

SENATE SECRETARIAT

**REPORT
OF THE
SENATE FUNCTIONAL COMMITTEE
ON
PROBLEMS OF LESS DEVELOPED AREAS**

**FOR THE VISIT/ MEETINGS OF DISTRICTS BADIN,
THARPARKER AND KARACHI**

From 8th to 11th January, 2019

Presented by

Senator Muhammad Usman Khan Kakar

Chairman, Committee

CONTENTS

Description	page
Preface	3
Chart of Less Developed Areas of the Country	3A
Agenda and Meetings of the Committee	4
Proceedings and Achievements of the Committee	5
Important Recommendations	20
Attendance of the Members in the Committee Meetings	29
Pictures of the Meetings/Visits	30

Preface

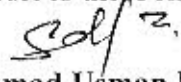
I feel great pleasure to present the report of the Senate Functional Committee on Problems of Less Developed Areas of the meetings/visit of districts Badin, Tharparker and Karachi from 8th to 11th January, 2019.

In pursuance of Rule 160 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Senate 2012, the Committee on problems of less developed areas performs the functions to promote a balanced development in different areas of the country and to pay special attention to the problems of the less developed areas:-

- a) to review plans and special programmes for less developed areas as approved by the Government from time to time;
- b) to receive representations from effected persons and areas concerning the development of those areas within the frame work of budgetary provisions;
- c) to identify problems, bottlenecks and differences in the implementation of the programmes and policies for less developed areas; and
- d) to make recommendations for resolving these problems and for the speedier development of those areas in order to achieve more balanced and equitable utilization of resources in the country for greater socio-economic justice.

The Committee attended the meetings at districts Badin and Tharparker from 8th to 10th January, 2019 with local administration, political and public representatives of the area and visited various locations earmarked during the meetings to know the problems and issues of the area. At the end, the Committee held a meeting on 11th January, 2019 in the office of Chief Secretary, Sindh, Karachi to discuss grievances and problems of less developed areas of Sindh province visited by the Committee. The proceedings of the Committee meetings and important recommendations are included in this report for the perusal and record.

I am thankful to the members of the Committee who participated in the committee proceedings effectively and made active contribution during the visit. I am also grateful to the respective districts administration, public and political representatives who cooperated with the Committee. I appreciate the contributions made by Ch. Salamat Ali, Secretary Committee, Mr. Rehan Islam, P.S and other officials who rendered valuable support to the Committee.


(Senator Muhammad Usman Khan Kakar)
Chairman, Functional Committee on Problems of
Less Developed Areas

LESS DEVELOPED AREAS / DISTRICTS

as notified by M/o. Planning, Development & Reforms, Islamabad

1. Total areas of districts which are identical as less developed districts by the provincial/special areas government is **6,51,038 Square Kilometers** which also includes the area of AJK, Gilgit Baltistan and FATA
2. Total area of Pakistan is **7,96,096 Square Kilometers.**
3. % of LDA:

Sindh---53% Punjab---14% Khyber-Pakhtoonkhwa---61%

Balochistan---99% FATA---100%
4. Calculation of total LDA of above 5 ($327 / 5 = 65.4\%$)

GB 100% AJK 100%

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PUNJAB	SINDH	KHYBER KUKHTUN- KIIWA	BALOCHISTAN			SPECIAL AREAS
Layyah	Dadu	Banu	Awaran	Jhal Magsi	Mustung	All Districts In AJK GB & FATA
		Chitral	Barkhan	Lasbella	Zhob	
Lodhran	Jacobabad	Lakki Marwat	Harnai	Loralai	Dera Bughti	
	Kamber	Tank	Chagai	Musa khail	Kohlu	
Muzaffar Garh	Kashmore	Batagram	Jaffarabad	Noshki	Sibbi	
	Sanghar	Upper Dir	Kharan	Kalat	Ziarat	
	Tharparkar	Shangla	Khuzdar	Gwadar	Pishin	
Rajanpur	Umerkot	Kohistan	Kila Abdullah	Kech/Turbat	Panjgur	
		D.I Khan	Kila Saifullah	Bolan	Dera Murad Jamali	
	Badin	Buner	Sherani	Washuk		
		Lower Dir				

Agenda and Meetings of the Committee

Meetings/visit of the Senate Functional Committee on Problems of Less Developed Areas was held from 8th to 11th January, 2019 at Districts Badin, Tharparker and Karachi. The agenda before the Committee was as under:-

On 8th January, 2019 at Badin

- i) Visit to less developed areas of Badin and suburb and hold meeting at Deputy Commissioner's Office with local administration/political persons to know their issues etc.

On 9th January, 2019 at Tharparker

- ii) Visit to less developed areas of Mithi, Tharparker and suburb areas and to hold meeting at Deputy Commissioner's Office with local administration/political persons to know their issues particularly BISP, NDMA, NCHD etc.

On 11th January, 2019 at Chief Secretary's Office, Sindh, Karachi

- iii) Detailed and comprehensive briefing by Chief Secretary of Sindh regarding grievances and problems of the less developed areas of Sindh related to federal government departments;
- iv) To discuss future plans and take remedial steps to reduce the grievances of the people of less developed areas in the light of visits of above less developed areas of Sindh Province;

The following members of the Committee attended the meeting:-

At Badin on 8th January, 2019

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|------|---------------------------------------|----------|
| i. | Senator Muhammad Usman Khan Kakar | Chairman |
| ii. | Senator Gianchand | Member |
| iii. | Senator Haji Momin Khan Afridi | Member |
| iv. | Senator Nighat Mirza | Member |
| v. | Senator Sardar Muhammad Shafiq Tareen | Member |

At Mithi & Tharparker on 9th January, 2019

- | | | |
|------|---------------------------------------|----------|
| i. | Senator Muhammad Usman Khan Kakar | Chairman |
| ii. | Senator Gianchand | Member |
| iii. | Senator Haji Momin Khan Afridi | Member |
| iv. | Senator Sardar Muhammad Shafiq Tareen | Member |

At Chief Secretary's Office, Sindh, Karachi on 11th January, 2019

- | | | |
|------|---------------------------------------|----------|
| i. | Senator Muhammad Usman Khan Kakar | Chairman |
| ii. | Senator Gianchand | Member |
| iii. | Senator Haji Momin Khan Afridi | Member |
| iv. | Senator Nighat Mirza | Member |
| v. | Senator Sardar Muhammad Shafiq Tareen | Member |

Proceedings and Achievements of the Committee

The Committee visited the United Energy Pakistan Limited (UEPL), Khaskheli, Badin on 8th January, 2019. The Chairman, Committee informed the purpose and aim of the Committee to visit the UEP field. He said that the Committee desired to know the problems and issues of less developed areas. The Committee discussed overall status and performance of the company in the area. The Representative of UEP gave a detailed presentation and informed that the company took charge from OPL in 1981. He said that the company primarily focuses on the exploration and production of oil and gas by taking care and adopting utmost safety measures. It was intimated that the exploration work was in progress at 55 oil and gas fields in the district Badin and the Company has been extracting 24,000 barrel crude oil and 2,000,000 cubic feet gas per day. He intimated that 85% employment opportunities have been provided to the local residents and in UEP, Khaskheli out of total 1477 employees, 797 belong to local areas.

The Committee was apprised that the company was engaged in several development works for the welfare of the peoples and provided funds for education, health and training facilities to the people of the local area. According to them the company has provided funds to 10 schools where 3987 students have been getting education. Moreover, the company provided emergency relief to 250,000 affected peoples due to flood and rains in 2010 and 2011. Replying to a question regarding provision of gas to the suburb areas, it was intimated that the gas produced has been supplied to the SSGC for inclusion in the main system and the local administration of SSGC has responsible to supply gas to the local area. He said that the technical personnel were not available from local areas, however, they have been trained and employed in the company. Replying to another question, he said that 4,000 to 17,000 feet drilled deeper for crude oil whereas gas available from 7000 feet onward. He further said that 365 wells were drilled whereas gas and oil available from 100 wells. Moreover, it was informed that the average depletion period of the well has 30 years and estimated cost of Rs.200 million dollars per well.

The Chairman, Committee inquired about the relief given to the general public and poor people of the local area after availability of the treasures of oil and gas in Badin district. It was replied that there were two types of relieves, direct and indirect. He said that the literacy rate has improved, petty contract work mostly awarded to the local people, daily wages workers 1400 to 1700 hired from local areas, funds provided to education institutions and hospitals and for road infrastructure. Moreover, the company created sports, culture and social activities in the

area. He said that priority has been given to provide first macro and then micro level activities in the area. It was further informed that there were no union activities in the company.

The Committee recommended that the company should have to run hospital by its own, establish standard laboratory, construct model sports stadium, arrange annual sports tournament, establish vocational technical training institute for women with boarding and lodging facilities, establish school for disabled children, provide merit scholarships and other benefits to facilitate the local community. The Committee further directed that a monitoring system should be devised to check the utilization of funds and performance of the activities.

Meeting on 8th Jan, 2019 at Deputy Commissioner's Office, Badin

The Chairman, Committee informed the purpose and aim of the Committee to visit District Badin. He said that the Committee desired to know the problems and basic issues of less developed areas and take up the issues with the provincial government, Sindh as well as with the concerned federal government departments and also in the Senate.

The Deputy Commissioner, Badin gave a detailed presentation on the overall status and activities in the district Badin. He said that the district has area 6726 sq. miles, population 1,804,516, taluka 5, MNAs 2 and MPAs 5 seats. He informed that 5 sugar mills namely Army Welfare, Pangrio, Khoski, Bawany and Mirza Sugar Mills in the District Badin. He further said that the district Badin has rich in oil and gas where 4 companies namely United Energy Pakistan Limited (UEPL), Oil & Gas Development Company Limited (OGDCL), Pakistan Petroleum Company Limited (PPCL) and Mari Petroleum Company Limited (MPCL) have been involved in exploration of oil and gas activities under the Petroleum Exploration and Production Policy 2012, guidelines on utilization of production bonus-2014 and social welfare funds-2017.

While briefing on education, it was informed that 2886 primary, 92 middle, 15 elementary, 62 secondary, 9 higher secondary schools, 5 colleges, 7 technical institutes and one campus of Sindh University were located in the District, however, most of the buildings were repairable, without basic needs, dangerous and some schools shelter less. Regarding health sector, he told that one DHQ Hospital, 4 Taluka Hospitals, 10 RHC, One 20-Bed Medical Center, 2 MCH Centers, 37 B.H Centers, 30 Dispensaries, 26 Experimental Dispensaries, One Thalassemia Center, and One Dialysis Center available for providing health facilities to the public. He said that the Government of Sindh has signed MoU and handed over different

hospitals for running under public private partnership basis. Replying to a question, he said the Government of Sindh has allocated budget for the hospitals and monitor their performance.

