

HUMAN SECURITY REPORT

YEAR 2014

Written by
Mansoor Raza with Hunza Siddiqui



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PREFACE

"...let us recognize that extreme poverty anywhere is a threat to human security everywhere. Let us recall that poverty is a denial of human rights. For the first time in history, in this age of unprecedented wealth and technical prowess, we have the power to save humanity from this shameful scourge. Let us summon the will to do it."

-- Kofi Annan

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The staff of the NowCommunities worked hard particularly on off days to make this report a comprehensive document. Their support is acknowledged by the writers with utmost thanks

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ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviations:

DHA	Defense Housing Authority
FBR	Federal Board of Revenue
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
CBD	Central Business District
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNP	Gross National Product
KESC	Karachi Electric Supply Corporation (now K-Electric)
KWSB	Karachi Water and Sewerage Board
PIA	Pakistan International Airlines
PTCL	Pakistan Telecommunication Company Limited
VAW	Violence Against Women

SECTION ONE – INTRODUCTION

This report is an outcome of a query about human security scenario of Karachi. The findings from observations, of a quick secondary source survey, from three Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and from four interviews are summarized here.

Respondents of the Study have a broad view of human security and that relates to and ranges from law and order to the lack of provision of civic amenities for the residents of the City. During the course of discussion it became evident that to separate the sociology of the City from its economics and politics is almost impossible as the later two defines the former.

1.1 ECONOMY AND HISTORY

Karachi provides 60 percent of the total federal revenues and 90 percent of province of Sindh. City is also responsible for 40 percent of the Gross National Product. Federal Board of Revenue got Rs. 58 billion in 2013 as Income Tax and out of that 58 billion Karachi contributed 39 Billion which is 67.2 percent. Karachi has the biggest consumer structure in entire Pakistan¹. From 2008-2010, Karachi Port Trust handled a total cargo of 38.732 million tonnes which was 4.14 percent higher than previous year's handling.² Karachi, described as mini-Pakistan, handles 95 per cent of the country's foreign trade and contributes 30 per cent of industrial production and more than 20 per cent of the total GDP. However, a major chunk of industrial and commercial growth comes from the informal sector, which continues to expand both in absolute and relative terms. Mini industrial and commercial hubs in the city's Katchi Abadi areas like Orangi, Azam Basti, New Karachi, Qasba, Landhi and Malir are known for operating an economy in shadows. According to guesstimates, 75 per cent of the working population of Karachi is deployed in the informal sector.³

And much before that, Karachi initially was a small fisherman rural community established by the Baloch tribes from Balochistan and Makran. Their first settlement was near the delta of the Indus River which was named as 'Kolachi' village. The members of the community yet live in the

¹ 'Karachi, masala ke hae' by Rasheed Jamal, 2013

² http://www.app.com.pk/en/_index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=80640

³ <http://www.dawn.com/news/714539/thriving-informal-business>

area on small island of Abdullah Goth situated near Karachi Port. The well-known vicinity 'Mai Kolachi' of Karachi still reminds the original name of the city.

Trading is one of the oldest profession of the City. In 1700, people of Kolachi village started trading across the sea with Muscat and the Persian Gulf region. But later on, the village started to grow as the commercial hub and a port for trade.

In 1864, the first telegraphic message was sent by a direct telegraph connection between Karachi and London. In 1878, the city was connected by a railway line to the rest of India and consequently public building projects like Frere Hall (1865) and the Empress Market (1890) were started in the city. Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the founder of Pakistan was born in the city in 1876 in Karachi.

By the end of 19th century, the city was home to around 105,000 people and it was a cosmopolitan city of Hindus and Muslims communities as well as Jews, Parsis, Iranians, Lebanese and Goan merchants. In 1900, due to the street congestion, India's first tramway system was constructed in this bustling city. That time Karachi was famous for its railway-tram network, churches, mosques, court-houses, markets, paved streets and a magnificent harbour.

When Pakistan was declared as a separate country in 1947, Karachi was made the capital. During this period, the city offered shelter to a huge influx of migrants and refugees that came from the Indian province. In 1960, the capital of Pakistan was first moved to Rawalpindi and then to Islamabad. Still Karachi never lost its importance as the economic ⁴centre of Pakistan. The Municipal Corporation of Karachi was upgraded to Metropolitan Corporation in 1976. Again on 14th August 2001, City District Government of Karachi was reorganized in 18 Town Administrations and 178 Union Councils.

As Karachi was one of the metropolitan cities of Pakistan people migrated here from different parts of the country as well as from other countries also. With the increase in population and when different ethnic groups started living together Karachi faced many problems. The Table given below describes the change in the ethnic and religious texture of City after 1947.

⁴ <http://www.kmc.gos.pk/Contents.aspx?id=14>

Table One: Karachi's Demographic Change due to 1947 Partition of India

	1941	1951
Population	450,000	1,137,000
Sindhi spoken as mother tongue (percent)	61.2	8.6
Urdu spoken as mother tongue (percent)	6.3	50.0
Hindu Population (percent)	51.0	2.0
Muslim Population (percent)	42.0	96.0

Source: The Census Reports of Federal Bureau of Statistics

Since Karachi remains a vibrant port City, it provides livelihood opportunities to millions of people across Pakistan. From the Table given below, one can easily understand that the City grew at a tremendous rate and the factors includes both natural growth and the because of the inland migrants from other cities and provinces. Above all there are around three million aliens (migrants from other countries) in Karachi City⁵ which is approximately 15 percent of the total estimated population of 20 million in 2014.

Table Two : Karachi's Population Growth- 1941 To 2014

Year	Karachi Urban Population
1941	394,917
1951	1,068,459
1961	1,912,603
1972	3,515,402
1981	5,208,132

⁵ <http://defence.pk/threads/with-2-8m-of-them-karachi-is-a-land-of-illegal-aliens.216294/>

1998	9,339,235
2014 (oft. cited)	Above 20 million
<i>Source: The Census Reports of Federal Bureau of Statistics</i>	

With such an enormous population pressure on the City, comes all sorts of issues. From law and order to the provision of basic human amenities – from transport to housing and thus the scope of the study is defined.

1.2 TRANSPORT ISSUES

Transport issue of Karachi has its linkages with housing issue and the livelihood opportunities of its residents. 56 percent of employment in manufacturing sector is in SITE Area, Landhi and Korangi. More than 80 percent of the business services are located in central area. Further, 50 percent of the employment in wholesaling and transport is in the central area. Trip lengths are in the range of 20-40 km for working class commuters. There are 24.2 million person trips generated in Karachi every day, out of which at least 60 percent are realized through the existing system of public transport. 60 percent of those trips are made by students in various categories. City has an equally large informal sector that is dispersed throughout the City. Karachi has to generate 3.5 million jobs at every five year interval for the rapid population growth.⁶ Hence, the City needs a mass transit system.

