary schools are headed by a senior Junior Vernacular Teacher (in BPS-7).

### 7.3.9 School Buildings

In Kohlu, primary school buildings usually have one room, either *kacha* (made of mud or un-baked bricks) or *pakka* (made of baked bricks or cement blocks). More than a half (59.2%) of the boys' and 21 of the girls' primary schools are single-room schools. One of the boys' and 2 of the girls' primary schools are shelterless. The District Education Officer has provided a list of 163 shelterless primary schools which seems unrealistic. Most probably the DEO has considered schools with *kacha* room as shelterless. Some of the girls' primary schools do not have the required boundary wall.

Usually a middle school is provided with 5 class rooms and toilet facilities. Despite the specifications provided by the Department of Education, boundary walls are not always provided around the girls' middle schools. High schools are supposed to have 15-20 class rooms with a toilet and a boundary wall.

Although the budget for construction and repair work of the school buildings is allocated on district basis, the Third Education Project and the Primary Education Department are responsible for the way the budget is spent. The planning for construction work is centralised and the concerned headmaster is rarely consulted in this regard. This practice sometimes results in inappropriate utilisation of funds.

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

The provincial government is the main actor in the provision of educational facilities in Kohlu. The private sector and an NGO has also contributed in this sector by establishing middle schools. The Department of Social Welfare has established an Adult Education Centre for women at Kohlu. This centre is a commendable effort for promotion of female literacy. Presently 9 women are attending the centre. The Department has also established one Typing Centre and one Embroidery Centre. Similarly the Department of Industries has established two Carpet Centres.

	Local Govt.	Prov. Govt.	Fed. Govt.	NGO	Private	Internat. Donor	Total
Mosque Schools	-	xx	-	-	x	-	31
Primary Schools	-	xxx	-	-	-	x	257
No. of Teachers	-	xxx	-	-	x	-	689
Middle Schools	-	xxx	-	-	-	-	19
High Schools	-	xxx	-	-	-	-	6

	Local Govt.	Prov. Govt.	Fed. Govt.	NGO	Private	Internat. Donor	Total
Colleges	-	xxx	-	-	-	-	1
Vocational Centres	-	xxx	-	-	-	-	4

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

### 7.3.11 Conclusion and major Development Issues

The girls in Kohlu face great problems in getting college education in the absence of a separate girls college. This not only deprives the females of an equal opportunity for higher education, but also results in non-availability of educated females for the health and education sectors. However, the determination of girl students for getting an education and the favourable attitude of their parents are evident from enrolment of girl students in the boys' college. The establishment of an Adult Education Centre may help promoting female literacy.

There are few refresher courses for school teachers. The teachers are not appropriately trained for teaching. A few schools do not function due to absence of teaching staff. Most school buildings do not provide the facilities they should. Most of the primary schools are single room schools and in a few schools the students have to sit outside under the trees or sky for lack of a building.

The establishment of centres for training of typing, embroidery and carpet weaving is a commendable initiative. This will not only enable the youth to help their families but may also contribute towards economic development of the country.

## 7.4 Sports

### 7.4.1 Introduction

There are three formal sports clubs for cricket, football and volleyball in Kohlu town. Some of the sports equipment is provided by the Social Welfare Department. Tournaments are arranged under the auspices of the Department to celebrate national days. A children park has also been established here under the supervision of the Social Welfare Officer. Football and volleyball are common games played by the people in the rest of the district. The major reason for popularity of these games may be that these are inexpensive and easy to learn.

An officers' club at Kohlu provides recreational facilities to the government officers. After going through the report of the Social Welfare Officer it seems that all the resources of the Department are being utilised for maintenance of the club and access to all the recreational facilities is limited to the officers only.

### 7.4.2 Conclusion and major Development Issues

The government should have an important role in the promotion of recreational activities, but in practice sports are given hardly any attention. This may be one reason behind the limited sports activities carried out in the district. The youth of the area should be motivated and incentives should be introduced for the promotion of sports in Kohlu. Otherwise the youth can be attracted by asocial or antisocial activities.

## 8. District Accounts and Development Funds

### 8.1 District Accounts

An attempt has been made to gather data on government income collected in Kohlu district and deposited in the District Treasury and on government expenditures spent in the district. Although these data are incomplete, and most probably not fully reliable, one still can have an idea about the district accounts. It is evident from the given data that in 1995-96 the government income has decreased to about two-third (68.6%) of the total income in 1994-95. Although the income has increased in productive sectors like agriculture and animal husbandry a major decrease has been observed in the income from state trading of food and from Zakat. On the other hand, a major increase in the government expenditure is due to increase in recurrent expenditure. The development expenditure in 1994-95 has decreased to 1.2 percent of the total expenditure as compared to 3.7 percent in 1995-96. However these figures do not include the block allocations made at provincial level and amounts allocated under the Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP) for development activities in the district. It can safely be assumed that in the present circumstances, there is no financial self-sufficiency for Kohlu District.

Income in Pak. Rps	1994-95	1995-96
Agriculture	136,216	498,807
Animal Husbandry	370,421	566,339
Benevolent Fund	511,033	563,591
Cycle Advance	8,118	7,063
Education	46,355	25,383
Examination Fee	120	20
Forest Receipt	9,104	4,882
General Provident Fund	1,948,986	2,597,463
Group Insurance	90,703	206,647
House Purchase Advance	69,961	45,484
Health Receipt	400	5,422
House Rent	24,262	26,028
Justice	4,255	3,440
Land Revenue	10,516	30,137
Motorcycle Advance	37,990	29,912
O. B. Advance	389,456	322,050
PLD Other Fund	625,050	4,877,873
Police Receipt	116,317	116,317
Professional Tax	15,990	8,490
Project Director (PLD)	3,395,000	633,400
PWD Deposit	16,700	111,920
P. W. Remittance	100,400	113,810
Stamps	40,547	54,787
State Trading (Food)	199,746,177	133,157,725
Stationery	0	3,000
Zakat	1,201,300	1,081
Other Misc. Receipt	1,453,022	78,602
District Fund	366,630	280,000
Town Fund	350,000	512,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>211,085,029</b>	<b>144,881,6773</b>