Regarding development programmes, he said that ADP, Community Development Programme, Production Bonus Funds, Social Welfare Obligation Funds, Sugarcane Cess Development Funds were available in the district. It was further intimated that the southern area touches the coastal belt of Arabian Sea as such cyclone and torrential rains caused damages, terrible flood situation was arisen in the past along the coastal area, precautionary measures were made to combat the situation and safety of the people and properties. He informed that 1.03 million people were affected, nearly one million were IDPs out of which 11,600 families were housed in 41 campus, 375,708 acres crop area was affected, 210,407 houses were fully and 172,155 were partially damaged and 10,060 cattle were perished.

While briefing on the agriculture sector, he said that sugarcane, wheat, sunflower, tomato, rice and cotton are the main crops, however, except rice all the crops have not been achieved the targets due to acute shortage of irrigation water and non-availability of quality seeds. He informed that there were 283 private fish farms and 1465 metric tons edible fish have been annually produced. About livestock, he intimated that out of total 1,644,508 animals in the district, 185,620 were vaccinated, 13,220 treated and 9,832 drenched in the year. Regarding irrigation, he said that 4 main canals namely Akram, Phuleli, Naseer and Gunni Canals were available for the irrigation purpose. He further said that 118 RO/Ultra Filtration Plants were available out of which 86 were functional and 20 were non-functional. Regarding water supply schemes, he said that there were 105 schemes out of which 70 were functional and 35 non-functional. Moreover, out of 29 drainage schemes 15 were functional and 14 non-functional.

While discussing challenges and issues, the Committee was apprised that there was acute shortage of clean drinking water, lack of proper drainage and water supply schemes, dilapidation condition of most of the school buildings and major degradation and gradual destruction of delta. The Committee observed that the federal government departments have not been played proper role in the area, non-availability of gas, electricity load shedding, due to shortage of irrigation water agriculture production has decreased especially sugarcane reduced 35%, erosion of sea was a dangerous issue, environment and pollution issue, flood and rain has affected the area, issues of IDPs, chemicals effected water, Press club, CSR, insufficient budget provision, non-functional of railway and lack of health and education facilities in the area.

The Committee showed serious concern over non-availability of gas in presence of 4 oil and gas companies in the area and directed that the said companies should play their proper role for the development of the area. The Committee remarked that oil and gas companies did not play their role and spend any amount on the development of backward areas despite earning billions of rupees from extraction of petrochemicals. While discussing NADRA issues, the Committee observed that there were shortage of staff, non-availability of mobile van and unsuitable location of the NADRA office in the district. The Committee directed that issues of NADRA, BISP and NCHD should be resolved.

Visit of Thalassemia Center, Badin on 8th January, 2019

The Committee visited the Thalassemia Diagnostic, Prevention and Research Centre, Badin and discussed the health services, treatment, welfare activities and performance of the Center. The In-charge of the Center briefed the Committee regarding donations provided for the construction, furnishing and equipping of outdoor and indoor patients' wards, laboratory, blood bank, seminar hall and supporting departments. He intimated that the services for blood transfusion, iron chelation, genetic counseling and prenatal diagnoses have been providing in the Center, however, it needs sustainability to provide the poor patients proper treatment without any interruption. The Committee visited the wards, blood bank, laboratory and check the medical facilities and enquired services provided to the patients who came from different areas of Sindh. It was intimated that the laboratory provides chronic villus sampling prenatal test for diagnosis and prevention of Thalassemia. It was further intimated that blood donation camps were being setup in order to ensure an abundant quantity of blood for the Thalassemia patients and emphasized over the launching awareness raising campaign against Thalassemia. The Committee appreciated the medical services provided to patients and performance of the Center.

While briefing on Thalassemia disease, it was apprised that Thalassemia being a fatal disease, most common inherited blood disorder, not only hurt the children, but also causes to the parents of the child suffering from it. He said that Thalassemia has two types; alpha and beta where alpha Thalassemia involves genetic changes in copies of two genes and beta Thalassemia involves changes in copies of one gene and this condition causes by changes to the genes for hemoglobin result in severe anemia. According to him Thalassemia usually diagnoses within the first six months of life and can be fatal in early childhood without ongoing treatment. He said that Thalassemia minor refers to people who have genetic changes in one copy or one or two copies of the genes, but still have other copies of the Thalassemia genes that do not have genetic

changes. It means that people with Thalassemia minor have mild or no symptoms, but they carry the genetic changes and can pass them one to other children. According to WHO, 5 to 7% of the world's population has Thalassemia minor.

He further said that Thalassemia major refers to the condition where people have inherited more than one copy of the genes with genetic changes and when two carriers of alpha or beta Thalassemia wish to start a family, if two carriers conceive a child, the child has a 25% risk of developing Thalassemia major because they inherited the Thalassemia from both parents or 25% chance of not inheriting the Thalassemia gene at all or 50% chance of inheriting the gene from one parent and becoming a carrier. While discussing the prevention measures, it was suggested that all couples be tested for Thalassemia carrier status, especially before marriage. Regarding options for a couple who both carriers of Thalassemia may elect not to have children or consider other options. It was intimated that bone marrow transplants only chance of a cure, but risks involve as it may not viable option for some families. However, a person with Thalassemia major can live a normal life with regard transfusions and medication.

Meetingon 9th January, 2019 at D.C Office, Mithi, Tharparkar

The Chairman, Committee informed the purpose and aim of the Committee to visit District Tharparker. He said that the Committee desired to know the problems and basic issues of the area and take up the issues with the provincial government as well as with the concerned federal government departments and also in the Senate. The D.C, Tharparker welcomed the Committee and briefed overall status and issues of the district. He said that the District has area 19,638 sq. km, population 1,649,661, 2 MNAs, 4 MPAs, 7 Talukas namely Mithi, Islamkot, Chachro, Dahli, Diplo, Kaloi and Nagarparkar. According to him, the District may be divided into three ecological zones: i. South Eastern part hilly and rich in mineral deposits, ii. Central Thararea has sandy dunes, and iii. Western side has very small portion of barrage and fertile area. He said that the area relies on rain and in case of sufficient rainfall result in yield of bajra, gowar, moong and jauwar. He further said that sugar cane and wheat are the main crops in barrage areas. Moreover, the castor oil seeds grown on rain soaked land and vegetables and fruits were being grown on wells at "Kasbo". He said that cattle breeding and small industries are located in Diplo and Mithi.

Regarding education, he informed that out of 3494 primary schools 2989 was functional having 3077 buildings and 417 shelter less, whereas 3607 teachers were available for 143,487 students. He further said that out of 275 secondary/higher secondary schools 221 have

buildings and 54 shelter less whereas 46,981 students enrolled and 1146 teachers were available. According to him literacy rate was 29.78% where 12537 graduates and 2361 post graduates. While briefing on health facilities, the DHO apprised the Committee that there were one DHQ Hospital, 3 Taluka Hospitals, 2 RHCs, 40 BHUs, 4 MCH Centers, 217 Dispensaries and 2 Maternity Homes. He said due to complex dynamics of the district there were several factors which were hampering smooth provision of maternal, newborn and child health services. The important factors include access, transportation, low literacy, poverty, unawareness, malnutrition, inadequate referral facilities and natural calamities. He said that beside several reasons, the high mortality in the district was because of delays to access care, transport and receipt of adequate appropriate treatment. He intimated that the government has taken several initiatives during recent years to improve health services and status of the population. Dr Mahesh Kumar Malani, MNA claimed that Sindh government had launched mega projects to provide health and safe drinking water facilities in Thar.

Regarding distribution of relief wheat to drought affected families in the district, it was informed that out of total 276,152 head of families, 247,088 in Phase-I, 251,122 in Phase-II and 42,535 in Phase-III relief packages were distributed in the last quarter of 2018. He further said that 36,656 in Phase-I and 63,549 in phase-II family ration packs were provided at door steps by the PDMA among the pregnant/lactating women to cover their nutritional deficiencies. Moreover, 847 medical mobile camps/teams have provided treatment to 99,369 patients in the last three months. He further intimated that National Institute of Child Health (NICH) has established its unit in Civil Hospital Mithi for attending the health care needs of the neonates and infants. It was intimated that total 336,338 children up to age of 14 years were provided medical treatment during the year 2018. The Chairman, Committee expressed displeasure over the performance of both Sindh and federal governments in Tharparkar where hundreds of infants have died from complications caused by malnutrition and seasonal infections.

While briefing about the canal irrigation network, he said that 30% area of the district has irrigated through Mithran Canal, Akram Wah, Thar Wah and water supply pipeline. Regarding RO plants it was informed that out of 589 plants 547 were operational. It was further intimated that out of 71 water supply schemes 40 were functional, however, rehabilitation of other schemes were under process. Moreover, 18 small dams have been completed and 9 were on-going schemes under ADP and PSDP. He said there were livestock of 1,946,186 animals, however, 96601 animals and 3358 farmers have migrated during the year due to drought. He informed that Thar Foundation began distribution of fodder at the scale of 30 kg wanda and 80

kg hay for 6-8 weeks for the livestock and provided 1596 households of 8 villages. It was also informed that 18 chiller plants were installed in the villages but only 5 plants were operational for milk and the remaining 13 were not operational due to migration of animals.

The Committee was apprised about the establishment of kitchen gardens by the Agriculture department and said that Accelerated Action Plan (AAP) has been launched to promote dietary diversity with the aim to improve availability of nutritious food for rural population. The scheme involves introducing small scale vegetable farming and kitchen gardening. He said initially 30 villages having sweet water were selected and 809 kitchen gardens have been setup where 3500 families were being given toolkits, seeds and drip irrigation sets. The Committee visited the villages namely Malanhore Khanjee and Malanhore Veena to physically check the mechanism and growth of the kitchen gardens and discussed their performance with the concerned people. The Committee also discussed the issues and problems faced by the people living in that areas.

