

# **SOCIAL CAPITAL IN VILLAGE ORGANIZATION SIDDIQU-E -AKBAR, RAJANPUR, PUNJAB**



**RURAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME NETWORK**

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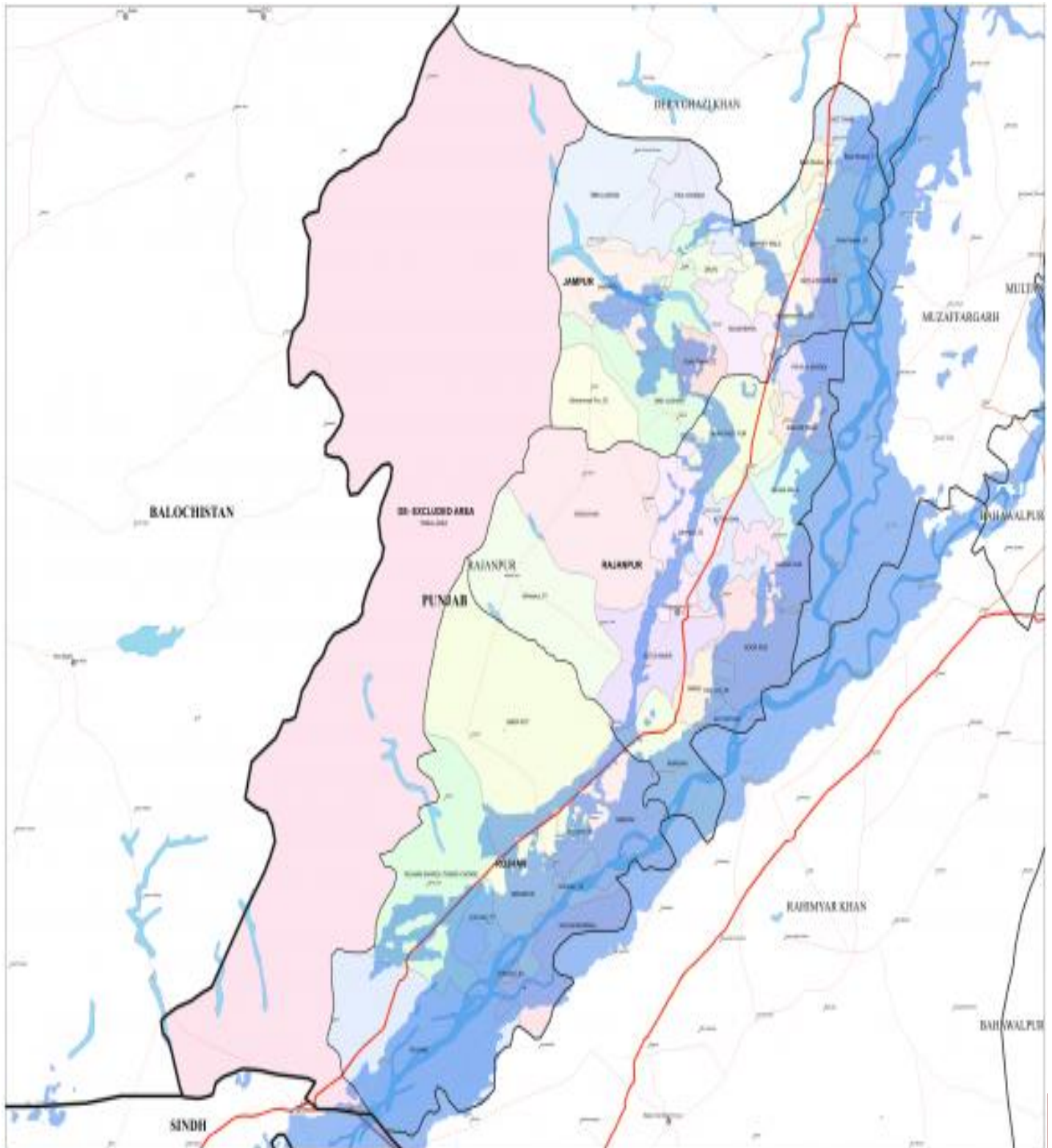
## Social Capital in Village Organization- Siddique-e-Akbar

Social capital is defined as, “Social networks and the norm of trust worthiness and reciprocity that arise from them” (H.Sander & Lowney, 2005).

Trust is the core element of social capital which appears in a certain group/community through repeated exposure, honesty, a follow up made through the personal and open conversations and meetings held by the group/community members. Thus trust can be made with the community one is aware of or with strangers. However, the problems faced by the community may vary which may reflect in their ability to believe their fellow inhabitants. For example, poverty, low literacy rate, poor environment, poor health facilities, lack of self-esteem or difficulty in access to services due to different race, identity, age, disability, faith or sexual orientation. However, in countries such as Pakistan where economic growth and democracy both need to be built faster, the promise inhering in the idea of social capital has to be more employed and educated (Krishna, 2007). For the above mentioned purpose, Rural Support Programmes (RSPs) are working to strengthen the capacity of member Community Organizations/Village Organizations to respond to the changing needs of the area and organize households in the village.

The goal of this study is to social capital with reference to the village organization, Siddique-e- Akbar, Rajanpur district.