Have a quick look at the flow of traffic and two interesting things strike one's eyes instantly: firstly, the overwhelming number of motorbikes and secondly, their directional flow towards the middle and low income settlements, which almost fades away when they arrive on the well-paved roads of Karachi's posh localities. According to conventional wisdom, this holds true for other cities of the country as well.

According to the Karachi Master Plan, 2020, the total number of registered vehicles in Karachi is 1.5 million with a six percent annual growth rate, which means that every eighth person has a mode of conveyance in the city. It also says that Karachi accounts for 45 percent of Pakistan's

⁶ Presentation by Mansoor Raza at Karachi Festival, November 22, 2014, Karachi Arts Council

vehicles and has a road network of 9,444 km. In addition, almost 50 percent of road accidents involve either a pedestrian or motorcyclist. Moreover, 54 percent of Karachi's land is utilised for transportation.

In another report titled, 'Urban transport and sustainable transport strategies: a case study of Karachi, Pakistan', in 2002 the total registered vehicles and cars grew at twice the growth rate of the population. Moreover, the vehicle fleet was dominated by cars and motorcycles, which accounted for 92 percent of the vehicles against six percent for para-transit vehicles and two percent for public transport vehicles. This resulted in enormous congestion, especially in the central part of the city, which increased the average travel time in Karachi by over 45 minutes. The report also stated that the majority of Karachi's urban public transport (81 percent) is made up of low-capacity minibuses and coaches that can carry about 27 to 32 passengers only.

In a recently concluded research by noted sociologist, architect and urban planner, Arif Hasan, on the use of motorbikes in Karachi, the reasons for the popularity of the two-wheeler are crystal-clear. The researcher interviewed around 200 people, including young commuters, motorcycle users and motorbike dealers. According to them, a motorcycle is an economical option as compared to other modes of conveyance. The average cost of maintenance and fuel is Rs 784 against Rs 1,570 per month spent on travelling by a bus. It also reduces the travel time by up to 50 percent as compared to buses. Moreover, motorbikes provide the maneuverability of using it for social and other trips. A considerable number of respondents (70 percent male and 53 percent female) wants to purchase and ride motorcycles, but they do not have the means to afford one. Interestingly, the interviewed girls expressed their reservations in owning a motorbike due to prevailing social taboos. They also believe that such type of conveyance will provide them independence of movement, which is essential as per the emerging new roles of women in public spheres.

Various conversations with experts, web surfing and literature review for the aforementioned study culminated into a few recommendations as well. Provided that the use of motorcycles is to increase in the foreseeable future, it is recommended that an integrated transport policy be formulated to facilitate the use of motorcycles by the people. Measures such as separate lanes, reduction in duties and micro-credit programmes for the easy purchase of motorcycles have been recommended by relevant authorities. Keeping in view the noise pollution generated by

motorbikes, motorcycle manufacturers should take an initiative of introducing battery-operated hybrid (which runs both on electricity and fuel) green motorbikes. The design also needs to be altered to make the green bikes women-friendly so that they do not have to sit in a saddle-like position, which is perceived as culturally inappropriate. In fact, some giant motorcycle manufacturers have expressed their interest in exploring the possibility further, which shows that they also realize the importance of the venture from the perspective of profitability.

1.3 LAND AND HOUSING

Then there is land mafia and land grabbing issues in Karachi. According to a published report “Pakistani sub-contractors earn \$250 million to \$300 million a year from NATO supplies”⁷. Enormous sums of money have been generated through heroin & arms’ smuggling and through Afghan transit trade. Much of this money had been invested in real estate and in land grabbing. The turf wars between ethnic groups exploit the discretionary powers of politicians and government officials, unclear land titles and an ineffective system of justice in land and property-related issues.⁸

A cursory glance on the latest manifestoes of four major political parties, PPP, PML (N), ANP and PTI reveal that except PPP, housing/shelter is not seen as a basic human right rather a means to enhance economic activity by the major power contenders. PTI is least elaborative and vague on how to tackle the issue and ANP is completely silent on the core issue of millions of Pakistanis. Interestingly, both PPP and PML (N) promises same number of houses for ‘home less poor’ (PPP) and ‘lower income families ‘ (PML-N): 500,000. Please note the choice of words, as those reflects the ideology of the two parties. PPP has a historical baggage of class based politics, hence proposes housing scheme for have-nots in the manifesto, while PML-N being the serious representative of right wing capitalism proposes housing for have-a-little.

The availability of land for poor, to make a dwelling, is not coming through formal means. Formal sector caters only to those who have the capacity to pay obnoxiously high prices; upper strata of middle class and elite of the City. How to get marginalized groups engaged in land use negotiation with the relevant actors and make later responsible for the provision of the basic necessity, is a question least pondered over the years by the concerned authorities. To explain

⁷ Please see ‘Political Economy of NATO Trucks’, by Ali K. Chisti, *The Friday Times*, December 09-15, 2011 at <http://www.thefridaytimes.com/beta2/tft/article.php?issue=20111209&page=7.2#sthash.JEE2zA7f.dpuf>

⁸ ibid

the phenomenon, it is often argued in the literature that cities inherently are destined to an anti-poor bias as they need capital to survive and thrive upon. The capital is greedy towards land and inhospitable to its poor-poor utilization. The pro-capital bias of city is most reflected in its attitude towards land and built environment. If one tries to understand the reasons, following factors immediately come to fore:

In Karachi, the incoming global capital with the support of prevalent market mechanism and in connivance with least affected regulatory laws is pivotal in changing the land use pattern and architecture of the City. Unbridled commercialization of residential plots along two major corridors, Shahrah-e- Faisal and North Nazimabad, is a witness to the phenomenon. The international food chains, banks and telecommunication companies have changed the architecture. The protruding high rises and loud colored outlets, catering to the consumption habits of thousands of people on any single day are a burden on aesthetics. The desire of local political actors to consolidate the demographic changes to their benefit also results in changed use of allocated spaces. The obscene conversion of parks and amenity plots and allotment the carved parches of lands to party loyalists; in North Nazimabad is a glaring example of politics defining land usage. The process of conversion is manifested through reclassification of land titles, demolition of existing 'illegal' structures, abuse of public schemes, demonstrated insensitivity towards city's architectural heritage, the bias of urban political machinery towards rural city, un-called for privatization of state land through unscrupulous means, forced evictions and that too without any compensation, political apparatuses conquering bureaucratic setups and un-pragmatic relocations by the administrative apparatus.