The Committee discussed the performance and issues of Benazir Income Support Programme (BISP) and observed that 62,042 beneficiaries were lesser as compared with the socio-economic indicators of the district. The Committee further observed that number of points were lesser i.e only 22, shortage of staff, logistic issues and lack of ownership of beneficiaries. The Committee remarked that the survey has not been properly conducted. The Committee also discussed the performance and issues of NCHD and remarked that NCHD works for capacity building, community awareness, participation and volunteerism in core education programme. It was informed that enrollment of 13,189 students were made in 525 literacy centers in the district since 2006. The Committee directed that budget for payment of salaries and provision/repair of vehicles should be made. While discussing the issues of NADRA, the Committee recommended that the centers in Talukas Kaloi and Dahli should be opened. Moreover, issues of mobile registration vans, correction in addresses, shortage of staff and equipment should be resolved. The Committee directed that the complete data of children's death along with causes in the district should be provided to the Committee.

While briefing to the Committee on the Thar Coal, the D.C said that Tharcoal total area has 9000 sqkms, divided into 12 Blocks and coal reserves available 175.506 billion metric tons. He intimated that a joint venture of Government of Sindh and Engro Corp was done, however, some genuine issues of the masses regarding impacts of such mega project like fundamental rights, negligence of locals, displacement of people, environmental hazards and

land acquisitions problems which need special attention to ensure inclusion of the people in this mega project for sustainable development. Among the issues, Gorano Dam issue was most important because it has affected both the local population and environment tremendously.

Regarding Gorano issue, it was informed that the Tharcoal has covered by three layers of natural water and sandy dunes and there was a big problem for the company to drain water out and disposed of at safest location, therefore, it was decided to build reservoir for disposing off extracted water over there. The Gorano area was not in geographical limits of Thar Coal Project Block 2 and located nearly 35 km away from it. The Gorano Dam has built without proper environmental impact assessment, feasibility studies and resettlement plan. The area of 886 acres land surveyed comes in geographical limits of Gorano pond which has surrounded by 12 villages of population around 15,000 and 20,000 livestock. Moreover, an ancestral graveyard fall within the Dam Area and 4 were near to boundary, 5 natural rain water ponds were within area and 3 main roads passing through that area. The Gorano area was famous for its natural vegetation and greenery and it was cultivated and grazing land for the livestock which have destroyed by extracted coal water. They said that the ground water of the surroundings will be changed by storing coal mine water and the process of acquiring land was bogus as per land acquisition Act 1894.

Visit of Reverse Osmosis (RO) Plants in Tharparker

The Committee visited RO plant at Missri Shah, Mithi to check the status and performance of the plant. The In-charge of RO plant briefed the Committee on the working of the plant and said that the plant works at 90% efficiency on solar system to provide the clean drinking water to peoples of the area. The Committee discussed regarding technical strength, equipment quality, uses of chemicals, consumable and cartridges. Replying to a question, it was informed that the cost of RO plant was approximately Rs.80 per 1000 gallons. He intimated the maintenance system and output of the plant.

Visit of DHQ Hospital and NICVD in Mithi, Tharparker

The Committee visited the District Headquarter Hospital, Mithi and discussed the health services, treatment, welfare activities and performance of the hospital. The Committee visited the wards, checked the medical facilities and enquired about the services provided to the patients. Regarding deaths of children under age of 5 years, it was intimated that due to major diseases- 153 pre-term/low birth weight, 119 birth asphyxia, 105 severe pneumonia, 97 neonatal sepsis and 12 respiratory distress syndrome children were died. While discussing the causes and

reasons of such deaths, the Committee was apprised that scattered settlements, early childhood marriages, customs, traditions, rituals, overburdened women, non-maintenance of birth gap, no antenatal case checkups, deficient dietary intake of proteins and carbohydrates, weak mothers, unskilled health workers, lack of health awareness, poor health concern and delayed approach were the main causes. Regarding treatment, it was informed that 127,520 children at OPD and 14,349 children at indoor were provided medical treatment during the year 2018.

The Committee was intimated that DHQ Hospital, Mithi has been well-equipped and well-staffed hospital to take care of patients especially children and mothers. It was further intimated that the hospital have focused on curative and preventive services through various priority programs like EPI, MNCH, Nutrition Support program and control of TB, malaria, dengue and hepatitis. The Committee visited OPDs as well as indoor patient wards, ICU, lab and blood bank, pharmacy and discussed the services provided to the patients.

The Committee also visited the National Institute of Cardiovascular Diseases (NICVD), DHQ Hospital (Civil Hospital) Mithi, was established in collaboration with the Government of Sindh to provide comprehensive cardiac care services to the people of the area at their doorstep. It has Cardiac Emergency, Primary PCI (Angioplasty during heart attack), Echocardiography and Adult & Paediatric Cardiology Clinics. It was told that the modern and well-equipped Emergency, Cath Lab, CCU and Consulting Clinics provide quality treatment, advanced diagnosis, cardiac emergency facilities, adult and paediatric cardiology, echocardiography services, coronary artery angioplasty and angiographies 100% free of cost, by internationally and local trained cardiologists, paramedical staff and technicians. Replying to a question it was informed that in near future the cardiac surgery will be initiated in the centre. It was intimated that the hospital has connected via video link with NICVD, Karachi for obtaining advice and counselling in complicated cases and in surgery.

Visit of Thar Coal, Islamkot on 9th January, 2019

The Committee visited Block-2 of Thar Coal which has area of 9.65 sq km. The Representative of Sindh Engro Coal Mining Company (SECMC) gave a detailed presentation on the status and progress of the project. He informed that Thar Coal Block-2 reaches near to completion for producing 5280 MW electricity and leading to social and economic development of the region. He said that in the World 38% power produced from coal and Pakistan uses coal but mostly imported. According to him out of total 186 billion ton Pakistan's Coal reserves, 175 billion ton Thar Coal reserves, 50 billion TOE Oil reserves, 2000 TCF gas reserves which can

fulfill electricity demand of Pakistan for several centuries. He said that Thar Coal discovered in 1992 and in 2009, Government of Sindh signed a joint venture agreement with Engro corporation for development of mining project. Since 2009 to 2012, site investigation carried out and project was proven to be technically, commercially and financially sound. In 2014 Engro Power Generation Thar (pvt) Limited was formed to undertake establishment of 2x330 MW Thar coal based power plant.

The Committee was apprised that SECMC being a largest public private partnership of Pakistan where Government of Sindh 54.7%, Thal limited 11.9%, Engro 11.9%, HBL 9.5%, CMEC 4%, HUBCO 8% and SPIC 0% share holding. It was informed that Government of Sindh provides USD 1.5 Billion for development of infrastructure in Thar including water supply scheme of the power plant, effluent disposal scheme for disposal of ground water, roads infrastructure and construction of Airport near Islamkot. In Engro Powergen Thar has 50.1% share of Engro, 35% of CMEC, 9.5% of HBL and 5.4% of LIBERTY. The project after inclusion in CPEC finance achieved with the terms of 42 months project, cost USD 845 million for mining project, USD 1108 million for power project and at least 50% locals will be employed at the project.

While briefing he informed that overall progress of Power project was 96%, out of total manpower of 3673 with 1070 Tharis, 1859 Chinese and 744 other Pakistanis. Regarding SECMC mining project he said that 3.8 MT per annum of coal extraction in phase-I overall progress was 96%, out of total manpower 3541 with 2357 Tharis, 398 Chinese and 786 other Pakistanis. He informed that on 10th June, 2018, SECMC unearthed the first layer of Thar Coal from 141 meters below the surface. Thar Block-2 can produce electricity at less than 5 c/kwh at optimal capacity which was the cheapest load option available to Pakistan and could lead to save upto USD 2.0 billion per year and power at 5 c/kwh at full potential.

The Committee was apprised that the Thar SCCEMC/Engro tries to preserve and improve environment and society by protecting, restoring and promoting sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems. He said the company has initiated various animal husbandry and vaccination programs for livestock and commenced the animal feed donation programme. He intimated that under the SME programmes has increased averagely Rs.15,000/- in monthly income of every individual and awarded Rs.1.2 billion worth contracts to local vendors. He further said that industries were being developed to make Thar economically self-sufficient. While achieving gender equality, he said a direct link has created between buyer and local

women Kargarh, and Khushaal Naari. Moreover, 26 females fully trained and 15 have passed test under dump truck drivers programme.

Regarding Thar plantation, it was intimated that 400,000 trees were being planted by covering 100 acres of land of indigenous varieties planted suite for desert climate. Under the Disaster Management, Thar Foundation has restored 6 villages burnt in the last year. Under the Drought Emergency Response project 1600 villages in Block-2 were provided fodder for livestock. He said Government of Sindh has given Rs.50 million grant to distribute fodder. Regarding culture and heritage preservation, he said each partner of Thar Foundation will adopt one site and will be responsible for its preservation and restoration. He intimated that 1st Park namely Bashir Ansari Park spread over 65 acres of land and boats a mini zoo and conservatory for domestic species of ducks, deer and peacocks. It was further intimated that MOU signed with Hashoo Foundation to develop Gorano and Thar as an eco-cultural tourism. He said a spot located at top of a dune constructed where a dedicated play area and water fountain have been created for local kids. Moreover, two model villages Mansingh Bheel and Seengaro have been developed with basic needs and installed 60 solar street lights for 375 households.

The Committee was informed that more than 100,000 fish of various species were being bred in saline water at Gorano Reservoir. Moreover, under the bio-saline experiment bajra, guar, jantar and many other cash crops and vegetables have been successfully cultivated. He said that under the fodder pilot project 5 Harvest have taken and 400 kg/acre yield in 2-3 months' time. It was briefed that rain plays pivotal role in Thar's economy and due to lack of rains, there have several outbursts different disease, resulting in deaths of humans and animals. Moreover, shortage of rain translates into shortage of basic resources such as fodder, food and water because principal source of livelihood in Thar based on livestock and agriculture and due to shortage of fodder, food and water the cattle fell prey to hunger/disease and eventually die, to avoid the situation the people do migration.

It was further intimated that 6 RO plants in 6 villages supplying clean drinking water to the residents. Regarding HRD, it was informed that under Thar IT programme 25 students at Saylani Institute, Karachi was learning advance I.T skills. In Khushal Thar Driving school 100 drivers including 15 women have been trained. Moreover, 25 trained on AC and refrigerator, 30 acquiring DAE in T.T.C, Engro and 73 Engineers including 3 females completed their training from China. Nearly 1200 locals have been trained from scaffolding, Masonry, Steel fixing and pipe fitting. It was informed that 3303 Tharis employed which was 71% of total workforce

including management employee. Regarding health programme, it was informed that 120 bed hospital was under construction at Islamkot at a cost of Rs.2 billion, where Rs.500 million grant of Govt. of Sindh and Rs.200 million committed by Shahid Afridi Foundation. Moreover, Marvi Mother & Child Clinic provide free treatment daily to 150-200 patients with free medicine, basic lab tests, EPI facility, TB, Hepatitis, Polio drops and other vaccinations.

