



Sindh Union Council and Community Economic Strengthening Support (SUCCESS) Programme



## Union Council Profile of Masoo Bozdar, Tando Allahyar, Sindh



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**September 2016**

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## CONTENTS

<b>Abbreviations .....</b>	<b>1</b>
1. Introduction to the Success Programme .....	3
2. Objective of the Research Profile .....	3
3. Methodology .....	4
4. Union Council History .....	6
5. Culture, Traditions and Religious Practices .....	8
6. Geography and Weather .....	9
7. Demographic Structure and Work Status of Household Members .....	10
8. Poverty Status of Household Members .....	12
9. Physical Infrastructure and Household Assets and Facilities .....	12
10. Status of Education .....	15
11. Agriculture .....	18
12. Sources of Livelihood .....	19
13. Status of Health .....	23
14. Political and Religious Structure .....	26
15. Law and Order Situation .....	26
16. Status of Women .....	26
17. Presence of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO'S) .....	29
<b>References .....</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Annex I: Focus Group Discussions (FGD) &amp; Key Informant Interviews (KII) .....</b>	<b>32</b>

## List of Tables

Table 1: Major Crops, their Yield and Area under Cultivation .....	9
Table 2: Demographic Composition of Households .....	11
Table 3: Poverty Band Wise Status of Households (% of HH) .....	12
Table 4: Household Assets .....	14
Table 5: Facilities for Household Members .....	15
Table 6: Adult Literacy in Households .....	15
Table 7: Status of School Going Children .....	16
Table 8: Work Status of Household Members .....	19

## List of Figures

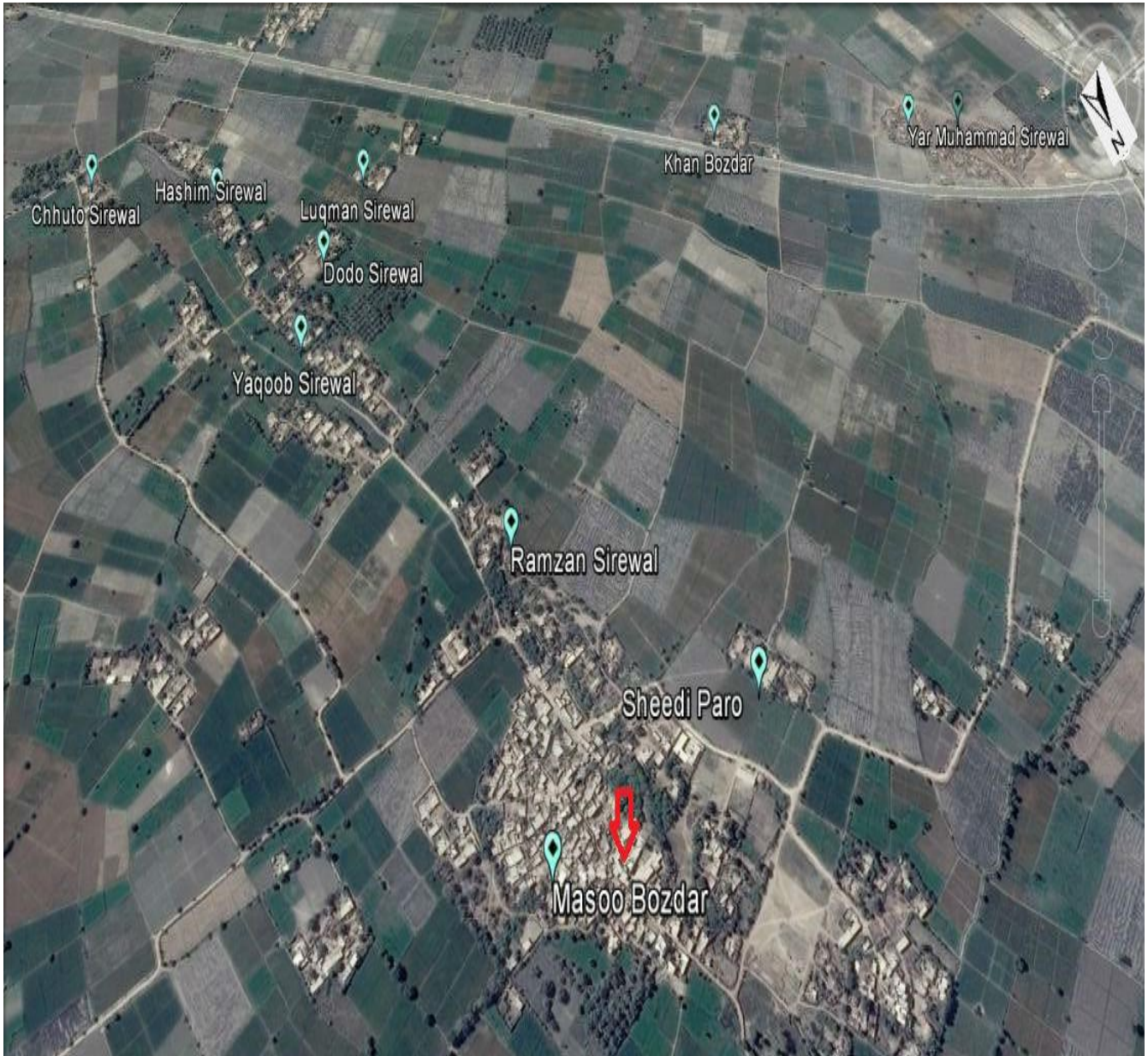
Figure 1: Research participants of focus group discussion in Leela Ram village .....	4
Figure 2: Key informant: 1, 65, 4/16, picture taken during the key informant interview at village Siddique Solgangi .....	5
Figure 3: outside view of Juwario Peer near village Ghulam Hussain Leghari .....	7
Figure 4: Inside view of Juwario Peer near village Ghulam Hussain Leghari .....	7
Figure 5: A devotee is praying for the completion of his wishes at the tomb of Morr Fakeer .....	8
Figure 6: Children of a research participant, sitting outside their one room house at Leela Ram village .....	10
Figure 7: Street lacks the proper planning in the villages of UC Masoo Bozdar .....	13
Figure 8: Picture of closed girls' school in village Ghulam Hussain Laghari .....	17
Figure 9: Boys school has been closed for eight months in village Hafizabad due to transfer of teacher .....	17
Figure 10: Agriculture Land in the Village Masoo Bozdar .....	18
Figure 11: Large piece of farm lands on which peasants work for their livelihood .....	19
Figure 12: A widow is tailoring in village Allah Dad Bozdar .....	22