Urban economics is in transition. Due to technological advancement, gradual move from capital and human intensive industrial sector to IT related service sector is also instrumental in establishing the land usage. For the new sector, it is not necessary to commute to CBD and to operate from a fixed location; hence the office is where one's laptop and mobile phone is. The centripetal spread of franchises, outlets and service sector along the three major corridors resulted in agglomeration of livelihood opportunities for even low skilled workers. The reliance of City on the NATO transit trade and the accrual of money to transporters that are by and large Pashtoons, resulted in mass transactions of real estate and a taciturn relationship between underworld, developers, transporters and the political groups. The role of remittances cannot also be ignored here. According to a news item in the month of February Remittances sent by overseas Pakistani workers rose by 10.36 percent to \$8.206 billion in the first seven months of the current fiscal year as compared to \$7.435 billion during the same period last year. It is difficult to figure out the exact figure for Karachi, though, State Bank is generous enough to

provide the configuration of donor countries. Investment in land is viewed as a financial security with unmatched dividends and hence one of the factors for speculative land ventures and shameless skyrocketing of land value.

According to a land study as commenced by Mr. Arif Hasan and NED University, spatial dynamics are very much obvious in the land use patterns. The City is evincing a class base spatial distribution. From governance perspective, poor areas are becoming appendage to the main City and are least served as compared to affluent neighborhoods which are best served, though both terms, least and best, are used in relative terms.

And there are number of factors that dictate the choice of land in the City. Modernity-laden ambition of self-contained units, that are high level consumers and preferred hedonistic life style, always provide extra impetus to the gentrification of the City. The increased economic power of the women is guiding the quality and the choices that a nuclear family makes for house/land location, size, type and the area. For instance women prefer proximity to market, children education and education centers, security and work place. More and more women because of economic compulsions are taking the role of working mothers and day care centers are becoming a necessity for them. To reduce the travelling time they want their dwelling nearby to that or vice versa. It is also a reality that formal financial institutions, due to exorbitant interest rates, are not supportive of lower middle class and lower income groups.

Rise in sectarianism and in ethnic conflicts resulted in consolidation of demography of various groups. Denial to Shia population of houses on rent and in cases for purchase of house in Sunni dominated neighborhoods is rather a rule than exception. In some cases it is out of fear and in other cases biases are at play. Same holds true for different ethnicities. This also culminates to more-than-real value of the property

It is important to mention that one prime issue that is the cause of many killings and injustices in Karachi did not come under any discussion, is of land and housing. The influx, natural growth and the dwindling of joint family system has resulted in exorbitant demand for housing, which is not provided by formal sector. As a result informal groups took on the responsibility and that resulted in plunder of government owned lands. Its also resulted in emergence of powerful interest groups who in collusion of political leadership and bureaucracy has actually crippled the relevant state institutions. It also resulted in consolidation of demography on clan basis and fan the fire of ethnicity, thus creating a major fault line for law and order. The land issue in Karachi is the convergence of multitude of regional social and political factors. It is unfortunate to see

that this convergence accrues to the disadvantage of poor and results in more and more shelter less people. Informal sector thrives on that and fleeces the poor. For political parties, it may be mere slogan mongering but for poor it's a matter of life and probably death as well. Even if any one of the party fulfill its promise of making 500,000 houses, the backlog and the perpetually rising demand due to rural urban migration, population growth and fading away of joint family system, will remain unmet. So the question how to bring poor in the housing circuit will remain unanswered.

1.4 WOMEN ISSUES

According to annual statistics on violence against women (VAW) released by Aurat Foundation on Monday, 6 women were kidnapped, 4 were raped, 3 committed suicide and 6 were murdered in Pakistan every day in the year 2014. A total of 161 cases of kidnapping were recorded in Sindh where as 249 cases of murder were recorded. 85 women were raped or gang raped, Further, 155 cases of suicide were reported 212 cases of honor killings were and 202 cases of domestic violence and 36 cases of sexual assault occurred in the province.⁹

Change in Karachi's Demography was earlier described in detail, and the following table demonstrates the change that happened in women population between the two census period of 1981 and 1998.

Table Three: Women Demography 1981 -1998		
Karachi Women	1981	1998
Population	2,483,291	4,562,447
Percentage wrt Total Population	45.67%	46.29%
Total Married	66.06%	59.18%
Married (b/w 15-24 years)	37.42%	28.19%

⁹ <http://www.thenews.com.pk/Todays-News-6-300850-6-women-kidnapped-4-raped-every-day-in-2014>

Total Employed	64,126	115,409
Total Literate	48.84%	62.88%
Educational Attainment	20.87%	27.7%
Divorced	0.23%	0.51%

Between the two census periods of 1981 and 1998, some 2,079,156 women were added to the City. There is a sharp decline in the percentage of married women between the two census periods. There is a progressive increase in the per annum growth rates of population of divorced women with the age groups with a variation in 60 years and above. In 17 years, the educational attainment of Karachi women has gone up from 20.87 percent to 27.7 percent. The gender gap is narrowing down and literacy rate is increasing at an alarming rate. More women are in work force and onsite observations and anecdotal evidence suggests that it's increasing day by day.

From the above-mentioned Table it is evident that a profound transition that is taking place is in the priorities of female population of Karachi. Numbers show that desire for job security is slowly replacing the earlier held concept of security associated with marriage only. Aspiration for mere literacy has been replaced, overwhelmingly, by the desire to perform high in educational field. The million dollar question which is yet to be answered by the policy makers of the country is that will all the above mentioned changed patterns about women will really change the stereo type concepts of 'secondary status of women as true universal" and will cause to change the cultural basis of women's subordination to men? The auxiliary question related to that is can we do what needs to be done, to accommodate this change, fast enough? Institutions' (formal) inertia and institutionalization of inertia in Pakistan says no but the spirit of the times has left no option for us except to come to terms with reality.

1.5 MIGRANTS TO KARACHI

H.T. Lambrick, ICS Officer and Superintendent of Census Operation Sind (earlier it was written as Sindh), in the explanatory notes of 1941 Census Report¹⁰, while explaining the 45 percent

¹⁰ *Census of India 1941 Volume XII*

decennial growth rate of Karachi, wrote, “ The causes of this (*in-migration*) movement are complex, but drives mainly from the fact that Karachi is the only modern and progressive place in Sind. Higher education in these days tends to produce dissatisfaction with an old fashioned environment and these is a strong centralizing tendency in modern business. The advantage of a mild climate are now a days appreciated more than they used to be. These and other influences noticed below have attracted upcoming Hindus (*the community that constituted 28.73 percent of the city population in 1941 and played a vital role in its development was converted into a minority of 0.83 percent in 1998*), in particular, to make their homes in the city.” The other reasons narrated for the high population growth in the report are (a) In 1936 Karachi as became the provincial headquarter generated new needs and that had to be supplied, so attracted many people for settlement. (b) The boom of building/construction industry, (due to World War-II) also pulled people from outside to Karachi, (c) establishing of industrial ventures, and more important was the expansion in fishing industry, due to increased demand for Karachi’s fish in all over north-west India, caused Makrani’s to settle down in Lyari and, (d) due to expansion of agriculture (due to development of barrage area and extension in irrigation) in the Punjab and Bahawalpur resulted in 100 percent increase in production of cotton and hence more port related business, especially carrying and forwarding business. After 1941, the trend of migration to Karachi continued but it was not as trouble free as reflected in the report under discussion