Source: Treasury Office, Kohlu

Expenditure in Pak. Rps	1994-95	1995-96
<b>Productive</b>		
Agriculture (R)	4,032,972	4,665,001
Agriculture (D)	4,095,352	685,468
Animal Husbandry (R)	9,228,784	10,384,519
<b>Social</b>		
Administration (D)	68,419	10,000
Administration (R)	5,127,491	6,005,219
Auqaf (R)	1,080,461	1,137,263
B&R (R)	12,266,616	12,594,939
B&R (D)	393,021	571,721
Community Centre (R)	812,715	1,144,370
Discount	580	902
Primary Education (D)	4,300	0
Education Administration (R)	1,459,720	2,463,481
Colleges (R)	2,380,408	2,810,524
Secondary Education (R)	15,746,728	16,820,039
Primary Education (R)	20,920,391	24,257,115
Other Education (R)	195,546	451,258
Food	0	12,567
Forest Cheque	1,875,008	2,100,471
G. P. F.	292,639	538,757
Other Health (D)	300,000	0
Health Administration (R)	1,175,635	1,650,840
General Hospital (R)	13,603,362	15,750,194
Mother and Child Healthcare (R)	670,416	402,859
Other Health (R)	1,698,103	2,050,878
Home Dept. (R)	25,768	0
Industries (R)	1,253,688	1,279,469
Irrigation (R)	2,505,299	3,531,052
Jail (R)	104,042	87,667
Land Management (R)	1,029,973	1,052,305
Law Court	84,665	93,922
Others Fund	0	412,000
Provincial Levies (R)	1,442,339	1,460,349
PWD Deposit	7,818,034	5,562,157
Pension	846,805	9,586,275
PHE (R)	6,932,063	7,337,388
O. B. Admin.	353,475	403,000
PWD Cheques	6,861,174	4,816,498
Project Director PLD	4,853,911	1,107,400
Provincial Police (R)	259,982	77,381
Rural Development (R)	3,086,608	4,381,866
Secret Services (R)	68,000	74,000
Social Services (D)	250,000	500,000
Treasury Dept. (R)	778,720	972,569
District Fund	1,278,305	895,952
Municipal Fund	35,000	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>137,296,518</b>	<b>150,139,615</b>

Source: Treasury Office, Kohlu

Legend: R Recurrent  
D Development

## 8.2 Development Funds

Paragraph 8.1 has made it clear that funds for substantial social and economic development have to come from outside Kohlu. The most important source of finance for developmental activities is the provincial Public Sector Development Programme (PSDP).

The revised allocation in the PSDP for the financial year 1995-96 amounted to 8.12 million rupees to complete 10 ongoing projects in Kohlu. None of these projects had a foreign assistance component. No new scheme was proposed in PSDP 1995-96. In the next year (1996-97), the allocation increased to 104.213 million rupees, including Foreign Project Assistance (FPA) of 50 million rupees, to complete 6 ongoing schemes. Again no new scheme was proposed this year. The PSDP for 1997-98 gives a much different picture.

The overall allocation stands at 44.292 million rupees, including a foreign component of 28.502 million rupees, for 9 ongoing and 6 new schemes. The road sector is with rupees 35 million by far the biggest recipient, followed by primary education (Rs. 3.171 million), public health engineering (Rs. 2.679 million) and primary health (Rs. 2.288 million). These figures have to be treated with some caution however, since it is not certain whether the provincial government can secure enough finances to underwrite the whole PSDP.

## 9. The District in comparison to Balochistan

The intention of the series of District Profiles is to give district specific information on the 26 Districts in Balochistan. The data presented so far in this Profile refer to Kohlu district only. But since data is collected on all Districts a comparison between them and with the province as a whole has become possible. To add that perspective, 32 indicators covering a range of items have been selected. Those indicators, and others, can be found in the next two pages. Each of the 26 districts can be ranked on each of the indicators. The relative position of Kohlu is given in the diagram on the third page. It is a bottom-up ranking: position number 1 means the lowest score on the indicator concerned, while position number 26 means the highest score. An overall ranking of districts is not given, since that would require attaching a certain weight to every indicator.

As far as Kohlu district is concerned, the following observations can be made:

- With its geographical area of 7,610 square kilometre, Kohlu takes a position in the middle of the rankings. The population is comparatively small, third position from the bottom, which results in a low ranking in population density also.
- All the agriculture related indicators give a relatively low position to the district (around position number 8). The somewhat higher ranking on value of agricultural production is most probably due to the fruit production in the district.
- The indicators on livestock give a completely different picture. The number of livestock units present is the second highest in the province, while the density and the livestock units per capita are the highest. This means that the sector is of great importance to the local economy, but that further expansion probably has to be realised through more intensive modes of production or through an expansion of the available range land.
- The district scores favourably on the indicator of student/teachers ratio in primary education, which is the lowest among the districts, both for boys and for girls. The ranking on enrolment for boys gives a middle ranking (position number 14), while for girls it is lower (position number 8).
- The health indicators (population per bed, position number 4, and population per doctor, position number 10) give probably a better impression than the actual health status of the population warrants. There is a considerable under-representation of females among the medical staff.
- About one fifth of the population has access to safe drinking water, which gives the district a ranking in the middle.
- The relative position with regard to roads is mixed. There are no metalled roads in the district, but the density with shingle roads gives the district the fifth highest position in the province.