Figure 13: A Patient of Kidney failure due to consumption of unhygienic water in Village Ghulam Hussain Leghari.....	23
Figure 14: Despite the fact that there is a ban on products like Mainpuri and Paan yet these things are sold in shops .....	24
Figure 15: A lady health worker, is preparing an injection in village Siddique Solangi .....	25
Figure 16: A lady health worker is delivering a speech on the family planning .....	25
Figure 17: A woman is running a shop in her house to earn her livelihood in village Siddique Solangi.....	27
Figure 18: Research participants, picture taken during the focus group discussion.....	28

## **ABBREVIATIONS**

BISP	Benazir Income Support Programme
COs	Community Organizations
ECP	Election Commission of Pakistan
EU	European Union
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
HH	Household
KII	Key Informant Interviews
LSOs	Local Support Organizations
NRSP	National Rural Support Programme
PPHI	The President's Primary Health Initiative
PSC	Poverty Scorecard
RSPN	Rural Support Programmes Network
RSPs	Rural Support Programmes
SM	Social Mobilization
SRSO	Sindh Rural Support Organization
SUCCESS	Sindh Union Council and Community Economic Strengthening Support
TRDP	Thardeep Rural Development Programme
UC	Union Council
VOs	Village Organizations
WB	World Bank

## Map of Union Council Masoo Bozdar



Source: [Google Map](#)

## 1. Introduction to the Success Programme

SUCCESS Programme is based on the Rural Support Programmes' (RSPs) social mobilization approach to Community Driven Development (CDD). Social Mobilization centres on the belief that poor people have an innate potential to help themselves; that they can better manage their limited resources if they are organized and provided with technical and financial support. The RSPs under the SUCCESS Programme provide social guidance, technical and financial assistance to the rural poor in Sindh (Cheema, 2015).

SUCCESS is a six-year (2015-2021) long programme funded by the European Union (EU) and implemented by Rural Support Programmes Network (RSPN), National Rural Support Programme (NRSP), Sindh Rural Support Organisation (SRSO) and Thardeep Rural Development Programme (TRDP) in eight districts of Sindh, namely: Kambar Shahdadkot, Larkana, Dadu, Jamshoro, Matiari, Sujawal, Tando Allahyar and Tando Muhammad Khan.

The research component of the SUCCESS programme focuses on exploring household poverty dynamics. A number of studies will be conducted under this component. The research component will provide an in-depth understanding about the causes of chronic poverty, escape from chronic poverty and an analysis and policy and practical guidelines on programme interventions for reducing chronic poverty. Particular attention will be given to track the transformational changes in the lives of the poor over the programme life and trace its linkages with the programme interventions and other socio-economic changes that occur in the programme area. This research component will also look into issues of social cohesion, gender empowerment, community leadership and effectiveness of different programme interventions.

This research component seeks to answer three primary questions of household poverty dynamics through window of the two Union Councils in district Tando Allahyar, Sindh. One, what are the causes of chronic poverty? Two, what are the pathways and practical guidelines to inform programme interventions, development organizations, civil society, academia, the federal and provincial and local governments for reducing chronic poverty. Three, how far people's institutions (Cos, VOs, LSOs) fostered by RSPs are effective in reducing poverty? Using quantitative and qualitative methodology, the study will track randomly selected households over five years to explore the household poverty dynamics. It will include an annual socio-economic panel survey as well as a number of ethnographic and life history studies. The selected Union Councils as case study sites are Dad Khan Jarwar and Massoo Bozdar from district Tando Allahyar.

## 2. Objective of the Research Profile

This study entails the profile of the Union Council of Masoo Bozdar. The objective of this profile is to serve as a reference point and provide context to the different research studies from time to time. This profile comprises a brief history and culture of the people living in this area. In addition, through primary research including interviews, focus group discussions, participant observation and a carpet poverty scorecard survey, it analyses socio-economic conditions of the people with a focus on various dimensions of household poverty dynamics.



### 3. Methodology

This profile of Union Council Masoo Bozdar is based on primary data collected through qualitative methods, including key informant interviews (KIIs), focus group discussions (FGDs) and participant observation, and quantitative data collected through poverty scorecard survey.

In total, 17 focus group discussions were conducted; 10 with women and seven with men in total, nine key informant interviews were conducted and out of them six key informant interviews included men and three key informant interviews involved females and these interviews were conducted in the different locations of Union Council Masoo Bozdar. People from all walks of life such as farmers, labourers, teachers, small scale landlords, religious personalities and youngsters participated in the qualitative research. In focus group discussions, a wide range of topics were discussed, such as the condition of post office, police stations, schools and hospitals.



**Figure 1: Research participants of focus group discussion in Leela Ram village.**

Others topics covered during the discussions included the region's history, culture, traditions, religious practices, demography, physical infrastructure, climatic conditions, sources of livelihood, plight of women, social mobilization (SM), health, education and poverty concerning issues in the Union Council Masoo Bozdar. A great deal of information was recorded which was useful for writing a detailed profile of the Union Council Masoo Bozdar. Household poverty scorecard survey was also conducted in Union Council Masoo Bozdar in the month of March, 2016 by NRSP Tando Allahyar and its analysis is also given where it is required.

As an ethical consideration, oral informed consent was obtained before recruiting every potential respondent in this research. Similarly, men, women and children were asked for their permission to be photographed, filmed or videotaped. In some cases, men and women did not like to be interviewed and photographed due to their busy schedule or personal preferences, and in all such cases, their choices were fully respected. Study participants were asked for permission for possible use of their photos in publications. Also, people were asked for their permission to name them while quoting their opinion. Dummy names have been used where study participants did not wish to be named. All photos were taken by the authors.

Written consent was not possible due to illiteracy. Where respondents were literate, it was not advisable due to peoples' sensitivity to sign documents owing to frauds with some people; people had been lured into buying bogus lottery tickets in the past, causing financial losses. Therefore, most people were reluctant to sign any document when requested.



**Figure 2: Key informant: 1, 65, 4/16, picture taken during the key informant interview at village Siddique Solgangi**

This profile uses poverty scorecard (PSC) to categorize the poor. Developed by the World Bank, PSC is a tool to measure change in poverty in an effective way since 2008 (NRSP, 2016). Relatively inexpensive and quick to use tool, it uses 13 easy to ask questions to meet the triple bottom line objectives i.e. financial, social and environmental results of a development intervention. In this way, it supports the management of development programmes that focus on alleviating poverty. Thus, it is a useful tool for social investors that need to measure results of targeted interventions. Also it helps project managers to track changes in the lives of the poor along with programme interventions. Field enumerators visit all residents of an area in their homes and ask 12 simple, objective questions such as, "What is the main source of drinking water for the household?"