Karachi in the last 56 years braved three major waves of migrants from various parts of the region. All three had definite social and political effects and played their respective roles in bringing the city to what it is now¹¹. If we treat official census figures as authentic (though researchers and political parties contested against the 1998 census results), then between 1972 and 1998, some 3.8 million migrants were added to the city¹², 40 percent of the total reported population of 1998. Of the 2.15 million migrants between 1981 and 1998, 40 percent were from Punjab and NWFP. Also of the total migrant population 43 percent were illiterates and 58 percent of the migrants were males. 91 percent of those who migrated between the two census periods of 1981 and 1998 settled in urban Karachi. District Malir and West cumulatively accommodated 55 percent of the migrant population. Sindhi and Pashto are the dominant languages of Malir, while Urdu and Pashto are the dominant languages of District West. In addition to that, the 2011 survey mentioned that there are 2.5 million illegal immigrants in

¹¹ From various writing of Mr. Arif Hasan, Architect and Urban Planner

¹² *Extract of Unpublished tables as developed by Author; Source Federal Bureau of Statistics*

Karachi, the authorities have failed to keep a check on their movement and have, therefore, no idea what their numbers are.¹³ Karachi is a living example of the fact that colonial period left India and Pakistan with imposed cash economy of a capitalist type. The capitalist mode of production functions together with residues of traditional economy. Besides major political upheavals in the region, that trigger various categories of migration, the continuous migration of people from rural to urban should be seen in this context. The migrant population is aggressive, opportunist, fiercely upwardly mobile and value cash value of time more than human relationships

1.6 KARACHI'S ON-GOING OPERATION

Karachi Operation started in 2014. According to Sindh Rangers, it had carried out 3,696 raids, arrested 6,835 suspects and seized 5,214 weapons during the first year of the initiative. Police officials have repeatedly estimated that this operation has brought down crime by 50 percent, especially in murders which were committed along with the political or ethnic lines. But Karachi is one of the most complex cities and many times stakeholders get in a row with conflicting agendas¹⁴. In Karachi during operation 701 suspects were killed in 'encounters' with police and 224 were gunned down in shootouts with the paramilitary Rangers while 143 personnel of police and 17 of Rangers were also killed in the targeted attack, according to the spokesman of police and rangers. Central Investigation Department's (CID) Senior Superintendent Police (SSP) Chaudhry Aslam also came in the line of fire and lost his life. 111 suspected terrorists and gangsters were arrested in the whole Karachi operation most of the people were targeted by the extremist groups were named by allegations of human rights abuses by the rights groups, relatives and religious and political organizations. Even polio vaccination teams were not spared by jihadist and it was not possible for polio teams to work in certain areas. It is ironic to note that it is not only for citizens to enter in certain no-go areas but it was also difficult for policemen to enter in such areas such as Manghopir, Sultanabad and Frontier Colony, though, the situation has shown some improvement. The law and order situation of Karachi has definite repercussions on the financial health of the City it will take nothing less than a holistic approach

¹³ <http://tribune.com.pk/story/817217/presence-of-aliens-law-enforcers-have-no-idea-how-many-illegal-immigrants-roam-the-city/>

¹⁴ <http://www.dawn.com/news/1135349>

— involving systemic, far-reaching reforms — to grapple with the criminal landscape of Karachi¹⁵.

1.7 SOCIAL CHANGES IN KARACHI

And due to economic demands, technological advancements and political factors, profound social changes are taking place in Karachi's urban hemisphere. Following paragraphs portray broad deductions on societal changes and are a result of various discussions and on-site observations¹⁶.

The number of nuclear families is increasing and the nuclear households are appreciated much, however, consultation with the extended families, in crucial matters, is still prevalent. The process of acceptance of values is becoming more rationale than authoritative as parenthood is becoming more receptive to the offspring. Also the institution of parenthood is not the only portal of transmission of values and responsible for shaping up value system, as media and social media is increasingly active in that domain. There is an increased tolerability of divorce in the society and there are more support mechanisms for a divorcee and yet at the same time, there is an increased acceptability of if not, love, then marriage by choice. Outsourcing and commercialization of 'care-giving' is rapidly taking its roots. More and more day care centres, retirement houses, home nursing and medical help are being observed, according to students, in their surroundings. Working mother depends more and more on maids and yet the expression of love is becoming loud. There exists an innate desire to spend quality time; probably to make up for the lost time and to quench the feeling of guilt. Family planning is practised more and number of children per family is decreasing, nevertheless, the longing for a male child is still prevalent.

Attire is swinging between two extremes. On the one hand it is becoming more westernized, brand driven and exorbitantly priced and on the other end of the bandwidth more *hijabs* are a common sight, nevertheless more colourful and expensive. There is an increased cross gender interaction but the chivalry and the respect are the values forgone, in contrast they feel that there is an element of disrespectfulness in gender relationships.

¹⁵ <http://www.dawn.com/news/1135349>

¹⁶ <https://mansooraza.wordpress.com/2015/02/01/changes-in-society-and-the-perspective-of-the-young/>

And because of social media and technology the social interactions are becoming more impersonal and the same time more informed as well. The distances and spatial distributions of friends and relatives are no longer barriers for timely and extensive communications.

Dwelling is increasingly densified and dictated by pragmatism than longing for proximity with extended families. Proximity with job place and educational institutions is a major factor in making decision about housing.

There is an increase in 'mall culture' with a manifestation of exclusionary aspect, catering to a specific class and putting barriers for others. Dinning out is more in vogue and a considerable time is spent in night socializations at perceivably prestigious eateries.

The diversity in the educational field is increasing and students have more options at their disposal and yet the distance from libraries is increasing and the transmission of education is becoming more gadget-oriented. Students are becoming tech-savvy as more and more smart phones and i-pads can be seen in educational institutions and in class rooms.

The tuition culture has prevailed and is difficult to find an undergraduate student who is not having three to four hours of tuition in a day. The tuition centres are widespread, mostly housed in middle income and middle-high income localities. Group and individuals tuitions are also common. They are now branded as well for instance 'Anees Hussain', 'Dhaka' coaching centre and act as a supplement to the education imparted in colleges and schools, though with precise aims. Learning from 'the other source', thus now is a norm.

'Guard culture' is prevalent and even young school going kids can be seen sitting with guards who escort them to the gate of the school. Same holds true for others in colleges and universities. Sophisticated arms are displayed with impunity and obscenity with accompanied arrogance in the guarded one.

Slangs and connotative terms have gained popularity. This resulted in a slow death of textual language. Bollywood is able to cultivate certain 'bombaya' style in delivery. Texting and e-mails have introduced short forms and replacement of words by number. For instance 'for' is replaced by '4'. Emails and FB has encouraged roman Urdu. Short forms as 'LoL' and similes are widely used to express moods. Besides that verbal conversations are mostly bilingual (English and Urdu), whereas the use of proper and complete Urdu is ridiculed and demeaned. Kids in

'English medium' schools, as a matter of policy, are discouraged to use Urdu in class room and other conversations.