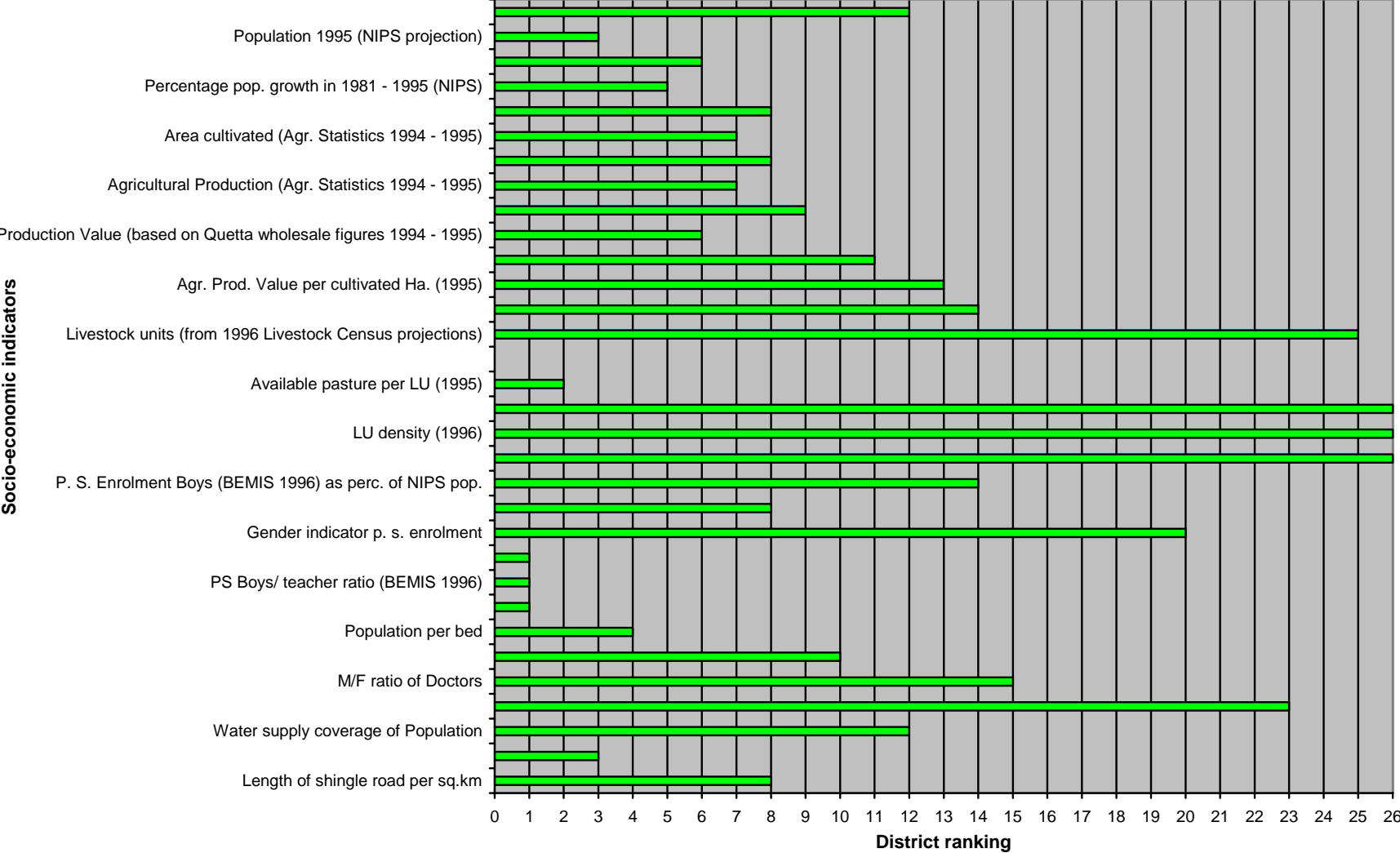
## Overview of socio-economic indicators for all districts in Balochistan

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





### Socio-economic bottom up ranking of Kohlu compared to other districts in Balochistan



## 10. Conclusions: Potential and Constraints

Kohlu, administratively speaking a Political Agency, is still deprived of many modern-age facilities. Only shingle roads connect the district to other parts of the country. Telephone is available only in 2 towns and electricity in 4. More than anything, very little data is available about the district, which poses a major obstacle to development planning. From land use statistics to agricultural statistics, no data seem reliable. There are external as well as internal inconsistencies observed in the data. The last census figures available for the area are of 1981 after which the district boundaries have changed. Although some census figures are available at the sub-divisional level, most of the data are of cumulative nature for the whole former district. The housing characteristics are unavailable exclusively for Kohlu. Female population suddenly decreases after the age of 10 years, which shows, that the enumerators have not been able to get to the real picture. Since 1981, there has been no population census conducted anyway. It is obvious that data collection has to be improved. Development planning will benefit from reliable data, which may be collected, processed, aggregated and analysed at the lowest possible level, i.e. on district level or even lower. At this moment, however, there is no adequate infrastructure available for such exercise at the district level of government and below.

The role of local government institutions in Kohlu in development planning is limited, as these are rarely consulted in development activities. The development budget is negligible so the only hope is the provincial Public Sector Development Programme. Currently, development planning is mainly done from federal or provincial level down, without much involvement of the lower levels of government. Implementation of development activities is mainly done through the line departments. On district level, the Political Agent may play an active role through co-ordination, monitoring and enhancing accountability.

Only 3.4 percent of the total geographical area is arable at present which means that there might be a lot of potential in agriculture. Presently almond, tomato, water melons and apple are the most beneficial crops, in economic terms, which provide about two-third (68.7%) of the total agricultural income while the trend towards growing cotton – a good cash crop – is increasing according to unofficial sources. Efforts should be directed to increase the production of such crops. Livestock is another area which has great potential for development. There are plenty of pasture lands which certainly have sustainable grazing capacity – although it could not be calculated – for livestock development.

Kohlu can provide skilled manpower for the neighbouring districts of Punjab and Balochistan, if vocational training in some technical trades is arranged for the local youth. A micro credit system and technical inputs may encourage the people to get engaged in small scale manufacturing and cottage industry.

At present, women in Kohlu do not have equal opportunities in almost all fields of life. Women contribute a lot to the economy, but their efforts are not accounted for. This invisibility is a constraint towards their development, which needs to be highlighted. Even in education women do not get the required opportunities. The lack and inaccessibility of health services is a major threat to the women's health. Politically women are mute in conformation to the traditional roles assigned to them. The lack of awareness amongst men and women about the importance of women's participation and their rights is a major development constraint.

Most of the areas in Kohlu district are deprived of telephone, electricity, and gas – basic amenities of life – and no attention is being directed towards these issues. Postal services are not available to all human settlements. Tourism activities are minimal as no tourism infrastructure exists in the district.

Only one-fifth (18.4%) of the population has access to safe drinking water through PHED's functional water supply schemes. More than a quarter of the water supply schemes, constructed by the PHED, are not functioning. Non-availability of safe drinking water is one of the major causes for gastrointestinal diseases among adults and diarrhoea among children.

Health status of the population is not satisfactory. Although doctors are available at the District Headquarters Hospital and other health facilities, specialised health care is not available to the inhabitants. For the whole of Kohlu district only one lady doctor is available at the DHQ Hospital which means no medical care for the women in far flung areas of the district. The centralised system of medicine procurement has its shortcomings as it cannot serve area-specific needs.

Girls within the district do not have equal educational opportunities, particularly in higher education. There is no girls' college where girls can get education while abiding by their cultural values. Without female education, it may not be possible to get local female health or education professionals.