Regarding education, it was informed that 4 adult literacy centers operational in collaboration with JICA, Zero semesters in collaboration with IBA, Karachi and Thar Foundation adapted TCF Schools where 2300 students (1650 male & 640 female) in 24 schools with 130 staff. It was said that people whose livelihood were being effected in the Thar Coal project area were being made project beneficiaries offering life time compensation of Rs.1 lack per year by the Government of Sindh. He said that Thar Foundation has been established by the Government of Sindh together with companies engaged in Thar Coal project to improve life of the residents of Thar Coal, the residents and communities of Tharparker.

Visit of TCF School-EngroThar Campus

The Committee visited the TCF School-EngroThar Campus on 10th January, 2019 and discussed the enrollment of students, syllabus, and attendance. It was informed that fund of Rs.230 million approximately has been spent on the construction of the campus and its running cost for the next 10 years will be borne by the Sindh Engro Coal Mining Company (SECMC). It was intimated that the School was provided safe drinking water, washrooms, playground, boundary wall and solar panels for electric supply in classrooms. Moreover, TCF encourages female enrolment and strives to maintain 50% female ratio in the campus.

Visit of Indus Hospital, Badin

The Committee visited Indus Hospital, Badin on 10th January, 2019 and discussed the health services and performance of the hospital. The Administrator briefed the Committee that the civil hospital has been handed over to Indus Health Network through a public-private partnership agreement with the provincial government on 19TH March, 2015 for provision of quality health care free of cost. He intimated that during the last four years there has been consistent increase in patient activity and exponential growth in all clinical areas along with facility up-gradation and strengthening of support services. He said that the hospital has an Administrator, Head of Departments, Clinical committees and Task Forces working on

collective goals. The Committee visited OPDs as well as indoor patient wards, ICU, lab and blood bank, family medical clinic, pharmacy and discussed the services provided to the patients.

The Administrator informed that the hospital regularly monitor the quality improvement and patient safety through mechanism of complaint handling and root cause analysis of sentinel events. Moreover, the hospital performance monitors through statistical volume report with an objective to get maximum output of the health facility. He said that capacity building has linked with structural professional training of faculty, doctors and staff. While briefing on distinct features of the hospital, he told that paperless working and maintenance record of patients, cashless as no cash counter, care with dignity and self-respect of patients, long working hours, 250 bed facility and provision of food to the indoor patients.

Meeting on 11th Jan, 2019 at Chief Secretary's Office, Karachi

The Chairman, Committee informed the purpose and aim of the Committee to visit Districts Badin and Tharparker. He said that the Committee has desired to know the problems and basic issues of the less developed areas and take up the issues with Government of Sindh as well as with the concerned federal government departments and also in the Senate.

The Chief Secretary, Sindh briefed on overall status and challenges being faced by the Government of Sindh like population, poverty, nutrition, education, water resources and energy. He informed that provincial development budget has Rs.319.7 billion for the year 2018-19 which contained federal PSDP Rs.15 billion. He intimated district-wise number of schemes, budget allocation, release and expenditure against ADP 2018-19. He intimated about poverty reduction efforts and initiative made by the provincial government. He said that water was the biggest constraint in the Thar region where 589 RO plants have installed of which 462 were functional and 127 under process. Moreover, there were 71 water supply schemes of which 31 were being rehabilitated. It was told that the irrigation department has been executing two critical water supply schemes to transmit sweet water supply from Tharparker Wah and Lower Nara Canal to cater to a population of 260,000 in 170 villages Tharparker. According to him the agriculture and livestock departments have many on-going interventions under nutrition program like kitchen gardens, tunnel farming, subsidy on agriculture machinery, drip irrigation etc and these projects will intensify investments provide opportunities of livelihoods and incomes to different households.

It was further intimated that the programmes involves fodder banks, community nurseries, introduction of water pumping systems, construction of rain water harvesting ponds, plantation of grasses and trees and growth clusters. Regarding health, he said that the ongoing schemes will be completed on priority basis in the districts Tharparkar and Umerkot, rationalization of BHUs, nutrition support activities, appointments of doctors and para-medical staff and their training, family planning services. While discussing the education, it was said that in Thar the Sind Education Foundation has a portfolio of 72 schools and 2 Adult learning and Training Centers with an enrolment of 11,400 students. Moreover, Government facilitated availability of school infrastructure in the region.

The DG, NADRA briefed the Committee on the overall performance of NDRA and problems faced by them. He also informed regarding steps taken by NADRA for improvement like one window operation, interaction with public, up-gradation of the system, reduced time, training of staff, purchase of mobile registration vehicles etc. Senator Gianchand asked to open NADRA centers at Talukas Kaloi and Dahli. He further said that the mobile registration vehicles physically not available in the area. The Chairman, Committee said that during the visit of Badin and Tharparker it was observed that there was shortage of staff particularly female staff, mobile vehicles and issue of unsuitable location of NADRA center in Badin. It was informed that advertisement has been given for appointment of 33 female employees and it was expected that the process will be completed within one and half month. The Committee directed that the issues should be resolved and facilities be provided to the peoples and progress report of the federal government departments should be given to the Committee.

The Committee discussed the issues of WAPDA, load shedding, shortage of irrigation water, issues of oil and gas companies, CSR, employment of local people, wind power plant, poverty elevation, roads infrastructure, NHA issues and non-completion of construction work of roads. The Committee highlighted the issues observed during its meetings/visit to district Badin and Tharparker pertaining to education, health, erosion of sea, water distribution by IRSA, NFC Award, 18th Amendment, poverty, railway, NCHD, Steel Mills and other issues. The Chief Secretary Sindh informed the Committee in detail the steps taken by the Government of Sindh to solve the issues pertaining to the provincial government. He said that most of the issues were under consideration and the remaining will be considered accordingly. The Chairman, Committee desired that the provincial issues should be resolved by the concerned provincial departments on the priority basis, however, a detailed report on the issues pertaining

to federal governments should be furnished to the Committee within 15 days as the same may be taken up with the concerned federal government departments.

The Secretary, P&D, Sindh gave a detailed presentation on the development activities, policy initiatives, progress, performance and challenges faced by the Sindh Government. He intimated the steps taken by the Government of Sindh on the poverty reduction, growth strategy, Accelerated Action Plan on Nutrition, federal as well as provincial PSDP schemes, district-wise budget allocation and releases, construction of roads, capacity building, improvement of education and health sector, agriculture, livestock, established model villages, fish farms, kitchen gardens, R.O plants and to solve other issues. The Committee was also briefed regarding energy sector and intimated the initiatives and activities have been taken to improve this sector and control the load shedding.

The Committee also discussed the draught conditions of Thar and observed that children were dying by hunger, lack of basic needs of life and non-availability of jobs whereas the government says that Thar would change Pakistan. The Chairman, Committee remarked that Thar has itself facing the worst power crisis with only 200 out of 2600 villages electrified so far, whereas saying that Thar was going to provide power to the entire country. He further said that federal government had not spent any amount either on relief packages or on any development scheme in Thar over the past many years. According to him, if only 1% of Thar coal reserves will spend on the desert the situation would greatly improve over the coming years. He criticized the Sindh government for its failure to provide sufficient water, education and healthcare facilities to the less developed areas like Thar. He demanded that a huge amount of Rs.4 billion which had been "squandered away" by Dr. Samar Mubarkm and on underground coal gasification plant near Islamkot, be recovered and spent on development projects in Thar as the massive project was just a means to embezzle public money.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE

After detailed deliberations and discussions in its meetings/visits held at Badin, Tharparkar and Karachi, the Committee made the following recommendations for consideration of the concerned Federal Government Departments and Provincial Government, Sindh:

(for Federal Government & Sindh Govt)

- 1 At the outset, the Chairman Committee with consent of other honorable Members, directed that federal government and provincial governments must earmarked 70% of their total annual budget for the betterment of people of less developed areas of the country on the plea and grounds that approximately 71% land of the country is consist of less developed areas; all wealth and precious deposits in the shape of natural gases, oil, dozens of minerals, glaciers, plenty of water-sources and agriculture are available in less developed areas but in reward they receive poverty, lack of basic health facilities, education unemployment, non-availability of basic utilities like gas, oil, electricity & drinking water, irrespective of the fact that these utilities are being explored and produced from theses less developed areas; that's the reason the population of more than 70% is living below the poverty line, contrary to that, the 29% area where such wealth and deposits are not available in abundance, their people are enjoying these facilities with all luxuries, resulting the poor becoming poorer and rich becoming richer; and it seems that there are Two Pakistans in one country; one for elite class living in developed areas and the other is poor class living in less developed areas;
- 2 The Committee recommended that the Members of the National Assembly and Provincial Assemblies of the less developed areas, should raise chronic issues of the respective areas in respective assemblies for debate and seek their solutions;
- 3 During visit of the less developed areas of Sindh province, it has been generally brought into the notice of the Committee that 18th Amendment is NOT being followed in the province with its true spirit due to partial behavior of federal government; when any issue regarding funds distribution arises from federal government, the federal government uses different tactics to delay the funds but on the contrary when responsibilities & performance issues arise, the federal government puts the responsibilities on the shoulders of the province taking support of 18th Amendment; the Committee recommended that 18th Amendment must be implemented by the Federal government; provincial autonomy of provinces be ensured; and abolished federal ministries which have again been established with different names in federal government, negating 18th Amendment, be closed down as soon as possible;
- 4 Believing in 18th constitutional amendment and supremacy of the provincial autonomy, the Committee is NOT supposed to interfere into the affairs of provincial matters, but for the sake of poor people and betterment of less developed area of Sindh province, the Committee requests that the concerned departments of Sindh Government shall consider the recommendations relating to their province and take remedial steps accordingly;

- 5 The concerned governments must take remedial steps to strengthen agriculture research institutes to grow more crops with different varieties in less developed areas of Sindh i.e. Badin, Tharparkar, Umerkot, Dadu, Jaccobabad, Kamber, Kashmore & Sanghar;
- 6 Employment specific-quota only for the people of less developed areas of the country be established at federal and provincial level;
- 7 For empowerment of women of less developed areas, new schemes and programs be launched to grant interest free loans to the women of these areas including Districts Badin, Tharparkar, Umerkot, Dadu, Jaccobabad, Kamber, Kashmore & Sanghar;
- 8 Utility Stores be established in each Tehsil of less developed areas and those Utility Stores which are being closed or have been closed, be restored;