1. Define role of Social Organization (CO, VO, and LSO) in building social capital.
2. Measure the outcomes of the activities done by VO Siddique-e-Akbar through a semi structured questionnaire from the members of CO and VO.
3. Construct profiles of the village and sample House Hold.





## Village History and Socio-Economic Background

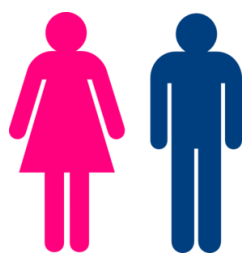
Rajanpur is located at the extreme southern part of Punjab. The district is sub-divided in three tehsils, Jampur, Rajanpur and Rojhan and 44 Union Councils. Siddique-e-Akbar is a revenue village of union council Hajipur, tehsil Rajanpur. Its population comprises of 490 souls from 70 households. The village is shared by seven tribes named as *Butt*, *Bukhar*, *Balari*, *Darkhan*, *Kasai*, *Wani*, and *Qamiar*. Inhabitants of the village speak a great variety of Saraiki dialects. Balochi is also spoken by a sizeable population of the district. The major sources of livelihood of the villagers are agriculture, labor and livestock rearing. Cotton and wheat are the major crops. Agriculture depends solely upon canal irrigation since rainfall is negligible in the region. The village is 30km away from the main city. The village is surrounded by metalled roads that help them reach to the city.

Most of the people in the village do not own land. From a total of seventy households nine own a maximum of four acres agrarian land with their own houses, nine do not own any agrarian land but have their own houses and the rest have utilized some land with the consent of landlords to establish residence or grow crops. They usually do not pay rent for using these areas. However, they cannot sell these pieces of land as they do not have the legal entitlement for it.

The village is hit by flood every year. The flood damages several households making their inhabitants shelter less. The food stock of the damaged households is almost completely washed away, while their livestock suffers considerable loss. Consequently these families face huge economic losses each year.

There is only one government high school for both boys and girls respectively. Earlier, only boys were allowed to go to school whereas the girls were not even allowed to step outside their houses. The maximum grade to which the boys went to school was till class 5 or 6 while the girls were kept at home for household chores. Their education was considered useless and simply waste of time and money.

The inhabitants were facilitated by two health workers and a small pharmacy. There was no proper health center for the public and no awareness was given to them about the advantages and benefits of visiting a doctor. For women, people used to follow various myths where it was considered that female checkups were useless, impractical and immoral. When people used to get severely sick, they were taken to hospitals in the city. Moreover, in the case of emergency the patients could do nothing but wait till they get to the city. On the other side, people were unaware about the shortcomings of unclean water. There was no hand pump and people used to walk for kilometers to get hygienic water.



Enrollment in Schools

## Social Mobilization<sup>1</sup> of CO

### Activities carried out by CO: Basti Nazar Hussain

On 2<sup>nd</sup> February 2009, the people of village Saddique-e Akbar Rajanpur formed their first women-oriented Community Organization when a representative from National Rural Support Programme visited the most respected woman of the village, Azizi Bibi who gathered a number of women for an informal meeting. NRSP staff gave them a detailed orientation about social mobilization and its benefits that would lead to sustainable development in their respective villages. Initially the men of the village were reluctant to allow their women to come in contact with outsiders and form organizations. Women had their own reservations due to illiteracy and lack of exposure to the outside world. Mrs. Imroza Pervaiz was the only educated woman in the village who had received education up to FA level. She was married with four children, but her husband had left her to marry a second woman. Her husband did not divorce her and so she was living with her in laws and later joined a community school as a teacher.

As she was the only educated woman in the village, she was highly respected and trusted by her neighbors. Eventually she began a campaign to convince women in her neighborhood about the benefits of social mobilization. After repeated discussion, she was successful in gathering fourteen women and formed their first CO.

During that time, a snake bite the right hand of her husband and his hands became partially paralyzed and hence he lost his job. She received funds from the Livelihood Enhancement Project and established a vegetable shop for her husband. This changed the whole scenario and the mindsets of the men of the village. Men realized the potentials in their women in bringing a positive change in their economic status. Therefore, they allowed their women to join Community Organizations. Consequently 5 more COs were formed within no time in the village. Currently there are 59 members in 6 COs and all of them are women.

#### Savings

The CO was formed in 2(Habitat, 2008)009. Initially the CO members were not making savings but in 2011, the members agreed that they would collect money from every member of the CO to make savings at VO level. According to Mr. Shoaib Sultan Khan, this is the most important step and “*elixir for revival of COs*”. People would contribute any amount they could afford to give. So far, CO Basti Nazar Hussain has made total savings of Rs. 9,000. Later, these savings helped them initiate internal loaning. They gave small loans to six members with a recovery rate of 100% on time.

#### Skill Trainings

Conventional standards of earning no longer bring benefits for families and societies at large. People only used to rely on livestock rearing and small shops for their basic income. There was no awareness that the vegetables grown on their land can be sold in the cities to gain profit. They were not aware of jobs related to machinery such as generator/ A.C fixing, tailoring, and making of bags and other handmade items. Therefore people needed new skills to improve their living conditions.

Under the LEP project, 7 members of the Community Organization received skills training. These trainings helped the members to start income generations activities at local level. As a result of that, the confidence level of these women is also reported to be increased.