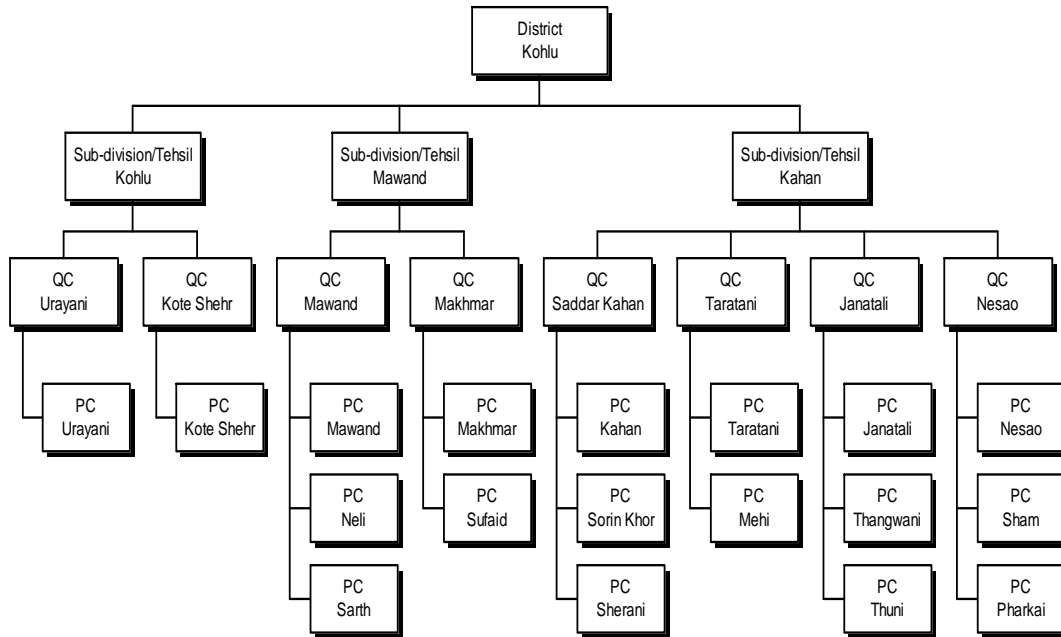
There is an intense need for structural reforms in the district bureaucracy of Kohlu. Many of the government departments in Kohlu seem not as effective or efficient as they could be.

## **Annexes**

**Annex 1.**

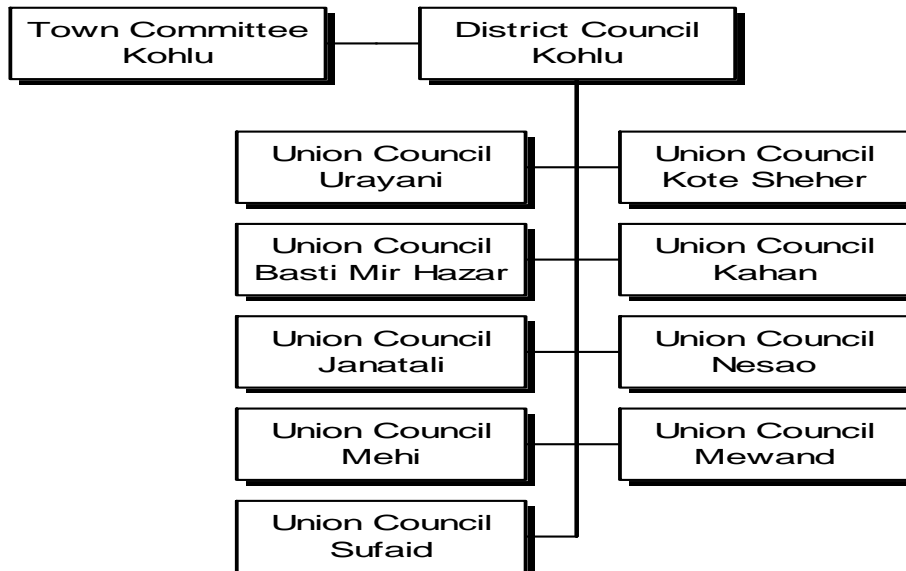
**List of all Names of all Union Councils and Tehsils**

**Administrative/Revenue Division**



Legend: QC Qanungo Circle  
PC Patwar Circle

**Local Government**



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

	1951	1961	1972	1981			1995
	Total	Total	Total	Male	Female	Total	Total
<b>Kohlu District (all rural)</b>	<b>29,630</b>	<b>25,023</b>	<b>54,149</b>	<b>36,366</b>	<b>34,903</b>	<b>71,269</b>	<b>105,050</b>
Kohlu Sub-division/Tehsil	5,860	8,233	18,980	11,400	10,708	22,108	
Mawand Sub-division/Tehsil	5,670	4,977	10,339	7,105	7,971	15,076	
Kahan Sub-division/Tehsil	18,100	11,813	24,830	17,861	16,224	34,085	

Source: Census Reports of Kohlu Agency and NIPS projections

**Population Growth Trends**

Census Years	Period (years)	Total Increase in Population	Inter-censal Variation (%)	Average Annual Growth Rate (%)
1951-61	10	- 4,607	84.5	- 1.7
1961-72	11	29,126	216.4	7.3
1972-81	9	17,120	131.6	3.1
1981-95	14	33,781	147.4	2.8

Source: Census Reports of Kohlu Agency, NIPS projections and 1951-81 Population of Administrative Units

**Annex 3.****Meteorological Data<sup>27</sup>****Rainfall (mm)**

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
1993	30.0	3.5	26.0	45.8	20.9	108.0	131.4	70.7	76.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	512.5
1994	2.3	56.8	9.4	30.9	7.0	17.8	229.1	96.7	135.5	2.3	2.1	11.7	601.6
1995	17.9	9.8	8.8	134.1	0.0	37.1	136.4	69.6	0.0	7.0	0.0	9.0	429.7

Source: Pakistan Meteorological Department, Karachi

**Mean Maximum Temperature (°C)**

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
1993	14.9	22.0	21.9	24.5	36.8	37.1	35.1	36.5	33.8	29.0	26.5	21.5	28.3
1994	17.3	17.2	25.7	27.5	35.8	38.5	33.3	33.0	31.1	28.8	25.0	18.3	27.6
1995	16.0	19.2	22.0	27.0	34.4	38.8	35.3	33.2	34.2	30.0	25.0	17.4	27.7

Source: Pakistan Meteorological Department, Karachi

**Mean Minimum Temperature (°C)**

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
1993	5.0	9.2	10.3	16.9	23.3	23.8	23.5	22.9	21.1	15.5	11.9	7.0	15.9
1994	4.7	5.7	13.7	15.4	22.7	25.1	23.3	23.8	19.2	15.3	11.7	6.5	15.6
1995	3.8	7.2	10.0	14.7	22.0	25.1	24.5	23.2	20.7	16.5	10.4	6.0	15.3

Source: Pakistan Meteorological Department, Karachi

<sup>27</sup> The following data were recorded at Meteorological station, Barkhan which is a neighbouring district of Kohlu.



