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Role of Government and NGOs in rehabilitation process of Flood affectees

(A Case study of village Kot Bodla 'Jampur')



A thesis submitted to the Department of Anthropology, Quaid-i-Azam University Islamabad in partial fulfillment of the requirement of the degree of M.Sc in Anthropology

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Final Approval of Thesis

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Dedicated

To my beloved Baba Mama, my Sister and Brothers

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Chapter No.1

Introduction

1.1 Introduction:

Disaster is a sudden, tragic event bringing great damage, loss, and destruction and desolation to life and property. Disaster can be defined as hazard causing heavy loss to life, property and livelihood. The damage caused by disasters is immeasurable and varies with geographical locations and climate. This may damaged the social, economic, political and cultural life of the people.

The disasters have two main categories; one natural and other man-made, natural disaster can be divided further into two categories, one geological and other hydrological disasters. Geological disasters occurs with geographical changes because of climate, location and temperature, while Hydrological disasters occur when a heavy flow of water damage; life, property and crops.

Developing countries suffer a lot due to disasters and bear heavy loses, more than 95% deaths have been caused by the disasters, while losses due to natural disasters are 20 times more in developing countries then in industrialized or developed countries. Flood and earthquake is the most dangerous and obliteration events.

The word “flood” came from the old English word ‘flod’, common to Germanic languages. A flood is an overflow of an expanse of water that submerges land. The flood is a temporary occurring covering of land by water. Flooding may result from the volume of water from river, canal or lakes; which overflows or breaks levees, with the result that some of the water escapes its usual boundaries.

Floods may also occur in rivers when the water flow exceeds the capacity of the river, particularly at bends or meanders. Floods often cause damage to homes, lands, property and affect the people and their life style in many ways like; physical damage, casualties,

damage of sanitation system, spread of diseases, destruction of cultivated land, and shortage of food and subsequently increases in prices.

The 2010 Pakistan floods began in late July 2010, resulting from heavy monsoon rains in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Sindh, Punjab and Balochistan regions and affected the Indus River. Approximately one fifth of Pakistan's total land area was underwater, that were approximately 796,095 square kilometres (307,374 sq mi). According to Pakistani government data; the floods directly affected about 20 million people, mostly by destruction of property, livelihood and infrastructure, with a death toll of close to 2,000.

UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon had initially asked for \$460 million for emergency relief. Only 20% of the relief funds requested had been received as of 15 August 2010. The U.N. had been concerned that aid was not arriving fast enough, and the World Health Organization (WHO) reported that ten million people were forced to drink unsafe water. The Pakistani economy was harmed by extensive damage to infrastructure and crops. Damage to structures was estimated to exceed 4 billion USD, and wheat crop damages were estimated to be over 500 million USD. Total economic impact may have been as much as 43 billion USD.



A US Army helicopter flies over a flood-affected area

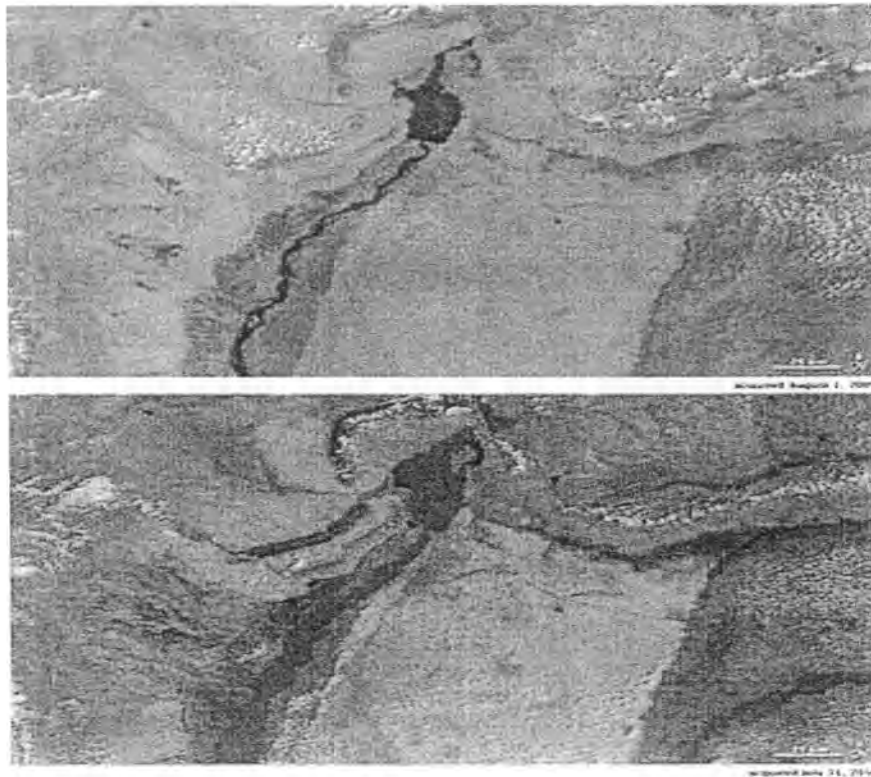
1.1.1 Causes:

The floods were driven by unprecedented monsoon rain. The rainfall anomaly map published by NASA showed unusually intense monsoon rains attributed to La Niña¹. On 21 June, the Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD) cautioned that urban and flash flooding could occur from July to September in the north parts of the country. The same department recorded above-average rainfall in the months of July and August 2010 and monitored the flood wave progression. Discharge levels were comparable to those of the floods of 1988, 1995, and 1997.

1.1.2 Impact:

The Monsoon rains were forecasted to continue into early August and were described as the worst in this area in the last 80 years. The Pakistan Meteorological Department reported that over 200 millimeters (7.9 in) of rain fell over a 24 hour period in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab. A record-breaking 274 millimeters (10.8 in) rain fell in Peshawar during 24 hours; the previous record was 187 millimeters (7.4 in) of rain in April 2009. As of 30 July, 500,000 or more people had been displaced from their homes. On 30 July, Manuel Bessler, head of the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, stated that 36 districts were involved, and 950,000 people were affected, although within a day, reports increased that number to as high as a million, and by mid-August they increased the number to nearly 20 million affected.

¹ A cooling of the ocean surface off the western coast of South America, occurring periodically every 4 to 12 years and affecting Pacific and other weather patterns.



Satellite images of the upper Indus River valley comparing water-levels on 1 August 2009 (top) and 31 July 2010 (bottom)

By mid-August, according to the Governmental Federal Flood Commission (FFC), the floods had caused the deaths of at least 1,540 people; while 2,088 people had received injuries, 557,226 houses had been destroyed, and over 6 million people had been displaced. One month later, the tally had risen to 1,781 deaths, 2,966 people with injuries, and more than 1.89 million homes destroyed.

The Karakoram Highway, which connects Pakistan with China, was closed after a bridge was destroyed. According to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) the ongoing devastating floods in Pakistan will have a severe impact on an already vulnerable population. In addition to all the other damage the floods caused, floodwater destroyed much of the health care infrastructure in the worst-affected areas, leaving inhabitants especially vulnerable to water-borne disease. Looters took advantage of the floods by ransacking abandoned homes using boats.

In response to previous Indus River floods in 1973 and 1976, Pakistan created the Federal Flood Commission (FFC) in 1977. The FFC operates under Pakistan's Ministry of Water and Power. It is charged with executing flood control projects and protecting lives and property of Pakistanis' from the impact of floods. Since its inception the FFC has received Rs 87.8 billion (about 900 million USD). FFC documents show that numerous projects were initiated, funded and completed, but reports indicate that little work has actually been done due to ineffective leadership and corruption.

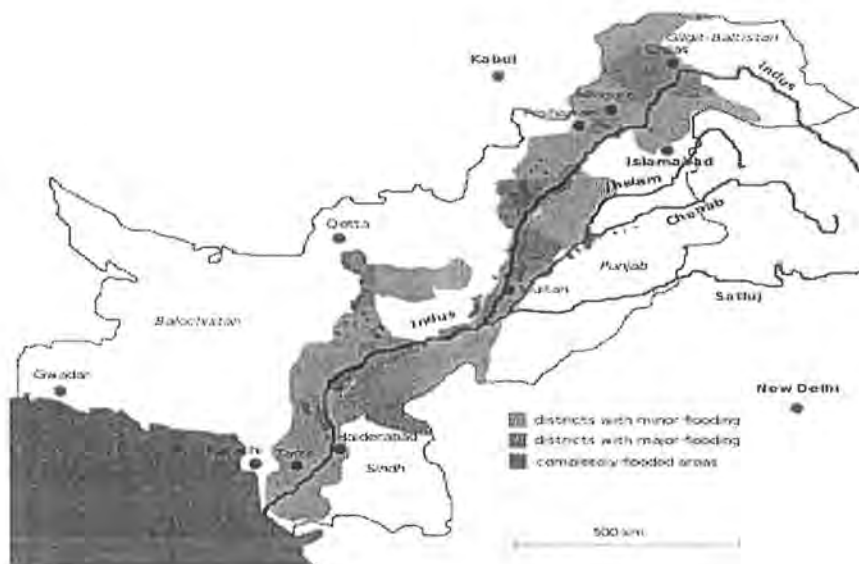
1.1.3 Flooding and impact:

Monsoon rains were forecasted to continue into early August and were described as the worst in this area in the last 80 years. The Pakistan Meteorological Department reported that over 200 millimeters (7.9 in) of rain fell over a 24-hour period in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab. A record-breaking 274 millimeters (10.8 in) rain fell in Peshawar during 24 hours; the previous record was 187 millimeters (7.4 in) of rain in April 2009, as on 30 July 500,000 or more people were displaced from their homes. On 30 July, Manuel Bessler, head of the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, stated that 36 districts were involved, and 950,000 people were affected, although within a day, reports increased that number to as high as a million, and by mid-August they increased the number to nearly 20 million affected.

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especially vulnerable to water-borne disease. In Sindh, the Indus River burst its banks near Sukkur on 8 August, submerging the village of Mor Khan Jatui. Law and order disappeared, mainly in Sindh. Looters took advantage of the floods by ransacking abandoned homes using boats.



Affected areas as on August 26, 2010

In early August, the heaviest flooding moved southward along the Indus River from severely affected northern regions toward western Punjab, where at least 1,400,000 acres (570,000 ha) of cropland were destroyed, and toward the southern province of Sindh. The affected crops included cotton, sugarcane, rice, pulses, tobacco and animal fodder. Floodwaters and rain destroyed 700,000 acres (3,000 km) of cotton, 200,000 acres (800 km) acres each of rice and sugarcane, 500,000 tones of wheat and 300,000 acres (1,000 km²) of animal fodder. According to the Pakistan Cotton Ginners Association; the floods destroyed 2 million bales of cotton, which increased futures prices. 170,000 citizens (or 70% of the population) of the historic Sindh town of Thatta fled advancing flood waters on 27 August.

By mid-September the floods generally had begun to recede, although in some areas, such as Sindh, new floods were reported; the majority of the displaced persons had not been able to return home.

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1.1.4 Heavy rainfall

Heavy rainfall of more than 200 millimeters (7.9 in) was recorded during four days from 27 July to 30 July, 2010 in the provinces of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab.

Table 1.1: Rainfall in Different Provinces

City	Rainfall (mm) Rainfall		Province
Risalpur	415	16.3	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
Islamabad	394	15.5	Islamabad Capital Territory
Murree	373	14.6	Punjab
Cherat	372	14.6	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
Garhi Dopatta	346	13.6	Azad Kashmir
Saidu Sharif	338	13.3	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
Peshawar	333	13.1	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Kamra	308	12.1	Punjab
Rawalakot	297	11.7	Azad Kashmir
Muzaffarabad	292	11.5	Azad Kashmir
Lahore	288	11.3	Punjab
Mianwali	271	10.6	Punjab
Jhelum	269	10.6	Punjab
Lower Dir	263	10.3	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
Kohat	262	10.3	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
Balakot	256	10.0	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
Sialkot	255	10.0	Punjab
Pattan	242	9.5	Azad Kashmir
DIR	231	9.10	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
Gujranwala	222	8.7	Punjab
Dera Ismail Khan	220	8.6	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
Rawalpindi	219	8.6	Punjab

Source; Pakistan Meteorological Department

The power infrastructure of Pakistan also took a severe blow from the floods, which damaged 10,000 transmission lines and transformers, feeders and power houses in different flood-hit areas.

Aid agencies warned that outbreaks of diseases (e.g. gastroenteritis, diarrhea, and skin diseases) due to lack of clean drinking water and sanitation pose a serious new risk to flood victims. On 14 August, the first documented case of cholera emerged in the town of Mingora (Dist. Swat), striking fear into millions of stranded flood victims, who were

already suffering from gastroenteritis and diarrhea. Pakistan also faced a malaria outbreak.

The International Red Cross reported that unexploded ordinance, such as mines and artillery shells, had been flushed downstream by the floods from areas in Kashmir and Waziristan and scattered in low lying areas, posing a future risk to returning inhabitants.

The United Nations estimated that 800,000 people were cut off by floods in Pakistan and were only reachable by air. It was also stated that at least 40 more helicopters are needed to ferry lifesaving aid to increasingly desperate people. Many of those cut off are in the mountainous northwest, where roads and bridges have been swept away.

By order of President Asif Ali Zardari, there were no official celebrations of Pakistan's 63rd Independence Day on 14 August, due to the calamity. Floods submerged 17 million acres (69,000 km) of Pakistan's most fertile crop land, killed 200,000 livestock and washed away massive amounts of grain. A major concern was that farmers would be unable to meet the fall deadline for planting new seeds in 2010, which implied a loss of food production in 2011, and potential long term food shortages. The agricultural damage reached more than 2.9 billion dollars, and included over 700,000 acres (2,800 km) of lost cotton crops, 200,000 acres (810 km) of sugarcane and 200,000 acres (810 km) of rice, in addition to the loss of over 500,000 tones of stocked wheat, 300,000 acres (1,200 km) of animal fodder and the stored grain losses.

According to a Harvest Trading-Pakistan's spokesman; agricultural crops such as cotton, rice, and sugarcane and to some extent mangoes were badly affected in Punjab, he called for the international community to fully participate in the rehabilitation process, as well as for the revival of agricultural crops in order to get better GDP growth in the future.

In affected DGK and Rajanpur Divisions of South Punjab, some people were seen to be engaged in price-raising of daily use commoditized. Some appealed to Zarai Taraqati Bank Limited (ZTBL) to write off all agricultural loans in the affected areas in Punjab, Sindh and Khyber Pukhtunkhwa especially for small farmers.

On 24 September the World Food Program announced that about 70% of Pakistan's population, mostly in rural areas, did not have adequate access to proper nutrition. Already resurgent in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) province, agricultural devastation brought on by the floods left Pakistan more susceptible to an increase in poppy cultivation, given the crop's resiliency and relatively few inputs.

1.1.5 Infrastructure:

Floods damaged an estimated 2,433 miles (3,916 km) of highway and 3,508 miles (5,646 km) of railway lines, an estimated amount of 158 million dollars was immediately required for the repair work. Public building and bridges damaged was estimated to 1 billion USD, while 5000 schools were destroyed as per donor agencies estimates.



A bridge damaged during the floods

1.1.6 Taliban insurgency:

It was reported that the flood would divert Pakistani military forces from fighting the Pakistani Taliban insurgents in the northwest to help in the relief efforts, giving Taliban fighters a reprieve to regroup. Helping flood victims gave the US an opportunity to improve its image in Northern Agencies. Pakistani Taliban were also engaged in relief efforts, making roads and improving infrastructure where the government was not functioning. In August a Taliban spokesperson asked the Pakistani government to reject

it was also necessary to note their views regarding the role of governments' organizations responsible to resolve their problems, role of NGO's and other civil society's organizations in the time of need.

All those factors were taken into consideration to successfully complete the research study with numerous problems faced by the researcher during the field work.

1.3 Objectives:

The topic of research was a challenging episode for the researcher being a vast subject covering not only the locale of study but other flood affected areas to elaborate the intensity of disaster in Kot Bodla, other parts of the Punjab and reviewing the calamities of flood in other parts of the country. In order to achieve the objectives, the following objectives were framed:

- To find out the government role in the rehabilitation process.
- To observe the role of NGOs in the rehabilitation work.
- To evaluate the public attitude towards the rehabilitation activities undertaken by the government and non-governmental organizations.
- To examine the goals of the rehabilitation process.

1.4 Literature Review:

It was important to consult the relevant literature published in different books, newspapers and journals to undertake an anthropological research. To obtain more fresh information on the topic of research, different web sites were also to be consulted to update the data.

Through the consultation of relevant literature, the researcher feels comfortable to write down the facts and figures on the topic and to elaborate the events occurred with more details in accordance with the demand of the study.

Keeping in view the importance of reviewing literature, the researcher consulted many books, newspapers, journals and web sites to make the study more informative. The

Western help from Christians and Jews and claimed that the Taliban could raise \$20 million to replace the aid for the rehabilitation of the flood victims.

According to a US official, the Taliban issued a threat saying that they would launch attacks against foreigners participating in flood relief operations. In response, the United Nations said it was reviewing security arrangements for its workers. The World Health Organization stated that work in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province was already suffering because of security concerns.

A self-proclaimed Taliban spokesperson based in Orakzai agency told The Express Tribune: "We have not issued any such threat; and we don't have any plans to attack relief workers." Nevertheless three American Christians were reported killed by the Taliban on 25 August in the Swat Valley.

1.2 Statement of the problem:

The focus of the ethnography research was on the floods of 2010 its impacts on human life, culture and socio-economic environment of Kot Bodla, to examine the role of governmental organizations, national and international non-governmental organizations, Army, local and international humanitarians' workers to provide food, water, shelter, medical care and shelter to the victims.

After all the process of rehabilitation was the main focus of the research study, though the task was not so easy as lot of data was required to be obtained from different sources but it was necessary to document the ground realities.

The repair and maintenance of schools, health care units, hospitals, roads, houses, markets and bridges was also to be seen whether the funds received from the government of Pakistan, international community, local and international donors were utilized properly. The task was completed with the help of key informants and influential people by visiting different places and talking to the victims.

The aim and objective of the research was to document the impact of floods on the social life of the people, on their livelihood means, their livestock and their property. Moreover,

details of funding by the national and international donors, its utilization and completion of rehabilitation work were easy to document through the literature review.

It may be claimed that some societies are better equipped to cope with natural disasters than others. This disparity among societies to cope with natural disaster becomes clear in the rural areas of Pakistan; where communities are still at the stage of relatively simple technological development.

Government agencies play an important role in during times of flood. The exact role of government is to facilitate the victims of disaster. It is very difficult to interpret the relationship between various governmental programs from local to national levels.

“The Federal Response Plan implements the Provisions of the Stafford Act (Public Law 93-288, as amended). This act defines the events that may be considered disasters, describes the basic mechanisms and structures through which federal aid and assistance will be provided, and outlines the coordination of various federal agencies to fulfill the twelve ‘Emergency Support Functions (ESF)’.”

(The Disaster Handbook; 1998)

Erikson has outlined a case study of the Buffalo Creek, West Virginia’s community of 5000. In flash flood hundred twenty five persons were killed. Their houses possessions were also washed away. Moreover some four thousands were left temporarily or permanently homeless. He points out;

“On the eve of disaster, the buffalo creek was home for a close nucleus of people, help together by a common occupation, and a common sense of the past, a common community, and a common feeling of belonging to being a part of or a defined place.”

(Erikson; 1978)

Some organizations can be viewed as a solidarity mechanism. Like in above narration, it is seen that disaster is coped with the smooth functioning of the human organization. It can be said that the people show their integrity when certain incidence happened to them. At another points he termed flood disaster literally as agent that means;

“Taken everything in its path”

Quarantelli, Dynes and Rulssel postulated that during natural disaster, in the community;

“People develop friendly relations and forgo the rivalries to help each other during natural disaster.”