Because of the excessive exposure to 'breaking news' about violence in electronic media, people are more desensitized. Apathy has become a disease to be handled by social scientists. People feel more insecure, more vulnerable to scepticism and have higher stress levels to deal with.

The rites of passage are conducted with more fan fare and display of material resources. It is interesting to note that on the one hand socialization is now more on impersonal space but the wedding ceremonies and birthdays are becoming more eloquent and celebrated with grandeur. On one hand the spatial importance of socialization is on the death row and on the other hand exclusivity, as backed by for commercial interests, is on the rise.

Middle class is demonstrating an increasing urge for 'change'. This craving is different from the earlier held desire of change by working class. Middle class is not for pro-poor change in the country, but how to increase its share in the resource pie, a major chunk of which is still in the hands of elites. The desire for change is not for a pro-poor revolution but for a pro-middle class reform. Demonstrated hatred against VIP culture is only one expression of this tug of war.

Health care is now a private affair and people are becoming more health conscious. Market has replaced the state and is mining consumers and minting money out of them. Market is flooded with 'Diet free' and 'low fat contents' edibles, skin care treatments are popular, 'dulha make up' shops are a common site with males asking for facials and for skin care and TV shows promote yoga for women, mostly.

Society has also changed its favourite body-type. From fatty and voluptuous women to skinny and bony type girls. As a result anorexia, bulimia and intake of weight loss medicines have increased. Girls are becoming increasingly paranoid of their weight and in boys six-packs abs stereo-type is becoming more popular.

Gender segregation in public spheres is fast dwindling. The concept of coeducation, hanging out and fun is prevalent and is transcending gender boundaries. The use of word 'date' is no more a taboo and segregation of educational institutions on the basis of gender is now limited to government run schools or old schools of Karachi

More women are advancing up the corporate ladder, though with certain hurdles. Pay scales at the top levels are no more discriminatory and on the contrary certain job advertisement, particularly from institutional donors and NGOs, typically write 'women are encouraged to apply'.

1.8 CONCLUSION

Karachi's human security situation is a derivative of a variety of social economical and political factors. It is unfortunate to note that those are not studied to the fullest by academia and social and political scientists. The project driven NGOs are more interested in activism than scholarly understanding of the quagmire.

In the absence of house to live, a decent transport system, a functional sewerage system, an affordable health care system, an across-the-strata fair education system and potable water, any City in the world would meet the same fate as Karachi, today, is braved with.

Women of Karachi are demonstrating an unquenched desire to increase their share of pie in public spheres. Perhaps, the most important aspect of this longing is the interest shown by women to ride motorcycles. Women police officers in Lahore are already doing that and have faced no opposition as yet. If in the future, female police officers in Karachi opt for the same option then a cultural revolution will take place, with far-reaching implications on the social and political landscape of the city.

Many other profound social changes are taking place in Karachi and if they will be accommodated by the state, will reshape many legislation. If not then the state will embrace another thread of chaos. Conclusively, the change though slow but is a continuous happening. The effort to understand those also need to be continued. The important issue is how to politicize those changes for a well thought out navigation for poor, as the latter is a left-out in the entire discourse of societal changes. To define and establish 'human security' in definite social and political terms is quite a colossal task and this Study is just a drop in ocean. The primary task however remains how to understand the causes and impact of the above-mentions facts in a robust manner. Who will do it for a better planning for future is a question yet to be answered?

SECTION TWO – ABOUT THE STUDY

Section Two of the Study is about the need and the methodology of the exercise on human security. After briefly describing the methodological issues, the Section establishes the working definition of definition of ‘human security’ as it came out from the respondents and participants.

2.1 BACKGROUND

The purpose of the Report is outlined in upcoming sections. Initially the venture started with a limited understanding of the ‘human security’ and the discussions with groups enhanced the definition itself, encompassing wide range of topics related to the provision of civic amenities, intellectual freedom, religious freedom and assurance of security of assets. The opinions of the groups are also elaborated in the given-below sections. The discussions though were lengthy, diverse and sometimes gone stray but the punch line is clear; Karachi’s human security is related to the political situation of Karachi. This section and the following few lines is an attempt to understand this nexus. The researchers were made to understand that security should be seen in historical context.

2.2 PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

The purpose of the Human Security Report is;

- To develop common understanding on Human Security by relating it to basic social services and human development.
- To consolidate and document the data and public perception in the district of project interventions regarding basic social services and human development.
- To develop a resource/reference material for advocacy groups and other research institutions for districts of projects from the province of Sindh.
- To provide actual ground situation supported by data, to concerned authorities on issues related to social services and human development.

2.3 METHODOLOGY

The convenient sampling method was used in the exercise with the purpose to document perceptions of the earlier identified stakeholders law enforcement persons, media persons doctors, engineers teachers, social and political workers, and community people. The FGDS and the interviews were conducted through op-ended questions. The Research team (Mansoor Raza, Shahbaz Jan and Hunza Moin Siddiqui) conducted three Focus Group Discussions with community workers, social and political workers and from professionals (media persons, doctors, teachers, lawyers and people from law enforcement). Research team also conducted four in-depth interviews; two from business community, one from personnel of law enforcers and the other one from a Professor of University of Karachi Since the current study is about the Human Security situation of Karachi, so a secondary search was made on the history of Karachi. That is deemed necessary to set the context for the findings of the exercise.

2.4 CHALLENGES

Challenges while writing the report research team faced was the unstable situation in Karachi due to rallies and strike which causes hurdles in conducting focus group discussions, Focus Group Discussion with professionals was planned on 5th December but it was postpone due to rally and was conducted on 6th December.

And another challenge was to gather business community of Karachi because of its busy schedule and it was very difficult to gather all of them at one place that's why instead of focus group research team took in dept interview from some of them.

2.5 DEFINITION OF HUMAN SECURITY

According to the secondary research Human security is basically **the right to live freely in the society**, to feel free in the society, if a person have a quality of life he have human security, as Ramesh Thakur is a Vice Rector, Peace and Security of United Nations University mentioned that *“Human security refers to the quality of life of the people of a society or polity. Anything which degrades their quality of life – demographic pressures, diminished access to or stock or resources, and so on – is a security threat. Conversely, anything which can upgrade their quality*

of life – economic growth, improved access to resources, social and political empowerment, and so on – is an enhancement of human security.”¹⁷

A respondent – professor at University of Karachi opined the same. “ *Human security is related to development of human being, standard definition is security of life, health, and living standard of individual state is responsible to provide human security to citizen.*

The community leaders and political activists in the Focus Group Discussions defined human security as “*human security is important...basic necessities are very important....social security water, electricity, education, health, job, employment, house, security, and peace these all are very important...*”

It is the duty of every state to provide its citizen human security but that is not case with Karachi. Another professor of Karachi University opined that, “*First we have to understand dynamics of Karachi. Karachi is the 56th largest populated city of the world, and if you see the population it is 6th out of 193 countries...Karachi generates almost around 70 percent revenue for the whole country... Karachi has in-migration and out- migration...if we see internal migration we can easily see that the Pashtun’s, Baluch, Sindhi, and the Punjab’s from the southern seraiki belt comes here in Karachi to earn, but the infrastructure of Karachi is not sufficient enough to provide all these basic necessities to everyone”.*

¹⁷ <http://www.jstor.org/discover/10.2307/40204353?sid=21105174725241&uid=2&uid=4>

SECTION THREE –WHAT THE DISUCCISIONS TELL US?