The scorecard uses the 2005/06 Pakistan Socio-economic Living Standard Measurement Survey (PSLM) to construct an easy-to-use, objective poverty scorecard. Following the scorecard exercise, the scorecard can be used to categorize the households in different categories. This categorization helps not only to track changes in the lives of the poor but the results are comparable across service points or geographic regions.

Using this method, each household receives a score (on a scale of 0 to 100) for each question, and a cumulative score. The cut-offs in poverty score are useful for the purpose of resource allocation during a particular intervention and help to measure the movement of households in different score cut offs over a period of time.

In its endeavours to identify the categories of poverty in the households, National Rural Support Programme (NRSP) under SUCCESS program conducted a household poverty scorecard survey in Union Council Masoo Bozdar in March, 2016. It collected necessary information on the 13 characteristics of household.

## 4. Union Council History

The local body elections were held under the supervision of Election Commission of Pakistan (ECP) in Sindh and Punjab on 31st October 2015. Before the election, Masoo Bozdar was officially made a Union Council by the Sindh Government. It is the part of Chamber Taluka, home to around 2,949 households, with a population of 19,120 (NRSP, 2016). People purchase the commodities of daily use from small bazaars set up by the people of different caste like Bozdar, Laghari and Lund families. There is one higher secondary school in the whole Union Council where students can get education up to intermediate (grade 12). The UC has two health dispensaries set up by the President's Primary Healthcare Initiative (PPHI).

Masoo Bozdar was an influential landlord of the area. According to Chisholm Institute, "Bozdar or Buzdar is a Baloch tribe of Rind (Arab) extraction." "Buzdar" are originally "Rind" who migrated from "Central Asia" to "Halab" and "Halab" to "Seestan" and Seestan to "Sibi" and 'Gandawah" areas of "Balochistan", along with "Lashar" tribes. After breaking out of 30 year Civil war between Rind and Lashar tribes, the Buzdar migrated to the mountainous areas of "koh -e- Suleman" in the Dera Ghazi Khan district of, Punjab" province. They are usually graziers (Chisholm, 1911).

"The name Bozdar is probably derived from Buz, the Persian name for goat. Within the limits of their mountain home on the outer spurs of the Suleman hills they have always been a turbulent race, mustering about 2,700 fighting men, and they were formerly constantly at feud with the neighbouring Ustarana and Sherani tribes. In 1857 their raids into the Punjab drew upon them an expedition under Brigadier General Sir Neville Bowles Chamberlain. The Sangarh pass was captured and the Bozdars submitted. Since Baluchistan has been taken over they have given but little trouble" (Chisholm, 1911). Mother tongue of Bozdars is Sirakiki; they have migrated from Multan to Sindh. They also speak Sindhi language as a source of communication.

Agriculture and livestock are the main sources of income for the residents of this area. Bozdar family is residing in the village Masoo Bozdar; 50% population of this village is based on Bozdar caste, whereas, 40% population of the village are Lagharis, 4% Samo, 2% Sayed and 4% Kumbhar (Male KII No. 2, 57, 4/2016, Masoo Bozdar).

Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam (JUI) holds political sway over the village Masoo Bozdar (Male FGD No. 1 Age Group (28-50), 4/2016, Masoo Bozdar). There are two Madrassas and ten Mosques, in two of which Eid and Friday prayers are offered. In March 2015, a big procession of Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam (JUI) was held in the area, in which Deputy Speaker Moulana Abdul Ghafoor Haidri, who is also a central General Secretary of party, came as a chief guest to distribute prizes (Roomal, Topi and white clothes) among the Huffaze-e-Quran (memorizers of the holy scripture). To make this occasion successful, they collected funds from the whole village. However, there is no influence of Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam (JUI) in other villages of UC Masoo Bozdar. A number of 60 to 70 students enrolled in Madrassas are outsiders and live in the Madrassa Taleemul Quran Qasimia, village Masoo Bozdar for getting Islamic education; people of the village give food and money as a fund to run the Madrassa.

Rama Pir Mela is the famous annual festival celebrated in Monsoon season (June-September) in district Tando Allahyar (Shah, 2005-06) in which people from across the country and Union Council Masoo Bozdar, especially followers of the Hindu religion, participate. Mostly, the visitors come with their families, including children in order to get amusement and enjoy the festival. Different stalls are set up to sell commodities at reasonable prices, and people purchase toys for children and other commodities of daily use. There are also three famous festivals which are celebrated in the district in which people from all over the province and especially from Union Council Masoo Bozdar actively participate to meet their spiritual needs and also to rejoice with their families. Other famous festivals celebrated in the nearby UCs of Masoo Bozdar are, Haider

Shah Mela (Piyaro Lund Village), Sheikh Musa Mela (Bhural Shah Village), Gajelo Sharif Mela (Gajelo Sharif Village) and Juwario Peer Meela. UC Bukera Sharif is also famous for different festivals in which people from different villages of UC Masoo Bozdar participate.



Figure 4: Inside view of Juwario Peer near village Ghulam Hussain Leghari



Figure 3: outside view of Juwario Peer near village Ghulam Hussain Leghari

## 5. Culture, Traditions and Religious Practices

In the villages of Union Council Masoo Bozdar, people interact every day in the fields, transport vehicles and social spaces, like Otaq (a place for social gathering). In these villages of Union Council Masoo Bozdar we can easily find out Otaq culture which is the centre of social interaction and reception for guests. Hospitality is the core tradition of villages where guest is considered the greatest blessings of God and offer food along with drinking items to serve the guest. Especially, in these villages people live a very simple life and wear Shalwar and Khamees with a traditional Sindhi cap. They also keep traditional Ajrak (shawl) on their shoulders as it is their traditional dress code and greet everybody who meets them in a way to their work.

Majority of the people in Union Council Masoo Bozdar, are Muslims. There are also a small number of Hindus and 'untouchables', who are further divided into castes like Kolhis, Bheels, Jogis and Meghwars. All of them live peacefully, by and large.

It is an agrarian society, depending on agriculture and livestock breeding. Women have little say in the male dominated society. Poor peoples' houses are built of mud and fences of thorny bushes. However, their bonding as relatives is very strong, which helps counter social and economic challenges.

There are three famous Darghas (a tomb or shrine of a Muslim saint) in the UC, including Dargha of Ibrahim Shah Bukhari (village Ghulam Hussain Laghari), Dargha of Jamdin Shah (near village Leela Ram) and Dargha of Misri Shah (village Rahi Haji Soomar). These shrines are visited by hundreds of people every year to seek fulfilment of their wishes, and in return offer to offer feasts if their wishes come true.