(Dynes and Rulssel; 1976)

The internal conflicts are slowed down as a result of natural disasters, because community problems need to be quickly solved rather than the internal conflicts. Here some quotation which tried to understand disaster and then its impact on community; therefore, it helpful for others to understanding activities during or after natural disaster of flood. And it further clear the how disaster disturbs the community and their daily routine.

During disaster, according to the Schebesta's, comments on the Semang community,

“Each family contributes from its own food, already cooked and prepared to every other family. If one family on particular day is unusually well supplied, that gives generously to all kindered families even if it leaves them too little.”

(Schebests; 1968: 503)

This gives us information that people help each other even if they had to little to offer them. It shows that the structure of community is based on mutual cooperation. In a

related situation when there is a shortage of resources, the people maintain their reciprocity.

During flood the families they lived in spontaneous settlements showed the cooperative behavior. Two or more male members of those families went to aid distribution points and after collecting things they come back and distributed that commodities equally.

According to Cashdan;

“The people of Natal River Vasaware depend to a considerable extent on reciprocity as a way of protecting themselves against the risk of food shortage.”

(Cashdan; 1985: 549)

This shows that the people of Nata River maintain their livelihood and basic needs of survival through attaining the process of give and take. The people of underdeveloped countries help each other in any critical situation and tried to help others. Food is the basic need during natural disasters people cooperate in the distribution of food. Those who have a lot give it to others.

In the similar vein Gouldner says;

“Social system stability depends in part on the mutually contingent exchange of gratification, that is, on reciprocity as exchange.”

(Gouldner; 1968)

He again narrates;

“One, the people should help those who helped them, and Second, the people should not infure those who helped them.”

(ibid; 1965: 167)

It is human nature that people help each other, but during flood the situation changed and every person wants a secure shelter and food for their existence, that is why they showed selfish behavior. They only help those people or families who helped them or give them some support.

“When the newly established nation of Bangladesh experienced its first natural disaster in 1974, relief and reconstruction efforts of several NGOs had already graduated toward community development programs. New social passions, energy, and impetus generated by the newly independent nation contributed enormously to these programs. Subsequent to the 1974 flood, there was a phenomenal growth of NGO activity in Bangladesh.”

(The Geographical Journal; 2003:78)

Here writer discussed the penetration of nongovernmental organization in underdeveloped state of Bangladesh, after the natural disaster of its first independence nongovernmental organization provide biological existing necessities like (food and proper shelter). NGO also starts developmental programs for the people of the states.

This situation is also seen in our country in 2007's earth quick and recently flood. NGOs deeply involved in provision of food and shelter to the affected people.

The similar notion has been describes by Jhonson;

“Reciprocity is the starting mechanism of social interaction and services to regulate interaction before social grouping erystallised.”

(Jhonson; 1973: 295)

Johson here emphasizes that reciprocity creates social interaction and balance the relationship to an extent that society maintain the function smoothly.

By McDowell,

“Exchange is centered to the way in which the people conceptualize themselves and conceptualize being human being as well as to the definition of social relationships to communication processes and to the way in which society is shaped and formed over generation.”

(McDowell; 1972)

The society cannot exist without cooperation; only the human society where different people play their role and they are dependent on each other.

He explains his notion in the role of ‘Melanesian society’. According to him;

“The presence of exchange or reciprocity as a major mode for the organization of social behavior and cultural through is a general characteristics of Melanesian societies.”

(ibid)

According to Gregory;

“Reciprocity serves to give the Mopan community a considerable degree of integration, groups within the community and eventually the community as a whole are organized through, and given a degree of cohesiveness by the orientation towards the sharing of “good” through generalized, balanced and particularly circumstantially balanced reciprocity.”

(Gregory; 1975: 18)

In this narration, Gregory wants to say the distinctive feature of community in which his focus to see the integration among them, in which he finds the “sharing of goods” is the key integrating factor.

According to Sahlin;

“The connection between the material flow and social relations are reciprocal. A specific social relation may constrain a given movement of goods, but a specific transaction by the same taken suggests a particular relation.”

(Sahlin; 1960: 148)

Sahlin like Gouldner also see the relationships in material flow and concludes that,

“This type of transaction exhibits the strong particular relation.”

(ibid)

Sahlin also include the gift exchange in his discussion on reciprocity, he argue that;

“A gift that is not yet required in the first place crests something between people; it engenders continuity in the relation, solidarity at least, until the obligation to reciprocate is discharged. Secondly, constant in his relations to the given of things.”

(ibid; 1965: 162)

Gift exchange is very old phenomenon in which people give and take things to their relatives and nearest people of the community. It is because of the that people are dependent on each other in similar societies and some times they give gifts to the high status people of the society (economically or socially) and in the returen of that they support them in their problems.

During the flood people went to their friends and relatives homes who lived in safe areas of the country, they helped them and take care of their selves.

Like Gregory, in his description of various category of reciprocity, Sahlin (1968) also categorized;

“The first category of reciprocity is generalized reciprocity which exists in the level of a household and family, the second type of reciprocity is balanced reciprocity which exists on the equal basis between inter families and inter tribes. The third reciprocity is negative reciprocity in which the parties involved to carry out the relationships; this is usually temporarily which exist among neighbors, and friends etc.”

(Sahlin; 1968)

Here three types of reciprocity discussed according to its worthiness, people give gifts to their family members and then they give and take in same tribe and same lineal and at the last a number of tribes engaged in this activity.

During disaster people's behavior changed they become selfish and acting some activities which cause damages and disorganized the social life of the area. They tried to preserve food and good shelter for their selves, for their families and friends.

“It has long been understood by disaster researchers that both the general public and organizational actors tend to believe in various disaster myths. Notions those disasters are accompanied by looting, social disorganization, and deviant behavior are examples of such myths.”

(Kathleen Tierney; 2006: 58)

Many activities which contained social un-rest takes place during the flood. People think that, it was the right or correct time to do something because all responsible departments were engaged in evacuation of flood victims.

The research took place in Hurricane Katrina², and writer also blamed on media to change the behavior of people by sending wrong information he narrated that;

² Hurricane Katrina of the 2005 Atlantic hurricane season was the costliest natural disaster, as well as one of the five deadliest hurricanes, in the history of the United States.

“The response of disaster victims was framed by the media in ways that greatly exaggerated the incidence and severity of looting and lawlessness. Media reports initially employed a ‘civil unrest’ frame and later characterized victim behavior as equivalent to urban warfare.”

(ibid: 61)

“It is well understood that under impending threats, many people who are not directly at risk will try to move out of harm’s way, either because they are risk averse or because they do not fully understand or trust the warning information they have received.”

(ibid)

Both type of media changed the human behavior and attitude towards any situation. People cannot believe on Govt. information cells because they think that government always provides fake information.

People cannot believe on the information spreading by the governmental or public sectors. They believed that water cannot reach in this area and they may save their lives and property. When water came they wondered and ran away without any thing.

“The belief in myths concerning disaster behavior is not problematic merely because such beliefs are untrue. Rather, these erroneous ideas are harmful because of their potential for influencing organizational, governmental, and public responses during disasters. It has been noted, for example, that incorrect assumptions about the potential for looting and social breakdown can lead to misallocations of public safety resources that could be put to better use in providing direct assistance to victims. Concerns with public panic can also lead officials to avoid issuing timely warnings and to keep needed risk-related information from the public.

Such actions only serve to make matters worse when threats actually materialize.”

(ibid: 63)

The believers of disaster myths are not problematic but sometimes the incorrect information may influence the public behavior and creates a social breakdown. If aid provided directly to the effected people it may helpful to overcome the incorrect information.

During flood the pre flood information given by governmental departments was correct; people cannot believed on governmental news agencies because after the establishment of new government they seen that any promise cannot reached to completion, so the people's trust decline from governmental departments they cannot evacuate on proper times that is why they faced a large amount of damages.

“Looting is perhaps the most expected behavioral response to disaster. Both print and broadcast media personnel report on the alleged looting incidents, on steps being taken to prevent it, and, alternatively, on how unusual it was for the community in question not to be preyed on by looters.”

(Fischer; 1998: 15)

During flood when aid distribution trucks came for distribution people loot them before distribution of aid. In cities people looting some shops; some houses where people were not present and the whole house opened. Governmental maintenance departments are badly failed to maintain the law and order situation. Because, the lack of coordination and sheering of information were not seen. Shortages of employees are the barrier to secure people.

“Disaster reporting is also linked to what is judged to be newsworthy about particular events. Decisions about what and how much to cover with

respect to specific disaster events are often rooted in judgments about the social value of disaster victims and on conceptions of social distance and difference.”

In the above narration print and electronic media’s role discussed. The media role is very important regarding any critical situation people cannot understand any situation because they have not means to access the news. Decisions about the coverage of effected spots and people keep in ethical values are necessary for any reporter. It is the duty of electronic and print media reporter’s to make sure the realistic evidence of any news. In some cases where I took my field work were seen i.e. a media reporter asked people, ‘if, you people spoke against government policies and strategies to cure the affected people I interviewed you’.

“Myths concerning the panicky public, the dangers presented by looters, and the threat disaster victims pose to the social order serve to justify policy stances adopted by law enforcement entities and other institutions concerned with social control.”

(Tierney; 2003)

Myths regarding natural disasters are popular in societies because of looters. Victims of disaster may create the disorganization in society. They use this unrest in their favor, they belongs to victims of disaster. Social institutions tried to enforce the law for social control but at that time the amendment is not possible because of social unrest.

“The distinction between disasters and urban unrest is an important one. A substantial social science literature points to the marked distinction that exists between how individuals and groups behave during periods of civil unrest and disaster how they behave following disasters. When civil disorders occur, looting does break out.”

Peoples' behavior totally changed during any disaster. They became in the condition of uncertainty, so they looting shops and save food and other things which helpful for their lives. They did all bloody thing which they not even think. They have no idea that disaster took how much time and on the other hand when they see that all people doing that job they become the part of that job; because, during disaster police and other governmental departments are busy in rescue activities so, they cannot check out stores and houses.

According to estimations,

“Floods account for 40% of all the world's natural disasters, and they produce the greatest amount of damage. The way people respond is a key factor in the morbidity and mortality associated with such events. Huge amount of damage (particularly the destruction of more than 1,100 vehicles), and the lack of awareness of the civilian population, one would have expected a greater number of deaths and injuries. The limited death toll can be attributed to the fact that the disaster occurred early in the morning when most people were still home, and to the fact that, before the sudden peak of the flood, water was already blocking traffic on some roads giving access to the center of the city. The limited mortality and morbidity can also be attributed to the mild temperature (minimal recorded temperature at the Nimes-Courtesan meteorological station was 13.4°C the day of the flood), the rescue operations that were set up within the framework of the ORSEC plan, and most of all, rescue operations conducted by civilians.”

(P. Duclos; 1988; 367)

In Nîmes³ during the flood people cooperate with the local government. They also effected but they helped the others and tried to keep them out. In the morning people were ready for offices, colleges and schools the flood was suddenly appear and they are not able to lock the houses and to pick up some clothes. In this situation they help others and participate in the rescue operations.

The above whole situation also seen in the selected locale, at the early morning near about 4am or 5am water blocked all roads and reached in streets when some of them awake they scream about water. There have no time for saving lives than household things. In this critical situation they helped one another's in evacuation.

“During the post impact phase, very few health problems occurred in Nîmes. In contrast, in many other disaster situations, many injuries occurred during cleanup operations. The limited number of injuries in this disaster might be partly explained by the large participation of the military (healthy, trained, and well-equipped) and by the distribution of boots and gloves to other workers”

(ibid)

Government departments provide rescue tools to the people who participating in rescue activities. Because of large participation of the people only some injuries takes place rather than death.

In the selected locale some people injured after flood during rescue activities because they are invaders and cannot know about the geographical features of the area. Large number of health problems brock out, water destroyed all medical means which helpful in securing life of individuals and animals.

³ Nîmes is the capital of the Gard department in the Languedoc-Roussillon region in southern France. Nîmes has a rich history, dating back to the Roman Empire, and is a popular tourist destination.

“Floods may caused is rupture of water purification and sewage disposal systems, rupture of underground pipelines and storage tanks, over flowing of toxic waste sites, enhancement of vector-breeding conditions, and dislodgement of chemicals stored above ground. These events can contribute to increased exposure to biological and chemical agents.”

(ibid)

During flood the water spread all over the populated area, and closed the whole sanitation system of the city. This water carried a lot of chemical solution and garbage that became the cause of non-hygienic condition of health food and shelter.

A large amount of tobacco and tobacco related products e.g. (Naswar, Tobacco powder etc.) dissolved into flood water which creates problem during rescue. Jampur city have a large pesticide market; at the time of flood water hit beadily the eastern side of the city, when eastern side fill with water it flow over Indus road from east to west. Pesticide market lies on western side of the city more then one third pesticide stores destroyed, a bad odor and acidic water was the one of the major hazards for rescues workers.

“The large number of nervous or mental problems reported by interviewees, although most people did not seek medical care, suggests a large community emotional problem commonly described after such a large-scaled is asters and the need for follow-up of populations and increased mental counseling. The other medical conditions reported as disaster-related medical conditions, such as respiratory problems, cannot be attributed with certainty to the flood.”

(ibid)

During flood people were not ill by physical disease; they also become the victim of mental illness. They were in shock condition and not in the position to accept that disaster. On the other hand people cannot accept that disaster which changes their whole

life; their all amount, building and their life living facilities destroyed and now they are foot path people. A huge amount required to rebuild their houses and maintain their previous life style.

“When people were relocated, an important role was played by family, friends, and neighbors. As time goes on, the role of family and friends become proportionally more important.”

(ibid)

After the flood when people came to their houses the relatives and friends, neighbors help them in readjustment. In the locale people helped their relatives, friends and neighbors during and after flood. Majority of population evacuated to the relatives' houses and friends' houses.

The flood of August 2010, where destroyed the whole infrastructure of the village in other hand it destroyed the mean of their livelihood too. The area was cultivated and majority of the people engaged with agriculture. The disaster affected their cultivated land and they pushed to bear the burden of loans of last crop and now they have nothing to produce new crops neither money nor instruments.

“In Developing countries agriculture tends to be more susceptible to the destructive effects of nature than that of developed countries. In the first place developed countries exercise greater control over the effects of natural disasters i.e. (geo-physical and climatologically etc) than developing countries. Control is achieved through appropriate agricultural infrastructure, for instance, which often is absent elsewhere. Secondly, a point not unrelated to the first, but analytically distinct, is the fact that available data on natural disasters show that developing countries, on average, account for roughly 90 percent of such disasters occurring worldwide.”

(Frank Long, 1978: 149-150)

According to the Frank third world or under developed countries had little opportunities to cope with natural disasters instead of developed countries. In the agricultural countries; agriculture was their mean of production and they lived in villages they were beadily affected by natural disasters.

Underdeveloped countries have not any new technique or instruments which helpful in post disaster rescue activities or pre disaster precautions. That is way underdeveloped or economically poor countries less active and faces a large number of damage infra-structures and roads. Any natural disaster lay a bad impact on their economy.

“Data available from the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, made up of 32 countries in the developing world (including 9 associate members) which have primary producing agriculture. 155 cultural economics show that between 1961-74 total cumulative damages caused by monsoons, tropical cyclones, and floods were at least in the order of U.S. \$30 billion at 1974 market prices. Again, the most seriously affected sector was agriculture. Nearly 200 million acres of arable agricultural land under cultivation were flooded and there were huge but inestimable losses to farmers. Despite the fact that there was a serious chronic short fall in agricultural output in the region as a result of natural disasters, no estimate on this is available.”

(ibid: 152)

Farmers bear heavy loss and their cultivated crop abolished. When water levels fall down they tried to cultivate that land again. People of the agricultural are less economic countries borrow seed and fertilizers for cultivation.

Pakistan is an agricultural country, more then seventy one percent population engaged directly or indirectly with this profession. The 2010 Pakistan floods are the direct result of extraordinarily heavy monsoon rains in July and August. Including deforestation in hilly areas and inadequate drainage, have played a role as well.

“A number of nationally and internationally sponsored agricultural development programs have been mounted over the past decade or so to consolidate agriculture in poor countries. However, a great deal of this effort and of the resources associated with it goes wasted since, as we just indicated, the return on agricultural investments is bound to be adversely affected if these investments are subject periodically to partial or complete destruction.”

(ibid: 156)

During and after flood many international sponsors invest in agriculture field and inversely they maintain the solidarity of the country's economic condition. International donors only focused their attention to relocate people after flood. The means of production their land remains under the huge amount of water, garbage and sand any rescue for relocating cultivated fields cannot seen.

“Historically agriculture and economic development in China were severely handicapped as a result of the legendary floods of the Yangtse, Hua and Yellow Rivers. Recognizing the need to control the effects of natural disasters, post-revolutionary China developed an equally legendary slogan: “Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural catastrophes.” To deal with floods, a special program was launched to chart the main rivers throughout. Also elaborate dyke⁴ control and afforestation schemes were implemented. Heavy investments were also made in updating the country's meteorological services.”

(ibid: 159)

China copes with flood and re-established their economy after the dangerous flood of their history. They maintained the proper system of information and established the department of meteorological services.

⁴ Barrier to prevent flooding

In Pakistan the recent flood was the second dangerous flood of the history and government had not taking any serious step.

Like our neighbor country Pakistani government launched a programme after 70s FFC. PMDA is the metrological authority which works under FFC to maintain water level in damed and rivers and make pre-flood assumptions.

“In developing countries, as a whole, recall that floods are the greatest source of damage. In many of the disaster prone developing countries, conventional irrigation facilities do not incorporate systematic control measures to deal effectively with chronic problems of floods. Ad-hoc measures are, however, instituted but these, as we earlier observed, are launched mainly as “post disaster operations.”

(ibid: 163)

The irrigation facilities of any country may help to reduce the damage of floods. But the system of canals is necessary to push water towards their tails. In flood the water capacity of canals increased and they are not keep water in limits so the water come out from edges of the canals and caused damaged of property and cultivated land. We received a powerful irrigation system in Punjab after the independence which provide water to every district but during flood the canals over loaded and cerates a huge damage in those districts which carrying canals. District Rajanpur have one canal which starts from Head Tounsa Barag and its tail ended in District Rajapur.

1.5 Research Methodology

All sciences, natural or social is characterized by their application and various methods or tools of research. The anthropologist who is the social researcher is free to select tools of research which would valuable in the research and helped in any critical situation.

1.5.1 Selection of Research Methodology:

Methodology is like a driving skill in the field research. So, methodology enables us to drive the vehicle of the community. In anthropology we have a unique system of research tools, which help us to get qualitative as well as quantitative information about any situation, or event.

“Methodology denotes “The logic in use” involved in selecting particular observational techniques, assessing their field of data and relating these data to theoretical propositions.”

(Pelto and Pelto, 1978)

I used ethnographic research tools in order to collect data. Following are the research tools, which I used during my field work in order to make my research more comprehensive, qualitative and completely academic.

- Report Building
- Participant observation
- Key informant
- Mapping and census taking
- Sampling
- In-depth interviews
- Focus group Discussion
- Questionnaire
- Audio and video recording
- Case study

1.5.1.1 Rapport Building:

After stepping into the field for research the first and foremost tool of research is the rapport building in the community where the researcher is going to do his/ her work. No research can be successful without the cooperation of the respondents and local people,

and the researcher needs to establish a good reputation among them. Traditional communities cannot easily accept the involvement of any stranger in their personal and social lives and affairs. If, the researcher is introduced through a respectable and reliable person (key-informant), the community responds to him or her in a good manner. So, this is important for the researcher to build a good rapport with the community where he or she is doing his or her fieldwork.