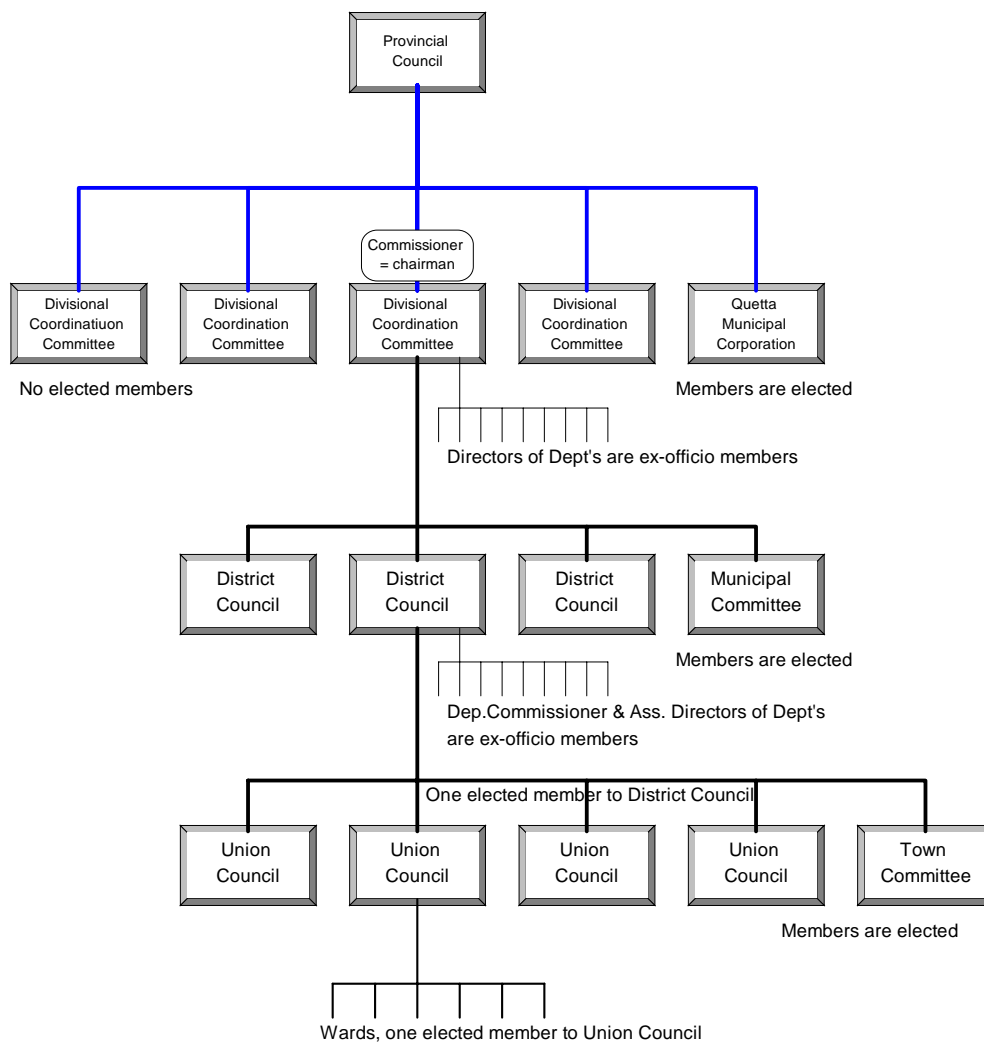
**Annex 4.**

**Functions of Local Government**

**Functions of District Councils<sup>28</sup>**

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

**Figure 1: Balochistan Local Government Structure**



<sup>28</sup> Government of Baluchistan (1980): The Baluchistan Local Government Ordinance, 1980

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

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

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

### **Culture**

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

**Education**

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

**Livestock and Dairy Development**

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

**Public Health**

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

**Public Safety**

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

**Public Works**

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

**Regulation through bye-laws**

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

**Rural development**

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

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

### **Other functions**

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

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

<b>Senators</b>	Mir Humayun Marri (1994-2000)
<b>MNAs (NA-202)</b>	Nawab Khair Bukhsh Marri (1970-77)
<b>MPAs (PB-18)</b>	Nawabzada Mir Hair Biar Marri (1997 to date) Nawabzada Gizen Marri (1993-97) Mir Humayun Marri (1990-93) Mir Humayun Marri (1988-90) Mir Humayun Marri (1985-88) Mir Jaffar Khan Marri (1977-77)

**Annex 6.****Agricultural Statistics****Land Use Statistics**

<b>Land use (Ha.)</b>	<b>1989-90</b>	<b>1990-91</b>	<b>1991-92</b>	<b>1992-93</b>	<b>1993-94</b>	<b>1994-95</b>
Geographical area	761,025	761,025	761,025	761,025	761,025	761,025
Area not reported	711,025	711,025	711,025	711,025	711,025	711,025
Reported area	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
- Not available for cultivation	22,437	22,437	22,437	22,437	22,437	22,437
- Forest	0	0	0	0	0	0
- Culturable waste	4,617	3,976	3,326	2,689	1,890	1,512
- Current fallow	16,237	15,382	15,821	16,570	15,995	17,080
- Net sown	6,709	8,205	8,416	8,304	9,678	8,971
<b>Potential area available for cultivation</b>	<b>27,563</b>	<b>27,563</b>	<b>27,563</b>	<b>27,563</b>	<b>27,563</b>	<b>27,563</b>

Source: Agricultural Statistics of Balochistan

**Area under Cultivation**

<b>Crop</b>	<b>Area (Ha.)</b>					
	<b>1989-90</b>	<b>1990-91</b>	<b>1991-92</b>	<b>1992-93</b>	<b>1993-94</b>	<b>1994-95</b>
Wheat	5,270	5,340	5,990	6,000	6,379	5,710
Fodder	230	650	677	369	688	1,140
Fruits	379	412	554	717	806	810
Vegetables	278	372	360	328	330	349
Melons	180	211	245	262	257	265
Jowar	125	650	155	161	642	180
Onion	30	40	80	74	90	84
Barley	70	75	85	86	81	80
Bajra	90	190	60	67	61	65
Moong	35	140	47	50	85	50
Chillies	0	0	40	41	40	48
Potato	0	0	45	37	49	46
Maize	0	25	25	30	30	38
Moth	0	0	25	28	28	35
Mash	24	82	12	14	77	25
Garlic	10	11	12	14	17	20
Cotton	0	18	12	13	12	14
Coriander	3	2	3	4	6	6
Masoor	0	0	0	0	0	6
Rape seed & Mustard	0	0	7	7	0	0
Cumin	0	2	2	2	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,724</b>	<b>8,220</b>	<b>8,436</b>	<b>8,304</b>	<b>9,678</b>	<b>8,971</b>