Figure 5: A devotee is praying for the completion of his wishes at the tomb of Morr Fakeer

## 6. Geography and Weather

Union Council Masoo Bozdar is situated in Tehsil/Taluka Chamber. The UC's terrain is plain; there are no hilly areas. The weather is extremely hot from May to August, with winds blowing from South to North, and the temperatures soaring to 48 degrees on the Celsius scale. Heat stroke is common during this period of time. Cold months of winter season continue from December to January, as the cold waves crossing Balochistan hit the Koh-e-Suleman mountain range, separating Sindh and Balochistan province. The cold winds blow from North to South. Except the summer and winter months, rest of the year the region has a pleasant weather. Especially, the nights are full of pleasing winds which maintain the beautiful weather except the months of May, June, July and August.

The favourable climate and access to irrigation water make the region for conducive for cultivation of crops, such as wheat, cotton, fruits, vegetables and sugarcane. The irrigation water is obtained from Jamrao Canal, Kisana Canal, Rohiri Canal, Nasir Canal and Dasdari Canal (ten canals). Table. 1 contains details about various crops and average yield:

**Table 1: Major Crops, their Yield and Area under Cultivation**

Major Crop	Average Yield	Area Under Cultivation
Cotton	35mnd/Acre	23040 Hectors
Wheat	34mnd/Acre	32010 Hectors
Sugarcane	580mnd/Acre	21000 Hectors

Source: Eighth Focus Group Discussion with employees of Agriculture Extension, Tando Allahyar - 21-04-2016

During this season, the community indulges in agricultural and livestock rearing activities.

Water is a precious commodity for the people of Union Council Masoo Bozdar. Access to clean drinking water is a marker of social status. The well-off people buy bottled water. In 2010 and 2011, flood and heavy rains with thunderstorm badly affected the whole Laar area (District Tando Allahyar) including Union Council Masoo Bozdar, leaving a trail of destruction, internally displacing a large number of people. Since then, a small number of people have moved to urban centres for survival. Therefore, small scale mobility of people who were concerned with agriculture moved towards urban centres for survival.

## 7. Demographic Structure and Work Status of Household Members

The population of Union Council Masoo Bozdar is 19,120 (NRSP, 2016). The occupation of residents of this Union Council is divided into different categories, such as cultivation, unskilled labour, skilled labour, and public and private sector jobs. Majority of the population is involved in off-farm unskilled labour.



Figure 6: Children of a research participant, sitting outside their one room house at Leela Ram village

The quality of life in the UC is low. There are no industries where people can find work. They travel to district Tando Allahyar, 45 minutes away. Over population and resource constraints are major issues.

Based on poverty scorecard survey, Table. 2 shows that the region has 2,949 households, with a total population of 19, 120 household members. The overall average size of a household is 6.4 persons. The average household size for the whole of Pakistan at 6.2 (Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, 2014-15).

Additionally, it is significant to note that more than half (55.0%) of the overall population are children. A significant feature of the household composition is that around 40.9% of the population is of the very young and old category—up to 10 years and over 65 years. This causes the overall “dependency” ratio to be an astounding 78.4%; the overall dependency ratio in Pakistan is 65.295% (World Bank, 2015).

Around 5.5% of the population consists of widows/widowers, and 0.3% is divorced. A summary of this demographic data is presented in Table 2.

**Table 2: Demographic Composition of Households**

Age and Sex	UC Masoo Bozdar
Total Households	2949
Total Population	19120
Male	9832
Female	9288
Male : Female	106.9
Adults (>18)	8602
%	45.0
Male	51.4
Female	48.6
Over 65 years in population (%)	2.4
Children (0-18)	10518
(%)	55.0
Male	52.1
Female	47.9
Up to 10 years in population (%)	38.5
Average Size of household	6.4
Adults/household	2.9
Population age over 15 years	9812
Married (%)	73.2
Never Married	20.5
Divorced (%)	0.3
Widow/widower (%)	5.5
Separated (%)	0.5
Dependency Ratio	78.4

Source: NRSP (2016)



## 8. Poverty Status of Household Members

Table. 3 shows the number and percentage of households falling in different categories of the poverty scorecard. 9.4 per cent households of UC Masoo Bozdar are , have poverty scorecard score from 0-11, , 20.9 per cent households (12-18, 19.8 percent are in the poverty scorecard range from 19-23.

**Table 3: Poverty Band Wise Status of Households (% of HH)**

Poverty Score Bands	HHs	% HHs	Population
0-11	276	9.4	2,458
12-18	616	20.9	4,517
19-23	585	19.8	3,703
24-34	907	30.8	5,265
35-59	501	17.0	2,665
60-100	64	2.2	512
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2,949</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>19,120</b>

Source: NRSP (2016)

## 9. Physical Infrastructure and Household Assets and Facilities

The UC is connected to the rest of the country, and the world, through cellular networks offered by provided by private companies, like Mobilink, Zong and Ufone, as well as PTCL, which provides landline service. Access to other public infrastructures, like post office, police stations, agriculture extension offices, bridges, canals, electricity and gas are limited. Some development projects, like repairing of roads and other infrastructure, are in progress. Power outages are a problem here, like rest of the country; the people receive electricity for 10 hours daily, without any problem schedule. The existing physical infrastructure is in poor condition. The roads are damaged, some of which have been under-construction since long. Small bridges on water courses are also in dilapidated condition. There are no planned streets in the villages of the Union Council.

**Figure 7: Street lacks the proper planning in the villages of UC Masoo Bozdar**



## 9.1 State of Household Assets

Table. 4 below presents details of the assets owned by the households. Their assets are of three types: (i) consumer durables, (ii) productive assets and (iii) land ownership.

Consumer durables include some key consumer items that are strongly correlated with the poverty status of the households and important for the household members. For example, refrigerator, washing machine, air cooler, heater, cooking stove and TV (complete list in Table 4). Around 7% of the households own one or the other of these assets.

Around 27.1% of households own a TV, 7.4% own either a cooking stove or microwave oven, while 6.9% households own either a washing machine, freezer or refrigerator.

Majority of the households (92.6%) of the households don't have a cooking stove, cooking range or microwave oven. Almost all of the households are using traditional cooking arrangements that cause indoor air pollution, jeopardizing health of the family members. The village does not have access to the natural gas supply.

Productive assets: Productive assets include livestock and engine driven vehicles, mostly used for transportation and agricultural purposes. 33.5% of households own livestock, 27.1% own motor cycles and 1.7% have a car or tractor. More than one-third of the households in the UC do not own any mechanized productive assets.