I initially used phatic communication which helped me be friends with the people of the locale. I tried to build a positive rapport among the respondents of community. After gaining the confidence, it becomes easy to select key informants among them.

1.5.1.2 Participant Observation:

Participant observation refers to the general approach of field work in ethnographic research; Agar (1996) used participant observation as a cover term for all of the observation, formal and informal interviewing in which anthropologists engaged.

Schensul et al. (1999) write that,

“Participant observation represents the starting point in ethnographic research.”

(Schensul et al. 1999)

They see participant observation as the foundation method for ethnographic research.

Kluckhohn defines participant observations as follows:

“That method in which the observer participates in the daily life of people under study either openly in a role of research or covertly in some distinguished role, observing things that happened, listening to what is said and questioning people, over some length of time”.

(Kluckhohn, 1940)

In order to gain authentic data on the issue related with effects of flood, I intend to do participant observation of the current system of re-habilitation in the seleted area. I visited governmental and NGOs flood camps and their management officers in order to know the real situation of the re-habilitation system and facilities given to the victims.

1.5.1.3 Key Informants:

Key informants are the few individuals of the community beneath research that are main source of information and contact with other members of community. That are helpful for researcher for report building and conducting information form selected society or community.

For Bernard, key informant is:

“Someone who controls a lot of information about a culture and willing to talk to you”

(Bernard, 1988: 177)

During the field research work I selected four key informants. They would have sufficient knowledge of the issues related with the topic under study and would be willing to share that knowledge with me.

Those are;

Khalil Ahmed (Patwari)

Mian Irfan Bodla (Land Lord)

Malik Abid Hussain (Advocate)

Malik Arif Naeem (Business Man)

1.5.1.4 Mapping and Census Taking:

This is another important technique which helped to understand the setting of houses and streets. Secondly taking locale census is helpful for getting demographic data.

Peoples' economic condition and their damages also known after census taking; mapping was helpful to understand the Mohalls of land lords and commoners and their settlements in selected locale.

Mapping and census taking helped me to get quantitative data. It provided me with detailed and complete information about every individual of the community under study. It also helped me to find out the work of Govt. departments and NGO's for rehabilitation of that area. These methods support my research and make my research more accurate.

1.5.1.5 Sampling:

It is the procedure to selecting the population from targeted population and may possess that the population having the similar properties/ characters.

Russell says about sampling as:

“A study based on representative sample. However, is often better than one based on the whole population, that is the sample data may have greater internal validity than data form the whole population.”

I used the method of purposive sampling in order to know about the impacts of flood on the livelihood, and the life of people who are directly or indirectly affected by flood. I did sampling by selecting samples from the community under study.

1.5.1.6 In-depth Interviews:

An interview is a controlled situation in which one person the interviewer, asks a series of questions of another person 'the respondent' about specific situation or condition.

This is another useful research tool in anthropology for the collection of qualitative and quantitative data. I conducted informal interviews from selected community member's especially from those they are beadily effected and their all means of production destroyed. They are the focus point of my study. It helped me to understand the perception of people about government and NGOs work after flood, the activities of rehabilitation process and participation of people among rehabilitation activities.

1.5.1.7 Focus Group Discussion (FGD):

A focus group is a type of qualitative research in which a group of people are asked about their perceptions, opinions, beliefs and attitudes towards a product, service, concept, advertisement, or idea. Questions are asked in an interactive group setting where participants are free to talk with other group members.

It is an approach to collect relevant information relating to the given issue or problem. FGD always based on certain objectives and the components of the problem are highlighted to the participant and basically we have two components. One interviewer and interviewee.

In any FGD interviewer come to know about the people perception and the motivation factors of whole community. It helped researcher to cross check his or her collected information through interviews or informal discussions.

1.5.1.8 Questionnaire:

In order to get information that may not come to routine and usual observation, some formal or informal questionnaires developed. This method serves best to know what people want to say or depict about effects of flood on people life. This is also a source of getting information directly from the community members.

This technique is used to gathered information from direct source. Researcher only give a hint to respondent and respondent are free to answers in informal or in their own perspective.

1.5.1.9 Audio and Video Recording:

In order to conduct research and make it more authentic and accurate I used camera and recorder (mobile recorder) also to capture and record the important events and interviews of research work.

Recorder are helpful to making our interviews and FGDs discussions more authentic, people laying in individual interviews and provide fake information that may check in FGD and through key informants.

1.5.1.10 Case Study:

Case study is an important way of getting into depth of the lives of the individuals. It reveals many aspects, accounts and stories of the people who are affected by flood. Case studies can be about events or individuals. It helped me to get knowledge about the effect of flood on their property and their economic activities.

Case study should be defined as a research strategy, an empirical inquiry that investigates a phenomenon within its real-life context. Case study research means single and multiple case studies, can include quantitative evidence, relies on multiple sources of evidence and benefits from the prior development of theoretical propositions.

1.6 Significance of the study:

The significance of the study was to explore the disastrous impact of floods in KotBodla district Rajanpur. To sorted out the positive and negative contributions of government departments their collaboration with nongovernmental organizations and their mutual contribution to engage people on their livelihood regarding activities. Besides different efforts were made by the governmental and non-governmental organizations to collect definite data but could not be documented in one place, therefore the researcher has tried to accommodate each and every aspect of floods including its impact and aftermath.

Due to the sensitivity of the topic, a special care was made to review the literature available to maintain the correctness of facts and figures. During the field work, many

places were visited and many people were consulted to obtain indigenous information that was not available in the literature.

The significance of the study was to interact with different people, interaction with different ethnic groups and visits to ignored areas affected by the floods not only in the locale of study but in the surroundings too.

1.7 Locale of study:

The locale of the study was village KotBodla, situated in Tehsile Jampur, District RajanPur, Punjab. The city of JamPur was located in the extreme southwest part of Punjab. There were only two districtsRajanPur and DeraGhazi Khan badly suffered by the calamities of the floods located in the west of the IndusRiver.The infrastructure, buildings, crops, mango orchards, livestock and means of livelihood were completely destroyed and the people were in the state of mercy.

Chapter No. 2

Area Profile

2.0 Introduction:

According to the 1998 census report of Pakistan, the district Rajan Pur had the population of 1,103,618 of which 14.27% were urban. It is the headquarters of Rajanpur District and Tehsil also. This district is located in the extreme southwest part of Punjab, Pakistan with a geographical span of 12,319 km². It is one of the only two districts of Punjab located in the west of the Indus River. The land is sandwiched by river Indus on one side, while the Sulaiman Mountains range on the other. Under the local administrative break up, whole district is divided into three Tehsils and 43 Union Councils.

Rajanpur, which used to be part of Dera Ghazi Khan, is located at the confluence of Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan. It is one of the most underdeveloped districts of the Punjab.

Mazaris and Dreshaks are the most influential tribes of the district, followed by the Legharis. Dreshaks and Legharis formed an alliance in 2002, assuring their candidates for comfortable victories. Both the chiefs were the part of the PMLQ.

Political titan Balakh Sher Mazari, the only caretaker prime minister to hold the dubious honor of having his government dismissed as a result of a Supreme Court judgment in 1993, also belongs to the area.

His brother Sherbaz Khan Mazari was a prominent politician of the National Awami Party (later the Awami National Party).

Sardar Nasrullah Khan Dreshak, an independent candidate from NA-175, won this seat easily in 2002, beating another independent candidate, Sardar Khalid Bashir Mazari. Sardar Nasrullah Khan Dreshak later joined the PMLQ and became the chief whip of the party. His son, Hasnain Bahadur Dreshak, was a minister in the last Punjab government and another son, Ali Raza Dreshak, was the current district Nazim. In 2008, Sardar Nasrullah Khan Dreshak was the PMLQ ticket holder once again while his opponent

Dost Mohammad Mazari was the PPPP candidate having family relationship with Balakh Sher Mazari.

Sardar Mohammad Jaffar Khan Leghari of NA-174 won elections by 27,000 votes in 2002, while the PMLN's Gorish Sardar Gurchani lost his constituency. The two very influential rivals of the area have been seen engaged in political maneuvering and according to elders of the area; sardar Leghari will contest the elections again on PMLQ ticket against Khwaja Kalimuddin Koreja of the PPP.

2.1 Historical background

Rajanpur district derives its name from the town of Rajanpur which was founded by Makhdoom Sheikh Rajan Shah in 1770. The district was separated from Dera Ghazi Khan in 1982. District Rajanpur was situated on the right bank of River Indus, bounded on the north and west by Dera Ghazi Khan district, to the east by Muzaffargarh and Rahim Yar Khan districts on the other side of river (Indus), in the south Jacobabad district of Sindh province while the Sulaiman Mountains were in the west of the district.

Rajanpur was famous because of Makhdoom Sheikh Rajan Shah who was not only a religious leader but being an influential figure devoted his efforts and wealth for the betterment of the city.

According to the historical background of the district, Hindu Raja Harnacus and his son Lok Bhagat constructed the fort of Harrand at the pattern of Monojodero architecture. Muslim rulers from Muhammad Bin Qasim to Ahmed Shah Abdali maintained their sovereignty in the area. When the Region of Harrand was being ruled by Nadir Shah, he gifted the area to Makhdoom Sheikh Rajan Shah in recognition of construction of 'Qutab Canal'. Later on, Makhdoom Sheikh Rajan Shah added the word Pur at the end of the name Rajan during the year 1732-33 AC, thus the Rajan became the Rajanpur.

2.2 Physical Layout:

Rajanpur was the headquarters of Rajanpur district and Tehsil was located in the extreme southwest part of Punjab, Pakistan (29:06N, 70:19E) with a geographical span of 12,319 km². It is located on the west bank of Indus River. The land was sandwiched by river Indus and Sulaman Mountains range. Under the local administrative break up, the district was divided into three Tehsils and 44 Union Councils (UCs).

2.3 Administration

The district was divided into four tehsils, consisting of 44 Union Councils:

Tehsil	No. of Union Councils
<u>Jampur</u>	19
<u>Rajanpur</u>	16
<u>Rojhan</u>	09
Tribal Areas	01

2.3.1 Tehsile Jampur:

Tehsil Jampur was a geographically small but populated tehsile located at the northern end of Raja Pur district, having an area of about 10 square kilometers and has a population of 1, 20,000 approximately.

Jampur was believed to have an old history; because antiques of more than 2340 years old were found in some parts of the city/ Tehsile. When Halaku Khan and Changez Khan, the Mongol conquerors arrived there and captured the area, there were Arian families like Jam tribe with them who afterwards settled there because of availability of water and fertile land.

According to respondents the city was famous for carving work on the writing pens, people gift the carved pens to their friends and love ones on special occasions. The popular variety of carved pens was also exported to some countries due to its demand and being a classic art variety made in Jampur.

2.3.2 Tehsile Rajanpur:

Rajanpur which was the part of Dera Ghazi Khan, was located at the confluence of Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan. Mazaris and Dreshaks are the most influential tribes of the district, followed by the Legharis. Dreshaks and Legharis formed an alliance in 2002, assuring their candidates comfortable victories. However, they have once more reverted to their rivalry, even though both their chiefs are part of the PMLQ.

2.3.3 Tehsile Rojhan:

The whole of the tehsile was worth seeing, especially buildings constructed by Mazari Nawabs and Sardars in the last couple of centuries such as Meeri bangla, the Ozman Klath and beautiful Tombs and cemetery of Mazari Sardars. Rojhan Mazari was situated in District Rajanpur of Punjab near the inter-provincial borders of Balochistan, Sindh and Punjab. The town was the capital seat of Mazari Baloch tribe holding the territory since 1632 A.D, while previously the Mazari tribe was settled in the Bambhore, presently called Kahan in Balochistan. The tehsile was spread over an area of four square kilometers and was connected by road and railway to Kashmore in the South West and Rajanpur in the North West.

The original city of Rojhan was situated a few kilometers away from the present city that was burnt by the Sikh invaders under the command of Raja Kharak Singh in retaliation of a predatory plundering raid by Mazari chief Behram Khan in 1836 on Mithankot ruled by Sikhs at the time. The present tehsile was constructed during the reign of the famous Mazari Chief, Nawab Sir Imam Buksh Khan Mazari, during 19th century. The word Rojhan traces its roots back to the ancient Babylonian and castaic languages of the Indo-European language family, means the City of Tents. The tehsile was a site to many

ancient yet beautiful tombs of the Mazari Nawabs and Sardars dating back to the 17th Century.

2.4 Boundaries:

Northern side of the district touches the boundary of district Dera Ghazi Khan, the western side was linked with Sindh and Balochistan Provinces. A tribal belt of Koh-e-Sulman covering the area of 5000 sq kms was also adjacent to its territory, which was not under the administrative control of the Punjab Police, the responsibility of crimes control and maintenances of law and order in the tribal area rest with BMP.

Kashmore and Ghotki districts of Sindh province fall in southern side; Kashmore-Sui-Road was most vulnerable being convergence point of 03 provinces, Punjab, Sindh, and Baluchistan starts from Indus Highway from Kashmore, leads to Sui-area of Baluchistan and enters into the area district Rajanpur and moves into Baluchistan province.

Indus Highway was the main artery for public transport and alternate route from Karachi to Punjab, its portion from Kashmore to Rojhan measuring 48 KM was most vulnerable. River Indus flows in the east touches the boundaries of Muzaffargarh and Rahim Yar Khan Districts. The land of the districts either falls in river belt or within hill tracts.

2.5 Language:

The native language of Kot Bodla was Saraiki, almost the majority of people lived their were Saraiki speaking, while in the tribal areas of the town, Baloch tribes speak their native language Balochi within their families or tribe, but they speak Saraiki as and when they moved to urban areas. Many of the people were also speaking Punjabi language with different dialect; the Urdu language was also spoken or understood by the people and was used as preferred language by the Muhajirs of the tehsile. However, the Urdu language was having the status of second local language.

The educated class of Kot Bodla also speaks English while dealing with the foreigners or high officials.

2.6 Places:

The area of locale was renowned for historical places, having unique geographical locations and history.

2.6.1 Umer Kot:

Umer Kot was the most cultured town of Rajan Pur having 50,000 population and literacy rate of 52%. Its geological position was very attractive, in the south Indus River was flowing, in the west koh-e –Suleman range was there while its boundaries touches Dera Bugti in Balochistan. The land of Umer Kot was used for agricultural purposes while in few areas there was also unattended land. The key crops were wheat, cotton and rice. The weather of Umer Kot was moderate, the community was comprises of Solangi and Mazari tribes. The Solangi tribe was the major ethnic group in Umer Kot and enjoying dominant power. The people of Umer Kot usually use local dress shilwar qameez. There were no proper health services and higher education institutions; the town has one boy's high school and a girl's high school only and no degree college for girls and boys. It has six middle schools and Government middle schools in the locale.

2.6.2 Kot Mithan:

The shrine of the great Sufi Saraiki poet Khawaja Ghulam Farid was the historical place in Kot Mithan. Thousands of his disciples come to Rajan Pur every year at the anniversary of Hazrat Khawaja Ghulam Farid.

2.6.3 Fazil Pur:

The shrine of the great Peer and Sufi saint Hazrat Shah Chan Charagh was the prominent place of attraction in Fazilur.

2.6.4 Harand Fort:

Another place of attraction in the tehsile was fort Harand fort built by the British in the tribal areas of Rajanpur. The fort was visited by thousands of people from all over Punjab.

2.6.5 Marri:

Marri was a famous resort and hill station in Rajanpur providing eating and lodging services to the visitors at reasonable rates.

2.6.6 Shrine of Masan Shah and Shaikh Lal Pervana:

There were no one shrine in the locale but in the city of Jampur there were two main shrines one is called 'Masan Shah' and the other is 'Sakhi Lal Pravan'. Lal Parvana is most ancient shrine it is near about 400 years old even 'Khajwa Ghulam Fareed' also visit here in the 'Urs' of Lal Parvana. A grand 'Urs' is celebrated in the 'Rabe-ul-Awal'. Many people from the nearby villages come to attend this 'Urs' with full religious spirits.

2.6.7 Archeological Significance:

The other most significant and historical place is 'Dalu-ra-oy ka theer' which is near about 2340 years old.

2.7 Popular Poets:

The city of locale was known for its Sufi Saints and Poets who served the humanity with their teachings. The style of poetry strengthened the Islamic ideology and knowledge but changed the way of life. The poetry was not only liked on the domestic level but national and international level also.

2.7.1 Khwaja Ghulam Farid:

Khwaja Ghulam Farid was considered one of the greatest Saraiki poets, Chishti-Nizami mystic and Sajjada Nashin (Patron saint) of the Punjab region of South Asia. Khwaja Ghulam Farid also wrote some poems in Sindhi, Persian, and Braj Bhasha. He was an imperialist poet. He opposed British rule in Bahawalpur. He said to the ruler of Bahawalpur in a poem, "You rule yourself on your state and finish police station of British from your state."

2.7.2 Qazi Taj Mahmood Taj:

Qazi Taj Mahmood Taj was the contemporary of Khwaja Ghulam Farid as well as his fellow classmate and friend at Darusslam, Deoband. Qazi Taj was a resident of Jampur, Rajanpur district. He composed kaffies in Saraiki and represented the non-mystic school of Saraiki poetry. He also wrote in Urdu and Persian.

Dr. Qazi Aziz-ud-din Umar of Jampur, Rajanpur district, had struggled for years to collect Qazi Taj's published and un-published works and possesses Qazi Taj's Biaz-e-Hikmat and other manuscripts.

2.7.3 Other poets:

Among other poets, The most popular Saraiki poets of Jampur was Malik Ghulam Rasool Dada (Late), Abdul Hameed Zaok (Late), Abdul Hafeez Bhanshani (Late) and Mr. Abdul Qayyum Amil. The typical poetry in Saraiki was also famous among the uneducated classes in the rural areas being the Saraiki their native language.

2.8 Education:

The people of the area were desirous to educate their children to make them capable to meet the new challenges of the changing social environment. The special emphasis was on the female education, the number of female student has increased as compared to the past.

A credible educational institution was the Govt. Boys High School, Jampur founded in 1935, as a consequence of the introduction of the British Government system in 1857. Jampur has two public Girls' high schools imparting education up to 10th class. The city has one public college for boys and one for Girls. Jampur was relatively populated than other two Tehsiles. The city of Rajanpur was having no adequate industrial units while the land was very fertile due to Indus River flowing nearby and most of the people were relying on the agriculture for earning their livelihood. Some of the educational institutions were:

1. Government College (Boys), Rajanpur
2. Government College (Boys), Main Indus Highway Jampur
3. Government College (Boys), Fazilpur
4. Government College (Boys), Rojhan
5. Government College (Women), Rajanpur
6. Government College (Women), Near Jampur Cricket Stadium Jampur
7. Government College (Women), Fazilpur
8. Government Commerce College, Rajanpur
9. Government Commerce College, Back Side Jampur Cricket Stadium Jampur

2.9 Medical Facilities:

Jampur has Tehsil Head Quarter Hospital and many private clinics where specialized doctors served. In T.H.Q hospital all medical facilities are available. 10 ambulances are also available for emergency measures; only 2 in working condition.

A branch of Agha Khan Laboratories is functioning in the city since Jul 2008. A special center for '*Rod Kohi*' victims has been established in the city. Another hospital, Saher Hospital is also working in Jampur. It contains all basic medical facilities. No welfare organization as Edhi, Cheepa etc have not its office in the city. Edhi and any other welfare organization cannot work in city.

2.10 Popularity:

Jampur city is mostly famous for carving on pens. Wooden work of Jampur is also famous. Jampuri charpai is famous for its thick and designed pillars.

Jampur has a large pesticides market which is considered to be the biggest net online market in the Pakistan. Jampuri cotton and tobacco crop are also famous throughout Pakistan. Jampur also has mobile and motorbike markets. Now a day the number of Motorcycle showrooms increasing rapidly.