Following is an outcome of “Hand Bag Training program”:



#### Social mobilization

It is the primary step of community development for recovery from conflicts and disasters. It allows people to think and understand their situation and to organize and initiate action for their recovery with their own initiative and creativity.

<sup>1</sup> (Habitat, 2008)

### School enrollments

According to the inhabitants, children of the village were not allowed to go to the school due to several reasons. One of the most popular reasons for not sending their children was their low income. Moreover, girls, specifically were not allowed as they were made responsible of the household chores. However, Alif Ailan Campaign was working to increase the number of enrollments of boys and girls in the same village. This gave them a platform to fill a need for student enrollment on self-help basis. A survey was conducted by the CO members and submitted to Alif Ailan. They later sorted out the list and enrolled 15 children in the school.

### Nikkah/Birth/ Death Registration

Nikkah/Voting registration was carried out by the CO members. A survey was conducted and families were facilitated by the CO members to go to the Union Council office who further provided them linkages with local registration office. As a result, 4 nikkah, 10 birth and 8 death registrations were carried out.

### Formation of Village Organization (VO)

Later on they realized that COs are the only forums to resolve household level and group level issues but it was not eligible to plan and execute their village level activities. Therefore NRSP staff guided them to establish a VO. The 6 COs nominated 2 members each in to the General Body of the VO. The 12 member General Body elected their President and Manager through hand raising system for a period of two years.

Figure 1 illustrates the breakdown of the organized households in the village according to their poverty profile.

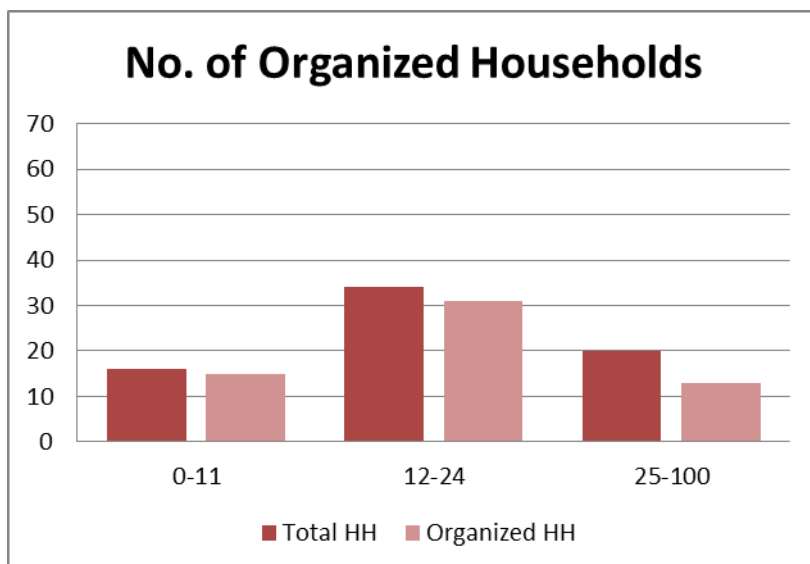


Figure 1: No of organized House Hold in the village according to Poverty Profiles

The Figure below presents the percentage of the organized House Hold by various poverty bands.

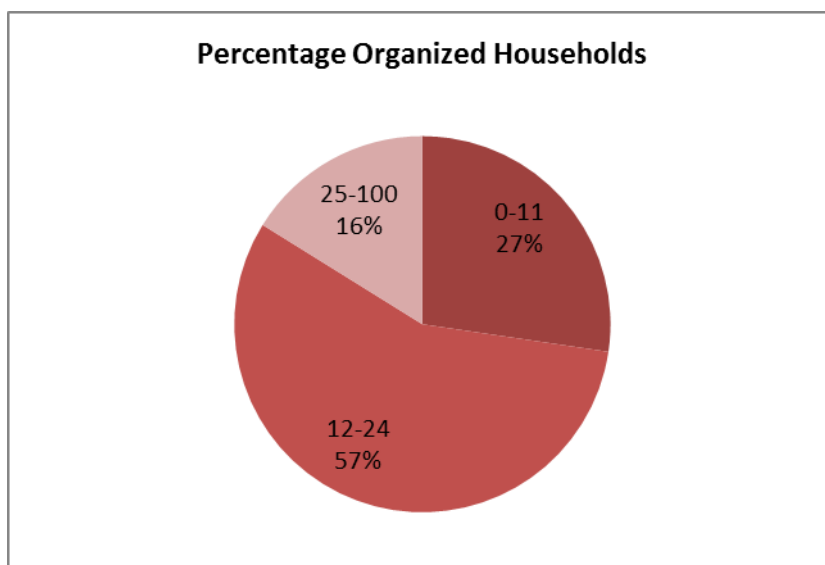


Figure 2: Percentage of Organized full House Hold in Siddique-e-Akbar

In the meantime they further realized that even the VO forum is too small to meaningfully engage with the government and other development agencies. Therefore, with the technical assistance of NRSP and in partnership with other VOs in the union council, they formed their LSO in June 2011.