“...the first duty of a government is to maintain law and order, so that the life, property and religious beliefs of its subjects are fully protected by the State”

Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah¹⁸

The Section narrates the issues as voiced by participants of Focus Group Discussion and respondents of the interview. As mentioned in the previous sections, the respondents did not see the issue of the human security in isolated term rather a holistic definition appeared from the discussions. Following are the issues captured during the course of the discussions. The quotes are reproduced verbatim as not to distort, what the respondents intended to convey.

3.1 POTABLE WATER AND ELECTRIC POWER

Karachi’s water need is about 1.2 million gallon per day and KWSB (Karachi Water and Sewerage Board) has the capacity to provide only 50 of the total demand. Besides its piped water infrastructure, KWSB operates 12 water tanker terminals as well¹⁹. And to fill the vacuum, City gets infested with illegal hydrants. There are almost 40 illegal hydrants operating in the City.²⁰

As highlighted by the respondents, unavailability of potable water is one of the main issue due to which many problems are faced by the residents of Karachi. They do not have proper drinking water and the gap between supply and demand is filled by “*water mafia*”. During the course of the Study an officer of a law enforcement agency opined that “*Clean water is a primary issue, here we do not have enough water to distribute among everyone, and tanker mafia is the biggest issue in Karachi. Water hydrants are under influence by political parties. We are failed to understand why government officials are allowing these water hydrants companies to get going while there is shortage of water supplied by government department.*”

¹⁸ <file:///C:/Users/hunzi/Downloads/75.pdf>

¹⁹ <http://www.dawn.com/news/1127443>

²⁰ <http://www.dailytimes.com.pk/sindh/09-Jan-2015/sc-summons-igp-on-plea-against-illegal-hydrants>

The Water Board is not capable to supply sufficient water and with pumping stations became useless due to fluctuating energy crisis, Karachiites are left on their own for alternative means of potable water.

It came almost from every group that not only the distribution of water is an issue but Karachi also faces other power issues like electricity and gas issue. These problems have an influence on business and employment. A business man from Karachi told the research team that, “*The crisis of gas is a serious issue as it impacts transport system of Karachi.*”

3.2 TRANSPORTATION

According to a presentation made in Karachi Festival in 2014, the public transport system is dying . Public transport (including para transport) is only 7 of the total registered vehicles in 2011, motorcycles and cars cumulatively 88 (approx) and number of buses reduced to 65 in 13 years. Please see Table below:

Table Four: Registered Vehicles 2011		
Minibuses	15,807 (8,773, in 1998)	0.60 percent
Buses	6,506 (14,854, in 1998)	0.25 percent
Taxi	47,165 (13,613, in 1998)	1.80 percent
Rickshaw	105,684 (23,337, in 1998)	4.04 percent
Motorcycles	1,296,481	49.59 percent
Cars	998,920	38.21 percent
Others	144,017	5.51 percent
Total*	2,614,580	100.00 percent

Everyday people face issues of traffic as they travel from their homes to offices. *“There is no proper transportation system in the city, we have experimented different modes of transportations simultaneously. I think that Karachi Circular Trains should be reintroduced in the city, it is so inhuman that people are traveling on buses roof and beside them a land cruiser is parked”*, explained by a teacher of University of Karachi

In Karachi everyone face transportation issues, everyone’s life get affected by it, right from a daily wagger to a business tycoon. A business man discussed the issue of transportation as, *“There is no security of life, if you get stuck in traffic that is also social security issue, if someone get out of their homes they do not get transport system, buses are in poor conditions, if people have to travel they have right to travel in good condition, in few discussions I have gave this opinion that if we have to make our city’s transportation system better, there should be main routes made and 50 buses should be there who have routes from Tower to Landhi...there would be around 50 minutes route from Tower to Landhi in this way every 2 minutes people will get buses... if I go somewhere from at night if you go somewhere at night you won’t find any one police mobile on roads there is no role of police in the city, no one is getting protection”*.

According to the social and political groups, *“First thing is that how can we replace Chinchy and how can we bring mass transit in the city and what can replace small transportation system we should bring those policies which can be implemented in society for mass transit basically policies are not in favor of people. We are not worlds 8th wonder that here policies cannot be build if we see Bombay and Kolkata they have proper organize system of transportation they have proper system they are not even third world country they are like us why every problem is over. Here government doesn’t feel the pain of the people they just need their works to be done, and people here have accepted that they are. If state wants to change it will change, we all wish for it but only state can change it.”*

The groups were also wary of the fact that in Karachi people hardly follow laws rules and regulations. In discussions it became obvious that participants see very minimal role of traffic police as according to their perception police is are mostly busy with VIP movements in the City. According to a law enforcer *” I think infrastructure of Karachi is really good but the other problem is traffic police they are more involved in VIP movements, I don’t think traffic police man have ever stopped anyone who is not on mistake. I am myself from a law enforcement agency and I*

have never seen this thing from any police man when someone is going wrong only then they stop and they try not to get them charged and they take money”

It was also mentioned that majority of the transport system is dependent on CNG and its availability is always erratic and cumbersome for consumers.

3.3 INFRASTRUCTURE

Once the Rs. 29 Billion²¹ development projects for Karachi were completed, it was revealed that people had been let down and an irreparable damage had been done. Bridges are horrible for they have protruding steel joints that damage vehicles, besides giving commuters a bumpy ride. Underpasses are even worse with uneven surface while most of them become artificial lakes during monsoon, posing dangers to pedestrians, especially small children. As for roads, they are pathetic. Apparently, they seem new but in fact they are ‘minefields’ of potholes and manholes several inches above the road level.

The importance that infrastructure plays in people’s everyday lives is often taken for granted though it is one of the biggest issues that governments across the globe need to address in their public policies. Infrastructure investment in the development of communications, IT, roads, schools, ports and hospitals is important to both economic development and quality of life.

Respondents are not dissatisfied with the infrastructure of Karachi. The community leaders are of the perspective that, *“there is development done in the city it has made our distance small...but these underpass are making mobile snatching practice common”*.