2.11 Agriculture:

The land of Jampur is very fertile. Cotton, Maize, sorghum, Bajra, Sheat and tobacco are generally produced here. There are a lot of cotton factories in Jampur. Tobacco is generally exported to KPK. Production of tobacco in Jampur is annually worth of 5 billion. It is very important and net crop of the city majority of the cultivators rest on producing tobacco and earns enough that are helpful for them in the fight of survival.

2.12 Locale:

Village was formed after the settlement of Bodla Family. This family migrates from India after partition and settled here. It is not very old village instead of Kotla Mughlan which is the nearby and attached town is old and settled before the partition of sub-continent.

2.12.1 Access to the village:

A matted road starts from Jampur city to Kotla Mughlan attached village to both Kotla Mughlan and Jampur. There were two roads present for transportation. Indus Road used for trawling between district and thesils. Kotla road use for internal transportation. Auto Rikhsa and Hi S (Vangon) are the locale transport to access the village. Sometimes one Bus available but people prefer van and Auto Rikhsa.

2.12.2 Ethnic Groups Castes & Sub castes:

Village Kot Bodla is mixture of Baloch, Qurashi, Jat and some Punjabi families. This village had cultivated land so all the families of this village are directly or indirectly engaged with the profession of cultivation; cultivators also known as 'Hatahain' (tenants) locally.

2.12.3 Transport & Communication:

The transport is local and private vehicles. Signal of all celluler companies were there but there were no any franchise of them. T.V. and cable network is also present, but there is only one cable network system 'BaBar Cable Network System'. Only khabrain and Nawai-e-waqt newspapers were available for readers. There were some news agencies

which published their local newspaper such as 'Jhook' 'Mithon' weakly 'Jhamhor' etc. People prefer local newspaper on national or provincial newspapers.

2.12.4 Dress patterns:

Like the other parts of Punjab in this area people like to wear Shalwar Qames, but pent culture also present and young generation give priority to wear Pent, Shirt on Shalwar Qames. The people of different Bloch tribes like to wear their own Pageri, Shalwar Qames, and Chapal (cultural or tribal dresses and foot wears).

2.12.5 Food patterns:

Food pattern of the people is very simple, they used cooked fresh food and they are vegetarian. Roti Salan is the usual food of this area. Like other Baloch and Saraiki communities people like the deshes of meat.

People of the village very hospitable, they consider guests as the blessing of God. For guests and in ceremonies they chicken and meat cooked.

2.12.5.1 Type of Food:

People of the locale used fresh food. They cooked daily and used that cooked food in the same day. The staple diet is baked wheat Chappatis (Roti) and Cereals (Dal) cooked with salt, pepper and occasionally meat is also cooked. Bajra of maize is eaten when wheat is insufficient quantity. Wheat was available in all houses, people stored wheat for one year as the requirement of their family size or members. After the harvesting of wheat crop people store according to family need and remaining sold in grain markets, friends or to relatives.

Rice food consisting of Pulao and Dal Chawal is the favorite rise dishes of the village. The people in the village usually have a richer diet consisting of Chappatis made of wheat flour (atta), rice flour, dal, vegetables and sometimes meat. There is considerable variation in the standard of diet between the poor and the rich economic classes of the village.

2.12.6 Cooking Fuel:

There is not any proper Gas facility provided by government. Gas is not available but in market one shop of LPG (Liquid Petroleum Gas) provides LPG for cooking. The locale was a cultivated area, so people generally used wood and animal dung for cooking. Normally they used the dry plant of cotton and Kaker tree.

2.12.7 Number of House Holds:

The total number of households in the village is approximately 758 and the population of the village is 2430 individuals of all age. Population is a specific word which uses to present the number of individuals they lived in a specific territory. Demographic features of the population based on numbers of men and women. The selected household was 114 containing 767 individuals to fulfill the field requirements for better presentation of the whole population; which is the mixture of many casts and different sects and tribes.

2.12.7.1 Settlement Pattern:

The settlement pattern of village consists of Mohallas according to the local terms. In the village Bodla's are the dominant class, the specific territory of Bodla houses are called 'Mohallah Bodla'.

The demographic pattern reveals their inbuilt urge of maintenance of ethnic solidarity and close ties of kinship among the member of the same Biraderi such as 'Kumharain da Mohallah' etc.

More over it also reveals the attitude of social differentiation in the village, a social structure, which could be better illustrated by the example of Kammi (Working Class) residing in the out skirts of the village, hence depicting the very nature of social stratification and its rigid observance. A member of Kammi class is forbidden to purchase a piece of land for residential purposes in the areas inhabiting the land lords.

2.12.7.2 House Settlement Patterns:

Living pattern is based on peoples' economic condition. A large number of population lived under poverty line in Pakistan and in selected locale too. In village they have only one room houses for a large family in which sometimes the family members approximately ten individuals. Secondly near about thirty percent people lived in two room houses, less in three or more rooms and only land lords lived in more than three room houses.

The study area was agricultural, so the large families lived in two room houses and tenants lived in one room houses; they use that only room as their kitchen, bedroom and guest room.

Table 2.1: Frequency of household Structure

Sr. #	Number of Room	Number of Families	Percentage
1	One room	57	50
2	Two room	34	29.8
3	Three room	20	17.5
4	More	3	2.6
Total		114	100%

Source: Socio-economic Census Survey forms

2.12.7.3 Type of Houses:

Houses of the people divided into three types; Katcha, Semi katcha, Pakka (Cemented). People lived in countryside Semi katcha and Pakka houses present but some katcha houses were also present out side the village in fields. Here is the distribution of houses in broader categories.

Table 2.2: Frequency of household type:

Sr. #	Types of house	Number of Households	Percentage
1	Katcha	18	15.7
2	Semi Katcha	85	74.5
3	Pakka (Cemented)	11	9.6
Total		114	100%

Source; Socio-economic Census Survey forms

2.12.8 Family structure:

Family is a basic unit of socialization of people. The people within the family are related by marriage or blood. In the village word '*Bal Bchy*' is used for family. Following types of families are present in the village.

2.12.8.1 Nuclear Family:

The term nuclear family refers simply to the two adults of opposite sex living in a socially approved relationship e.g. marriage. It is unit of mother, father and their children. Nuclear families are in majority as there are seventy one of the total families.

In the selected locale people only use one entrance, but house divided into many portions internally. In such type of houses people show only one house with many families.

2.12.8.2 Joint Family:

This type of family is common but less than the nuclear family. In this type of family structure, adult brothers live together with their respective families of procreation. As well as maintaining a common household, they also hold property in common. Usually father or the eldest brother assumes joint responsibility, for younger siblings. Joint families are nine percent of the total families of selected population. It is the traditional living pattern of people in the village but now people are changing their pattern of living rapidly.

2.12.8.3 Extended Families:

This is the kin based unit found in the village. In the extended family three generations live together under the same roof. Several married couples, their spouses, children and grand parents lived together and forms a residential, economic and educational unit. This type of family is also observed in village as nineteen percent of the selected families of the village.

The very fact reveals that the nuclear types of families are greater and are increasing rapidly but it was not the same in past. This change from joint and extended family structure system to nuclear one is due to transition of family as a unit of production to unit of consumption. In the past more hands were needed for agrarian activities but now modern techniques, appliances and availability of labor on wage bases have dissolved the compulsion and now there is liner need of these social institutions. This is why they are being broken down so rapidly.

Table 2.3: Frequency of family structure

Sr. #	Family Structure	Number of families	Percentage
1	Nuclear Families	206	71.5
2	Joint Families	56	19.4
3	Extended Families	26	9.0
Total		288	100%

Source: Socio-economic Census survey forms

2.12.9 Population:

Population is a specific word which uses to present the number of individuals which lived in a specific territory. Demographic features of the population based on their number of men and women. The total population of my locale was approximately 2430 individuals and 758 household present in the boundary of selected locale.

The selected households were 114 to complete the field requirement, having 767 numbers of people. They are the 31.56% of the total population.

Table 2.4: Frequency of population

Sr. #	Distribution	Number of Household	Population	Percentage
1	Total	758	2430	100%
2	Selected	114	797	31.57%

Source: Socio-economic Census survey forms

2.12.9.1 Male and Female

The total population of the village consists of 51% male and 49% female. Only 18% men are working in the locale and remaining working outside the locale. The educational level of female increase now a day and people motivated to sending their girls to schools instead t leave them uneducated or in houses. It was the cultivated area female of the cultivator families were working with their male in fields, they performed two type of works inside home and outside home in fields.

In broader concept population divided into two main categories male and female. Division of whole selected population is based on above categories; children and old age men and women also include.

Table 2.5: Frequency of gender distribution

Sr. #	Gender	Number of individual	Percentage
1	Male	383	49.9
2	Female	384	50
Total		767	100%

Source: Socio-economic Census Survey forms

2.12.10 Languages & accents:

The language of selected locale was Sarikai, Mujhari (Muowati) is the second largest speaking language of the locale. English language is also spokes, but small in numbers because the literacy rate is not high. The people of the locale use '*Theeth*' Saraiki language which has a different accent than the Saraiki speaking in cities of south Punjab.

2.12.11 Religion & Sects:

The religion of the locale is Islam. There were tow major sects Sunni and Shehia (Fikah Jaffirea). There are many sects of Sunnies; in the selected only two sect present e.g, Baralvi and Dubandi. Here in this work I combine all Sunni sub-sects in one major Sunni sect and the other one was Fikah Jaffirea in locale.

Mostly people belong to Jamat Ahle Sunnat, Deuband and Ahle Haddess. Sunnies were in majority; Imamiens not in minority but less than Sunnies.

Table 2.6: Frequency of Sects distribution

Sr. #	Sect	Number of Individuals	Percentage
1	Sunni	534	69.7
2	Fikah Jaffirea	233	30.3
Total		767	100%

Source: Socio-economic Census Survey forms

2.12.12 Marriage Pattern:

Marriage is the social, cultural and religious contract between man and woman. In Islam, 'Nikah' is the best way to beginning of families. It is a traditionally system to legalized the physical relationship among men and women. Pakistan is the country with four seasons. But the summer season long and hot, due to the warm climate in plan areas of the country children festally reached their puberty age and a traditional concept of early marriage is present in villages and they practiced it. This trend is not popular in cities and the people of cities avoid such type of practices.

Table 2.7: Frequency of marital status

Sr. #	Gender	Number of Married people	Number of Unmarried people	Percentage
1	Male	141	242	37.1
2	Female	144	240	62.9
Total		285	482	100%

Source: Socio-economic Census survey forms

The above percentage shows the married and unmarried people of the village.

During the field work I come to know that only three widows lived with their families and there would not see any divorced case.

2.12.12.1 Types of Marriage:

In South Asia there are two types of marriage practiced. That is;

- Endogamy means marriage within family
- Exogamy means marriage outside the family

In the South Asian perspective Endogamy and Exogamy also divided into two broader categories i.e. Polygamy and Polyandry.

In the selected locale; it was a town like village endogamy practiced more than exogamy and only three cases of polygamy noticed.

Table 2.8: Frequency of marriage types

Sr. #	Type of Marriage	Number of Couples	Percentage
1	Endogamy	97	67.3
2	Exogamy	44	30.6
3	Polygamy	3	2.0
Total		144	100%

Source: Socio-economic Census survey forms

2.12.13 Common Diseases:

In the locale Hepatitis B and C is common. Because, people less educated about the symptoms and cure; they are unaware of latest medical facilities. They practice traditional healing practices. Drinking water of the locale is not good for health so the disease largely transfers to the common people. Mostly people like to eat on hotels and they are fond of tea, but unfortunately hotel does not maintain cleanliness and the condition were unhygienic for health.

2.12.14 Health Facilities:

Health condition in the village is very bad because there is only one MBBS doctor, but people unfortunately prefer to the Pir's '*Taweez*' on doctor's medicine. Four medical stores present, but the quality of the medicine is not good. According to the people's perception medicine of the local stores are not effective. One Medical center '*Dehi Markaz-e- Sahat*' is available for the people of locale, but it is situated in between Kotla Mughlan and Kot Bodla.

2.12.15 Water & Sanitation System:

Underground water used for drinking. And it digs out with the help of hand pumps and electric motors. Hand pumps are present in every household that is the need of every house. Water for domestic purposes used through hand pumps, because the crisis of electricity now people again transforms from water motors to water hand pumps. Government water supply line is not available. Sanitation system is not very good but sufficient and it fulfills the needs of the people.

2.12.16 Modern Facilities:

a) Electricity, Gas:

A fundamental form of energy observable in positive and negative forms that occurs naturally (as in lightning) or is produced (as in a generator) and that is expressed in terms of the movement and interaction of electrons is known as electricity. In village electricity

comes from Jampur Grid Station. Sui Gas is not available but LPG (Liquid Petroleum Gas) is available; that is very expensive common people cannot afford it.

b) Source of Lighting:

Electricity is available in the village so people use electricity for lighting, and during short fall they used candles and lamp of kerosene oil too.

c) Internet, T.V, Cable, Telephone:

T.V, Cable and Land line Telephone facility is also available in the locale. PTCL exchange working form last 25 years in tehsil. Now internet DSL facility also provided to the people of Jampur city the DSL facility is not available in locale. T.V. and cable network is also available; all kinds of newspapers are also available. There is some news agencies publishing their local newspaper such as 'Jhook' 'Mithon' weakly 'Jhamhor' etc are working in nearby city of Jampur.

2.12.17 Education Facilities:

In the area education facilities is very impressive. Govt. boys and girls middle and high schools are there to educate the people. Many NGOs are also contributing in the educational system. Government taking interest in the education of village's people now two private schools and one English medium government school is giving free education to the poor children.

Education is the fundamental right of the people of any country community or area. But in Pakistan the situation is quite different because in the rural areas schools showed the scene of cattle farms. Now a day checking of schools' over all working capacity starts from education department improve the condition of schools.

There are two types of education,

1. Formal; education given in schools, colleges and universities, professional
2. Informal; technical education given in houses, muddarsas and Home schools

The selected locale is only 08 KM far from Jampur city and attached with the town of Kotla Mughlan. Here the overall percentage of literate persons is not good but sufficient.

Table 2.9: Frequency of literate people

Sr. #	Gender	Literate	Illiterate	Percentage
1	Male	198	206	47.6
2	Female	167	196	52.4
Total		365	402	100%

Source: Socio-economic Census survey forms

The above percentage refers to the total number of literate and illiterate people of the selected population including children.

2.12.17.1 Formal Education:

Formal or professional education provided in government schools. A large number of students leave educational institutes after their matriculation examination. Females are also leaving this field and after their matriculation parents starts searching their spouses for marriage and giving them informal education.

The percentages results are not sufficient people prefer working in their fields rather than under the organization.

Table 2.10: Frequency of male student educational level

Sr. #	Educational level	Number of Students	Percentage
1	Primary	31	15.7
2	Middle	51	25.7
3	Matriculation	97	48.9
4	Others	19	9.6
Total		198	100%

Source: Socio-economic Census survey forms

Table 2.11: Frequency of female students on educational level

Sr. #	Educational level	Number of Students	Percentage
1	Primary	39	23.0
2	Middle	43	25.7
3	Metriculation	79	47.3
4	Others	6	4.0
Total		167	100%

Source: Socio-economic Census Survey forms

2.12.17.2 Informal Education:

It is not like the formal education which is given to the students in the schools it is sometimes religious and technical education given to the students in informal educational institutes that may be Mudrassa or house schools. Informal education may distribute into two broader categories one Mudrassa education and the second one is sewing schools education for girls they also studying in Mudrassas of the village for Qu’ranic education. Many boys after their matriculation work with their parents in field and some send to the Taylor master for being a skillful persons, they may helpful for household economy in future.

In the locale two Mudrassas were present and one woman run her sewing school in her home for the girls of the village.

Table 2.12: Frequency of informal students

Sr. #	Gender	Mudrassa	Sewing School	Percentage
1	Male	171		50
2	Female	5	176	50
Total		176	176	100%

Source: Socio-economic Census survey forms

The above distribution of students based on institutions. Mudrassa and Sewing school.

2.12.18 Enrollment:

According to the EDO office of district Rajan Pur, the annual enrollment at primary level is approximately 101 children that are the 27% of the population. Here the level of education is on Matriculation so the results consists of 21% because the majority of the students leave their school education after middle class and support their families economically.

2.12.19 Literacy Rate:

The literacy rate of village was 29%. Female 13% educated and remaining 16% male educated. Village in the process of developing day by day because it links with the most populated tehsil of the district. All this progress is made only in some eight years, that's why its literacy rate is also increasing.

2.12.20 Availability of teachers:

Availability of teachers in schools is sufficient. Because now people took care about their children and they check the condition of school and its staff then they enroll their children in the schools. That's way teachers and staff is also become conscious about it. All government and private school have a sufficient number of students.

2.12.21 Major Occupations:

Major occupation is Agriculture. 80 percent of population is directly or indirectly attached to the agriculture. For instance 60 percent people are directly attached to the agriculture and the remaining 20 percent are engaged in wage labor, and rest of the 20 percent government servant and their own business. Government servants are less in number, because in this area mostly people are interested in agriculture. Other major occupations are, Shop keeping, police, and a little number of people is also outside the country, i.e in Dubai, Sudia and European countries.

2.12.21.1 Occupational Distributions:

Occupation may directly affect the life of common people. If they gained a lot they live a pleasurable life and rather than they lived hand to mouth. The occupational pattern of the locale residing in this village is manifold. The ration of overseas migration is increasing day by day because of unemployment in the country. First main occupation is agriculture.

The following is the illustration of people related to different occupation in village Kot Bodla.

a) Agriculturist:

Majority of the people in the village are engaged in agriculture. Some people have their own lands and some work as tenants locally called '*Hathaien*'. This occupation is called '*Zamindara*' and owners of the land are called '*Godas*' and the people engaged in agriculture are called '*Hataien*'. Males play an active role in the land preparation, harvesting, threshing and storage. Females also assist them in their work, by providing free labor.

Most of the crops are grown for the owner's well and all members of household consumed in cultivation of land.

b) Wage Labor:

About five percent of the working people worked as hired, wage labor i.e, '*Mazdoor*'. For this purposes they visit the village or go to nearby villages to get Mazdoori sometimes they went to city. These laborers work on daily basis i.e. '*Dehanwar*'. They might work at construction sites and during the sowing and harvesting of crops.

c) Local Business:

About three percent of the local people run their own business as shopkeepers and dealer of diesel and petrol agencies. These people mostly have no land or are unable to sustain on meager income from land. Most of them have their own shops in the village where they

sell everyday items. Some go daily to the city shops where they work as helpers or servants in shops and offices of multinational agencies of pesticides etc.

d) Govt. servants:

Only two percent of the villagers have government jobs. They are employed mostly in schools and government offices. Most of them are teachers, clerks, peons and sweepers in government institutions. They earn four thousand rupees to seven or sometimes eight thousand rupees. Government service is a source of regular income. Those who get some formal education, they want these types of permanent jobs.

Table 2.13: Frequency of occupational distribution

Sr. #	Occupation	Number of people	Percentage
1	Agriculture	460	90.9
2	Wage labor	25	4.9
3	Local Business	13	2.6
4	Govt. servants	8	1.6
Total		506	100%

Source: Socio-economic Census survey forms

2.12.22 Migration (rural-urban migration):

The migration rate of village is at higher level, because Jampur is the nearest city where all the essential necessities are available. The education is also important factor for the rural to urban migration. The other major factors are the drinking water, proper medical facilities and transportation facilities. While in the village drinking water is not hygienic and after 6 O' clock all type of transport closed. That's why the people of the nearest villages migrated to the Jampur city.