**1. CNIC Registration**

The VO Manager contacted the Union Council authorities to conduct a survey to find out how many adult members of the village did not have a National Identity Card (CNIC). These villagers were not aware of National Advanced Database Registration Authority (NADRA) offices or their mobile services. However, VO leaders facilitated them in giving them awareness about the use of CNIC for their nikkah registrations, death registrations, and school enrollments and for voting in elections and also created linkages with the NADRA office in providing them with a mobile service to make CNIC cards in a bulk. As a result, almost 200 women in the village were provided with CNIC registration at their doorstep. Amongst these were 18 women who belonged to VO Siddique-e-Akbar.

**2. Birth registration**

Birth registration was also carried out by the VO. A survey was conducted and families were facilitated by the VO members to the Union Council office who would further provide them linkages with registration office. About 200 children were registered. Now, every new born child is registered in the village.

**3. Immunization and polio campaign**

After a survey conducted by the VO members about the children who have not yet been vaccinated by polio, they contact the health workers of the Union Council. Later, a polio vaccination team visits the village and vaccinates every children of the village. VO members and LSO president and managers can contact higher officials if any action is not taken on the right time. So far, 45 children had received polio drops with the efforts of the VO.

**4. Vaccination of animals**

A single government animal's vaternity clinic is available in the Union Council. VO members have created linkages with them. NRSP has also sent its teams in order to vaccinate their animals as they are the only source of food and income for some families.



Picture 1: Vaccination of animals

## 1. Installation of 2 hand pumps and construction of 6 toilets

Muslim Aid provided funds for the installation of hand pumps and construction of washrooms. The funding was through UNICEF. A need based survey was conducted by the VO members to assist Muslim Aid personnel in getting an accurate estimate about the number of washrooms needed by the residents.

## 2. LEED Project funded by PPAF:

In the Leadership Emergence and Development Project (LEAD), 70% of the COs was involved. LEAD project gave assets worth Rs. 50, 000 to 150 households in the UC. The identification and verification of the poor and needy households was carried out by the COs and validated by VO. Households that lie within (0-11) poverty score were asked to set up any kind of business they want to run within their own capacity. A resolution was signed after filling in the form by the LEAD team. Later, the beneficiaries were given Enterprise Development Training (EDT) in order to help them attain a sustainable future. After deciding the type of business they wanted to start, a procurement team was selected with 2 LSO members, 1 NRSP representative and 1 beneficiary to do market survey of the list of items they needed to buy and obtain three quotations from potential suppliers. The purchase order was issued to the cheapest supplier. In this way community members started general stores, vegetables shops, mechanic shops, and beauty parlors. Some of them also purchased rickshaw on lease as well. All these activities were based on need base.

## Donor Funded Activities



Skill trainings for mobile workshops, electrical appliances, driving and tailoring were also given.

A total of 8 members received assets worth Rs.50, 000 each from LEAD project.

## 3. Livelihood Enhancement Project:



Under this project, assets worth Rs. 25,000 were given to 189 families across the UC. In the project about 75 assets were given to individuals and 75 were given in groups. The funding of this project was carried out by Community Livelihood Fund worth Rs.3.5 million through Pakistan Poverty Alleviation Fund PPAF. The identification and verification of the households was carried by the LSO members themselves through member VOs and COs. These deserving households established their own business by getting several trainings. Under this project, 4 members received training while 6 members received assets in individual capacity and 2 members were given assets in groups.





#### 4. Muslim Aid (UNICEF Project):

VO members visited Muslim Aid team and asked them to help them to resolve their issues resulting from the flood that took place in August 2010 and April 2012. Muslim Aid provided funds for construction of washrooms in the deserving households and installed hand pumps for clean water usage. Fifteen families were provided with washrooms and twenty were given hand pumps.

#### Human Resource Development



The purpose of training programs is to mobilize and strengthen the capacities of community members to identify their problems and decide priorities at their own. The training aims to enhance the knowledge, skill and capabilities of the participants in planning and managing their

developmental activities and to utilize the available local resources as well. The president and manager of CO are trained in Community

Management Skill Training and selected members are also given Leadership Management Skill Training. Moreover, they are given other managerial skill trainings according to their needs.

The following table illustrated the number of people who have received trainings in various disciplines at the VO level.

Type of Training	No of VO members
CMST	08
LMST	08
Other Managerial Skills	04

Table 1: Number of people who have received trainings at VO level

### Success Profiles

Following are the profiles of the two households taken as a sample for this study. A semi-structured questionnaire was developed in order to formulate a friendly conversation with the woman of the households independently.

The questionnaire is attached at the end of the study.

No.	Name	Designation	Area
1	Mrs. Imroza Pervaiz	Member CO Manager VO President LSO	VO: Siddiqu e-e- Akbar
2	Kulsum Bibi	Member CO	CO: Basti Nazar Hussain

## Mrs. Imroza Pervaiz



Mrs. Imroza Pervaiz lives with her husband and four children at Tehsil, Hajipur Omang. She is the current LSO President in LSO Hajipur and Manager VO. She is a former teacher at a community school at Hajipur. Her husband owns his own vegetable shop. She is also a part time tailor for her own village. Her major source of income includes labor of her husband, livestock rearing and her salary.

In 2008 her husband left her and got married to another woman. She began teaching at community school called *Taleem-e-Bargah*. It became her earnest wish to contribute to the well-being of her family through her own earning. In 2009 she met the CO members and later joined the organization.