Source: Agricultural Statistics of Balochistan

**Total Annual Production**

Crop	Production (tonnes)					
	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Wheat	4,680	5,590	6,660	7,330	8,500	7,810
Fodder	6,370	12,710	13,130	9,680	14,180	25,340
Fruits	2,500	2,570	3,673	4,680	5,640	6,632
Vegetables	3,630	5,320	5,430	5,100	5,160	5,230
Melons	2,180	2,930	3,380	3,680	3,640	3,810
Jowar	65	440	115	135	528	170
Onion	340	400	820	1,000	1,220	1,200
Barley	50	70	90	95	90	90
Bajra	50	120	49	55	51	55
Moong	16	80	45	48	82	36
Chillies	0	0	70	73	72	80
Potato	0	0	560	470	630	600
Maize	0	24	24	30	30	40
Moth	0	0	20	23	23	30
Mash	10	42	7	10	50	16
Garlic	78	110	120	140	175	210
Cotton	0	7	5	5	5	3
Coriander	1	1	2	3	5	5
Masoor	0	0	0	0	0	5
Rape seed & Mustard	0	0	6	6	0	0
Cumin	0	1	1	1	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,970</b>	<b>30,415</b>	<b>34,207</b>	<b>32,564</b>	<b>40,091</b>	<b>51,662</b>

Source: Agricultural Statistics of Balochistan

**Average Annual Yield**

Crop	Yield (kg/Ha.)					
	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Wheat	888	1,047	1,112	1,222	1,332	1,368
Fodder	27,696	19,554	19,394	26,233	20,625	22,228
Fruits	6,596	6,238	6,630	6,527	6,998	8,188
Vegetables	13,058	14,301	15,083	15,549	15,636	15,845
Melons	12,111	13,886	13,796	14,046	14,163	14,377
Jowar	520	677	742	839	822	944
Onion	11,333	10,000	10,250	13,514	13,556	14,286
Barley	714	933	1,059	1,105	1,111	1,125
Bajra	556	632	817	821	836	846
Moong	457	571	957	960	965	720
Chillies	0	0	1,750	1,780	1,800	1,667
Potato	0	0	12,444	12,703	12,857	13,043
Maize	0	960	960	1,000	1,000	1,053
Moth	0	0	800	821	821	857
Mash	417	512	583	714	649	640
Garlic	7,800	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,294	10,500
Cotton	0	389	417	385	417	214
Coriander	333	500	667	750	833	833
Masoor	0	0	0	0	0	833
Rape seed & Mustard	0	0	857	857	0	0
Cumin	0	500	500	500	0	0

Source: Agricultural Statistics of Balochistan



## Sources of Irrigation

Irrigation Sources	Ha.						% of total Cultivated Land					
	89-90	90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95	89-90	90-91	91-91	92-93	93-94	94-95
Tubewells	900	1,300	1,332	1,400	1,590	1,640	3.9	5.5	5.5	5.6	6.2	6.3
Open Surface Wells	190	530	500	450	450	450	0.8	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.7
Karezes, Spring, & others	2,000	2,000	1,950	874	1,000	1,000	8.7	8.5	8.0	3.5	3.9	3.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,090</b>	<b>3,830</b>	<b>3,782</b>	<b>2,724</b>	<b>3,040</b>	<b>3,090</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>11.8</b>

Source: Agricultural Statistics of Balochistan

## Number of Units per Source of Irrigation

Source of Irrigation	Number of Units					
	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Open Surface Wells	38	105	100	90	90	90
Tubewells	97	140	148	159	159	164

Source: Agricultural Statistics of Balochistan

## Number of Tubewells by Ownership and Power Source

Tubewells run by	Number of Units											
	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		1992-93		1993-94		1994-95	
	G	P	G	P	G	P	G	P	G	P	G	P
Electricity	2	15	3	16	3	16	3	18	3	18	3	20
Diesel	16	64	17	104	17	112	17	121	17	121	18	123
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>143</b>

Source: Agricultural Statistics of Balochistan

Legend: G Government  
P Private

## Agricultural Mechanisation

Type of Machinery	Number of Units											
	1989-90		1990-91		1991-92		1992-93		1993-94		1994-95	
	G	P	G	P	G	P	G	P	G	P	G	P
Tractors	7	65	8	70	8	80	8	89	8	89	8	93
Threshers	0	3	0	5	8	20	0	23	0	23	0	25

Source: Agricultural Statistics of Balochistan

Legend: G Government  
P Private

## Use of Chemical Fertilisers

Year	Chemical Fertiliser (tonnes)
1990-91	0.50
1991-92	0.35
1992-93	1.90
1993-94	0.75
1994-95	84.5

Source: Agricultural Statistics of Balochistan

**Plant Protection Operations**

	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Ground spray (Ha.)	250.0	313.0	911.0	287.0	248.0
Soil treatment (Ha.)	67.0	109.9	159.0	41.0	2.0
Mechanical control (Ha.)	0.0	0.0	37.0	0.0	0.0
Rodent control (Ha.)	1,230.0	1,568.5	800.0	632.0	206.0
Seed treatment (kg)	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Pesticide used (kg)	148.0	1,142.0	10,800.0	855.0	449.0

Source: Agricultural Statistics of Balochistan

**Size of Land holdings**

Size (Ha.)	No. of Farms	
	Number	%
Less than 1	15	0.3
1 to less than 2	88	1.9
2 to less than 3	71	1.5
3 to less than 5	1,841	39.3
5 to less than 10	1,732	37.0
10 to less than 20	635	13.6
20 to 60	266	5.7
More than 60	31	0.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,679</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: 1990 Census of Agriculture: Balochistan