2.12.23 Livelihood:

Livelihood is a process in which people earn some powerful means for the survival of their lives and to fulfill the desires of their own and will try to make some bright and strong future for their offspring.



a) Land:

In the locale the majority of the people engaged with agriculture. Because, land is fertile and people of the locale feel owner to working in the fields.

Majority of the people are not land owner they are tenants and wage labor, they cultivate someone's land and earns their means and they pay 'Mutta' after one year cultivation to the land owner they are known as Tenants. Small number of people worked as the wage labor in the fields.

Table 2.14: Frequency of land distribution

Sr. #	Land Cultivated by	Number of people	Percentage
1	Owners	66	14.3
2	Tenants	379	82.3
3	Wage labor	15	3.3
Total		460	100%

Source: Socio-economic Census survey forms

b) Land Holdings:

Land is the basic source of livelihood, there are many land holders in the village. The village is now much populated. The people of the locale belongs to agriculture. Most of the people having average two or three Ackers. Other largest population is working as tenants of the land holders.

c) Big Land owners, medium Land owners, tenants, Kami:

This is agricultural area, people give priority to holding lands then investment in the local business, there is no limitation of land holdings. So, I found some people having hundards of Ackers and some who are living in that land as wage labor or tenants of the land owners. Only Bobla family is the land lords in the village. The only major occupation is agriculture and the only major skill of the people is cultivation. So, if someone has not his own land he becomes the tenant of land owner. Kami class is also

present in large number, land owners has their kamies for look after of their fields, and they give only necessary facilities to them.

2.12.24 Women Participation:

In the tenant class not only men work in the fields but their women also participate with them. They work inside the home where they done all domestic work and domesticate animals, and outside their homes they participate in cultivation, such as harvesting and sowing. Their first and duty is to get up early and make breakfast for the family and then after cleaning the house they went to the fields to help their husbands. They participate from sowing to till harvesting the crops but their wage is less then men.

Women are the largest part of our country. They worked inside and outside the houses. Working women participate in the household economy. In village women participate indoor activities and they also done work outside their homes in fields with side by side their male. They worked as wage labor in the fields, they are specialists in sewing, they earn money and spend it in household needs.

Table 2.15: Frequency of female participation

Sr. #	Participation	Number of Women	Percentage
1	Wage labor	241	67.8
2	Sewing	114	32.1
Total		355	100%

Source: Socio-economic Census Survey forms

2.12.25 Paid and Unpaid Labor:

Some people also work at daily wages during sowing and cultivation of crops and they paid on the compilation of the sowing or harvesting season. They are the paid labor which come form in rear cases outside the village. But sometimes relatives of tenants also help them in the fields and other economic and non economic activities which are called 'Vingar'. In this activity they worked as non paid labor but the meal given to them

from the owner of the land and when they need some help than tenants helped them in any activity, it is a vice versa process.

2.12.26 Cattle Dairy Poultry:

Women participate in the fields and they also interested in the breeding of cattle's and live stock. Some people of the village have their own poultry farms and they produce chicken for meat and eggs. Majority of the people interested in the domestication of animals they cannot use Market made things(*Bazari Ashya*); they used only house made things and prefer then on market things. House made dairy products use instead of multinational companies dairy products.

2.12.27 Live Stock:

Live stock breeding is the second profitable work of that area. People who belonged to agriculture they also breed animals for domestication and economic purpose also. Some of them were breeding only for economic purpose and some for their pleasure. Livestock are an essential part of village life. They are important for the life of a peasant. At the same time they are symbols of socio-economic status. The villagers take great pains to ensure the health of their animals specially cows, and buffaloes, as they are the major source of milk and meat contains determines ones wealth and honor.

Table 2.16: Frequency of domestication of animals

Sr. #	Type of Breeders	Number of Breeders	Percentage
1	Poultry breeders	135	33.9
2	Meat breeders	96	24.1
3	Dairy breeders	147	36.9
4	Domestication	20	5.0
Total		398	100%

Source: Socio-economic Census Survey forms

2.12.28 Crops & Cropping Patterns (RABI & KHARIEF):

Major crops of this area are Tobacco, cotton, wheat, Sugarcane, Barly, Oat, Sun flower and rice. Majority of people like to cultivate tobacco because it is the profitable crop. Rabi Crops cultivated in ending of October and beginning of November and harvested in March and April. Kharief crop cultivated in June and July i.e. barly, Oat and cotton.

2.12.29 Vegetable, Fruit:

For the requirement of village people vegetables are also cultivated. Most important vegetables are potato, Lady Finger, tomato, carrot, chili. And some gardens of fruits are also available in the village which are owned by Bodla Bradary. They produce; Mangos, oranges, lemons and dates. That are the seasonal fruits and popular in this area.

2.12.30 Sabzi (vegetable) & Ghalla (grain) mandi (Market):

There were no any Sabazi or Ghalla Mandi because it is the village and some shops having vegetable which produce locally and sometimes they take it from the main Mandi of the Jampur. Many people took their vegetables from far away areas and sell these in the Sabzi mandi. Sabzi and Galla Mandi are very important in the life of common man. Livelihood of thousands of people is connected with the Galla and Sabzi mandi.

2.12.31 Fuel & Wood Cutting:

In the whole district Gas is not available rather than it goes to the other part of countries by this way. So the people of the village use wood and animal dung for cooking. Majority of the people are belongs to the lower class, so they cannot bear the high rates of LPG (Liquid Petroleum Gas). Only three or four families of the village belong to middle and upper middle class they and land lords of the village use LPG for cooking.

People cut wood from their fields and for this purpose they planting trees. Some people buy woods from wood market which is also known as 'Tal'.

2.12.32 Water & irrigation:

There is a water and irrigation authority working in the Tehsile which regulate the distribution of water among the farmers and villages. Mostly Tube Well and Motor Pumps (Turbine) are used to irrigate the crops. There is also a canal which starts from Head Tounsa Beradg and ends in the south eastern part of the district. It has also a great contribution in the irrigation of crops, but the staff of irrigation authority is corrupt and powerful land owners theft water with the support of irrigation authority department staff.

2.12.33 TIME Usage & Leisure Activities:

People of the village are hardworking and they belongs to lower class they have less time for leisure activities, in their leisure time mostly they meet their relatives, friends and meeting with them in the '*Dhaba Hotel*' that are known as the tea stalls of the village, which are the popular place of the village. Some people also like to play games in their leisure time.

2.12.34 Entertainment, GAMES & Hobbies:

The sources of entertainment people like to breed animals that may fulfill their physics desires and their economic needs. Other social functions they participate in local '*Melas*' which become practice in the harvesting of crops. Marriage ceremonies are the second entertainment of the people of village because it has an exciting activity for the people. Games like Cricket, Wali Ball are the favorite games of the younger. Sitting with friends in common '*Bethik*' and share all type of domestic, national, political and many more problems with each other is the favorite hobby of the old people of the village. Gardening is also the common hobby of the people.

2.12.35 Cultural Life, Rituals, Myths:

People of 'Kot Bodla' have great orientation with their culture. They strictly follow norms and values of their culture. Respect of elders and love to children is strictly followed.

People also believe on rituals, in all the ceremonies rituals are also performed by the whole member of community or family. There are some particular myths in the society for example; females cannot use perfume at night, because they think if they practice it the evil may affect them mentally or psychologically.

2.12.36 Visual & performing Arts:

There are some traditionally arts which are performed at some specific occasions. For example, in marriages both male and female perform their traditional dance (Jhoomar). People prefer their cultural dances on English dances in marriage ceremonies and they only used traditional instruments for music like '*Dhool*' and '*Shrana*'.

2.12.37 House Decoration:

House decoration is also an important element in the village. Mostly people decorate their houses with their cultural artifacts. The people of village are very motivated but mostly people have the common motive to make a house and to live a happy domestic life.

Most of the houses are building with traditionally ways with a long porch extra rooms for married couples while unmarried lived under the authority of their parents. People designee their houses by themselves. The trend of gardening is very common mostly people have their own garden within or outside their house wall in gardens there were both flowers and fruit trees.

2.12.38 Community Meeting Places:

In each village people have a common place for meeting and for guests. Now the trend of guest room in houses was increasingly adopted. '*Baithak*' culture is very much popular in kot bodla because it is the rural area and people of the village share their problems with each other for the salvation solution of problems.

There is a big *Eid Gah* and *Janaza Gah* in the village. In Eid-gah children of the village educated by religious education and religious Eid prays prays in Eid Gah and funeral rituals practices. There are two Deras of feudal present. The traditional justice systems of

Jirgah are not much popular, but people go to feudal for their daily and easily soluble matters.

2.12.39 Graveyard:

Three graveyards presents in the middle of Kot Bodla and Kotla Muglan both town use them for a long ago. There was a separate graveyard for Imamians. Bodla family has their own graveyard which is the symbol of their honor and prestige. Few people on the day of Thursday came here for 'Fathehas' for the departed ones. Some of the people lit oil lamps on the grave. Some sprinkle water and spread 'Chadar' too. Almost more then seventy percent graves were kachi and remaining semi pakki and some were cemented there. These graveyards have cluster of trees keeping the place pleasant/ cold.

Chapter No. 3

Source of Information:

3.0 Introduction:

Pre-flood information collected by many means e.g. with the help of mobile phone, but the positive point were not see in the village. People know about flood but they cannot evacuate from their house that is why they face many problems.

3.1 Information:

Information collected by different means. During the flood the information of flood be collected by T.V and newspaper, mostly people used mobile phones to inform their relatives and friends.

Table 3.1: Frequency of informative media

Sr. #	Source of Information	Number of people	Percentage
1	Radio	63	8.2
2	T.V	275	36.5
3	News	209	26.5
4	Mobile	220	28.7
Total		767	100%

Source: Socio-economic Census survey forms

3.2 Evacuation:

People evacuate without the help of any governmental department or NGO's. Large number of people evacuate in same community but outside their territory. And the second large number of population evacuates different regions.

Table 3.2: Frequency of evacuation

Sr. #	Type of Evacuation	Number of people	Percentage
1	Within territory	78	10.2
2	Outside territory	194	25.3
3	Same region	215	28.0
4	Different region	280	36.5
Total		767	100%

Source: Socio-economic Census survey forms

3.3 Shelters Settlements:

There were no any specific shelters for affected people, basic shelter during the flood was Indus road. People settled in spontaneous settlements along the road and Bandh. Large number of people settled in their relative homes and then in friends homes and spontaneous settlements.

Shelter provided by governmental and Non-governmental organization and people's living pattern during flood.

Table 3.3: Frequency of shelters

Sr. #	Type of Shelter	Number of families	Percentage
1	NGO based	78	27.0
2	Govt. based	56	19.4
3	Relative's home	102	35.4
4	Family homes	14	4.8
5	Friend's home	23	7.9
6	Spontaneous settlements	15	5.2
Total		288	100%

Source: Socio-economic Census survey forms

3.4 Hygienic conditions of shelters:

The shelter provided by the government and NGOs are against the healthy shelters the hygienic conditions of the shelters are not good. People of the village when reached in the shelters they become ill. The people who lived in spontaneous settlements, governmental or non-governmental organizations faced non hygienic conditions of shelters and food.

Table 3.4: Frequency of hygienic conditions in shelters (number of families)

Sr. #	Type of Shelter	Availability of water	Perc.	Availability of proper drainage	Percentage
1	NGO based	69	26.7	70	26.5
2	Govt. based	53	20.5	55	20.8
3	Relative's home	102	39.5	102	38.6
4	Family homes	12	4.6	14	5.3
5	Friend's home	22	8.5	23	8.7
6	Spontaneous settlements	0	0	0	0
Total		258	100%	264	100%

Source: Socio-economic Census survey forms

Table 3.5: Frequency of availability of sops

Sr. #	Type of Shelter	Availability of soap	Percentage
1	NGO based	61	27.1
2	Govt. based	43	19.1
3	Relative's home	93	41.3
4	Family homes	14	6.2
5	Friend's home	14	6.2
6	Spontaneous settlements	0	0
Total		225	100%

Source: Socio-economic Census survey forms

3.5 Medical Facilities:

During and after flood medical units provide medical facilities but majority of the people clam that their medicine was not good and cannot affect disease. The medical facilities are short after the flood and after four months people of the village face temperature and other skin diseases.

Table 3.6: Frequency of medication units

Sr. #	Facilitate by	Number of people	Percentage
1	Medical units	358	46.5
2	Medical van	99	12.9
3	Health centers	310	40.5
Total		767	100%

Source: Socio-economic Census survey forms

3.6 Access to distribution Aid:

After the flood the access to distribution aid was very problematic, break down of roads and bridges people cannot reaches at the distributed areas of aid. Only those people who settled in government or NGOs shelters and who they have some transportation facility had a vital access to the distributed aid.

People scattered and they cannot drawback from their original locations, aid of food and other nestles reached very late to the nearby people of Indus Road. Some places like the Bandhs of river and other spontaneous settlements neglect again and again. Young people of the government or NGO based settlements easily reached the point of distribution.

Table 3.7: Frequency of receiving aid by people

Sr. #	Age group of people	Number of people	Percentage
1	Young Male	317	43.2
2	Young Female	293	39.9
3	Children	37	5.0
4	Old age people	86	11.7
Total		733	100%

Source: Socio-economic Census survey forms

3.7 Availability of food:

The second major problem after flood is availability of food in shelters and outside the people they living in their destroy houses. In the locale after flood more than fifteen people presents to save the necessities of the people and their selves also. Food only provide on those areas where transport easily reachable. Far away areas from road completely ignored. And the food provided in shelter it cased food poisoning. In spontaneous settlements people fooded after two or three days.

Table 3.8: Frequency the provision of food

Sr. #	Provision of food	NGO shelters	Percentage	Govt. shelters	Percentage
1	Daily	2	5.8%	5	10.4%
2	After a day			33	68.7%
3	More than one day	11	32.3%		
4	Twice in day	21	61.7%	10	20.8%
Total		34	100%	48	100%

Source: Socio-economic Census survey forms

Table 3.9: Frequency of food availability

Sr. #	Provision of food	Spontaneous settlements	Percentage
1	Daily		
2	After a day	13	86.6
3	More than one day		
4	Twice in day	2	13.3
Total		15	100%

Source: Socio-economic Census survey forms

3.8 Diseases during and after Flood:

A large number of diseases brook out after flood. Skin diseases are very common, food poisoning and hepatitis because of non hygienic water. Many water born diseases like Diarrhea, Malaria, Stomach pain and Typhoid registered. During flood people face a lot of problems; lake of food and shelter, lake of medicines in disease. But after flood the situation remain same people gathered in searching of doctors and medical units, some medical units are working only in the shelters. The lake of moving health units creates a gap between the affected people and their medication. Water related diseases common and some people hit by the nutrition related diseases also.

Table 3.10: Frequency of diseases during and after flood

Sr. #	Diseases	Affected people	Percentage
1	Fever	767	100%
2	Skin diseases	615	80.1%
3	Eye infection	713	93.5%
4	Diarrhea	375	48.8%
5	Phory Phanci	349	45.5%
Total		767	

Source: Socio-economic Census survey forms

3.9 Reproductive Health:

In one hand people disturbed with water born diseases on the other hand nutrition and reproductive health also affected. Women who feed their babies face many problems during flood two children died. In shelter houses there were cannot the facility of maternity or mother health care centers.

Two births take place in very critical situation without any maternity care center with the help of mid wives. Six women of the locale during flood nearly birth the child three children of them died during their birth.

Table 3.11: Frequency of mother’s conditions

Sr. #	Female condition	Number of affected
1	Lactating women	16
2	New birth	3
3	Nearly birth	6
4	Infant mortality	3

Source: Socio-economic Census survey forms

3.10 Engagement of Govt. Departments in Relief:

Flood of 2010 is blamed on unprecedented monsoon rain. On 21 June, the Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD) circulates a message that flash flooding could occur from July to September in the north parts of the country. The same department recorded above-average rainfall in the months of July and August 2010, and monitored the flood wave sequence.

In response to previous floods of the Indus River in 1973 and 1976, Pakistani government creates the Federal Flood Commission (FFC) in 1977. The FFC operates under Pakistan's Ministry of Water and Power. It is charged with executing flood control projects and

protecting lives and property of Pakistani's from the impact of floods. Since its inception the FFC has received Rs. 87.8 billion (about 900 million US \$). FFC documents show numerous projects were initiated, funded and completed, however reports indicate little work has been actually been done due to ineffective leadership and corruption.

3.10.1 Government Attitude:

A political government which fulfills all requirements of their people and gave them all basic necessities to live a prosper life is known as the good governance of the government and the government attitude towards any critical situation.

3.11 Govt. Rescue and Relief:

The National Database and Registration Authority (NADRA) issued as many as 121,640 *Watan cards* to 'family heads' in the flood hit areas last year, enabling the government to distribute relief worth Rs2.43 billion among the affected families through the cards. The registration processes for women remained extremely slow because of the lack of awareness among women living in rural areas of the southern Punjab and the Tribal Areas of the district.

Approximately 74 per cent women have been registered across the country. But this contribution is based on the women of big cities all over the country which affected by flood, but in the rural areas the majority of men are not interested to make Identity Cards of their women. So, a problem appears during registration of female of flood affected areas.

“This women's registration drive is aimed at increasing the percentage of registration among women to achieve a more accurate data to facilitate the national planning commission in its decision making.”

(Deputy Chair, NADRA)

According to the deputy chairman of NADRA the aim of the organization is to facilitate more and more individuals. For this purposes they working hard and the procedure of establishing card becoming sharper.

The month of August usually brings happiness for the nation as it celebrates the Independence Day on August 14 and the celebrations at the grassroots level continue for around a couple of weeks starting a week earlier and continuing for over a week later, till almost 20th. But this year unfortunately the country experienced the worst floods in the recent history.

The nation was instantly faced with the challenge to rescue the millions of people who were living in their villages and were trapped in the high floods, the rescue phase of the disaster has been successfully completed by the government and now the new challenges that people and the government is faced with are the rehabilitation of the flood victims, reconstruction of the infrastructure like roads, irrigation system, canals, etc and help the flood victims returning to their homes. Difficulties being faced by the victims in getting the Watan Cards are concerned or some ugly incidents occurring at the Watan Cards processing centers, the scale of disaster is so big and subsequently the scale of the relief and rehabilitation operations is so gigantic that some smaller unpleasant incidents. This is a natural calamity and government with all its abilities was making all out efforts to mitigate the sufferings of the flood victims.

3.11.1 Free Houses for flood Victims:

Punjab government would build free houses for the flood victims with the cooperation of welfare organizations and humanitarians. These houses would construct in those villages which have been wiped out by the flood. These houses consist of two rooms and toilets, separate rooms for the cattle would also be built in these brick houses.

Similarly, the promise of setting up modern villages equipped with necessary facilities for the flood affectees would also be honored. People of villages have as much right over modern amenities as the people of big cities like Karachi, Lahore or Islamabad. The

government has decided to increase staff at Watan Card centers so that relief amount could be provided to the flood affected people at the earliest so that they could sow the next crop. A sum of Rs. 20 thousand is being distributed among the victims of floods.

3.11.2 BBISP (Benazir Bhutto Income Support Program):

Despite a ban on payment of funds of the Benazir Bhutto Income Support Programme on flood effectees, the amount of Rs. 15 million has been distributed among registered beneficiaries, belonging to the areas where flood caused loss of livelihood, infrastructure and human lives. But, The Benazir Income Support Programme funds are non transferable for other purpose and the focus of the utilization of the funds are purely to assist financially low income families. The officials and high ups of the programme are not only violating its code and regulations but also involved in distributing the funds among their favorite beneficiaries. According to the illegal plan, beneficiaries registered under the programme will be assisted for three months and total amount of Rs 12,000 will be transferred in their accounts. It is interesting that despite knowing that there were no flood effectees in the area, funds were not stopped and the local office did not inform the high ups about the move. In total, 48,058 flood effectees have been selected in the division and they got the illegal amount. Respondent said that the programme officials also distributed application forms to select the beneficiaries in the flood affected areas, but there was no check on the selection criteria to distribute the funds.