In the beginning, Imroza had to face a lot of issues from her family. She was not allowed to go to meetings of the LSO as some male staff from NRSP would frequently visit the area. Moreover, people would attach several misconceptions predicting negative impact of the CO formation on her life for example, backbiting and false apprehensions about her family. Eventually, things changed when a snake bit her husband's hand and he could no longer work. This was the time when Imroza supported her husband through a fund taken from LEP Project. She was then supported by her family as she was the only person who could take the initiative to take loans and help her husband make his future.

As she was an educated woman, her teaching at the community school enabled her gain trust and confidence by the villagers and this was her personal capacity to work for the organization. As she says, "*My capacity is F.A pass, Simple!*" Later, her aims and desires for a better future began reflecting when she became an active member of a 100% women oriented CO and VO. She would personally sit with the members to hear out their issues and lead the CO to get funds and support from different agencies to cater the small problems of the village at household level. Her empowered status proved conducive to expand her sphere of influence beyond the boundaries of home

Later, when she helped her husband at the most crucial stage of his life despite being neglected in the past few years, her devoted self-less behavior became a landmark in the socio-economic history of her tehsil. When people saw her fight with the shifting development dynamics they began believing in what she does and will be doing for the locals. This resulted in her election as LSO president. Consequently, her ways to serve people earn respect and recognition from CO/VO/LSO members and the general public inspired and motivated others to work at their best for the village. In reciprocity they also helped her receive internally lent money for her husband to open a vegetable shop.

## Kulsum Bibi



Kulsum Bibi lives in Hajipur Omang with five children and her husband. Her husband is a Nikkahkawan and a part time hakim. Their monthly income totals to Rs. 5,000-6,000. Prior to her joining the community organization her socio- economic conditions were different. Her husband was a conventional clergy who would not support his children gain the worldly education. He would only allow them to learn about Quran and the teachings of Islam. Moreover, Kulsum Bibi an uneducated woman and did not want to waste her husband's income in educating the children. For her, sending her children to school was useless and a complete waste of money.

After three years of the formation of CO, Manager VO Mrs. Imroza Pervaiz found out that she is not sending her children to school. Imroza started making frequent visits at her house trying to convince her to join the organization. She insisted her to attend a CO meeting and if she doesn't like the work, she could leave. Kulsum Bibi came to the meeting for the first time in 2012. She saw the meeting discussing various issues of the village such as construction of roads, school walls and washrooms. They talk about the need of teachers in the schools of the village. They discuss, plan and make execution strategies. They train each other in vocational training sessions held at the village. They save and lend money to be used by people in need. All these activities were carried out by the members themselves and there was no intervention of an external source. There was a transparent system of account keeping. There was a fair way to elect their heads. There was transparency in the savings of the organization. All the above mentioned social responsibilities were fulfilled by the organization with respect given to each member of the household. She saw that the members of CO had their own identity in the tehsil which helped them gain trust and reciprocal benefits from the organization. So she decided to join CO.

Today she is an active member of the CO. Her four out of five children go to school and she is living a normal happy life. It was found out that Kulsum Bibi attended various training sessions and workshops which would explain future benefits of sending her children to school for sustainable development of the household. These training sessions would also ease the process by enabling school enrollment projects in the village through Alif Ailan Campaign. This step not only improved her living standard but also ensured a safe future for her children.

## Analysis of Social Capital of VO: Siddique-e-Akbar

Social capital is the building of trust and belief in order to explore resources and mobilize them for sustainable development. Trust encompasses in itself a sense of responsibility towards human beings and cooperation between them. The peculiar practice between the members of a society later establishes certain norms and ideas which become a benchmark in the living standard of the inhabitants of the village. These norms are the shared attitudes towards behavior that are accepted by most individuals as a 'good things'.

According to a Social Capital Indicators Review (2011) (Foxton & Jones, 2011) conducted by Office for National Statistics there are five indicators of social capital. This study will analyze formation of social capital of Village Siddique-e-Akbar on the basis of these indicators.

### 1. Civic participation

Civic participation is the involvement by individuals in local and national affairs, and perceptions of ability to influence them. It measures how well informed they are about local/national affairs and their involvement with local action groups.

According to this, Village Siddique-e-Akbar comprises of an all-women organization hence the involvement by the CO and VO in the local and national affairs is increasing. However, for issues where they need external support from government agencies, they have eight male community resource persons (CRPs) who assist them in getting their word out. These CRPs are paid workers and visit the local action groups with the LSO President. They carry out all the jobs which are instructed by the LSO president or VO managers. Consequently, both CRPs and LSO President are well informed about the local/ national affairs and can contact political representatives at the Union Council level.

## 2. Social networks and support

The contact with, and support from, family and friends is known to be social networking and moral support. The number and types of exchanges between people within the network, and shared identities that develop, can influence the amount of support an individual has, as well as giving access to other sources of help (Foxton & Jones, 2011).

According to the villagers, trust formation is seen when there is a support from their own family, friends and neighbors, specifically in their localities. At first the women of this VO did not get any kind of support from their homes. They were not allowed to visit the CO meeting areas. These people did not meet before as their families did not allow women to keep friendships with women of different castes. Consequently, most of the households were strangers to each other. Every household had their own life and they did not work on this matter at all. Relatives did not bother helping each other. Nearly every family that was in the poorest band according to PSC but there was no action taken by the fellow villagers to support and guide them. With the formation of the people's own organizations, people began solving their disputes. They began to keep in touch with every household irrespective of their caste or class. They began to help them financially and morally.