(For Federal Government)

- 9 Provision of sui gas be provided with adequate pressure to the people of all less developed areas/districts of the Sindh province i.e. Badin, Tharparkar, Umerkot, Dadu, Jaccobabad, Kamber, Kashmore & Sanghar;
- 10 The specific areas from where gas deposits are explored & produced, the people of the specific areas be provided gas free of cost to a specific units per month only for domestic connections with a radius of minimum 5 km of the gas field; further for the people of concerned District from-where natural gas is being produced & explored; the people of the said District be provided domestic gas per month on concessional/subsidized rates;
- 11 Electricity be provided to the people of all less developed areas/districts of the Sindh province i.e. District Badin, Tharparkar, Umerkot, Dadu, Jaccobabad, Kamber, Kashmore & Sanghar;
- 12 BISP cards be issued to the women of all less developed areas/districts of the Sindh province i.e. District Badin, Tharparkar, Umerkot, Dadu, Jaccobabad, Kamber, Kashmore & Sanghar; in this regard, a Survey be conducted as soon as possible and all the women be included in the BISP beneficiaries;
- 13 PM Health Cards be issued to the people of all less developed areas/districts of the Sindh province i.e. Badin, Tharparkar, Umerkot, Dadu, Jaccobabad, Kamber, Kashmore & Sanghar;

Meeting/Visit at UEP, Khaskheli, Badin

- 14 The United Exploration Pakistan(UEP) company should have to run hospital by its own, establish standard laboratory, Vocational Training Institute for women, school for children, model sports stadium, provide merit scholarships to students and provide basic

facilities for the benefits of the local people. Moreover, a definite monitoring system should be devised to check the utilization of funds and performance of the activities;

- 15 The employment should be provided to the local people in the oil and gas sector. Moreover, CSR data, funds of production bonus, funds of social development committee and funds of petroleum marine development committee should be shared with all concerned on quarterly basis and used properly;
- 16 The local persons must be given preference to be posted on key posts of administration and finance in UEP on merit basis instead to hire people from outside of the district.
- 17 The United Exploration Pakistan(UEP) company operating in District Badin must be made bound to extend maximum facilities only to the people of District Badin including production bonus, royalty, employment, scholarships at all levels, lease/rentals etc; in this regard, requisite action be taken on urgent basis;

Meeting at D.C Office, Badin

- 18 The federal government departments should play their role to solve the issues of the area by controlling load shedding and providing electricity and gas, improving economic activities, solving environment and pollution issues, flood and rain affected areas and IDPs, CSR issues, insufficient budget provision, non-functional of railway and lack of health and education facilities in the area;
- 19 The Committee showed serious concern over non-availability of gas in presence of 5 oil and gas companies in the District Badin and directed that the said companies should play their proper role for the development and betterment of the area;
- 20 Badin district/villages are getting natural gas only 3% to 5% of its total population/residences, it is recommended that each house and village be provided natural gas in the said district.
- 21 A large number of villages are deprived of electricity in district Badin, it is recommended that each house and village be provided electricity on urgent basis.
- 22 Issues of NADRA regarding shortage of staff, non-availability of mobile van and unsuitable location of the NADRA center should be solved.
- 23 The passenger train which was run in past for Karachi and for different cities from Badin Railway station, be restored immediately.
- 24 Health survey be conducted in District Badin especially for diseases like TB, Malaria, Hepatitice etc and after obtaining results, a proper policy be formulated and remedial steps be taken to extend best medical facilities for the people of less developed district.

- 25 It has been observed during visit of Badin that share of water through canals is not in accordance with their due-share; due to which their local crops like rice, sugarcane, sun flower etc are badly affecting; remedial steps be taken on emergency basis and at least their due-share of water be provided;
- 26 Requisite steps be taken to desist from flood and natural disasters and in this regard mega project be established with sufficient funds;
- 27 Erosion of land by sea in Badin district (at Ketu Bander) is becoming a major issue for the people of the area, about 200 km land has eroded in sea, the government must look into this natural disaster and should take remedial steps to save the land;
- 28 The office of the Pak-Baitul Mal be made functional in districts of Badin and the people of the said districts be provided medical and financial assistance through PBM.

Visit of Thalassemia Center, Badin

- 29 To adopt prevention measures, it was suggested that all couples be tested for Thalassemia carrier status, especially before marriage. Moreover, it should be emphasized over launching awareness raising campaign against Thalassemia in public;
- 30 Blood donation camps should be organized frequently in order to ensure an abundant quantity of blood for the Thalassemia patients;

Meeting at D.C Office, Mithi

31. Number of beneficiaries under Benazir Income Support Program (BISP) should be enhanced according to the socioeconomic status and indicators of the district. Moreover, issues of number of sale points, shortage of staff, logistic and lack of ownership of beneficiaries should be solved; There is only one BISP office in District Mithi, it should be increased to each Tehsil level with lady staff;
- 32 Issues of NCHD regarding release of budget, payment of salaries, arrears, increase in salaries and provision/repair of vehicles should be resolved;
- 33 NADRA should open its centers at Talukas Kaloi and Dahli. Moreover, issues of mobile registration 4X4 vans, correction in addresses, shortage of staff and provision of equipment should be resolved;
- 34 NADRA should provide the complete data of children's death along with causes of death in Tharparker to the Committee;
- 35 Survey regarding socioeconomic data has not been properly done especially of the district Tharparker, therefore, necessary steps should be taken in this regard;
- 36 To find out the available mineral treasures in the area more surveys should be done;

- 37 Load shedding of electricity and gas load-shedding should be stopped and provide electricity to the remaining villages. Moreover, LPG Air Mix plants should be installed for provision of gas to the area;
- 38 Small dams should be built in the Thar for storage rain water for irrigation purpose;
- 39 Barani & Livestock Universities should be established in Tharparker;
- 40 Thar culture and heritage should be preserved;
- 41 Enemy property or evacuee property be handed over to Sindh government;
- 42 Royalty of electricity from coal and thermal power be increased and be utilized for the people of the district Mithi and Badin;
- 43 Most of the time, the District Mithi remains under drought and NDMA has failed to play its role to reduce the grievances of the people, **NDMA** must be made functional on urgent basis in this regard;
- 44 It has been told that about 200 villages of Mithi district are deprived of electricity, it is recommended that each village be provided electricity of the said district;
- 45 A large population is facing drought in Tharparkar (more than 96,601 animals, 3358 farms etc) and performance of NDMA is very poor to tackle the natural disaster; therefore, NDMA be made functional to eradicate drought and proper feeding of animals as well;
- 46 The office of the Pak-Baitul Mal be made functional in district of Tharparkar and the people of the said districts be provided medical and financial assistance through PBM;
- 47 The intelligent students of District Tharparkar have no option but to leave their district to get medical education and due to which maximum students especially girls have to discontinue their education as there is no medical university in the said district, therefore, it is strongly recommended that a Medical University should be established so that the population of the area comprising 1.6 million could get maximum benefits;
- 48 During visit of Tharparkar, it has been brought into the notice of the Committee by the people of the area and Committee itself observed that people are being made dependent on the patronage of coal company, working in the area, even for basic commodities like health, education, supply of drinking water, residence issues and other needs of life, though to provide basic commodities is a good gesture, but the provincial government must also care of the people of its province/district and must play its role and perform their responsibilities before any company/firm/ could hold monopoly in the area and behave like East India Company;

Meeting at Office of the Chief Secretary Sindh, Karachi

- 49 The National Finance Commission Award should be calculated on the basis of level of poverty and backwardness instead of size of population;

- 50 Royalty of oil, gas & coal should be given to the Tharparker and Badin and funds should be incurred on the development of the concerned less developed areas;
- 51 Amount of Rs.4 billion had been "squandered away" by Dr. Samar Mubarkmand on underground coal gasification plant near Islamkot, be recovered and spent on development projects in Thar as the massive project was just a mean to embezzle public money;
- 52 Release of water in Indus river at least 10 maf in down stream at Kotri is recommended;
- 53 All required formalities be taken up to complete the Naigaj Dam project at Dadu;
- 54 It has been observed that oil and gas companies are not sharing any data regarding extraction, exploration and production; the government with the consultation of concerned district administration should look into this fact and oil and gas companies be bound to share their above data on quarterly basis with concerned quarters; further, past data be obtained from them since they are functioning in the less developed areas;
- 55 Oil and gas companies be bound to share data regarding fund of production bonus with concerned quarters;
- 56 In less develop areas of Sindh, it has been told that about six months are taken by the bank branches to open a bank account, the government should look into the matter for the ease of people;
- 57 NCHD teachers working in less developed areas of Sindh be regularized so that they could perform their duty efficiently and help to reduce the illiteracy;
- 58 53% of area of Sindh province is based on less developed areas, therefore, it is recommended that maximum development budget be allocated by the federal government to reduce the grievances of the areas;
- 59 It has been informed that a project titled "Housing Foundation of Iran (HFI) was started in less developed areas of Sindh, 60% work has been completed but rest of the work is pending since long due to non-issuance of visa to Irani engineer and donors, therefore, it is recommended that requisite steps be taken to complete the said project;
- 60 It is recommended that HESCO authorities may be directed to construct headquarter at Division; further all the electric wires and polls may be replaced with new one in less developed areas of Sindh province;
- 61 It has been informed that most of the areas including less developed districts, gas is provided on very low pressure and in some places for a very short time, it is recommended that a proper policy be framed and gas distribution be made available to all people of the province with adequate pressure and for maximum time;

(For Government of Sindh)

Meeting at D.C Office, Badin

- 62 Essential steps should be taken by the government to resolve the issues of shortage of clean drinking water, drainage and water supply schemes, shortage of irrigation water, construction of educational buildings, health, road infrastructure, chemical effected water, allocation of budget, erosion of sea, research and social activities;
- 63 The Committee noticed that in district Badin that there are 669 schools are shelter-less out of which 298 are dangerous, it is strongly recommended that concerned government must look into this matter seriously and take necessary action to convert them or shift them into a proper building without changing location/site.