3.11.3 Political parties and religious organizations:

Political parties also perform a vital role in the rehabilitation process of flood affectees. They use their sources to facilitate the people of flood areas. Religious organization such as Jameat-Ahl-Hadees, Jamat-Dava; also participate in rescue activities in the locale.

In the locale there was the influence of Namaz Leg, aid of both food and house nestles given to only those people, their friends and relatives are engaged with the party. This type of activity also seen in the aid distribution of religious organizations they distribute their aid in the sectarian bases. Common people neglected by both sides.

3.11.3.1 Case Study:

Nasir Bashir belongs to a lower class family, he working as wage labor in Jampur. After the flood one day he comes to know that on his village a political leader distribute the boxes of aid which consists of flour, sugar, rice, and other daily use items. He came here stands in a line and waiting for his box. But, when he came at the distribution point someone asked that leader, 'he belongs to the opposite party'. Leader look at glance at him and asked him go on your leader he give you aid and cannot give him box.

3.12 State Structure:

The word 'state' are used to mean both a geographic independent political unit with a permanent population, a defined territory, a government, and the capacity to enter into relations with the other states, as defined under international laws and as well as a set of social institutions claiming a monopoly of the legitimate use of force within a given territory.

For the purposes of state reconstruction in environments of instability, the sub structures of states can be defined as a political government or system of government, a governance framework or constitution, and a set of state institutions or organizations such as the armed forces, the parliament, and the justice system. State capacity refers to the strength and capability of the state institutions. Nation conventionally refers to the population itself, as united by identity, history, culture and language.

3.13 Coordination of Govt. and international donors:

According to National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) Pakistan had appealed to international donors for help in responding to the disaster, after some days twenty one helicopters and 150 boats are provided by UN to assist affected people. At that time the US embassy in Pakistan had provided seven helicopters. The United Nations launched its relief efforts and appealed for \$460 million to the other countries of the world to provide immediate help including food, shelter and clean water to the affected people.

By the end of August, the Relief starts and worldwide donations for humanitarian assistance had come to \$687 million, with a further \$324 million promised in uncommitted pledge. At that time, the Secretary General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) stated that Muslim countries, organizations and individuals had pledged close to \$1 billion to assist in Pakistan's flood emergency. Saudi Arabia, Turkey, and Kuwait had pledged more than ten millions. With need for substantial support to repair infrastructure, government of Pakistan enlarge taxes from wealthy citizens for contribution more for their country.

3.14 Good Governance:

Good governance is a very common term which is use during the flood and rehabilitation process after flood for the successful ways when a government can create public institutions that protect people's rights and provide them rescue and aid. The dominant good governance paradigm identifies a series of capabilities that provide an affective rescue to the people of affected areas. These include, in particular the capabilities to enforce the rule of law, effectively implement anti corruption policies and achieve government responsibility.

3.14.1 The Importance of Governance:

Good governance in the form of a talented, responsible government working together with civil society, at risk communities is one of the single most important factors shaping progress in reducing disaster risk. Governance is about the way states and people manage their affairs and are central to the solution to natural hazard risk. For example, the relationship between people and the natural environment is influenced by social, political and economic systems, and these are regulated through the "governance" process.

During the major disasters, the severity of a crisis can provide a major motivation to reform the system, serving the affected people and reaper the deficiencies of government, create development and disaster risk management policies, projects and practice during and after the natural disaster. When monsoon rains starts it is the time to make an effective community based early warning and evacuation system that gave people time to

moving with their families, livestock and essential belongings to higher or safer land. In terms of managing an effective emergency response, numerous agencies (including the UNO, WHO, WFO) have highlighted the slowness and inadequacy of the state's response. There have been shortages of basic emergency supplies and reported tensions in some affected areas between military and civilian authorities as to who has control of the emergency response programme.

3.14.2 Human Governance:

Governance term is not newly designed; governance is as old as civilization itself. Human governance promotes a decent society in which the people of the society preserve dignity. Governance has to be responsible to people. Every branch of government executive, legislative, judiciary, bureaucracy, forces of law and order, employees of public services have to be civil as well as servants of the common people of the state.

According to World Bank,

“Governance is defined as the manner in which power is exercised in the management of a country's economic and social resources.” The World Bank has defined some distinct aspects of governance, such as;

The form of political regime;

The process by which authority is exercised in the management of a country's economic and social resources for development; the capacities of government to design, formulate, and implement policies and discharge functions.

And the second one definition according to the UNDP is,

“Governance is viewed as the exercise of economic, political, and administrative authority to manage a country's affairs at all level. It comprises mechanism, processes, and institutions through which citizens

and groups articulate their interests, exercise their legal rights, meet their obligations, and mediate their differences.”

According to the World Bank definition of governance the it further divided into three main categories such as, good political governance, good economic governance and the third one is the civil governance. Here the detail as under,

3.14.3 Political Governance:

Political governance highlights the rule of law, responsibility, and simplicity for obeying rules and regulations given by constitution. It seeks to achieve these goals through a constitutional framework that is not easily changeable, free and fair multi-party elections, and a clear separation of powers among the executive, judiciary, and the legislative branches of the government is the second focus of the political governance.

3.14.4 Economic Governance:

The economic governance emphasizes the role of the state not only in protected macro-economic stability, guaranteeing property rights, removing market distortions, but is also concerned with investment in civil development programs and basic infrastructure, protection of natural environment, and a progressive and fair economic system to promote economic growth of the country with social justice.

3.14.5 Civil Governance:

The civil governance focus on the main groups of the civil society like household, media professional groups and business groups both formal and informal are increasingly seen as vital in protect the fundamental human, political and economic rights.

“It requires effective participation of people in state, civil society and private sector activities that are helpful to human development. It further enjoins the state, civil society, and the private sector to build up capacities which meet the basic needs of all people, particularly women, children and the poor.”

(HRDSA, 1999)

Civil governance is the effective participation of people in state affairs and in community development programs. For example after the flood there were the need of civil governance, people did what they do but the coordination of government with social groups cannot be seen.

3.15 Political Governance:

Democracy is best understood as government of the people, for the people and by the people. But unfortunately in our country it is not about the people it is all about the access to state power. Entrance in the political arena is driven by the desire of the personal gain, not by the genuine commitment to serving the people of the state. State resources are the most valued prize for the both politicians and their family members. The political parties now become the family parties of politicians. In the other hand, feudalism still prevails in Pakistan. They continue to form a major proportion of their national and provincial assemblies.

“Between one-half and one-third of parliamentarians in Pakistan assemblies are landlords or feudal.”

(ibid)

It is very dangerous situation that the country in the hands of feudal and landlords. The future of Pakistani people in the hands of these illiterate and morally devalue people. They came in assemblies for illegitimate power.

They are also heavily represented in political parties and other powerful decision-making bodies, including the military and bureaucracy. Wealthy landowners from rural areas hold a strangely high number of seats in parliaments, shaping policies in their own favor, and resisting reforms in rural areas and other sectors of state affairs.

The economic and political power of the feudal class is due mainly to the highly tilted distribution of lands. Effective implementation of a comprehensive land reform program and taxation of agricultural incomes are therefore important steps towards the breaking concentration of economic and political power in Pakistan. Without such reforms neither agricultural growth nor equity, nor democracy can take its roots. In addition to landlords businessmen have also assumed a critical role in the economic and political power structure in Pakistan.

“In Pakistan the share of businessmen in the National assembly and the cabinet has doubled since the 1980s.”

(Shafqat, 1999)

Like landlords businessmen till now are the part of National and Provincial assembly and they in favor of the new industrial reforms and other micro or macro projects of development but they also against the taxation and other reforms that are helpful to reduce poverty from state.

“It has become an incentive for industrialists to put one family member into politics so they can evade taxes”

(TI, 1997)

Businessmen, landlords and industrialists they all are interested to give them more and more relief from taxes, for this purposes they send one of their relative or family member to the assemblies that are very affective in the form of reduce taxes and forgave the loan of banks.

“Industry has gradually been feudalized, with landlords in the mid 1960s; twenty-two families owned 65 per cent of the industrial capital and 80 per cent of the financial assets of the country.”

(Haq, 1973)

According to the Abdul Haq report that after sixteen years, feudal or landlords become industrialists. And up till a large number of industrial capitals owned by these industrialists now a day they are the members of National and Provincial assembly.

3.16 People perception about the political system of Pakistan:

Pakistan which had suffered with military rule, where democratic traditions are not yet to be fully established, and where there are serious problems of political governance, a large number of the people appear to have low confidence in the political system of the country. Within the state system the parliament expresses the independent will of the people through their chosen representatives and holds the executive that implements policies accountable on their behalf.

3.17 Public administration:

Public organization approach focuses on the public affairs with in community or outside the community. The government is responsible to manage the basic necessities to the people of the country with equal rights except their political or economic status in any critical situation. Government support national or international NGOs for development after natural disaster. Because, the political influence in Pakistan on development projects dangerously high. Political people or powerful authoritative parties change public projects which have not given them any opportunity to show off their party work.

3.18 Rebuilding the concept of Power:

To down size the influence of powerful people on social development projects decentralization of power is very important and beneficial for the state and people of the state. It seeks to reduce the emergence of one man show or authority of one tribe or group of people on the resources in a particular territory of state. The inefficient resource allocation associated with centralized power by dispersing such power to lower levels of government, where the poor are likely to exercise influence and a variety of actors may participate in the provision of services. A Potential problem with decentralization is

inefficient resource distribution due to inability to coordinate with (many times the powerful people of the society represents) local governments.

In our country opposition cannot play a positive role. This situation would see in the rescue processes after flood in the rehabilitation process of flood affectees. Leader of opposite political parties try to pull others leg to improve their strength and power.

3.19 Government Response:

After the flood it is observed that the government's response was missing, or that coordination mechanisms were weak. These are difficult remarks that the government is not insensible, and sufficient coordination mechanisms are already there but cannot use properly. As for adequate management of the crisis, it is pertinent to point out that there has not been a single instance of people dying from hunger. But in the tribal belt of Tounsa Sharief three individuals died with hunger. Any rescue team cannot register it.

Additionally, the government has started Cash for Work programs and using the *Watan* card scheme to distribute Rs. 20,000 per affected family. But only one time people get money.

“141 districts of Pakistan were affected by the changeable degrees of last flood. 20 million people have been affected, and 100,000 square kilometers of Pakistan's land mass was impacted by the flooding. The floods inundated 21% of Pakistan's current agricultural land in Pakistan, causing agricultural losses of 247 billion rupees. Nearly two million homes, over 12,000 schools and over 500 health centers were also washed away. According to Disaster Management Authority the estimates are, over 27,000 km of road have been damaged and the railway sector has suffered losses of over 5 billion rupees.”

(NDMA)

There are millions of people without shelter, livelihood and basic facilities; could not provided them. They grow up with their self help. The NDMA's efforts are spread out over several levels which include housing, agriculture, livestock, fisheries, education, health, transport and communication, irrigation and flood management, and overcome the crisis of energy, water and sanitation, governance, social protection and livelihood, macro economic impact, private sector and infrastructure and finance. It is necessary to mainstream policies towards gender, environment and disaster risk management throughout each of these aspects.

Coordinating of government with multiple agencies, donors and NGOs involved in the process of rehabilitation would be a major challenge. There are presently a number of associate units involved with multiple political and administrative forums; however a obvious capacity gap is bound to weaken the efforts of the above authorities. Primarily, the current financial, human and institutional resources dedicated to the rehabilitation efforts after the flood are too little. Simply creating titles and offices does not provide the sufficient work. Many governmental departments only exist in paper work and there was lack of field work to facilitate affected people on gross rote level.

Multiple agencies and organizations like UNDP, WHO, USAID make estimation and involved in the field for affective distribution of aid, it is important that they manage expectations in a responsible way. Government promises to flood affectees, for goods and services cannot complete and it combine as greater anger and dissatisfaction and this situation creates many problems for those organizations that are working in the field. The scale and closeness of this disaster implies that there is a great need to meet strict requirements of efficiency, transparency, equity and timeliness. It is also important that all NGOs, international and local coordinates with the NDMA for implementing projects in flood affected areas.

Chapter No. 4

Role of NGO in Development Sector

4.0 Introduction:

The word NGO stands for nongovernmental organization which funded by multinational companies and civil people all over the world. Some international NGOs working all over the world and they have a large number of their donors. Local NGOs interlinked with international NGOs because their motive are same and they are all community developers. Now a day NGOs have grown rapidly in numbers and now are taking on a larger role in development work. Their influence has grown with the growth in their numbers and in the amounts that they spend.

Today, these organizations are active both in the industrialized world and in developing countries in raising funds for development and providing other forms of assistance. It may helpful in educational sector, and provide assistance during natural disasters.

4.1 Developmental NGOs:

Developmental NGOs are the type of private, nonprofit, organizations that work with developing countries to reduce misery, promote the interests of the poor, protect the environment, provide basic social services, or undertake community development. They only done developmental works and their participation may see during and after natural disaster when a disaster destroys the whole life of the specific area.

Like the recent flood of Pakistan in my locale, the seventy percent of houses completely demolished and remaining thirty percent are not in the suitable form for living. People of the rural areas also lived hand to mouth life and after the flood the backbone of their economic life their land covered with sand and other construction material which float with water and when water level down all floating things remains in the fields. Developing NGOs clean the area of the village for transportation with community participation.

4.2 Judging Performance:

NGOs should be judged by their donors. However, as they are large in number so the resources send to them for making awareness and contribution in developmental activities in the community with the participation of community people and make other institution more responsive to help the poor; checked after the completion of the projects. Many small NGOs still need to develop their managerial capacity. There is occasional mismanagement, or even misdirection, of mission in some countries.

Evaluations by donor countries confirm that international NGOs have been effective in their ability to work at the grassroots level and to work in remote areas of any country. Their role in development, cooperation with governmental institutions or departments to the environmental considerations of projects well documented. But there are limitations in the area of management, local staff training, and the ability to replicate projects and collaborate at appropriate levels with government services.

Traditionally, NGOs are voluntary organizations, have tended to keep costs down. For many years, the basic focus of evaluation of NGOs was on small projects begins by NGOs, or the assessment of their components within large projects.

4.3 Balance Role of Government and NGOs:

To satisfy citizen's needs after the disaster of flood, government has to facilitate the further development and making partnerships with service providers like NGOs either be local or international. Local governments alone are not able to provide the necessary services to the affected people. The survey for the role of government in rehabilitation process after flood reveals one problem. Generally, citizen's satisfaction is less with the provision of physical infrastructure and some extent high with the provision of economic and social services that have impact on their household. However, it is exactly physical infrastructure services such as road and bridge of canals maintenance and the supply of water and electricity that can be, and already are, most easily contracted out. People of affected area think that government done physical infrastructure but it neglects the other side of the picture.

4.4 Relations with governments:

The governments of developing countries are actively seeking way to give confidence more NGO action. Some governments are inclined to let NGOs take the lead on controversial development issues like family planning, many developing country governments are suspicious about NGOs and their self appointed role as agents of change. Some governments insist on their sovereign political right to act as gatekeepers between organizations within their borders and agencies from the outside world.

The tension in government and NGO relationships shoot from the fact that they sometimes find themselves in political and economic competition. Some governments are believes of inadequate to tax or otherwise take control of people's organizations and resources. In the political arena, the ability of some NGOs to organize people; especially the poor around long neglected social issues has caused concern in some governments. On development grounds, there appear to be strong arguments favoring the encouragement of collaboration between NGOs and governments.

4.5 Natural Disasters as Social Phenomena:

Flooding in Pakistan, have negative effect as a result of governance and development short comings within the country. The risks and critical circumstances that people face during the natural disaster of flood are often magnified as much by their social situations and as their physical conditions. Power relations, social networks, knowledge and skills, health, wealth, location and type of residence and source of income all aspects are affected people lived at risk and helplessness, government and NGOs trying to use their capacities to recover. Poverty leaves people extremely weak during and after flood.

The poor are more likely to live in environmental areas that face greater risk of natural disasters like near rivers, outside the cities and in rural areas. They are live in the structures of mud and in the houses where the low quality construction material used that are unsafe and insecure. The poor people of the locale cannot any access to communication technologies that provide flood relief and recovery information. The villagers have less means such as access to cash or credit, or transportation to leave the

scene of flood before or after it strikes. They cannot have any access to some place to go for shelter, since social networks are usually constituted by people whose circumstances are similar.

4.6 Significance of NGO involvement:

Today, NGOs play an important role in disaster response and improvement in different regions of the country. Many international NGOs specifically focus on providing humanitarian aid to flood victims. Local NGOs in Pakistan have also played an active role in disaster management from last year to up till. In Pakistan, NGOs played a significant role in emergency response and rehabilitation during the recent flood of July, August.

The role of NGOs assumes significance in view of their wider engagement in civic and development projects. Over last few decades, NGOs have become important players in the development process across the globe, engaged in wide ranging activities starting with community development to training, policy research, and advocacy. Their organizational flexibility, informal work style, and close engagement with grassroots communities enable them to deliver services to people at lower costs. Their ability to mobilize people and understand people's concerns enables them to better clear about the problems meet by people.

4.7 Removal of Social Bearers:

Several barriers have to be faced by NGOs during work in rural areas and they are removed by the collaboration of government institution and civil society of that area. There is a misperception between government and NGOs that government and NGOs hold against each other firstly removed. NGOs see government as keen to restrict freedom of NGOs through strict control, insensitive to civil society concerns, and opposed to simplicity and responsibility. Government also have some conceptions about NGOs work and see NGOs as more vocal and less active, opposed to any move to ensure transparency and responsibility, donor driven, over critical of government policies, and

blind to macro challenges of development and also focus on micro level in community development.

The painful legacy of colonial rule in Sub-continent accounts for adversarial relationship between state and civil society. The colonial laws and bureaucracy were seen as instruments of exploitation and weapons to control civic freedom. After decolonization freedom of Sub-continent, over bureaucratic structure emerged as nationalist government played a central role in the development process to facilitate the civil society of country. Too much burden on the state and rising social expectations led to tensions between government and people, in which NGOs were perceived to have some role. Though, NGOs played an important role in bridging resource and capacity gaps in the development process, their tendency to present themselves as an alternative to government created differences between the two.

Even as all NGOs talk of collaboration, few make serious efforts to share information and engage with the state and other institutions of the state. On the other hand, while some government officers understand NGOs better because of regular interaction, others find it hard to interact with NGOs due to a lack of familiarity. The absence of proper institutional and regulative frameworks puts both government and NGOs at a disadvantage. NGOs fail to receive administrative support while the government fails to benefit from skills, grassroots learning of NGOs in planning and implementing disaster reduction and development activities.

Expanded relief work beyond a reasonable time and differential aid provisions by NGOs during the post disaster period creates misconception or confusion among NGOs and government in the efforts of reconstruction / rehabilitation work.

Lack of knowledge regarding skills and capacities of NGOs stop significant engagement between government and NGOs in collaborative program. Continuous interaction with NGOs facilitates better admiration of NGO skills and capacities, without material steps to prepare stronger database on resources of NGO, skills and capacities of NGOs most favorable use can't be possible.

It is commonly believed that collaboration and advocacy cannot go together. However, adversarial relationship need not be a natural byproduct of advocacy. On the contrary, issue based advocacy may create greater understanding between government and NGOs. In fact, pleasant relationship between an NGO and a government department could weaken accountability and variety of corruption.