### 3. Social participation

Social participation is the involvement in an organized group. One of the most important indicators of measuring social capital is the capacity to participate in groups. This involves sources that are related to personal contacts and interactions through different meetings. Social participation is also possible through volunteer work. The willingness to undertake an activity ensures positive building of social capital that will benefit not only their instant family but the community at a larger scale.

All women of this CO are active members. They are responsible for maintaining a transparent decorum in the meetings. All CO members contribute in the savings according to their ability to provide their portion of savings. They take part in activities where they are not getting any reward. They volunteer themselves

to willingly undertake an activity that benefits others and the wider community.

With reference to their participation in CO/VO meetings, about 80% of the attendance is must but VO Siddique-e-Akbar ensures that their attendance remains 100% throughout the year. The process of electing VO heads and LSO heads is transparent. Every member raises her hand to elect the heads under the same roof. If there is any dispute within the VO, they are solved out by VO managers themselves.



#### 4. Reciprocity and trust

Reciprocity refers to responding to a positive action with another positive action. Trust is the condition when a party is willing to rely on the actions of another party. Both, trust and reciprocity work side by side to produce social capital. In this VO, CO members blindly trusted the Manager VO due to several reasons:

- She was F.A pass and teaching at a community school
- She was the first person who was contacted by NRSP after Azizi Bibi, the most respected woman of the village.
- She was independent and worked for the well-being of her family despite being separated from her husband.
- Then her own track record over the years.

Apart from the VO Manager, all members of the CO trusted their fellow members in helping each other at the time of crises. When they had achieved sufficient confidence on each other, they requested LEP project to give them worth Rs. 25,000 each individually in order to establish some business of their own. Many of them worked hard to construct their own shops, bought rickshaws, and established beauty parlors. In this way the women of the village also became independent and started to

earn on their own. These benefits reinforce their trust.

#### 5. Views about the area

This indicator can be defined as individual perceptions of the area in which they live (Foxton & Jones, 2011). Positive views about the local area are a good correlate for how happy, safe and secure people are within their environment as compared to a negative review about the area which informs us about a deteriorating social capital.

According to this indicator, the people of the village were not happy with the infrastructure of the village. There was no road that would take the vehicle to the city on emergency basis. Firstly, children were not going to school and if there was a school running, the number of students would overcome the number of teachers. There was no way of getting clean hygienic water in the village. Inhabitants had to go to the city to get clean water or survive on pond water nearby. There were only two health workers and a dispensary in a nearby the UC. This dispensary contained basic medicines only. They were not happy with the life style they were provided and were not even ready to improve it.

However, with the formation of the people's own organizations, these women stood up to take steps for the village which eventually resulted in the construction of one metaled road, enrollment of teachers and children in schools, recruitment of 15 health workers and installation of several hand pumps for clean safe water.

A Focus Group Discussion (FGD) was carried out with community members and NRSP staff. The staff included those people who were directly engaged with the VO activities. They were asked to present their progress against the five indicators discussed above.

The following figure elaborates the visual illustration of the enhancement of community social capital against these five indicators

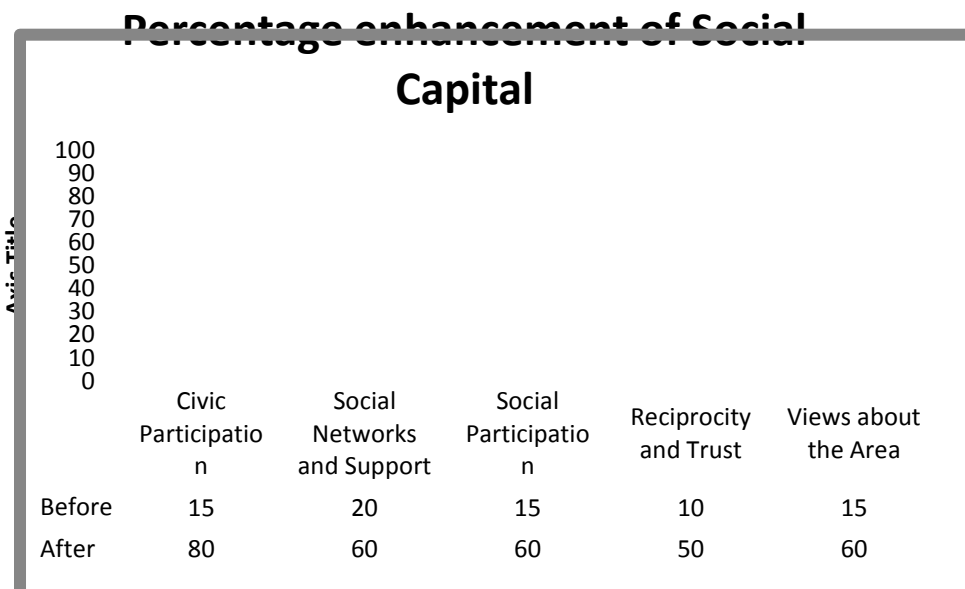


Figure 3: Visualization of enhancement in social capital

### Challenges

1. Women had to face issues from their families as their husbands would not allow meeting with male staff of NRSP.
2. Misconceptions leading to the LSO office location and room and false predictions of wrong activities by women in the room.
3. Some women are not allowed to do ultrasound checkups during pregnancy by their family members.
4. There are four households who are not allowing polio vaccination of their children due to misconceptions like reduce birth rate in females and inhibit fertilization in males.