But with this satisfaction of infrastructure, problems were also highlighted. According to a respondent, *“This city has highest population it is the 56th city in the world regarding to population there is no proper infrastructure for the people, and the class issue is the biggest problem in Karachi vertical development is happening in the City. For instance if you see DHA and Clifton you can match their infrastructure to Dubai’s infrastructure and on the other hand we have undeveloped areas who do not even get water they are in majority, Asia’s biggest slum - Orangi Town, this vertical development has given rise to unequal distribution of resources,*

²¹ <http://www.dawn.com/news/650340/karachis-pathetic-infrastructure>

people who have it in high quantity and those who do not have it they don't get it, in these criminal gangs have also taken place.” Another respondent opined that, “Infrastructure of the city is not developed according to the population of the city, human growth rate is linked to human security, this is the city which have high rate of migration from the whole country and internationally there is no central command in the city there is no planning in the city”

According to rough estimates, there are about 3 million families in Karachi right now and this figure is increasing day by day at an annual rate of 8 percent. There is no law or mechanism to control and make better this infrastructure of Karachi. ²²¹

3.4 EMPLOYMENT

Karachi has to generate 3.5 million jobs at every five year interval for the rapid population growth²³. The issues regarding employment as per one of the respondents is, *“40 percent are unemployed in the city we have found this out through a research report by the government, according to census organization. If we focus on it oPeople actually do not get jobs according to their qualification and their needs only few people get if we talk about majority they don't get it, and mostly those people get who have intercede from some politicians, People are unemployed”*.

The groups has a grievance against the contract system, *“Government schemes like rozgar and other like “qinqchi, auto rickshaw” also have exhilarated child labor. Young kids under 18 are driving chinchhi which has increased illiteracy rate. Children do not get education and they are hired on contract basis in small business and when their contract gets over they have to sit in their houses.”*

Respondents are not very happy with privatization of national institutions. *“Government institutions are getting privatized and this privatization is causing increase rate of unemployment in the state institutions like KESC, PTCL, PIA, etc. because they have terminated old employees and they are hiring new employees on contract basis, people who were working there for 20 or more than 20 years now where they would go and what will happen to them.*

²² <http://www.idcpak.com/karachiproject.php>

²³ Presentation in Karachi Festival, 2014, *A peep into Karachi Transport Issues, ,More questions than answers, by Mansoor Raza.*

Then sharing job opportunities with incoming migrants also came under discussion. *“There are universities like BBS University Lyari 95 percent employed people are people from interior Sindh instead of Karachi, local residents of Karachi should get the chances of jobs rather than of people who are residents outside of Karachi”*, mentioned one of the respondents.

Absence of merits is also regretted by the respondents. *“...people mostly get jobs on the basis of their ethnicity, cultural similarity”* said one of the participants. :

Gender discrimination in job opportunities appeared to be the prime grievance of women participants. *“In economic opportunities if we see people hire men as compare to women and there is a lot of discrimination in the economic terms”* said one of the respondents.

Consequences of unemployment was aired by one of the respondents from a law enforcing agency as, *“ If someone do not have money to feed his children he will obviously snatch things on gun point, here in Pakistan we cannot implement Islamic laws because we cannot cut hands of those people who do not have basic necessities of life, these all issues happen because people are unemployed”*.

The influence of political parties was also highlighted by the respondents. It was mentioned in one of the groups that, *“...People who are getting jobs by the help of some political parties, they actually want their worker only to get opportunities in the institutions, in this way only few people are getting government jobs while the rest of people are doing part time jobs and doing double jobs sometime”*

3.5 EDUCATION

In Karachi one can see many differences in the education system of Karachi, because these schools follow different curriculum, examination methods and they have different way to evaluate its students nowadays school system is not more than a class system in Karachi, people who have money their children study in private school and people who cannot afford it they have to study in government schools and government schools are incompetent. All schools in Karachi are encouraging distinct cultures in students. Students in this society have different mindset from one another which creates divergence in the society, according to 2014 according

to the report of Farhan Anwar literacy rate of Karachi's literacy rate was estimated at 65.26 percent²⁴. Karachi education system, like rest of the Country, is highly stratified and is reduced to a mere commodity for sale. *“Teachers are incompetent, education is expensive, government schools are not charging high fees but they do not have quality of education where as private schools are not affordable by poor people, in whole Yousuf Goth there are 6 to 7 private schools but there is only a government school which is in inadequate condition, government teachers also have their private schools, teachers use cell phones in class, which is spoiling education level if teacher is doing so who will stop students, in schools cell phones should be banned,* motioned one of the community worker. .

The participants are also not happy with the prevalent corruption in the supposedly sacrosanct field of education. *“Forged mark sheets, documents and certificates are made, this is becoming a very common practice in our society by giving bribery, and government officials are doing this unofficially.”*

Higher education is also problematic for various reasons. *“Students who can afford they go to private institution and those who do not they go for government universities. But there are very less government universities and Karachi university do not have enough funds to facilitate everyone in the education in the result you are creating vertical development in the society, and we cannot see states responsibility in all this and they don't even think to solve this issue”,* said one of the educationist respondents. .

3.6 HEALTH

With the increasing withdrawal of subsidies, curative health care has become out of reach for the vast majority of Karachiites. Preventive health programmes therefore are a priority and need to be funded and promoted. NGO programmes point a way out. In addition, most of Karachi's preventive health institutions consist of small private clinics for whose provision no building rules and regulations exist. Thus, strictly speaking they are illegal and many of them provide health service by paying bribes to government agencies”²⁵

²⁴[http://puf.urbanunit.gov.pk/Presentations/Marquee%201/Day%201/Governance%20Model%20ppt%20\(2\).pdf](http://puf.urbanunit.gov.pk/Presentations/Marquee%201/Day%201/Governance%20Model%20ppt%20(2).pdf)

²⁵ <http://arifhasan.org/articles/a-development-plan-for-karachi>

Pakistan is among the sixth most populous country in the whole world, it have around 180 million people. Pakistan only spent 0.35 of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) on the health in 2012-13, according to the Economic Survey of Pakistan. From the previous GDP condition of health is more worsen because the population growth rate is increasing rapidly, this is also because of rapid urbanization, food insecurity, environmental dangers and lack of access to safe drinking water. Pakistan's health system faced many challenges in the previous years. There is no health insurance programs from government people have to afford everything by themselves.²⁶

Community workers told researchers in a focus group discussion that, *"...there are hygiene issues in government hospitals, paramedic staff is inappropriate, government hospitals are very rare in the city, there is a corruption in medicine, lack of proper facilitation for maternal patients, and doctors do not come on duty timings, no good facilities for poor people, nurses and midwives face harassment. In government hospitals attitude of doctors towards patients is quite rude that patients cannot even tell about their problems, government hospital staff is working in private clinics"*.