On the other hand, adequate coordination and networking among NGOs indirectly affects NGOs competition, confusion and conflict among NGOs and with networks affects their credibility and reduces their bargaining power. In the areas of Rajan Pur district, the two NGO networks that responded to the 2010 flood were not free from internal backbiting. Smaller local NGOs like Sahara, Tepo Foundation, etc hate international NGOs for their domineering attitude, while international NGOs look down upon their local matching part for their poor institutional strength and avoid sharing a common platform with them on larger issues like provision of food and medication facilities to the affected people and in rehabilitation process.

NGOs are treated as outsiders in the present political practical environment in Pakistan as in most developing countries. In a democratic set up, the government often sees itself as the sole representative of people's voice, and does not wish to NGOs as equal partners because of their weak representative character. In some developing countries, foreign funded NGOs are seen as agents of global players and any criticism of policies by them is treated as moves to destabilize the government. NGOs cannot oppose any government regulation on grounds that it would hold back their freedom and prevent them from their watchdog role.

4.8 NGOs Relief:

Pakistan provides a unique platform to work collectively for helping poor people to upgrade of their living standards, health and educational sectors; and to cope up with the natural disasters like flood. As the world is witness that Pakistan is a victim of heavy flood and the intensity of misery dwelling all around in the country cannot be evaluated through any single source like government itself. Each and every sector of economy and

institutions is facing a challenging condition even for its survival. The situation is getting out of control as the health issues are also making it difficult to handle the situation. Up till now people cannot recover their first health condition before flood.

In Pakistan NGOs working at their best to provide food and shelter to the victims of the flood but that is not enough as they are feeling failure in fulfilling the demand of aid required to help those people. They don't just need the food and shelter but they also need a secure future for the growth of their child, health and complete harmony in their life, this is not possible to provide them. This extra intense situation needs extraordinary efforts to help those effected people by the government but, government cannot do any work in this aspect of the affectees life. Local and international NGOs try to overcome this type of uncertainty but the government of Pakistan cannot show their behavior about this critical situation.

Not only the NGOs but each and every individual of Pakistan should play an active role in building a prosperous Pakistan. So, the NGOs working outside Pakistan would have some faith in the working. We can provide them a way to come to Pakistan and serve our nation.

4.9 Distribution of Seeds and Fertilizers:

In the flood affected areas of Pakistan, many local and international NGOs distribute different types of aid to the affected people. Household nestles and food provided to the affected people from day first to till four months after the flood.

When flood came it was near the time of harvesting. The crop of cotton with its all expenditure destroyed and the cultivators pay a heavy amount on this damage.

In the locale USAID distributed seeds and fertilizers to the land owners of the village, who have three Acker land are applicable for that seed and fertilizer. But on the other hand people who have some friendship with the employee of the NGO give more than three times. In this distribution the corruption were present, many cases would be seen in

the village that one person give seed and fertilizers many times and other who needs and their land affected by the flood, but they neglected.

4.9.1 Case Study:

Khalil Ahmad is land owner of having five Acker land. His cotton crop completely destroys with recent flood. His cultivated area situated near the bank of Jampur canal, flood came throw this way and water leaves after seven months of flood. He says that during flood day's total expenditure of his crops were approximately 30,000 that all lost and after flood mud, sand and water remains in field and he also bear more expenses to make his land again cultivated. A well known NGO distributed coupons for fertilizer and seeds for flood victims. Khalil received two 50 kg bags of fertilizer and 20 kg seed bag; fertilizer only sufficient for one time. And second time when fertilizer and seed distributed he cannot attain any bag, he says, 'Coupons were affective for twice but they give me only one time' he went to the head office of that NGO which was temporarily shift in Jampur city, but in vain he cannot access to any authorized person which were helpful for him.

Second day when he going in search of other aid i.e. (food, fertilizer) he saw his cousin with a carriage loaded with five or six fertilizers' bags, when he asked about it his cousin could not give him any response. He has not any piece of land he took that fertilizers with the help of internal links and sold that fertilizer after two or three days.

This type of issues is common in those days, affected people looking for aid and shelter and other people whom flood cannot affect their economic or social life also searching food and shelter, and they are most violent in taking those aids.

4.10 Food and household nestles:

During flood religious organizations and nongovernmental organizations distribute household nestles. They give a box full of cooking nestles and other daily use utensils. Beds cover sheets, pillow and meteors distributed in some areas which are badly affected. People of different areas they have some pain for humanity they came and participate by

self in rescue activities. Local NGOs provide household utensils at the door step with respect. People crushed and they become emotional on small things.

Here the aspect of favoritism cannot neglect. Interlink people use their relations for getting favor; they also utilized others' necessary items.

4.11 Causes of Floods:

Floods are caused by many factors; but the most one is heavy rainfall, failure of dams and on other way failure of government departments. Flooding can be exacerbating by increased amounts of resistant surface or by other natural hazards, which reduce the supply of flora that can absorb rainfall. Periodic floods occur on many rivers, like in the south Punjab Indus River every year small floods occur continuously, forming a surrounding region known as the flood plain.

During times of rain, some of the water is retained in ponds or soil, some is absorbed by grass and flora, some evaporates, and the rest travels over the land as surface runoff. Floods occur when, lakes, riverbeds, soil, and flora cannot absorb all the water. Then it runs off the land in capacity that cannot be carried within stream channels or retained in natural ponds, lakes, and manmade reservoirs like dams and other storage ponds. River flooding is often caused by heavy rain. A flood that rises rapidly, with little or no advance warning, is called a flash flood.

When flood hits the village before reaching in the village it fills two fish farms of kotla Mughlan and than flood water flow over the canal and entered into the territory of Kotla Mughlan.

4.12 Muddy Flood:

A muddy flood is generated by runoff on crop lands and non cultivated land of nearby areas of rivers and canals. A muddy flood is produced by an accumulation of overflow generated on neither the cropland but also on forests. Sediments are then detached by

overflow and carried as bad load on strike areas. Muddy waves of water are more likely identify when it reaches populated areas.

Floods can occur if water accumulates across an impermeable surface (e.g. from rainfall) and cannot rapidly disperse (i.e. evaporation). A series of storms moving over the same area become less muddy, because replication of water flow rapidly erase the clay of that land. Dam building beavers can flood low lying urban and rural areas, often causing significant damage.

4.13 Effects of Flood:

Flooding has many impacts. It damages property and endangers the lives of humans and other species. Rapid water runoff causes soil wearing away and further floods may hit badly and leave long term effects on the area. The fishponds and other wildlife environment can become polluted or completely destroyed. Floods can interfere with drainage and economic use of lands, such as interfering with farming. Structural damages can occur like damage of bridges, abolishing of infrastructure, destroy of roads and other structures within floodways. Financial losses due to floods are typically millions of rupees.

There some effects are as fellows;

4.13.1 Primary effects:

Physical damages are related to the primary effects of the flood. It can damage any type of structure, including bridges, buildings, sewerage systems, roadways, and canals. When a flood occurs firstly it damages the banks of canals and rivers when it enters in the populated areas of the land it may the cause of heavy damage of property. Government and nongovernmental organizations after flood tries to rebuild road ways to easy access to affected areas.

4.13.2 Secondary effects:

When infrastructure destroys then water supplies and contamination of water may occur. Clean drinking water becomes in short supply. Diseases spread out after the contamination of water and the unhygienic conditions of the environment. Shortage of food supplies occur because crops damage and there were not any other mean to fulfill the requirements of food. However, lowlands near rivers depend upon river silt deposited by floods in order to add nutrients to the local soil. Trees, and flora can die from suffocation and it caused muddy flood.

4.13.3 Tertiary effects:

Tertiary effects known as the economic affect of the population hit by flood. Economic poverty due to the decline of private business and crops, people were trying to rebuild their homes on higher prices. It also lays a bad impact on the economic conditions of household. People of the locale was very poor and they cannot bear the expenditure to rebuild their houses, so they are living in tents which provided by government and other nongovernmental organization.

There are some NGOs working with governmental departments to rebuild the houses and provide some help in the reformulation of their livelihood activities. People of the area less educated and they cannot know about the new techniques of reestablishing their houses, farm houses etc.

Now the flood effects divided into two broader categories like macro and micro effects of flood on the livelihood of the people of traditional area.

4.13.4 Economic affects:

On 7 September, 2010, the International Labor Organization reported that the floods had cost more than 5.3 million jobs, the spokesman said;

“That productive and labor intensive job creation programs are urgently needed to lift millions of people out of poverty that has been aggravated by flood damage.”

Forecasts estimated that the GDP growth rate of 4% prior to the floods would turn to 2% to 5% followed by several additional years of below-trend growth. As a result, Pakistan was unlikely to meet the IMF’s target budget deficit of 5.1% of GDP, and the existing \$55 billion of external debt was set to grow. Crop losses were expected to impact textile manufacturing, Pakistan’s largest export sector. The loss of over 10 million head of livestock along with the loss of other crops would reduce agricultural production by more than 15%. Toyota and Unilever Pakistan said that the floods would sap growth, necessitating production cuts as people coped with the destruction.

Mr. Parvez Ghias, the chief executive of Pakistan’s largest auto motor manufacturer, described the economy’s state as ‘fragile’.

4.13.5 Agricultural Effects:

Floods directly damage crops and destroy the upper and cultivated layer of farmlands and destroyed of food crops which can lead to food shortages. Floods also damage property, like crops farmhouses and other cultivated lands, displace those who living in the flooded area. Malnutrition caused by inadequate supplies of food during the natural disaster and problems with distribution.

4.14 Relief Efforts:

By the end of August, the Relief Web Financial Tracking service indicated that worldwide donations for humanitarian assistance had come to \$687 million, with a further \$324 million promised in uncommitted pledges. At that time, the Secretary General Ekmeleddin Ihsanoglu of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) stated that, Muslim countries organizations and individuals had pledged close to 41 million to assist in Pakistan’s flood emergency, a statement placed in doubt by findings from the UN Financial Tracking Service, which indicated that only three of the OIC’s 56

member states, Saudi Arabia, Turkey and Kuwait had pledged more than 10 million. Pakistan's prime minister Yousif Raza Gilani stated that by the end of August, Saudi Arabia's support had exceeded that of the US, yet both UN data and data from Pakistan's Disaster Management Authority failed to support this claim.

With need for substantial support to repair infrastructure, US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton suggested that the Pakistani government enlarge its tax base by asking the wealth citizens of Pakistan to contribute more to their country; by that time both the US and the EU each had contributed about \$450 million for the relief efforts.

According to Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, by November 2010, a total of \$1,792 million had been committed in humanitarian support, the largest amount by the US (30.7%), followed by private individuals and organizations (17.5%) and Saudi Arabia (13.5%).

4.15 Criticism of Response:

The Pakistani government was blamed for sluggish and disorganized response to the floods. The perceived disorganized and insufficient response led to riots, with looting of aid convoys by hunger stricken people. The lack of a unified government response allowed Islamist groups such as Lashkar-e-Taiba and Jamaat-e-Islami to supply aid with minimal resistance. President Zardari was also criticized for going ahead with visits to meet leaders in Britain and France at a time when his nation was facing catastrophe. In Sindh, the ruling political party ministers were accused of using their influence to redirect floodwaters from their crops while risking densely populated areas leading Pakistani UN ambassador Abdullah Hussain Haroon to call for an inquiry.

The UN criticized the international community for responding slowly, despite the ferocity and magnitude of the disaster. In August, \$45 million in aid were committed, which was far less than the scale of disaster. In an analysis, The Guardian described that, 'there was a dire need to relief as there were six million children and three million women having

child bearing age were badly affected while the amount committed was less. The figure of affected people was more than that of 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami.

British Prime Minister David Cameron was accused by Pakistan for hampering the international aid efforts because of claim that Pakistan was responsible for promoting terrorism.

4.16 Neglect of Minorities:

It was reported that member of Pakistan's Ahmadiyya community, who were caught up in floods in Muzaffargarh, were not rescued from their homes because of their faith while Muslims were given priority. Ahmadis complained that not only they were rescued but in some cases they were forced to leave the relief camps on disclosure of their identity. Although Ahmadis claimed to be Muslims but they were declared as non-Muslims by the government of Pakistan's Constitution in 1974 and prohibited them to pose as Muslims.

Member of the Sikh community, who were in Rajanpur district also complained about the attitude of the government that they were abandoned in relief camps, and were not provided rescue facilities being non-Muslims.

4.17 Inequality:

Wealth feudal lords and landowners in Punjab and other affected areas diverted aid funds and resources with the help of administration for their own gain instead of providing relief to the flood affected people. This situation would be seen in selected District, where administrative political persons diverted all facilities to their areas. The flood in Punjab divided the society in classes, the wealthy, with better access to food, medical care, shelter and rehabilitation while others were left to their destiny.

4.18 Macro effects of Flood:

“Disaster can disrupt or destroy many different sorts of functions and institutions all at once. It may bring society-wide or systemic crisis.”

(Hewitt, 1997: 36)

All institutions of the society destroy at once, and draw a bad impact on the socio-cultural or economic life of the people living in the society. It may affect the livelihood of the people and they face shelter, food and medication problem because commercial banks and cooperative banks closed they cannot transact their money to provide better facilities to their families. These problems are systematic and they interlinked with each other.

Disaster impacts are shaped the size and structure of the socio economy structure of the affected society. Industries and factories closed and sometimes flood hit the industries and other productive factories and cause a heavy damage. Investments on crops, industries and other productive activity cannot provide profit and whole money lost in flood. Government projects destroy and heavy loss of money takes place.

The impact on the overall presentation of the economy; measured through the most significant macro economic variables. Relevant variables may include overall and gross domestic product, the balance of trade and balance of payments on local level like green markets and the grain markets and gross capital investment. The effects of flood on public economics were very dangerous, such as a decline in local business revenue or an increase in current expenditure can be particularly important.

4.19 Micro effects of Flood:

Micro effects of flood lying on the daily lifestyle of individuals of affected area. Destruction of their livelihood, houses, farm houses and their routine life during and after the flood is commonly observed in the community. Every individual of the community affected by the worst flood, and their life pattern changed. Now the new process of rehabilitation somehow helps them to reestablish their livelihood, houses and other

economic institutions which are the source of their household economy. Business men and other people they run their own private business now wondering unemployed, it is the time to utilize the potential of the youth of affected area in rehabilitation projects starts by NGOs and Government. Loan without any interest given to that people for establishing their business and some starts new.

4.20 Primary Effects:

4.20.1 Direct damages:

All damage of fixed assets, capital, raw materials and spare parts that occur simultaneously as a direct consequence of the natural phenomenon caused a disaster of flood.

Direct damages had the focus of much of the improvement efforts and awareness is a key to reducing direct impacts. If the direct losses minimized then indirect and secondary effects may be prevented or reduced. Housing loss was a major damage cause by the natural disaster like floods. After floods many small businesses were slow down and output losses only minimal able to return to operation. Losses in the housing sectors blamed on poor material which used in preparedness; partly as a result of structural adjustment policies that encouraged poor maintenance of poor people of that areas such as in Pakistani villager's houses maintenance are relatively poor than the areas of the urban people. Many small businesses were well prepared and consequently contained direct impacts on the people's livelihood, for example: the shops of 'Mirchants'.

Direct damage to residence, crops, productive assets and household property, the knock on effects in lost household earnings can have an aggregate impact on the economy through a tendency for individuals to reduce savings, increase borrowing and make claims on entitlements to social insurance or charity.

4.20.2 Indirect damages and flow losses:

These damages are not concerned with the services and the project developers of NGOs and government institutions that provide rescue to the affected people. The provision of goods like food and shelter, services towards the affected people of the village badly affected by destruction of infrastructure. Indirect damages may increase rescue activities expenditure following the destruction of physical infrastructure. Projects and the budget of that project may be lost that are the influencing factors which are not directly influenced by rescue but indirectly it may change the design and gross budget of the project. Different causes will impact in different ways; urban economies may recover sooner as they are less dependent upon seasonal production of crops and have better access to insurance, relief and recovery services. In such circumstances the only recourse for many households is the saving capital and after the using that it may sometimes put a further negative pressure on household economies and increasing their net losses.

4.21 Control of floods:

Some methods of flood control have been practiced since ancient times. These methods include planting flora to retain extra water, terracing hillsides to slow flow downhill, and the construction of floodways man made channels to divert floodwater. Other techniques include the construction of levees, dikes, dams, reservoirs ponds to hold extra water during times of flooding.

4.21.1 Dams:

Dams are the hurdles in the way of rivers which are used to distribute river water in different canals; to provide water to cultivated areas of the country villagers. Many dams and their associated reservoirs are designed wholly or partially to aid in flood protection and control.

4.21.2 River defenses:

In many countries, rivers prone to floods are often carefully managed. Defenses such as levees, bunds, reservoirs, and weirs are used to prevent rivers from bursting their banks.

These methods are used in developing countries but in the developing countries governments are not interested to prevent dams and rivers bursting in the session of floods and heavy rain. When these defenses fail, emergency measures such as sandbags or portable inflatable tubes are used.

4.21.3 Flood cleans up safety:

The first and foremost rescue activity after flood is to clean up the cultivated land and residential areas. Clean up activities following floods often pose hazards to workers and volunteers involved in the effort. Potential dangers include electrical hazards, motor vehicle related dangers, drowning, and exposure to hazardous materials. Because flooded disaster sites are unstable and they are facing some problems because they are not native individuals and they cannot know about that area, its way of sanitation, clean up workers might encounter sharp rough destroyed material under the water, biological hazards in the flood water, exposed electrical lines, blood or other body fluids, and animal and human remains.

4.22 Rehabilitation:

This process actually used reestablishing the houses and livelihood, the people of the affected areas are not eligible to maintain their houses and livelihood again without any external help. There are two broader categories of rehabilitation process are as follows.

4.22.1 Sort Term Rehabilitation:

Major nongovernmental efforts related to the food and shelter security, shelter and rescue for the community member and for their assets, social mobilization regarding the natural disaster of flood and group formation in developing projects etc. Local NGOs are locally involved in the provision of food to the affected villager's food security and facilitate them reconstruction of community assets such as water sources, irrigation facilities such as canals and other civic infrastructure. During the period, some NGOs carried out participatory impact and need assessment studies to prepare rehabilitation action plans.

The uniqueness of developmental NGOs lay in their focuses on community based initiatives. NGOs formed village development committees to coordinate restoration and rehabilitation initiatives at the community level. Working groups comprising women, farmers, water users, and youth were also formed to carry out specific tasks such as motivation to the other villagers etc. These efforts strengthened a rights based approach to rehabilitation, and diverted people's attention in the process of relief aid, which helped in speed up reconstruction activities.

4.22.2 Long Term Rehabilitation:

NGOs and government departments utilized resources to provide long term rehabilitation plans to the affected people. Restoration of farm and nonfarm livelihoods, construction of schools cum flood shelters for affecties, community based disaster awareness were highlights of rehabilitation efforts made by NGOs and government. NGOs tried to restore livelihoods of worst affected farming families by extending support to farmer groups in the form of seeds, implements, irrigation facilities. Some NGOs took special measures to restore nonfarm livelihoods like private business, which focused on working men and the low income people etc. Others facilitated income generating activities craftsmen and sewing women, and the poor. Promoting micro credit activities among women groups and facilitating their participation in income generating activities formed a part of the rehabilitation efforts of some NGOs.

Massive plantation activities were also carried out by NGOs. The flood had felled an estimated 20 million trees (according to the PDMA), wiping off the green cover. An important contribution of NGOs was in providing the poor families with residence units. While some local NGOs facilitated community construction of low cost residence units for very poor families, larger NGOs and faith organizations constructed residence units for poor and helpless families in some worst affected villages like Mehmood Kot (Muzafargarh).

NGOs have enhanced their rehabilitation efforts with disaster preparedness activities. Prominent NGOs have undertaken construction of over 10 Schools-cum Flood Shelters in

the selected locale. These infrastructure building activities are backed by efforts to strengthen community based disaster preparedness through activities such as awareness raising, training, local volunteer mobilization, contingency planning and institution building at the grassroots, in which NGOs play a major role.