## Conclusion

Today, village Siddique-e-Akbar consists of open minded and hardworking women who can work together to change the socio-economic conditions of the village as a whole. In order to understand emerging needs and demands and to address them, it is imperative to ensure change in new vocations and trades to encourage economic empowerment and ultimately social empowerment. The platform provided through LSO can help the VO harness scattered resources in a coordinated way for human development. It also enables them to mobilize external resources to complete various productive and social infrastructure activities. It also ensures diversity of linkages which ranges from government, non-government and private sector agencies at local, national and international levels. However, with a VO like Siddique-e-Akbar, committed, honest and energetic local leadership and management programs can be initiated throughout the country for a sustainable community.

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### Annexure 01: Questionnaire

1. Where is the household situated? Is in the main part of the village or on the outside?
2. Tell me about your life and household? Number of household members, their ages (how many are adults and how many are elderly or children), sex, occupations, education status, health status, dependency ratio.
3. What support do the relatives provide? Do they have any rich, powerful relatives and friends? Do these provide any support? From the community, who provides support to this household? Is collective support or individualistic, e.g. is it from the mosque, Zakat or from individuals?
4. What natural resources does the household have? In terms of land, livestock, trees, etc.? Does the household use village common resources, e.g. pastures?
5. Tell me what you do during the day (daily routine)
6. Did you feel any need to bring yourself at a better position or did you accept lack of education or small income etc.
7. Did you ever think of coming in contact with an organization that would support you?
8. Did you ever try of coming in contact with any organization?
9. How did you first come in contact with the RSPs?
10. What are the activities that were taken place to help you?
11. Will you remain the member of this LSO?
12. What circumstances will force you to leave this LSO/VO?
13. Why did you form a VO?
14. What is the advantage of having a VO?
15. Why did you form a LSO?
16. What is the advantage of having a LSO?
17. Which program personals did you meet? How do they select community participants?
18. Why this is LSO called women oriented LSO?
19. How do the scope of work and activities support the inclusion of women?
20. What is the percentage of female workers to that of male workers?
21. Who makes the decisions?
22. Are the decisions made by the president himself?
23. If a common issue is taken to work on, what is the process of involving every member of the LSO?

24. What/where are the public or private health care facilities located?
25. Can you trust people/ groups of people?
26. Where do you work? Are you trusted?
27. Are all decisions made for a common interest and a consensus reached?
28. What is the percentage of members should be present?
29. If, by chance a common interest is no reached, what solutions are given to solve the problem? And how to you cater ( through discussions, through high level personals, or don't car)
30. Is every member included in decision making?
31. What percentage of members is usually present?
32. If the members are not present in the meetings, does it reflect the efficiency of work? Explain how?
33. How money/ labor/ capital are collected from members? What is the procedure to it?
34. How does the poorest contribute?
35. The collection from people fair or not? (Collection may be in the form of labor, money, etc.)
36. Comparison between first project and the later project.
37. How many people were supposed to work in the recent project?
38. What is the actual number of people that have been working in the project?
39. What type of social capital does this VO make? (Public/private, Formal/informal, bridging/ bonding/ linking, strong ties/ weak ties?
<div data-bbox="724 1384 1259 1518" style="border: 1px solid black; width: 335px; height: 60px; margin-left: auto;"></div>
40. Are you currently registered to vote?
41. What about your living place, on rent or you own?
42. How does your local government support you?
43. Have you worked with any government agency( health, education, livestock, agriculture, medicine)
44. How many times have you worked for community project?
45. What is your treatment with people of different sects, castes? (zaat/ qibla)
46. What is the highest grade of education here for boys? Girls?
47. What is your yearly income? (wheat-gundum, Rice- chawal, Animals- janwar, Livestock-Maal Maweshi, Handicraft-dastkari, Labor work-mazdoori)

48. What are the major sources of the household income? List all the sources, however small they may be. Anything from which the household gets income, including agriculture, livestock, forestry, fruits, vegetables, pensions, salaries, donations, etc.
49. What are the issues that need to be catered for better improvement and understanding between LSOs and the members, LSOs and RSPs?
50. Is the household willing to do something to improve its condition? Given its resource base, what are the potential activities that the household members can undertake to improve its condition?
51. What does the community say? Is the household willing to do something to improve its condition? Given its resource base, what are the potential activities that the household members can undertake to improve its condition?