Meeting at D.C Office, Mithi

64. Public awareness campaign should be launched regarding health awareness issues, early childhood marriages, customs, overburdened women, non-maintenance of birth gap, non-antenatal checkups, dietary deficiency, unskilled health workers and delayed approach to control the deaths of infants, children and women;
65. The issues of education, health and road infrastructure should be resolved. Moreover, availability of clean drinking water to all the peoples in Thar should be made and drainage sewerage system should be improved in towns and cities;
- 66 Livestock mega projects should be initiated and industries especially leather industry should be established in the area;
- 67 Residential schools having boarding and lodging facilities for the students of far flung areas should be established to provide quality education. Vocational training centers for women should be established in the area;
- 68 Health card be provided to all people of District Tharparker being less developed area and poor people;
- 69 Shortage of doctors and paramedical staff should be resolved and provide them proper facilities to perform their duties efficiently and effectively;
- 70 Standard laboratories should be established to provide medical testing facilities to the patients and health cards should be issued to the maximum families of the area;
- 71 New research in agriculture sector should be adopted in the Tharparker;
- 72 The federal government should play its proper role to save lives in Thar by launching projects for training the youth in various skills so that they could raise standard of their lives. Moreover, sufficient funds should be provided to solve the problems of Thar area;

- 73 It has been told that literacy rate in district Mithi is 29.7% and girls education rate is only 9%, whereas there are 417 shelter-less schools; it is recommended that to improve education rate in the district, shelter-less schools be converted into a proper buildings without changing any location/site and further residential schools for boys & girls be established in each Tehsil of the districts Mithi and Badin as well;
- 74 It has been informed during visit of Mithi that national and multi-national companies are forcing the local people to vacate their ancestral lands or migrate to other places so that these companies could establish their units / installations; this practice must be taken seriously by the government and interest of people should not be withdrawn.
- 75 The Committee observed that less developed areas of Sindh are facing multi-dimensional poverty in the different districts and the index of some districts are 50.4% in Umerkot, 48.1% in Tharparkar, 45.5% in Tando Muhammad Khan, 44.7% in Sujawal, 43.7% in Thatta, 43.7% in Badin, 43.1% in Kashmore, 40% in Mirpiur Khas, 39.1% in Jaccobabad, 38.6% in Kamber and 38.3% in Shahdad Kot, the Committee recommended that provincial government and federal government must play its role to reduce the poverty index in the said districts.
- 76 Mithi is a beautiful place in terms of tourism, the government should play its role to attract tourists so that the local people also get finance through **tourism**;


Meeting at Office of the Chief Secretary Sindh, Karachi

- 77 Sindh government should focus on real issues of Tharparker and launching long term projects to carry out uplift schemes of the people living in backward and far flung areas;
- 78 The provincial issues should be resolved by the concerned provincial departments on priority basis;
- 79 A program for Lining of canals and use of modern technologies for agriculture purpose in less developed areas of Sindh be prepared;
- 80 Funds for social community be utilized in a proper manner for the people of less developed areas of Sindh
- 81 It has been informed that in Wind mill forms, locals people are not appointed on key posts; it is recommended that locals persons be appointed on key positions;
- 82 There should be a adequate share of district in income of wind mill forms for the development of the less developed areas / local areas;
- 83 People at the tail end are forced to drink contaminated water. Urgent steps are needed to address water shortage. Entire Badin district should be declared drought hit and steps should be taken to ensure drinking water access for the people living at the tail end.

With no irrigation water it has led to severe poverty. Following steps should be taken to fulfill the basic needs of the people of District Badin:-

- a) Schemes for provision of clean drinking water
- b) Schemes for provision of sufficient irrigation water
- c) Schemes for provision of better health facilities
- d) Schemes for poverty alleviation"


(Ch. Salamat Ali)
DS/Secretary Committee

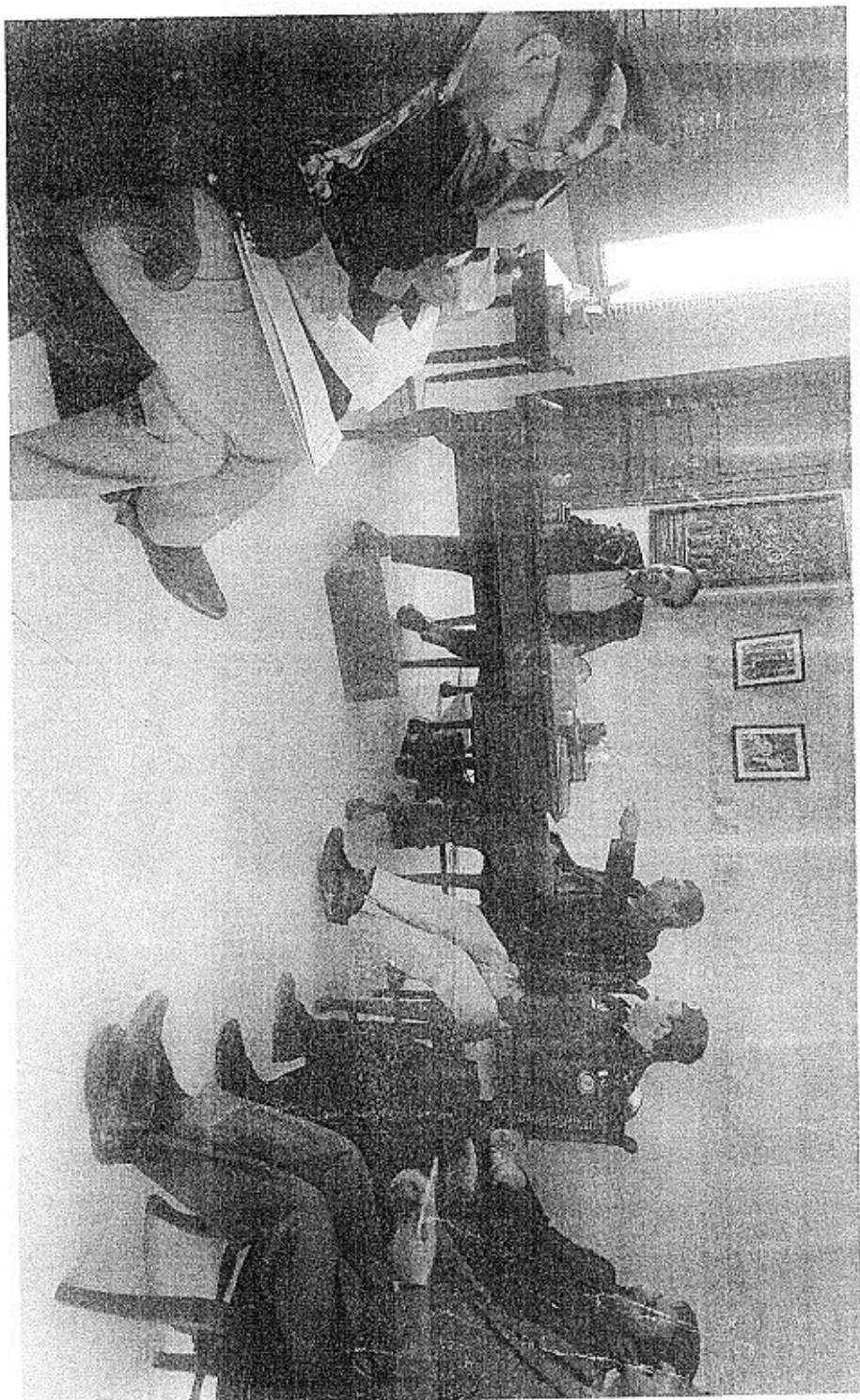

(Senator Muhammad Usman Khan Kakar)
Chairman Committee

ATTENDANCE OF THE MEMBERS IN THE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

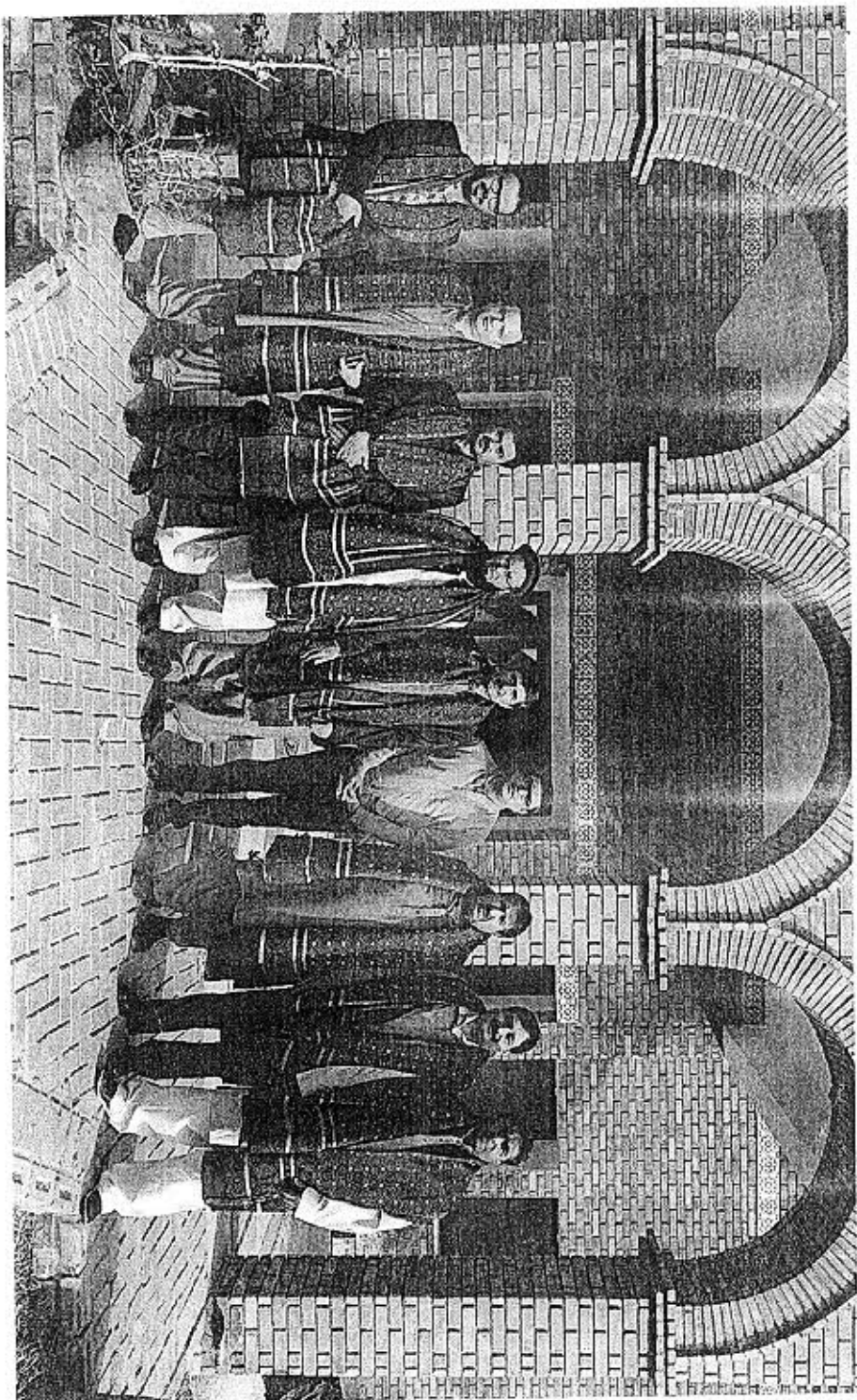
<u>Sl.No</u>	<u>Name of Members</u>	<u>08-01-2019</u>	<u>09-01-2019</u>	<u>10-01-2019</u>	<u>11-01-2019</u>
1	Senator Muhammad Usman Khan Kakar	Present	Present	Present	Present
2	Senator Gianchand	Present	Present	Present	Present
3	Senator Haji Momin Khan Afridi	Present	Present	Present	Present
4	Senator Sardar Muhammad Shafiq Tareen	Present	Present	Present	Present
5	Senator Nighat Mirza	Present	Absent	Absent	Present
6	Senator Rahila Magsi	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
7	Senator Hasil Khan Bizenjo	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
8	Senator Molvi Faiz Muhammad	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
9	Senator Kalsoom Parveen	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
10	Senator Qurat ul Ain Marri	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
11	Senator Fida Muhammad	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
12	Senator Muhammad Ayub	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent
13	Senator Agha Shahzaib Khan Durrani	Absent	Absent	Absent	Absent