4.22.3 Method of Rehabilitation:

A true measure of the impact of observers outcome for a group of beneficiaries and the outcome for the same group without the benefit of the NGOs. Funds are allocated to micro projects in Rajan Pur district based on the preferences of a religious community member and/or on the requirement of a project applying organization. Whether the funds are allocated to a particular village can depend on its ability to actively seek support from the implementing organizational rescue activities. For example, a group of village community has to mobilize to collect the amount only 10 percent of the total cost of the project to rebuild the roads and schools.

It is very difficult to make these collective projects and motivate people to combine in their community development projects of the development of infrastructures.

4.23 Benefits of flooding:

There are many effects of flooding on human settlements and economic activities. However, flooding can bring benefits, such as making soil more fertile and providing nutrients in which it is deficient. Periodic flooding was essential to the well being of ancient communities along the Indus River of Pakistan.

There are many effects of flooding on human settlements and economic activities. However, floods (in particular the more frequent/smaller floods) can bring many benefits, such as recharging ground water, making soil more fertile and providing nutrients in which it is deficient. Flood waters provide much needed water resources in particular in arid and semi arid regions where precipitation events can be very unevenly distributed throughout the year. Freshwater floods in particular play an important role in maintaining ecosystems in river corridors and are a key factor in maintaining floodplain biodiversity.

Cyclic flooding was essential to the well being of ancient communities along with, the Indus River among others. The viability for hydrological based renewable sources of energy is higher in flood prone regions.

4.23.1 Use of Civilian and military capacity:

A particularly unique and interesting feature of the institutional state response to disasters in Pakistan is the role of the military with the collaboration of civil society, and how this links with civilian state capacity. Pakistan's Constitution assigns post-disaster relief and rehabilitation functions to the civil administration. Furthermore, it is the responsibility of the civilian administration to request military involvement in responding to a disaster, and the military's mandate will then be assigned according to the specific disaster.

(Khan S, 2007)

4.24 The Role of Army:

All available troops of Army in flood areas have been fully mobilized to carry out rescue and relief activities in concert with civil administration and have able to rescue more than 1500 people in affected areas of all districts.

According to ISPR, in view of country wide torrential rains causing unprecedented and outrageous floods, loss of lives, property, livestock and damaged to communication infrastructure all available troops of Army in respective areas have been fully mobilized to carry out rescue and relief activities in concert with civil administration.

Army Troops busy in relief operations are equipped with life jackets, motorboats, heavy rafts to shift families, luggage, cattle and other belongings. Army boats are being used to rescue the trapped people to safer places. Army engineers are busy in opening the roads and making the diversions to facilitate the flow of the traffic at flood inundated roads.

The capacity of the military to provide a humanitarian response can be questioned, despite its superior capacity in terms of logistics, manpower and organisation efficiency.

For example, according to an SDPI report, the needs assessments carried out by the army were undemocratic, unparticipatory and failed to 'respect community pride and sensitivities', leading to complaints that the most vulnerable were ignored in relief distributions.

(Khan S, 2007)

4.25 Humanitarian Needs during Flood

4.25.1 Agriculture:

Agriculture is the livelihoods mainstay of approximately 80 percent of the flood affected population across the country, and the majority of these farmers are small land owners. Ongoing agriculture damage and needs assessments across the country confirm the unprecedented scale of the disaster and its severe consequences on agriculture. Over 3.2 million hectares of standing crops, representing 16% of the cultivatable area, have so far been damaged or lost across the country including the crops of maize, cotton, rice, sugar cane, fruit orchards and vegetables. Over 200,000 livestock have been lost, in addition to up to 98% poultry losses in some districts. Extensive damage of the agriculture infrastructure, especially irrigation, is reported, as well as heavy loss of agricultural tools and machinery, including water sucking machines. Thousands of aquaculture businesses and poultry farms have also been destroyed. The loss of home stored wheat seed the major staple food crop and other planting seeds crucial to ensure household food security has rendered affected farming households extremely vulnerable. It is critical to ensure that Pakistan's main staple crop, wheat, is planted in time for the Rabi season, which begins in September. The impact on agricultural livelihoods and household food security will be catastrophic, resulting in long term dependence on food assistance.

The Agriculture Cluster is conducting agriculture damage and needs assessments across the country. Given the extensive damage to the means of production land, inputs, infrastructure and livestock funding requirements are expected to be significant in the revised PIFERP, which will be issued in a month from now. Well targeted and time critical strategic interventions must be rapidly carried out to support surviving livestock

and the Rabi planting season in order to avert further losses and kick start agricultural production.

4.25.2 Food:

The food cluster continues to estimate that up to 6 million flood-affected people are in need of food assistance over the next three months, though target caseloads may yet be scaled up or down depending upon the results of ongoing assessments. As food assistance activities extend into Sindh, Punjab, Balochistan and AJK / GB, priority districts facing the greatest needs are being targeted for first distributions. Following the evacuation of approximately 300,000 people in Sindh into the Sibi district of Balochistan, it is anticipated that the number of people in need of food assistance in this province will rise to almost 600,000. In KPK alone over 725,000 surviving animals require assistance. Saving these surviving livestock is a time sensitive challenge. Tens of thousands more animals will die without emergency feed and veterinary support. Livestock is an invaluable asset to rural families in terms of meat and milk production and draught power, and often represents a household's life savings.

By 13 August, the food cluster had reached more than 500,000 beneficiaries with over 6,000 metric tons of food. Food continues to be dispatched to Balochistan and AJK / GB, so as to allow for distributions to start there in the coming days. In KPK the cluster has increased the number of distribution sites from 17 to 37, establishing additional humanitarian hubs in D.I. Khan, Shangla and Dir, and engaging new implementing partners across all target districts. Two additional ware house facilities, with a combined capacity of 2,500 metric tons, are also now functional in Multan and have already received almost 700 metric tons of food. Efforts are also underway to establish new ware houses close to the coordination hub in Sukkur, to support activities in Sindh.

Access remains a key obstacle to the initiation of food distributions in all areas. There is insufficient capacity in functioning mills to produce adequate fortified wheat capacity in support of planned distributions in KPK; efforts are underway to scale up milling in Islamabad and Rawalpindi in order to increase available quantities. The cluster is

distributing a limited food basket consisting of immediately available commodities. Further donor support is urgently required, in order to reach the full target beneficiary caseload with a complete planned food basket; and to avoid further loss, distress sales, sales and slaughter of surviving cattle.

4.25.3 Health:

Affected populations continue to be at risk of a range of health problems but diarrheal disease is currently the priority concern. The health cluster is currently working to establish diarrhea treatment centers in (initially) 16 hospitals.

Essential drugs and medicines have been distributed to the Ministry of Health and health cluster partners to cover the health needs of 1.8 million people affected by floods. Assistance provided includes 179 emergency health kits, 152 cholera kits, 700 vials of anti-snake venom and 1.8 million water purification tablets. A total of 800,000 people have now been covered by cluster distributions.

As for most clusters, access difficulties continue to constrain also the ability of the health cluster partners to provide health services to affected populations.

4.25.4 Health Activities:

The change in climate affects the health of specific population. Natural disasters when occurs it may change the climate or weather of the affected area. All type of natural disasters came with a lot of health problems which based on the situation and the type of disaster. Regarding the last flood, five months it becomes off but the health problems exist in the affected areas up till now. Floods and earth quacks are recognized to be the most frequent and devastating type of natural disasters in Pakistan. Most floods occur in developing and tropical regions. Increased flood events have been observed throughout South Asian countries from last five years. The adverse health impacts of flooding are very complex. One of the health impacts of flooding is death, diarrheal diseases.

Severe damage to hospitals, health centers, and other facilities has been reported in many developing countries following intense flooding. More importantly, health facilities may be inaccessible to those in need of medical attention due to the flooding. Because, a large number of population living in scattered settlements during floods the access to the societies or communities were problematic. These all significant stress can also result from floods because of damage to property; disrupted livelihoods and loss of social networks.

4.25.5 Deaths:

Deaths caused by flooding can occur in different ways and periods, but the most easily recognized ones are due to drowning and injuries obtained during the onset of flooding. Injuries can happen before, during, and after flooding. Injuries occur before flooding when people are trying to escape the approaching water. People also are injured during the onset of floods primarily when they are hit by an object in fast flowing water or they bound in their houses. Once the flood waters recede people can still be injured when they return to their homes and business areas and start to clean up the damage.

4.25.6 Diarrheal Diseases:

The incidence of diarrhea is linked to floods because flood waters often carry pollutants that can contaminate food and drinking water source. Diarrhea is not the only disease that results from flooding. Vector borne diseases such as malaria also increase in the aftermath and during of floods. This is due to an increase in the habitats, such as stagnant pools, used by the vector population.

4.25.7 Effective Work:

Different coping strategies have been used to reduce the impact of floods on human health and property. Despite this effort, flood hazards continue to pose multiple risks to human health in many countries around the world, particularly in low income countries. This indicates that the strategies currently used in low income countries have failed to effectively resolve the problems caused by flooding. Flood coping strategies should be an

ongoing process by which all concerned bodies plan for and try to reduce the impact of disaster before flood disaster happen, take the necessary reactive response during the flood event and take action after a flood disaster happens to return affected communities to a more normal condition. Continuing action at each phase plays a crucial role in reducing the health impact of flooding.

4.25.8 Nutrition:

The rising trend of diarrhea in affected areas has implications on the nutritional status of already vulnerable and malnourished populations. The MCRAM assessment in KPK found that 37% of women in households surveyed were consuming less food than men, while 50% of households reported having no food for an entire day. These findings raise serious concerns in terms of malnutrition especially in children, pregnant and lactating women. Health cluster mobile clinics and teams have also observed high levels of malnutrition in sites they have visited. The cluster is targeting 1,080,000 children 6-35 months and 960,000 pregnant and lactating women with blanket distribution of supplementary food to prevent further deterioration in their nutritional status.

Out of the meager nutrition stocks in the country, 353 children and 362 pregnant and lactating have received supplementary food in Nowshera and Lower Dir. More than 10,000 mothers have been reached with key messages on exclusive breastfeeding and infant feeding practices during emergency. 96 children have been provided with supplementary food in Jaferabad, Baluchistan. Rapid Nutrition assessment ongoing in 8 severely affected districts in Punjab. Cluster and coordination meetings are being convened in all provinces as well as at federal level. The cluster includes more than 30 implementing partners including Merlin, Save the Children, Relief International, Johanniter, ACF, CERD, CDO, Abaseen Foundation, Salik Foundation, NRSP, BRSP, NCHC, PRSP, WHO and WFP.

Funding and quick availability of supplies are the major constraints. The cluster immediately needs cash assistance or supplies of ready to use supplementary food high energy biscuits and fortified blended food to distribute as blanket feeding among children

6-35 months, pregnant and lactating women in the affected areas. If the required supplies are not provided on time, about 10,000 severely malnourished children with complications will be at risk, more than 100,000 children under 5 years will be pushed towards malnutrition and 150,000 children risk being born with low birth weight.

4.25.9 Shelter:

The estimated number of damaged houses has increased significantly in recent days as the impact of the floods on Punjab and Sindh has become clearer. According to the NDMA, the total number of destroyed and damaged houses is now over 720,000. An early estimate puts 500,000 of these in Punjab. In Sindh, the scale of shelter need is rapidly increasing as more and more people are being evacuated. In line with the position of the Government, the cluster is not promoting the setting up of formal planned camps, but recognizes that it is important to monitor the situation as spontaneous settlements are occurring. There is a possible need for technical support in site planning. Looking ahead towards transitional support, there is a need to better understand the market for framing material such as bamboo. Emergency Market Mapping and Analysis (EMMA) are now in the pipeline.

To date over 71,000 tents and 59,500 units of plastic sheeting have been distributed. Cluster members have also distributed 200 tool kits, 145,600 blankets 33,300 kitchen sets, 43,000 jerry cans and 38,000 buckets. The following are in the pipeline: 77,000 tents, 280,000 plastic sheets, 140,800 blankets, 66,500 kitchen sets, 136,000 jerry cans and 46,000 buckets. In terms of coordination, shelter cluster focal points are now in place in both Multan and Sukkur. FOCUS has begun shelter coordination support for Gilgit Baltistan. Shelter cluster reporting agencies include: CRS, Islamic Relief, PRCS, ACTED, Action Aid, CARE, Concern Worldwide, FRD, Help in Need, People in Need, Aware Girls, HDF, IOM, IRC, Muslim Aid, NRC, NRSP, Qatar Charity, SSD, Save the Children, UN-HABITAT, UNHCR, World Vision and SPO.

Only 1,650 plastic tarpaulins are reported to have been distributed in Punjab due to a lack of resources. The local market in Pakistan will not be able to meet short term emergency

shelter needs of prioritized items. There is a need for better understanding of market-available emergency shelter and construction material such as bamboo to be used as framing in combination with plastic sheeting. Local level hazardous mapping of extreme risk locations is required. As for all clusters, shortages of staff on the ground and access continue to be constraints.

Chapter No. 5

Summary and Conclusion

Summary:

Firstly I become understand reader about the topic and methodologies which I used for collection of data and related literature to clear the research topic and whole work. In field work many research tools were used for collecting related information about events and happenings. Observation is the first one and very helpful approach in the collection of information. When a new person (researcher) enters in any society, people cannot easily accept his or her interference in their native society and affairs. Now the time of researcher's personal skill his policies and methods start which he used to tackle any critical situation. In the starting of the chapter I compare developed and underdeveloped countries' disaster management structure which facilitate people of the country. Over view of whole flood affected areas given in introduction and the percentage of rain fall, international donor organizations and communities they helped Pakistani people discussed. Causes of flood and its impacts on the different aspect of people's lives e.g. culture and socio-economic environment of the people livelihood and geographical impacts were discussed. The focus of the study was to explore the role of government and nongovernmental organizations which provide rescue and aid in form of food, shelter and evacuation and as well as peoples' perception about the provision of services. The objectives of the study present and I tried my best to make a clear distinction between what was real and what would be seen.

In the next chapter over all information about area and locale discussed. Two Districts of Punjab (DGK and Rajanpur) are the last districts of the province and situated geographically in the middle of the country map; their boundaries touched remaining three provinces of Pakistan. District Rajanpur is the last district of the Punjab Province which lies on the south end of the province. Indus River from Eastern and Koh-e-Sulman Mountains on the other opposite side make a boundary which separate this area from rest of Punjab Province and Baluchistan Province. Before 80s District Rajanpur was Tehsile of District DGK. Both districts have fertile land for crops and intellectual peoples'. Local



language of both Districts is Saraiki and Balochi. Rajanpur have three tehsiles, Jampur, Rajanpur and Rojhan Mazari respectively. Many poets of love and humanity belong to Rajanpur. Jampur is the most populated tehsile of the district and the selected locale Kot Bodla lies on the east south of the city of Jampur. Evidence of jampur city found from Alexander. Popular places and shrines of District also discussed. Educational level of the District is not sufficient but Tehsile Jampur's educational level high than other two tehsiles. Kot Bodla is town type village eighty percent population of the village lived in brick houses but the interior of the houses showed the economic status of villagers; and rest of the population lived in brick houses those who are economically strong. Majority of houses have only two rooms and some three. Food pattern, dress pattern, marriage and death ceremonies and rituals respectively discussed. People lived in joint family system and prefer endogamy, but now the trend change gradually. Whole area is cultivated so majority of the population engaged with agriculture as profession. Transportation and modern facilities e.g. Gas, Electricity, Internet etc discussed.

Third chapter of the thesis based on the informative sources of people about flood and distribution of aid. People of the locale used modern tools for gathering information, where aid distributed and which type of aid will be distribute tomorrow, upcoming water and the water level of Indus was the common news at the time of flood and after flood it change into aid and shelter problems and facilities. Before this tragic flood; Indus River destroy its banks from a long time in rainy seasons but this time due to increase of rain fall (Monsoon) the water level increased and it affects the larger area. It destroys livelihood or economic means. Government and nongovernmental organizations response and peoples' perception about work discussed. Governance and provision of aid, rescue through the government organization s and participation of other nongovernmental, religious organizations and local people discussed. Safe shelters provided by government and NGOs, facilities of those shelter homes discussed. Concept of power and the use of illegitimate power by the authorized persons of State and used of power in corruption and facilitating their own people an neglecting affected people also the part of discussion. People of that area divided into two parts one who belongs to ruling party and others they were in opposition facilities given to the people on the basses of their party working.

Coordination of government organizations with international donor organization that provides aid and rescues services and plays a positive role for the help of affected people. Government policies and active responses to the shelter and rescue problems role of Army and coordination of local government structure discussed. The both aspects of media role, motivation of other people participation in rescue activities discussed. Government aid in the form of Watan Cards and promise of Chief Minister Punjab the provision of build houses to the affectees is the part of third chapter.

In the last chapter of the work it based on the role of NGOs in the community development programs and projects, provision of aid and rescue highlighted. Nongovernmental organizations or the nonprofit organization which works for the poor countries to reduce their poverty and misery and provide basic services to the people of country is the motto of the NGOs. Pakistan is the developing country and in the process of development people lived under poverty line and the means of their livelihood was very short because of that people cannot meet their basic needs. Work of NGOs in the developing of livelihood and providing aid, rescue to the affected people during, after flood provision of household utensils and other daily use things; NGOs provide fertilizers and seed for cultivation discussed in this chapter. The equal role of NGO and government for providing aid and other services also discussed. Here some significance role of nongovernmental organizations, changing behavior of people towards the role of NGOs and governmental organizations discussed. NGOs play a helpful role in the removal of social barriers and providing positive change, motivate people for participation in the NGOs projects of social and cultural development, and also discussed the role of NGOs in provision of rescue, aid to the affected people. Here in the last chapter different type of aid or different kind of same degree aid discussed.

Conclusion:

I conclude the whole work in these words that, People are motivated to help others but sometimes they hesitate because of social and cultural barriers. Government and NGOs can decline these barriers. NGOs and governmental institutions done a good job but the corruption of staff was the barrier in attaining their goal. People of all economic status

satisfied from the provision of aid and rescue through NGOs. Authorized governmental people and other officers of NGOs were engaged during and after the flood in their ultimate use of power and authorities in corruption. There were no check and balance in grass root level and mostly those people gifted they cannot face any critical problem i.e. destroyed of their houses or shops, problem facing in searching of shelter and aid, and food. Mostly affected people use their resources for aid, sometimes during distribution of bags and boxes to the flood affectees distribution staff distributed that aid or household utensils with in their own community or in same group of people.

Government and other relief institution cannot done their proper work because at that time only paper work done, field data and other required information cannot gathered, rely on the oriel information. People of the selected locale and nearby cities were see in searching of shelter and food distribution points; girls, boys, old and young women and men spend their whole day in search of drinking water and food. These types of problems are easily sustainable if distribution staff and authorized persons be active and become sensible.

I tried to explore the objectives of the research work, some aspects may remains but I explain all aspects of the rehabilitation process. Governmental machinery and NGOs have their own motives in the provision of aid and rescue. During flood a gap between provincial authorities and federal authorities would see, provincial departments and national organization cannot cooperate properly. They cannot share their information that is why the rehabilitation process becomes slow. People spend three or four months in tents, they celebrate both Eids in their camps and faced winter and fog season in tents. Some causalities change people attitude towards government organizations and rescue teams, they become violate and a series of looting aid vehicles starts, MNAs and MPAs of the area went aboard during flood days; people have no idea where they go and which place saves for them and they were in uncertainty condition. Army plays his role in distribution of aid and evacuation of people and their animals. They build temporarily bridges for transportation and easily evacuation of people.

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