## Annexure 02: Profiles

### Community Organization: Basti Nazar Hussain

**Village Name:** Haji Pur

**Village Organization:** Siddique-e-Akbar

**LSO:** Haji Pur

**Union Council:** Haji Pur

**District:** Rajan Pur

**Region:** D.G Khan

**Profile date:** 05.03.15

<b>SOCIAL MOBILISATION</b>			
<i>Date of Formation</i>	02.02.09		
<i>Total Households in the Sub-village</i>	No.	20	
<i>Organised Households in CO</i>	No.	17	
<i>Ratio of covered HHs to total HHs</i>	%age	85	
<b>Total membership</b>	No.	17	
<i>Male members</i>	No.		
<i>Female members</i>	No.	17	
<b>POVERTY PROFILES</b>			
HH category	Total HHs	# organized HHs	%age
<i>Poorest (0 – 11)</i>	05	05	100
<i>Poor (12 – 24)</i>	13	12	98
<i>Non poor (25-100)</i>	02	-	
<i>Total</i>	20	17	85
<b>MICROFINANCE</b>			
<b>Total savings</b>	Rs.	9000	
<i>Internal Lending from Savings</i>			
<b>Total loan disbursed</b>	Rs.	90000	
<b>Beneficiary members</b>	No.	06	
<b>Amount outstanding</b>	Rs.		
<b>Recovery ratio</b>	%age	100	
<b>Micro Credit</b>			

<i>Total loan disbursed</i>	Rs.		
<i>Beneficiary members</i>	No.		
<i>Amount outstanding</i>	Rs.		
<i>Recovery ratio</i>	%age		
<b>HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT</b>			
CO activists trained in CMST	No.	02	
CO activists trained in LMST	No.	02	
CO activists trained in other managerial skills	No.	04	
CO members trained in Vocational Skills	No.	07	
<b>DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS</b>			
S. No	Development Activities	No.	Beneficiaries
1	Birth Registration		10
2	School Enrolment		15
3	Voter Registration		20
4	Death Registration		8
5	Nikkah Registration		4
	Total		25
<b>FUTURE PLANS</b>			
We will help poor community with internal lending and capacity building through skill and managerial training.			

**Profile: Village Organization: Siddique-e-Akbar**

**Village:** Haji Pur

**Union Council:** Haji Pur

**District:** Rajan Pur

**Region:** D.G Khan

**Formation date:** 15.01.10

**Profile date:** 05.03.15

<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>No/Amount</i>
<b>THE CANVAS</b>		
Population	No.	490
Households	No.	70
Tribe/Clan	Type	<i>Butt, Bukkhar, Balari, Darkhan, Kasai, Wani, and Qamiar</i>

Cropping zone	Type	Cotton, wheat, sugar cane
Major crops	Types	Cotton, wheat
Major sources of livelihoods	Sectors	Agriculture, labor, livestock
Distance from the nearest town	Km	0.5km
Metaled road	Presence	Yes
Access to electricity (%age of HHs)	%age	100
Access to clean water (%age of HHs)	%age	60
Government Basic Health Centre	No.	01
Private Health Centre	No.	01
Government Boys High School	No.	01
Government Boys Middle School	No.	01
Government Boys Primary School	No.	02
Government Girls High School	No.	01
Government Girls Middle School	No.	01
Government Girls Primary school	No.	02
Literacy Ratio Men	%age	30
Literacy Ratio Women	%age	23
Enrollment Ratio Boys	%age	70
Enrollment Ratio Girls	%age	63

#### **SOCIAL MOBILISATION**

Village Organisation		Siddique-e-Akbar
Total General Body members	No.	12
<i>Male members</i>	No.	0
<i>Female members</i>	No.	12
<i>Total member COs</i>	No.	04
<i>Male member COs</i>	No.	0
<i>Female member CO</i>	No.	04
<i>Total HHs in village</i>		70
Organized HHs	No.	59
<i>Male members</i>	No.	0
<i>Female members</i>	No.	59
<i>Ratio of covered HHs to total HHs</i>	%age	84

#### **POVERTY PROFILES**

HH category	Total HHs	# organized HHs	%age
<i>Poorest (0 – 11)</i>	16	15	94
<i>Poor (12 – 24)</i>	34	31	91
<i>Non poor (25-100)</i>	20	13	65
<i>Total</i>	70	59	84

#### **MICROFINANCE**

Total savings (MCOs +FCOs)	Rs.	45000
<i>MCO savings</i>	Rs.	
<i>WCO savings</i>	Rs.	45000
Internal Lending from savings		

<i>Total loan disbursed</i>	Rs.	
<i>Beneficiary members</i>	No.	
<i>Amount outstanding</i>	Rs.	
<i>Recovery ratio</i>	%age	
<b>Micro Credit/CIF</b>		
<i>Total loan disbursed</i>	Rs.	270000
<i>Beneficiary members</i>	No.	18
<i>Amount outstanding</i>	Rs.	
<i>Recovery ratio</i>	%age	100

#### **HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**

CO activists trained in CMST	No	08
CO activists trained in LMST	No	08
VO activists trained in LMST/other managerial courses	No	04

#### **DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS**

S. No	Development Activities	No.	Beneficiaries
1	CNIC	21	21
2	Birth Registration	18	18
3	B-Form	08	08
4	Immunization and Polio Campaign	45	45
5	Boling at Village level	01	21
6	Organized through VO	16	350
7	Bathrooms	06	15
8	Hand pumps	02	20
	Total	117	498

#### **FUTURE PLANS**

We have plans to create linkage with Tehsil Municipal Authority to arrange clean drinking water for all members at village level and for sanitation.