Land ownership: This includes cultivable agricultural land and is generally very low, with 86.8% of the households not owning cultivable agricultural land. Among those who own land, the average land size is less than 12 acres. Only 1.5% of the households own more than 12.5 acres of land.

**Table 4: Household Assets**

Household Assets	UC Masoo Bozdar
All Households	2949
Consumer Durables:	
Percent of Households not owning any consumer durables	93.1
Percent of Household owning at least one:	
Refrigerator, freezer or washing machine	6.9
Air conditioner, air cooler, geyser or heater	1.4
Cooking stove, cooking range or microwave oven	7.4
TV	27.1
Productive Assets:	
Percent of Households not owning any Productive Assets	89.8
At least one car/tractor	1.7
Only one motorcycle/ scooter	27.1
Neither car/tractor nor motorcycle/scooter	72.2
At least one buffalo/bullock and at least on cow/goat/sheep	10.8
At least one cow/goat/sheep	20.4
No Livestock	66.5
Land Ownership-Cultivable Agriculture land (acres):	
Percentage of Households having no land	86.8
Percentage of Households having land up to 12.5 Acres	11.7
Percentage of Households having land up to >12.5 Acres	1.5

Source: NRSP (2016)

## 9.2 Facilities for Household Members

Table. 5 contains details about the facilities, living space and presence or absence of toilets, available for the household members. 69.3% of the households reported room-per-person ratio of up to 0.2. Given that on average there are six members in a household, it can be deduced that the living space is congested. 57.1% of the households do not have latrines.

**Table 5: Facilities for Household Members**

Household Facilities	UC Masoo Bozdar
All Households	2949
Percent of Household owning room per person ratio:	
0-0.2	69.3
>0.2-0.3	25.6
>0.3-0.4	4.2
>0.4	0.7
Kind of Toilet used in the household (%)	
Flush Connected to a public sewerage, to a pit or to an open drain	13.6
Dry raised latrine or dry pit latrine	29.3
No toilet in the household	57.1

Source: NRSP (2016)

## 10. Status of Education

### 10.1 Adult Literacy and Schooling of Children

Table 6 shows literacy among adults in the sample households. The adult literacy rate is as low as 25.3% in the Union Council. It is important to note that the definition of adult literacy here may vary, as in the PSC survey adult literacy is defined as someone who has “ever attended school”. The proportion of rural population in Sindh that has ever attended school is 42% (Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, 2014-15) .

Among the literate adults, the highest proportion has completed primary level (38.2%), followed by high school (20.1%), and intermediate education (17.8%). Only 2.1% have Masters level education, while 4.8% have undergraduate degrees.

**Table 6: Adult Literacy in Households**

Adult Literacy	UC Masoo Bozdar
Total Adults (over 18 years)	8,152
Not Literate Adults	6,093
All Household (%)	74.7
Male Adults (%)	60.0
Female Adults (%)	89.9
Literate Adults	2,059
Percent of Literate Adults:	25.3
Primary	38.2
Middle	17.0
High	20.1
Intermediate	17.8
Graduate	4.8
Masters	2.1

Source: NRSP (2016)

According to the data (2014-15 ) obtained from the Education Department, Tando Allayhyar, there are 20 schools in Union Council Masoo Bozdar, including 18 primary schools, a middle school and a secondary school. One school is temporarily closed. 16 of the schools have co-education, girls and boys studying together, while three schools only have male students, and one school is exclusively for the girls. There are 30 male and seven female teachers in the UC. Total number of enrolled boys is 1,113. 550 girls are enrolled.

According to Poverty Score Survey (NRSP, 2016) Table 7, presents the status of schooling of children in households. In the overall Union Council, around two-thirds of school age children (5-16 years) are out of school with a highest proportion of children out of school (65.5%).

The disparity in sending children to school between girls and boys is also striking. While only 22.9% of girls are going to school as compared to 44.7% of boys in the overall sample.

Among those going to school, 82.8% are at primary level, followed by middle level (12.7%) and high school level (3.9%). Only 0.6% are in collage. None from the Union Council is getting university level education.

**Table 7: Status of School Going Children**

Schooling of Children	UC Masoo Bozdar
All School Age Children (5-16 years)	6,556
Children not in school	4,295
% of all children not in school	65.5
% of male children not in school	55.3
% of female children not in school	77.1
Children in School	2261
Per cent of Children in School:	34.5
Primary	82.8
Middle	12.7
High	3.9
Intermediate	0.6

Source: NRSP (2016)

## 10.2 Poor Governance Affects Education Outcomes

In Mao Patel village, a government appointed teacher does not come to the school. Instead, he has delegated his responsibilities to a boy named Sulaiman, who gets Rs.3000 per month from the teacher. (Male FGD No. 6, Age Group (25-40), 4/2016, Mao Patel).

During the key informant interview, it was reported that a boys' school has been closed in village Hafizabad for eight months. The reason behind the school's closure is that the teacher has been transferred to another village. No replacement has arrived in eight months. (Male KII No. 1, 65, 4/2016, Siddique Solangi).

Students of this school were wandering in the streets of the village. Some of them even went to field for farming in order to help their parents who are part of the unskilled labour force. Parents did not know how to get the school opened. They were silent spectators.



Figure 9: Boys school has been closed for eight months in village Hafizabad due to transfer of teacher



Figure 8: Picture of closed girls' school in village Ghulam Hussain Laghari

## 11. Agriculture

People of this area consider water logging and salinity as the major problems. The issue has not been studied in details, so statistics about the land affected by logging and salinity are not available. Crops are cultivated according to the seasons: Wheat is the major winter crop, while cotton is grown during the summers. Other crops cultivated in the region include banana and vegetables.



Figure 10: Agriculture Land in the Village Masoo Bozdar

Agricultural labour is performed by the Harees or Kurmis (peasants), generation after generation. Bheels, Kolhis and other minority groups work in the fields on seasonal basis. Meghwar is the only minority group which has made some upward social movement, especially in education, trade and professional services.

Permanent type of tenancy indicates the group of Harees who work for the major crops for longer period of time for years and short type of tenancy denotes the group of Harees who work for the minor crops for short period of time for months and they also move from landlord to landlord. There are different landlord families who own a large agriculture and farm lands in the Union Council Masoo Bozdar. Especially, Bozdar, Laghari, Otho, Sand, Gaha and Lund are very influential families due to possession of large pieces of agricultural land (500 acres) in the Union Council Masoo Bozdar. There are huge numbers of people who work on their farmlands as peasants.