These issues are faced by mostly faced by middle class and lower class people and somehow people have also compromised on such pertinent issues. According to an interviewee, *"in health there are few hospitals like Indus hospital, then we have MCH, they are doing better but some are hospitals and doctors are robbers they want to get money at any cost from patients"*

There are very less facilities in the government hospitals, because governments do not allocate more budgets. As per another respondent, *"The role of state is very important, because it is not taking responsibility to provide health facilities to the citizens and there is very less only 2 percent budget allocation to education and health."*

There are not sufficient facilities in the government hospitals that is why people with enough purchasing power tends to resort to private hospitals. According to a respondent" *...if you have money and even you go to government hospital you will get better treatment, there are no facilities for poor people in Pakistan, I myself a government employee but I no confidence on these government hospitals so I never go for medication"*.

²⁶ <http://www.hrcp-web.org/hrcpweb/report14/AR2013.pdf>

3.7 MINORITIES AND SECTS

As per 1998 Census, in Pakistan Christians, Sikhs, Hindus and other minorities comprise 3.7 percent of total population (6 million) religious minorities. And those minorities report about many horrific confrontation of attacks and threats and express a great sense of terror. Minority Rights Group International, a watchdog organization, had ranked Pakistan among the 7th most dangerous countries for minorities. As one respondent pointed out that, *“People who are living in Karachi are not sure that they will return to their homes or no...people do not have personal security...even minorities who are living here in Karachi do not have freedom to spend their life. These are the necessities one needs to spend his life in this world and these things comes under human security”*.

Parsis, (Zorastrians) had huge contribution to the development of the Karachi. One of the oldest habitants are now fleeing away from the Country, mostly towards North America. They played a key role in set up charitable institutions, hospitals and schools. Liberal estimates show that there are only 2,000 to 2,500 Parsis remain in Karachi. They are such a tiny minority now that even the census form doesn't count them as a separate entity and they come only in 'other minorities'. ,

The Hindus are in minority but they take part in the politics with 300,000 voters registered from Pakistan. Mostly Hindus belong to Sindh, Those who are now settled in Karachi they have mostly adapted Muslim eating habits very few of them are still vegetarian.²⁷

Table Five: Minority Population Urban Karachi 1981-1998			
S. No	Religion	1981	1998
1	Muslims	5,26,0226	9,506,035
		96.73 percent	96.44 percent
2	Hindus (jati)	42,466	81,598
		0.78 percent	0.83 percent

²⁷ <http://www.paklinks.com/gs/culture-literature-and-linguistics/154205-minority-communities-of-karachi.html>

3	Christians	121,360	238,572
		2.23 percent	2.42 percent

When in any state religion and politics get mixed up then minorities living in the state face these kinds of issues. One of the respondents mentioned that, *“religious organizations and political parties are biggest hurdle they create issues for minorities and other sects. Government and media also add fuel to fire sometimes for their own benefits and in favor of sectarian parties because they want to support each other.* In the focus group discussion of community workers mentioned that, *“...during their (minorities) festivals like ester or diwali they are not allowed to take leave.*

Another respondent mentioned that, *“ People of Pakistan are equal for the state they don't see them on their religious basis it is the concern of the government to give them equal rights, problem of Pakistan's government is that they have involved themselves in sectarian war. In 1970's during the afghan war state was not impartial that's why sectarian parties have grown too much now they want state to accept their demands. Women and minorities are weak section of society they are always focused to attack but if we see now they have involved children also in their lists recent incident of Peshawar is the practical example, state should remain impartial and its state duty to remain impartial and provide equal rights to every citizen but they do not do so, and this role is also played by sectarian parties, minorities have to face hard times, due to which minorities are migrating from Pakistan to other countries, state is not able to show their role properly to make the situation stable.*

3.8 LAW AND ORDER

Due to historic industrial evolution of the City Karachi is in later stages of industrial revolution and thus has an advance proletariat, which is at odds with conservative economic approach and work culture of elite and hence political tensions.

In the year 2014, there were around 7,655 people who were killed in Pakistan killed in the terrorists attacks with that in sectarian violence, targeted killings, security operations and the drone strikes, this ratio of killings has increased if it would be compared to 5,687 in 2013,

according to official report. There was an increase of 35 percent in the death rates.²⁸

A business man from Karachi opined that “If someone faces any incident like his cell phone gets snatched he cannot work properly because of the depressing environment... from foreign countries if we invite someone no one comes... in the last two and a half years we were able to invite only 2 percent foreigners.... and they don’t want to come even if we tell them the situation and then they say they can’t come “

Even people from law enforcement agencies do not feel safe in the city one of the people from law enforcement agency commented...”no one cannot feel safe and secure in a city a like Karachi, because there are two huge problems in this city one is that you can easily get killed by some mobile snatchers or in any mob and the other issue is transportation system which is really bad in the city everyday many people die in road accidents”.

In Karachi people do not tell others their original identity like ahmedis, said by a person from law enforcement agency during an interview, “in Karachi, religious groups do not freely celebrate their religious practices; people are also killed on the ethnic basis if we see only in Karachi.

3.9 CONCLUSION

And it is gathered from the interviews and focus group discussion that, unfortunately, people of Karachi do not enjoy human security as per any international standards and definitions. By all these issues research team have found out few solutions and recommendations by different people belonging to different professions. Respondents are not satisfied with security situation and with the provision of basic amenities. Minorities do not feel safe, and religious persecution is a common sight. Some quotes are reproduced here for further confirmation of the conclusions.

According to one business man, “only government can do better. We can be donors...we can help but we cannot be owners, we tried that people from every area help these schools we gave

²⁸ <http://mathrubhumi.com/english/news/latest-news/7-655-killed-in-pakistan-in-2014-156960.html>

our recommendation same for the hospital that their responsibility should be given to the government hospitals, in hospitals like Indus hospital.

According to a teacher of Karachi University, "to end this corruption we need to make our check and balance system very strong. Non democratic forces are very strong there is no accountability and democratic forces should be very strong it is really important that there is no ideal state in the world, but lessons to be learn is that state should have strong democratic situation, local government elections should take place.

While conducting an interview from law enforcement official, it came to ore that, "firstly prime minister has to take actions and we should make local elections in every area there should be local governing body and there should be a pyramid of these government bodies who can work, we have to see these things on grass root level, if these things would get better and we would fight against terrorism then we can easily get out of these issues, and yes these all problems have solutions people have done a lot of work in Karachi for the betterment of Karachi like"

SECTION FOUR - RECOMMENDATIONS

By making safe inferences and rephrasing respondents' recommendations, the discussion could be safely concluded as follows:

1. The human security is an all encompassing phenomenon that entombs political and social hemispheres of human life.
2. The requirements of human security translates into institutional arrangements and support organizations
3. Karachi worsening situation owes to the changing demography and political manipulations of wide ranging stakeholders
4. Fresh census are required and on the basis of that new politcal constituencies needs tpo be carved out
5. Local body elections needs to be conducted as early as possible
6. Detailed mapping and documentation of low income settlements needs to be accomplished, carving out issues and their causes.
7. Provision of housing to poor and lower strata with better services is half solution to the problem ridden City.