## 1994/95 calculation of agricultural production value for Kohlu district

Crop	Average Quetta wholesale rate per tonne in Rupees	Production in tonnes	Value in million of Rupees	% of total value
Wheat	4,841	7,810	37,808,210	6.36%
Jowar	4,800	170	816,000	0.14%
Barley	4,000	90	360,000	0.06%
Maize	8,080	40	323,200	0.05%
Bajra	4,800	55	264,000	0.04%
Moong	16,085	105	1,688,925	0.28%
Mash	21,922	130	2,849,860	0.48%
Masoor	16,895	5	84,475	0.01%
Moth	13,500	30	405,000	0.07%
Fodder	1,500	25,340	38,010,000	6.40%
Potato	6,545	600	3,927,000	0.66%
Water Melon	33,725	1,970	66,438,250	11.18%
Musk Melon	5,100	1,450	7,395,000	1.24%
Cucumber	7,470	390	2,913,300	0.49%
Coriander	5,625	5	28,125	0.00%
Chillies	70,555	80	5,644,400	0.95%
Onion	4,610	1,200	5,532,000	0.93%
Garlic	16,331	210	3,429,510	0.58%
Cotton	15,000	3	45,000	0.01%
<b>Fruits</b>				
Almond	135,000	1,223	165,105,000	27.79%
Apples	12,140	3,267	39,661,380	6.68%
Apricot	9,444	550	5,194,200	0.87%
Grapes	16,883	482	8,137,606	1.37%
Peach	8,300	40	332,000	0.06%
Plum	4,867	80	389,360	0.07%
Pomegranate	9,650	820	7,913,000	1.33%
Mangoes	14,625	40	585,000	0.10%
Citrus	60,204	100	6,020,400	1.01%
Others	9,825	30	294,750	0.05%
<b>Vegetables</b>				
Lady Finger	12,251	190	2,327,690	0.39%
Brinjal	4,600	310	1,426,000	0.24%
Bitter Gourd	11,300	30	339,000	0.06%
Pumpkin	15,400	350	5,390,000	0.91%
Tomato	83,280	1,640	136,579,200	22.99%
Luffa	6,660	470	3,130,200	0.53%
Radish	11,850	490	5,806,500	0.98%
Spinach	13,070	800	10,456,000	1.76%
Turnip	17,450	550	9,597,500	1.62%
Cabbage	6,425	180	1,156,500	0.19%
Carrot	4,050	580	2,349,000	0.40%
Cauliflower	7,750	270	2,092,500	0.35%
Peas	13,246	140	1,854,440	0.31%
<b>Total</b>		<b>52,315</b>	<b>594,099,481</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Source: Agricultural Statistics of Balochistan 1994-95

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

**Annex 7.****Livestock Statistics****Number of Animals Slaughtered by Type at Town Slaughter House**

Type	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
Cattle	78	943	992
Sheep	4,234	6,491	7,512
Goat	6,353	6,670	7,838

Source: Livestock Department, GoB

**Number of Animal Treated**

Animal Treatment	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
Treatment	50,397	57,271	59,705
Vaccination	113,931	161,571	108,442
Castration	3,253	1,782	184

Source: Livestock Department, GoB

**Veterinary Institutions**

Veterinary Institution	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96
Hospitals	1	1	1
Dispensaries	68	68	72
A. I. Centres	0	0	0
D. I. L. Units	1	1	2

Source: Livestock Department, GoB

**Annex 8.****Overview of Post, Telecommunication, Banking and Rest House Services at Union Council level**

<b>Local Council</b>	<b>Postal Service</b>	<b>Telecomm.</b>	<b>Banking</b>	<b>Rest House</b>
UC Urayani	x	x	x	x
UC Kote Sher	-	-	-	-
UC Basti Mir Hazar	-	-	-	-
UC Kahan	-	-	-	-
UC Janatali	-	-	-	-
UC Nesao	-	-	-	-
UC Mehi	-	-	-	-
UC Mawand	-	x	-	-
UC Sufaid	-	-	-	-

**Annex 9.****Overview of Water Supply Schemes per Union Council level**

Local Council	Name of Water Supply Scheme	Population Covered	Status
TC/UC Kohlu	WSS Kohlu	4,000	Functional
	WSS Kohlu	1,200	Functional
	WSS Surrounding Kohlu	600	Functional
UC Janatali	WSS Janatali	-	Not functional
UC Kahan	WSS Kahan	700	Functional
	WSS Kahan	1,000	Functional
	WSS Nasio Kahan	-	Not functional
	WSS Pattla	-	Not functional
	WSS Karpasi	300	Functional
	WSS Drango	-	Not functional
UC Mawand	WSS Mawand	1,200	Functional
	WSS Mawand	1,000	Functional
	WSS Kunnal	-	Not functional
	WSS Barali	500	Functional
	WSS Mukhmar	600	Functional
UC Suffaid	WSS Suffaid	-	Not functional
UC Urayani	WSS Urayani	1,000	Functional
	WSS Baladhaka	-	Not functional
	WSS Malik Zai	1,500	Functional
n/a	WSS Killi Fatha Khan	1,500	Functional
	WSS Pazza	500	Functional
	WSS Tambo	1,000	Functional
	WSS Wazir Han	500	Functional
	WSS Must Wakali	300	Functional
	WSS Bohari Qalandarani	500	Functional
	WSS Ali Muhammad Lop*	400	Functional
	WSS Killi Katal Khan	500	Functional
	WSS Killi Lal Bukhsh	360	Functional
	WSS Burduf	-	Not functional
	WSS Bahalan Zai	200	Functional
	WSS Shourad	-	Not functional
	WSS Rakh Jarwar	-	Not functional
	WSS Habib Sharani*	300	Functional
	WSS Killi Shamboo	200	Functional
	WSS Shattrak	600	Functional
<b>Total</b>		<b>20,460</b>	

Source: Executive Engineer, PHE, Kohlu

\* Schemes handed over to the community.

**Annex 10.****Overview of Health facilities****Number of Health Facilities**

<b>Type of Facility</b>	<b>1991-92</b>	<b>1992-93</b>	<b>1993-94</b>	<b>1994-95</b>	<b>1995-96</b>
Hospital	3	3	3	3	1
BHUs	23	23	23	23	19
Civil Dispensaries	23	24	28	28	32
MCH Centres	2	2	2	2	2
TB Clinic	1	1	1	1	1
Health Auxiliaries	2	2	6	6	4
Mobile Dispensary					1
<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>60</b>

Source: Directorate of Health, GoB, Quetta and District Health Officer, Kohlu



## Annex 11.

## Overview of Educational Facilities

## Number of Students Enrolled in Educational Institutions

Enrolment	Number of Pupils											
	1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Primary Section	4,624	710	4,660	981	4,898	1,187	4,447	1,421	5,032	1,489	5,350	1,943
Middle Section	899	24	870	30	933	40	634	41	882	58	800	77
High Section	420	8	398	11	420	9	482	13	496	20	403	18
Intermediate	71	7	79	6	85	6	110	5	108	5	117	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,014</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>6,007</b>	<b>1,028</b>	<b>6,336</b>	<b>1,242</b>	<b>5,673</b>	<b>1,480</b>	<b>6,518</b>	<b>1,572</b>	<b>6,670</b>	<b>2,044</b>

Source: BEMIS, Directorate of Colleges, GoB, Quetta and Principal, Government Inter College, Kohlu.