**Figure 11: Large piece of farm lands on which peasants work for their livelihood**

In UC Masoo Bozdar, main source of livelihood is agriculture labour; people are engaged in daily wages work. All of the women respondents interviewed reported earning less than PKR. 150 on daily basis, while most men reported earning up to PKR 200 per day.

## 12. Sources of Livelihood

Economic vulnerability or strong economic base is represented by the sources of income of any area or region. The sources of livelihood and other details about the residents of UC Masoo Bozdar are given below in Table.8.

Statistics show that 47.9 %, a near majority, of the people of area work outside their houses, while 35.5% are engaged in domestic work. The unemployment rate in the village stands at 4.0%, including those who are mostly unemployed, under employed or do not want to work. The remaining cannot work, because they are students, or too young, or too old, or handicapped. Male members mostly work outside the houses, while women are predominantly engaged in household chores.

52.3% of those who work outside the houses are engaged in in off-farm unskilled labour, while 5.1% are off-farm skilled labourers. 5.0% of household members are engaged in own-farming practices. 7.8% of the population works in either government or private sector. Only 3.7% of the household members are doing their own business, running small shops at the household level, or in the village.

**Table 8: Work Status of Household Members**

Work Status	UC Masoo Bozdar
Population over 10 years	11763
Working population (Outside the house)	5633
%	47.9



>10-18	15.6
>18-65	82.5
>65	2.0
% Male	82.6
% Female	17.4
Household Work	4175
(%)	35.5
>10-18	25.0
>18-65	73.7
>65	1.4
% Male	2.9
% Female	97.1
Not Working	466
(%)	4.0
>10-18	49.6
>18-65	31.5
>65	18.9
% Male	63.3
% Female	36.7
Students, Old and Handicap (can't work)	1489
(%)	12.7
>10-18	67.8
>18-65	19.1
>65	13.0
% Male	62.4
% Female	37.6
Occupations of Working Population:	

% Own Farming	5.0
% Farm labour	25.1
% Off-Farm Skilled Labor	5.1
% Off-Farm Unskilled Labor	52.3
% Govt. Job	2.8
% Private Job	5.0
% Business	3.7
% Other Work	1.0

Source: NRSP (2016)

### **12.1 Livestock: Milk animals, Rearing and Caring**

Livestock is one of the main sources of livelihood for the people of Union Council Masoo Bozdar. Especially, the poor families are engaged in rearing and caring of milk animals, based on verbal agreements with the well-off people of the area. In return, they are paid the amount as fixed verbally. In this way, livestock provide the meagre source of income to the poor families engaged in animal farming. This system is exploitative because the owners always get the lion's share of the benefits that come with the hard work of rearing animals.

### **12.2 Agriculture labour**

Majority of the people in the area are dependent on producing and maintaining different crops and farmland to earn their bread and butter. A few families, like Bozdar, Laghari, Sand, Gaha, Otho, and Lund own hundreds of acres of land, and enjoy an exalted social status. The landlords give land to tenants based on annual agreements. A crop share rent can be defined as a proportion of the crop harvest (yield) to be paid by the tenant farmer to the land owner as compensation for occupying and exploiting the rented land (Womach, 2005).

Agriculture is the main source of livelihood for the people to meet their basic needs. Especially, the large landlords hire a number of peasants on low wages to cultivate their lands. Owners of small size of lands prefer to work in the fields by themselves, as they cannot afford the labour work.

Women are primarily engaged in homemaking and livestock mainly rearing and caring of or milk animals. Some are engaged in small scale home based work primarily stitching and embroidery. Besides, some are employed on daily wages in local lands or work as labourers. Some other work in agricultural production mostly engaged in picking cotton, in weeding, harvesting and threshing of crops.



Figure 12: A widow is tailoring in village Allah Dad Bozdar

Women of the UC lack access to business support services, and socio-cultural factors perpetuate gender stereotypes. For men too, the rate of participation in self-initiated income generating activities appears to be low, due to lack of requisite skills and unavailability of capital.

### 12.3 Daily wages work

Majority of the population of this area are daily wagers, working as farmers or labourers (brick masons), earning up to 300 rupees per day. They mostly work in the construction of houses, school buildings, or roads. They live a hand-to-mouth life, because their earnings depend on the availability and the nature of work. Many a time they are without work for several days every month. Some of the people drive Rickshaw or Ching- Chi (customized bikes used for transporting people) to transport people from one village to another. In the absence of any proper transport system, these local taxi owners provide valuable transport service. There are 20 Ching Chi Rickshaws in two revenue villages of Union Council Masoo Bozdar.

### 12.4 Small scale businesses

Almost 3.7% of the population of these villages are engaged in small scale business that run the shops of general crockery, general stores and vegetable stalls at small scale level (NRSP, 2016). It helps to complete the needs of shopping for people who do not wish to go to the city for that purpose. These shops entertain the demands of customers on priority basis and keep everything of daily use.

## 12.5 Services in private and government sectors

A small number of population in UC Masoo Bozdar is engaged in government and private sector jobs for their livelihood. Their life standard is much better as they are dependent on the salaries per month so they are spending good life than the agriculture and daily wages labourers.

Residents of this Union Council are doing government jobs in the capacity of teachers, police men, post men, lady health workers and in private jobs they are working as drivers, conductors and accountants. Government employee get salary per month from 15000 to 20000 rupees and employees of private sector just get salary per month 8000 to 12000 rupees.

## 13. Status of Health



Figure 13: A Patient of Kidney failure due to consumption of unhygienic water in Village Ghulam Hussain Leghari

In People in the UC have numerous health issues. Diseases like Hepatitis B and C, skin diseases, kidney failure, and Diarrhoea. Most the diseases are because of unhygienic living conditions, and the lack of potable water. (Male FGD No. 3, Age Group (27-48), 4/2016, Balich Laghari).

Around 30% of the population of UC Bozdar is engaged in substance abuse, like addiction to cigarettes and frequent use of Naswar (tobacco powder), Mainpuri and Gutka; hazardous concoction of areca nut, tobacco, slaked lime, catechu, artificial colour and flavourings. The government of Sindh has banned the sale and consumption of Gutka There is a ban on the sale of Gutka (Mandhro, 2015). Violation of the ban entails a penalty of Rs.20,000 and up to six months of imprisonment. However, the sale of Gutka continues openly at Pan shops and other outlets in the UC.