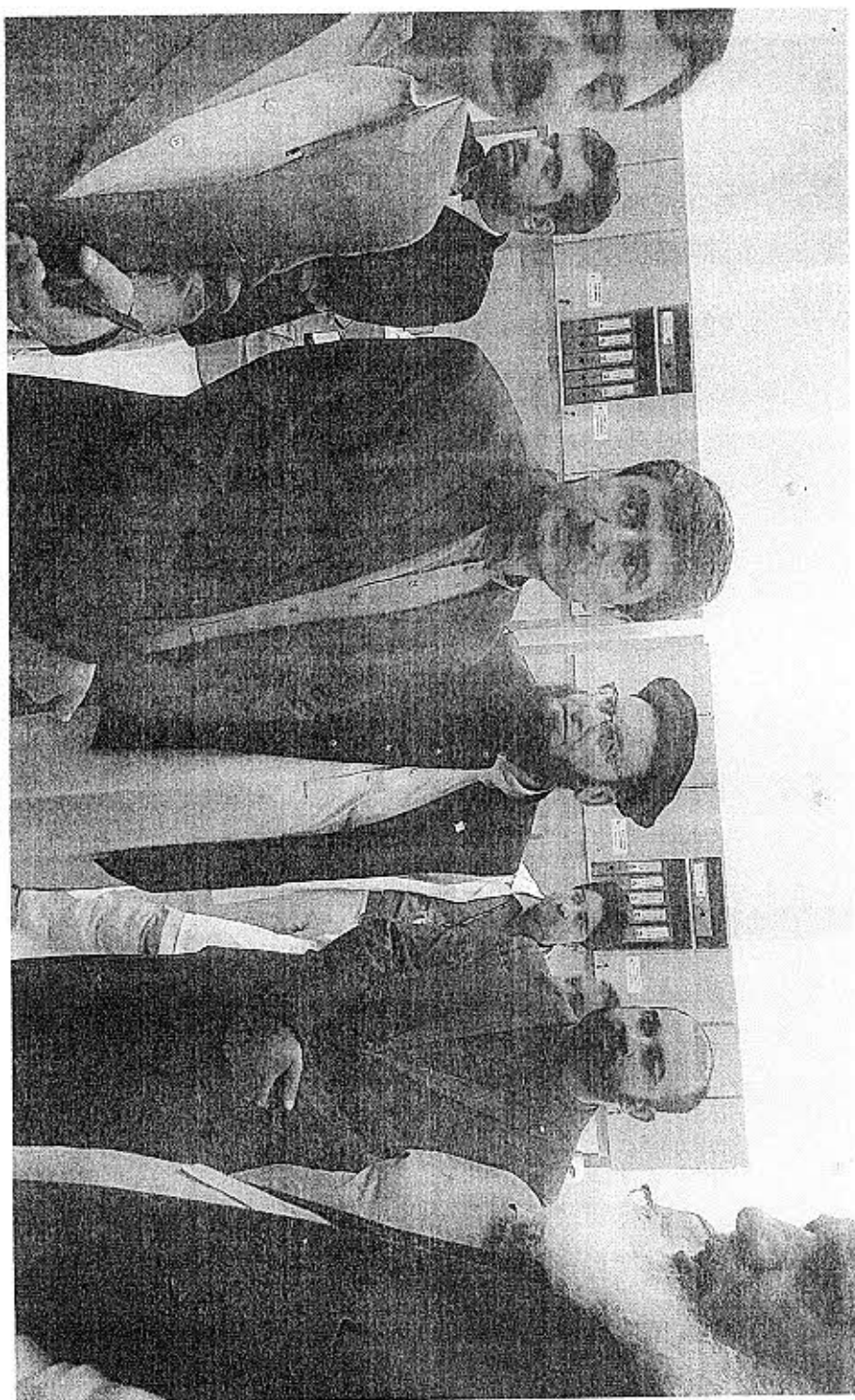
Meeting at DC Office, Badin



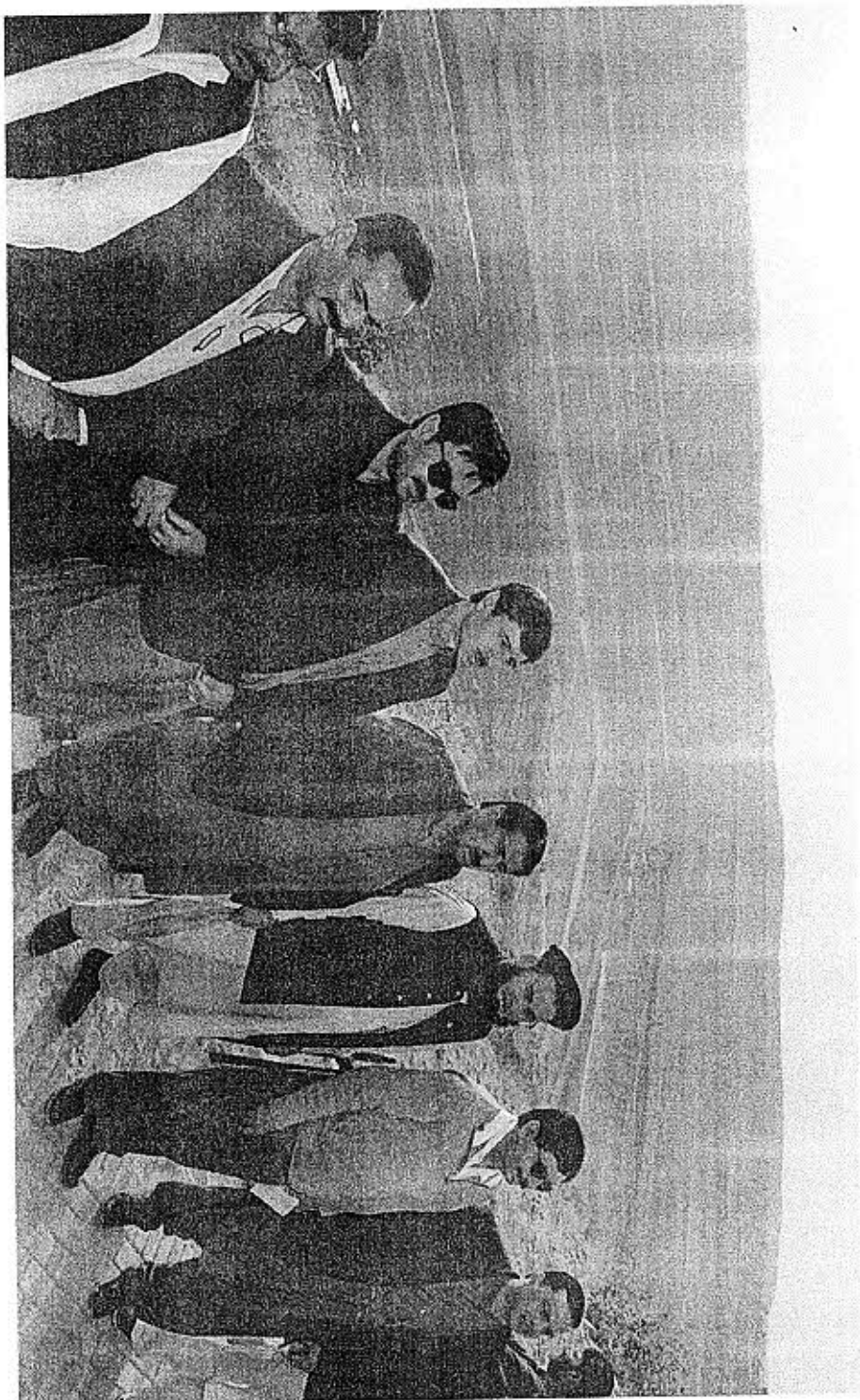
Meeting at DC Office, Badin



Meeting at DC Office, Badin



Visit to a Medical Center, Badin



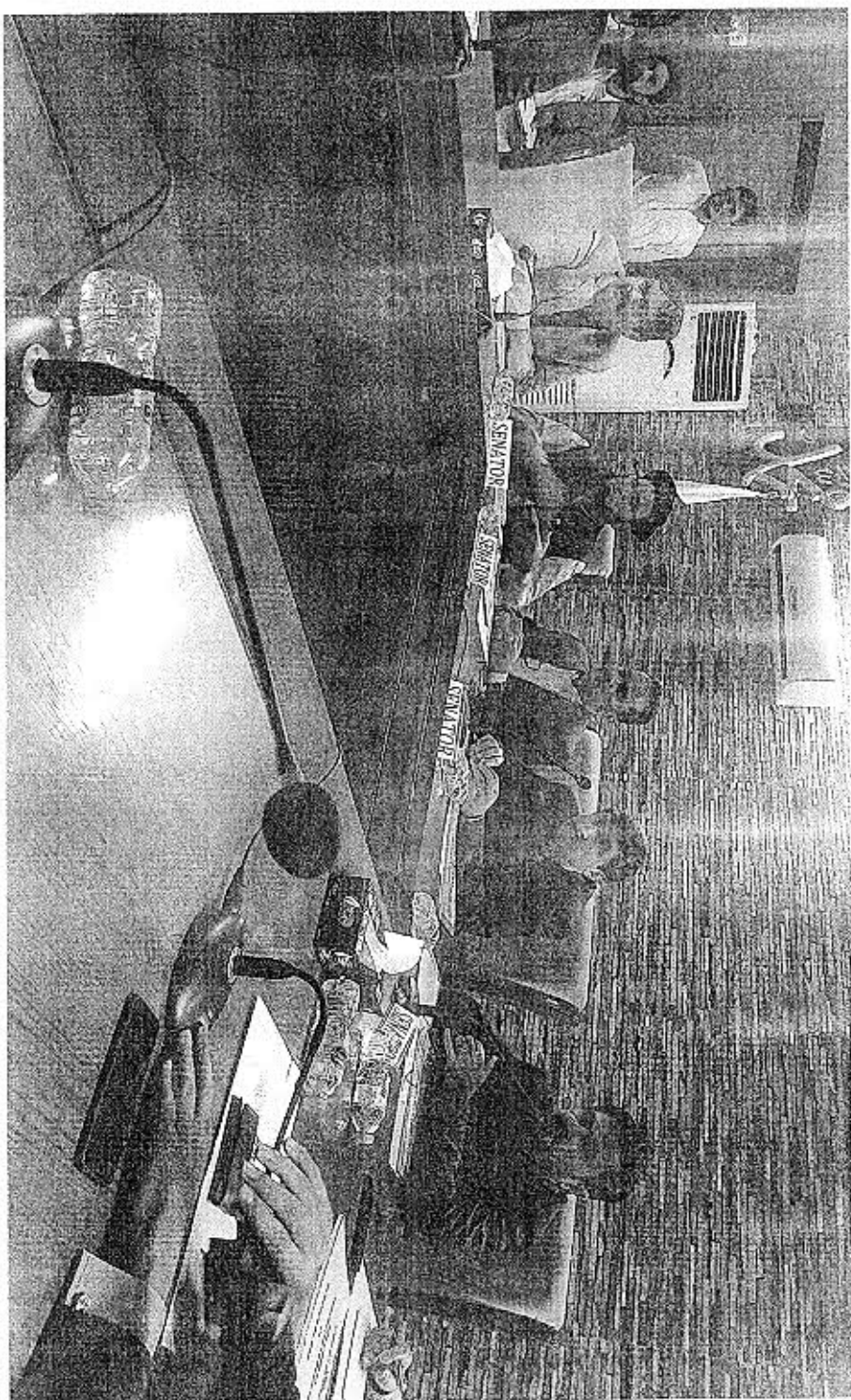
Visit to Thar Coal Field