## Number of Educational Institutions

Level	Number of Institutions											
	1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Primary School	212	28	215	33	221	35	219	38	220	41	245	43
Middle School	16	1	16	1	16	2	16	2	16	2	16	3
High School	3	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1	5	1
Inter College	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>232</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>267</b>	<b>47</b>

Source: BEMIS, Directorate of Colleges, GoB, Quetta and Principal, Government Inter College, Kohlu.

## Number of Teachers in Educational Institutions

Level	Number of Teachers				
	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Primary Schools	447	328	318	361	356
Middle Schools	154	191	185	197	208
High Schools	43	113	76	114	112
Intermediate College	12	12	14	13	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>656</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>689</b>

Source: BEMIS, Directorate of Colleges, GoB, Quetta and Principal, Government Inter College, Kohlu.

**Annex 12.****Government Staff Establishment**

<b>Name of Office</b>	<b>BPS-16 to BPS-22</b>	<b>BPS-5 to BPS-15</b>	<b>BPS-1 to BPS-4</b>	<b>Total</b>
Political Agent	10	84	42	136
XEN PHED	3	54	116	173
XEN Irrigation Department	2	40	31	73
Deputy Project, Sibi-Rakhni Road	1	8	6	15
Assistant Director, Livestock	3	61	120	184
Manager, Dairy Farm	2	4	12	18
Manager, Poultry Farm	1	2	7	10
Assistant Manager, Carpet Centre, Kohlu	1	7	3	11
Assistant Manager, Carpet Centre, Mawand	1	6	3	10
Development Officer, Local Government, Mawand	1	6	1	8
Development Officer, Local Government, Kahan	1	6	1	8
Medical Superintendent, DHQ Hospital	15	25	29	69
Agricultural Engineering Department	1	0	0	1
Qazi Court	1	0	0	1
Special Branch	1	0	0	1
Sub-divisional Education Officer (Female)	4	68	6	78
Assistant Director, Local Government	3	6	6	15
Development Officer, Local Government, Kohlu	1	8	3	12
District Education Officer	31	252	33	316
District Health Officer	16	78	215	309
Extra Assistant Director Agriculture (OFWM Project)	1	5	9	15
Extra Assistant Director, Agriculture (Extension)	4	37	50	91
Head Master, Model High School	27	7	9	43
Head Master, High School, Kahan	5	12	1	18
Head Master, High School, Mawand	6	18	5	29
Head Master, High School, Girsani Ghulam Rasool	4	12	3	19
Head Master, High School, Katal	5	10	3	18
Head Master, High School, Pingora	4	12	3	19
Head Mistress, Girls High School, Kohlu	4	15	6	25
Principal, Government Inter College, Kohlu	17	7	9	33
Social Welfare Officer, Kohlu	1	8	8	17
Sub-divisional Education Officer (Male)	2	219	4	225
Treasury Officer	2	4	4	10
Divisional Forest Officer	2	7	37	46
XEN, B&R	4	57	257	318
<b>Total</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>1,145</b>	<b>1,042</b>	<b>2,374</b>

Source: Treasury Office, Kohlu

**Annex 13.****Some Observations about the Data**

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

- Meteorological stations are only available in a few places all over the province.
- Geological surveys have not been conducted yet in major parts of the province.
- A population census has not taken place for the last 16 years. The war in Afghanistan caused enormous migration flows, which not only affected the population figures in the border districts, but those in a number of districts more inward country as well. Currently, however one is dependent on the 1995 projection figures of the National Institute of Population Studies (NIPS).
- Agricultural trends are given in the agricultural statistics, but they are not un-disputed either. Per capita value of the agricultural production for 1994-95 has been based on the Quetta whole-sale prices, which - of course - are not valid for all over Balochistan, but which are just used to give a general indication.
- Statistics on forestry, range-lands and area for pasture are not reliable as major parts of the province have not yet been reported, from administrative point of view. Herders and their livestock go their own way to find green pastures, whether the area is reported or not. The grazing capacity in accordance with the range-lands is therefore not exactly known either. The figures indicated in the tables only present the known areas, except the livestock density, which is based on the total district area. Given one Livestock Unit per hectare as a sustainable standard, conclusions are to be drawn for areas with a livestock population over 100 LU per sq.km.
- In the table underneath livestock data have been taken from a preliminary draft of the 1996 livestock projection census of April 1997. Using the very consultancy report<sup>29</sup> the value of the livestock offtake has been calculated per capita on basis of 1996 prices.
- The official data on mineral exploitation do not have much reference to the reality of mining activities. The statistics concerned only cover the quantities produced, that are officially registered. An un-certified figure of minerals is produced, processed and transported, without any registration with the authorities concerned.
- Similarly no consistent data are available on e.g. total labour force, un-employment, employment opportunities, etc. in all economic sectors. The available data are either from the 1981 census, or from the official registers. Actual employment figures are just guesswork.
- Data regarding sources of energy and energy consumption are also not available. Therefore issues pertaining the economic use of scarce resources cannot be analysed properly either. For instance, it is difficult to indicate per district, or per union council,

<sup>29</sup> Consultancy report: Migratory Livestock Systems and Livestock Marketing in Balochistan, IMPLAN, April 1997.

what environmental consequences there are of the current use of fuel wood for cooking and heating purposes in reference to future use.

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

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

**Annex 14.****List of Acronyms**

ADBP	Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infections
B&R	Buildings and Roads
DHQH	District Headquarters Hospital
EAC	Education, Awareness and Communication
GoB	Government of Balochistan
GoP	Government of Pakistan
LG&RDD	Local Government and Rural Development Department
LHW	Lady Health Worker
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
n/a	Not Available
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
OFWM	On Farm Water Management
PA	Political Agent
PASCO	Pakistan Agricultural Storage Corporation
PC	<i>Patwar</i> Circle
PEDP	Primary Education Development Project
PHED	Public Health Engineering Department
PTCL	Pakistan Telecommunications Company Limited
Ptv	Pakistan Television
QC	<i>Qanungo</i> Circle
RBC	Reinforced Bricks Concrete
RCC	Reinforced Cement Concrete
SP	Superintendent of Police
SWO	Social Welfare Officer
TC	Town Committee
UC	Union Council
WAPDA	Water and Power Development Authority
WB	The World Bank
WSS	Water Supply Scheme

**Annex 15.****Metric System and its Equivalents**

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

**Annex 16.****Bibliography**

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