**Figure 14: Despite the fact that there is a ban on products like Mainpuri and Paan yet these things are sold in shops**

During the key informant interview, a respondent said that there is a private clinic run by a Dr. Kishan Laal near the Bhanbro But Stop. The medical practitioner is not a graduate of medicine, but people still go to him because his clinic is in the vicinity and he takes only Rs.200 rupees, which is affordable. Two more people non-MBBS medical practitioners, Dr. Razak and Dr. Saen Bux Laghari, are running their private clinics in Mashi village near Karachi Hotel, stop on the basis of their previous apprentice experience with doctors in Tando Allahyar Hospitals." (Male KII No.1, 65, 4/2016, Siddique Solangi)

In village Mao Pateel, two cases of polio and one of cancer were reported (Male FGD No. 6, Age Group (25-40), 4/2016, Mao Patel). The occurrence of polio is despite the fact that World Health Organization is engaged in polio campaigns with the help of the government health departments. Lady health workers routinely visit the households to administer polio to the children. Malnutrition is also a major issue, especially among women and children. The local people said that early age marriage and lack of awareness about the benefits of family planning are the major reasons behind the problem of malnutrition.

There are two dispensaries set up as part of the 'President's Primary Health Initiatives' (PPHI). These dispensaries remain open 9:00 am to 2:00 pm where the people go for medical check-up. Otherwise, they have to travel to Tando Allahyar (18km) or Chambar (12km), using local transport, like Ching chi or Rickshaw, in 30-45 minutes.

People purchase medicines without prescription from the medical stores which is a matter of great concern. Nobody is there to pay heed to the health woes of the populace; there is no social case worker or drug addict rehabilitation centre in the area to provide treatment or guidance.

### 13.1 Poor Health Access Causes Preventable Deaths

"It is not uncommon to hear like other issues that Pakistan has the highest infant and maternal mortality rate in South Asia. Within Pakistan, Sindh has the highest rate, which is three per cent more than the other provinces."

(Sindh health secretary Inamullah Khan Dharejo)

There are some underlying factors behind that such as illiteracy, unawareness about healthy behaviours, and lack of decision-making power of women, along with deep-rooted cultural values of a patriarchal.

In June, 2016 a lady health worker in village Siddique Solangi Tando Allahyar shared that in her village women have inadequate access to health care and the most striking cause of poor health of women is unawareness. She shared that in 2007, her sister had serious labour pain and due to lack of awareness they all thought it was a normal delivery case so they did not admit her in hospital because of Postpartum Haemorrhage (PPH) and hospital was far away from their village so it took a lot of time to reach at hospital and she died in a way to hospital. After her death, her baby also died. This painful incident gave her a motive to raise awareness among the people of her village.



Figure 15: A lady health worker, is preparing an injection in village Siddique Solangi



Figure 16: A lady health worker is delivering a speech on the family planning

## 14. Political and Religious Structure

In Union Council Masoo Bozdar, Pakistan People's Party Parliamentarians (PPPP) as a political party is very popular among the masses due to Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto and Benazir Bhutto whom the people of this UC consider as their great leaders. PPPP won the previous elections but in local body election it lost a number of seats due to political differences with Mir Murtaza Otho who is a landlord and very influential personality of the area and people of the area live under his influence. He parted his ways with Pakistan People's Party Parliamentarian due to his political difference which had created with Member of Provincial Assembly (MPA) Imdad Pitafi before the local body elections which were held under the supervision of Election Commission of Pakistan in Sindh and Punjab on 31st October 2015.

In Union Council Masoo Bozdar, Aslam Bozdar is a landlord who owns a land of 150 acres and contested local body election on the ticket of PPPP and lost it to Dr. Mohammad Umar Laghari who is now UC Chairman of Masoo Bozdar and contested election as an independent candidate and then joined PPPP. Dildar Hussain Solangi is Vice Chairman, Mohammad Aslam Bozdar (another person) Councillor of JUI of UC Masoo Bozdar, and Yasir Otho District Councillor UC Masoo Bozdar. All of them had contested the election as the independent candidates and won the election and later on joined PPPP.

In addition, Kolhis and Bheels are in majority among minority population and they are Harees of these landlords and work on fields along with fellow Muslim Harees. They also cast vote for them as they are living on their given piece of land for temporary purpose of cultivation. Politically, larger vote bank of this area belongs to Otho family and religious groups of those which run religious schools and both of them support PPPP. Muslim population regularly visits shrines within or outside locality.

## 15. Law and Order Situation

Law and order situation is now better here due to police operation against the criminals. People of this area are mostly engaged in fields for the purpose of irrigation and cultivation. By nature, they are very simple and do not indulge in criminal sort of activities. They prefer peace than any tribal clash or bloodshed. Whenever, there is a problem they gather on one platform to discuss the issue and seek the solutions.

The social structure of the society is based on caste system like if there is a village of Solangi caste then the whole population will be of Solangi caste so they prefer cooperation on matters of their mutual interests. Their kinship makes their bonding more strong that no one can challenge it. Minority population is also very peaceful and they spend their full time working in farmlands.

During the elections, law and order situation becomes tense and aggravate between the groups of contestants. Law enforcement agencies remain active to control the situation. Political environment only remains tense during elections and after that everything becomes normal.

Main police station is situated in Taluka Chambar but a few police check posts are set up in Union Council Masoo Bozdar on main roads going to district Tando Allahyar.

## 16. Status of Women

In Union Council Masoo Bozdar, the status of women varies in accordance to their social class, but mostly there are patriarchal customs of control and extremely restrictive codes of behaviour for women (Female FGD No. 10, Age Group (17-40), 5/2016, Masoo Bozdar).

Women take part in decision making with their partners but they separately do not take any decision of their life or of their children's life. Men have authority of decision making and women have no interference in decision making (Female KII No. 7, 33, 5/2016, Siddique Solangi).



Figure 17: A woman is running a shop in her house to earn her livelihood in village Siddique Solangi

Majority of the girls in the UC don't have access to education. They are being deprived of their basic right to education. Some girls have access to primary education up to 5<sup>th</sup> grade, but most of them are uneducated.

The following reasons were identified by the researchers and by the participants during formal interviews and FGDs, informal interactions and observation during frequent field visits:

1. Lack of middle schools
2. Lack of girls Schools
3. Schools are far away from our locality or area.
4. Lack of female teachers
5. Due to poverty
6. Lack of interest (both parents and children are not interested for education)
7. There are no jobs so what girls will do to get education.
8. Stereotype of concept of girls' education in the society.



During the focus group discussion, one of the female respondents said, "There's a stereotypical notion [among the villagers] that if girls get education and engage in professional work, then they will become rotters." (Female FGD No. 12, Age Group (24-45), 5/2016, Ali Mohammad Shah).