Visit to Thar Coal Field

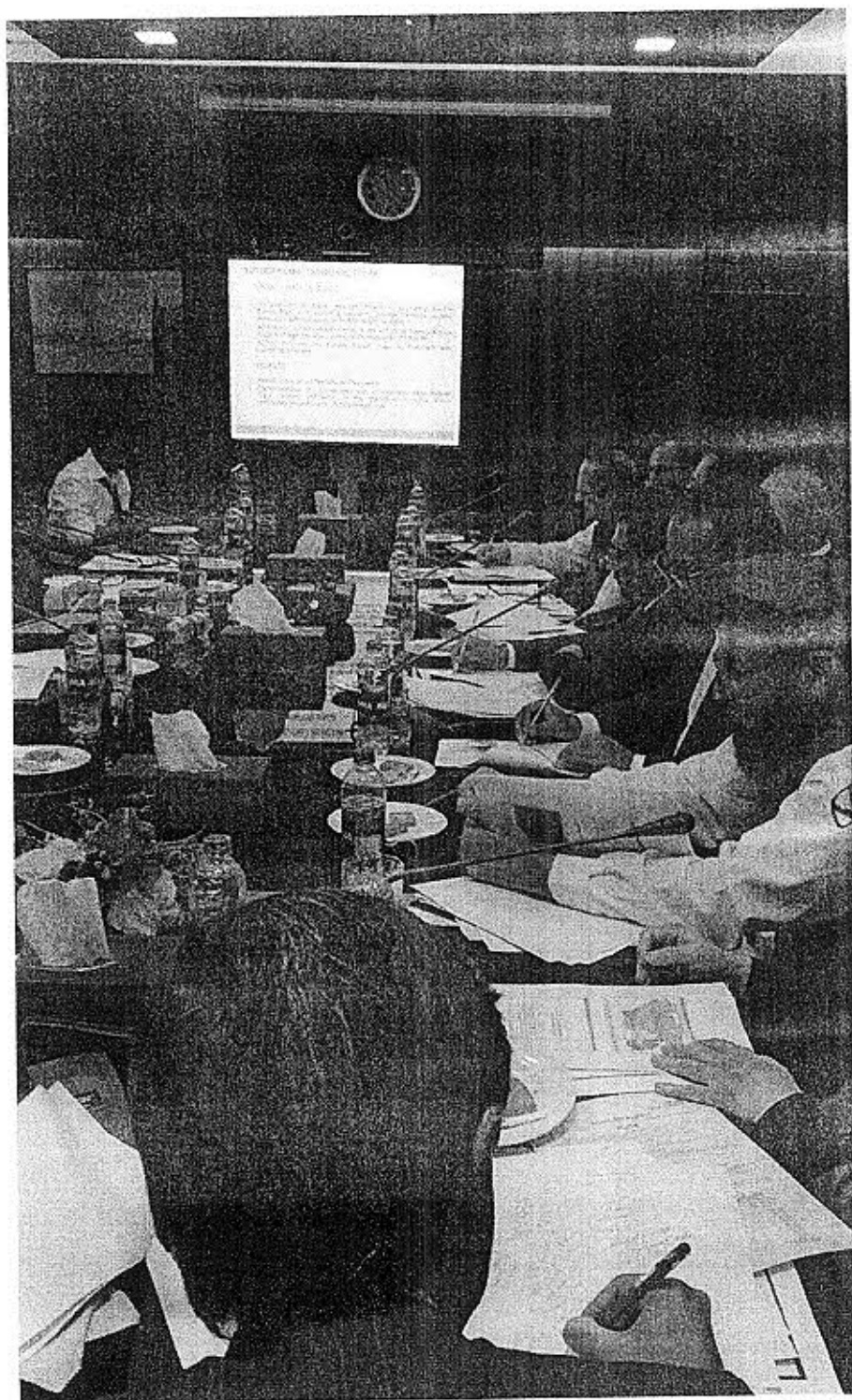


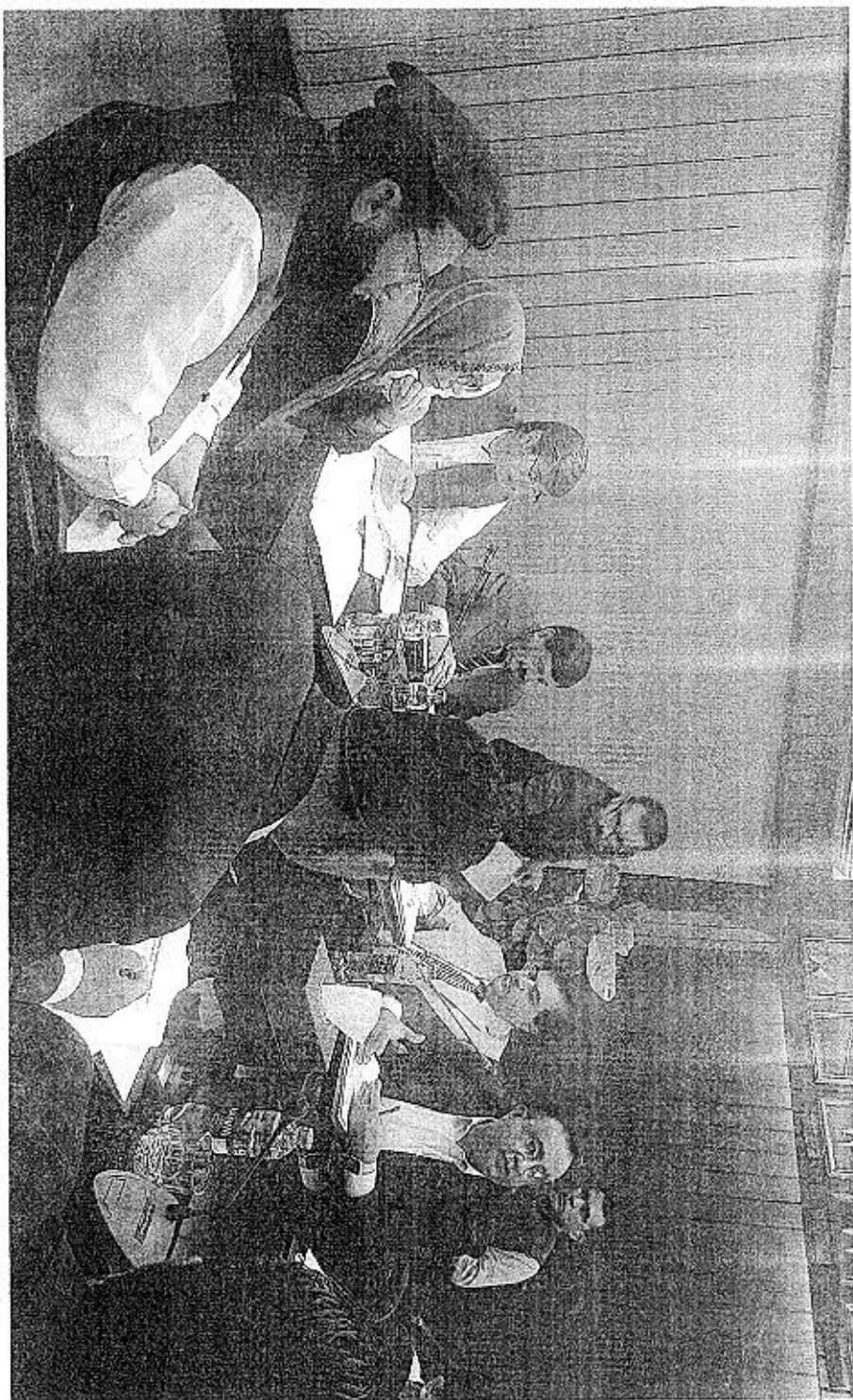
Visit to Mithi, Tharparkar



Meeting at DC Office, Tharparkar

Meeting at Chief Secretary Office, Karachi





Meeting at Chief Secretary Office, Karachi

THE END