Figure 18: Research participants, picture taken during the focus group discussion

One of the female respondents opined, "There are ghost teachers. They come two days in a week. How will children be able to get proper education? That's why we are not interested in sending our children to schools. Our interest is decreasing day by day." (Female FGD No. 17, Age Group (17-50), 6/2016, Ghulam Hussain Laghari).

Madrassa is a type of educational institution where religious education is given to children. One of the female respondents said, "There is a Madrassa in our village (Allahdad Jarwar) where children are given Islamic education. But, the Molvis come from other villages. Sometimes, they sexually harass little boys. But if we complain to the owner of the Madrassa then such teachers are explained." (Female FGD No. 11, Age Group (17-40), 5/2016, Masoo Bozdar).

A female participant said, "Gender based violence occurs due to several reasons. For example, drug consumption, extra marital affairs and not taking care of the children. Women also fight with their husbands when they do not fulfil their needs due to poverty." (Female FGD No. 14, Age Group (20-45), 5/2016, Balich Laghari).

During the FGD, female respondents said, "Endogamy, or Matrimonial in relatives, is most common in this society and exchange marriage or Watta Satta (give-take) is also common here. Watta Satta involves the simultaneous exchange marriage of a brother-sister pair from two households." (Female FGD No. 11, Age Group (17-40), 5/2016, Masoo Bozdar).

## **17. Presence of Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO'S)**

There are no village organizations (VOs), community organizations (COs) and local support organizations (LSOs) in the Union Council. During the flood and heavy rains of 2011, some NGOs came to area for two to three months. These organizations provided them food and some material for construction of their damaged houses.

Research and Development Foundation, an NGO, made latrines and wash rooms in village Sheesh Mahal and people of these areas are still very thankful to it.

Khadija Foundation (KF) also provided relief to the people of village Siddique Solangi, where a small number of houses got damaged due to flood and heavy rains. People of this village are very thankful to Khadija Foundation (KF) for their support during the devastation and miserable conditions which left them stranded.

Some of the other Organizations such as National Rural Support Programme (NRSP), Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP), Shah Latif, Sindh Education Foundation (SEF), the President's Primary Healthcare Initiative (PPHI) and National Commission for Human Development (NCHD) have also worked in UC Masoo Bozdar.

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## Annex I: Focus Group Discussions (FGD) & Key Informant Interviews (KII)

Number of KII & FGD	Date and Timing	Location	Age & Profession	Sex
KII No. 1	12/4/2016 10:30 am	Masoo Bozdar	65 Years, Aged	Male
FGD No.1	5/4/2016 11: 30 am	Masoo Bozdar	28, 25, 50 Years, Unemployed, Student and Farmer	Males
FGD No. 2	7/4/2016 11:00 a.m	Leela Ram	65, 65, 40 Years, Labourer, Mistri (Skilled Labourer) and Manager	Males
KII No. 2	12/4/2016 10:30 am	Masoo Bozdar	57 Years, Teacher	Male
FGD No.3	12/4/2016 1: 30 pm	Balach Leghari	45, 28, 27, 32 Years, Munshi (Manager), Clerk, Landlord & Tapaidar (government servant)	Males
FGD No. 4	12/4/2016 3:30 pm	Sheash Mahal/Javaid Kaimkhani	45, 27, 40, 30 Years, Farmers, Teacher, Labourer, Labourer	Males
FGD No. 5	13/4/2016 10:30 am	Ghulam Hussain Laghari	60, 55, 20, 25 Years, Labourers, Farmers	Males
KII No. 3	13/4/2016 1:30 pm	Hashim Gaho	70 Years, Retired Teacher	Male
FGD No. 6	13/4/2016 3:30 pm	Mao Pateel	40, 35, 25 Years, Labourer, Farmer, Labourer	Males
KII No. 4	21-4-2016 10:30 a.m	District Tando Allahyar	45 years, Ward In charge of Pera Medic Staff	Male
KII No. 5	21-4-2016 11: 30 a.m	District Tando Allahyar	45 Years, Superintendent	Male
KII No. 6	21-4-2016 12:30 p.m	District Tando Allahyar	48 Years, District Education Officer	Male
FGD No. 7	21-4-2016 2:00 p.m	District Tando Allahyar	Agriculture Officer, Agriculture Officer, Assistant Director, Assistant, Assistant Director, Deputy Director	Males
KII No. 7	26/5/2016 10:30 am	Kamred Siddique Solangi	33 Years, Aged A Lady Health Worker	Female

FGD No.8	26/5/2016 11: 40 am	Kamred Siddique Solangi	38,42,17,33Years, House Makers and shop keeper	Females
FGD No.9	26/5/2016 12:20 p.m.	Kamred Siddique Solangi	65,45,35 and 28 Years, House Makers and shop keeper	Female
KII No. 8	26/5/2016 1:300 p.m.	Masoo Bozdar	47, Year Aged A tailor	Female
KII No. 9	26/5/2016 2: 30 pm	Masoo Bozdar	42, Year Aged a House maker	Female
FGD No.10	27/5/2016 10: 30am	Masoo Bozdar	40,35,24 and18 Years, house maker and labour worker	Females
FGD No.11	27/5/2016 12:00 pm	Masoo Bozdar	28,18,40,17 and 18 House makers, Tailor	Females
FGD No.12	2/6/2016 11:00 am	Ali Muhammad Shah	24,40,29,25,30,38 28 and 45 Labour workers	Females
FGD No.13	2/6/2016 12:15 pm	Balach Laghari	30,37,27,and 19 years, House Makers	Female
FGD No.14	2/6/2016 1:30 pm	Balach Laghari	35,42,20,32,47 and 45 years, house makers	Female
FGD No.15	2/6/2016 2: 30p.m.	Balach Laghari	47,50,29,32,50 Years, House makers and labour workers	Females
FGD No.16	6/6/2016 10:30 a.m.	Ghulam Hussain Laghari	22,18,20,25,18 and 27 years house makers, teacher and skilled Labour	Females
FGD No.17	6/6/2016 12:00 p.m.	Ghulam Hussain Laghari	43,30,35,23,17and 50 Years House makers and daily wages workers	Females

SUCCESS Programme is based on the Rural Support Programmes' (RSPs) social mobilisation approach to Community-Driven Development (CDD). Social Mobilisation centers around the belief that poor people have an innate potential to help themselves; that they can better manage their limited resources if they organise and are provided technical and financial support. The RSPs under the SUCCESS Programme provide social guidance, as well as technical and financial assistance to the rural poor in Sindh.

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