**Poor government performances in the health sector led to the health crisis in Sindh**

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Thomas Carlyle said, “He who has health, has hope; and he who has hope has everything.” The current crisis of covid-19 has shown that how important health is for a nation.

The downfall of economies has shown why it is important to have good health. Health quality is something that goes parallel with the interest of the government in this sector. The cause of me saying this is that it is important for a government to take care of the health system of their country is that most of the nation is dependent on the services that a government provides to them. The government is always responsible for providing basic services to the nation and health is the essential one on top of education. It can be said that it is impossible to innovate in a country with having bad health system. The example is that if people are spending more of their time and money on their illness, very little time and money will be left to spend on education that will for sure lead to a low literacy rate and low innovation in the country. The other thing that is related to health is the cleanliness of the country. It is important to have clean streets to avoid the spreading of disease in an area. It is that important that it is useless for a nation to keep world-class hospitals with dirty streets and homes. It is the same as having admission to a very high-quality institute but not taking classes. The outcome in both of the cases will be zero.

This article is mainly going to focus on the health system of Sindh. In this article, the author is going to analyze the health system of Sindh. The author will try to ask questions such as how much important equipment is there to cure the patients? How the conditions are in the hospitals rather there are enough resources or not? How vulnerable the people are? The author is going to see the role of government in these entire things. The author will try to connect different sectors with health that are mainly affected by the health system. The sectors that the article is going to see are the things that might affect the health system such as dirt and sludge in the areas. The article will try to evaluate the impact of the current crisis of covid-19 on Sindh. The other main focus will be the maintenance of streets and sewerage system in Sindh. The article is going to focus on some diseases that are affecting the importantly only in this province vulnerably. The article is going to mainly focus on the human rights violations in Sindh that are related to the health system.  **Thesis: There are low maintenance and bad hospital system in Sindh that has caused many deadly diseases to affect the people and made people lives below the normal** **line of health.**

The first and the most important thing that this article is going to look at health are the expenditure of the Sindh government on the health sector and the availability of resources in the hospitals. (Ahmed, 2019) “As indicated by a report assembled by the Sindh Healthcare Commission, accessible with The Express Tribune, the region has 41,082 beds in 7,651 wellbeing offices - going from significant government-run medical clinics and organizations to private tertiary consideration emergency clinics - against a populace of generally 47.89 million. This implies that area has just a single medical clinic bed for almost 1,200 individuals, which is not exactly 50% of the worldwide clinic beds to individuals proportion learned by the World Health Organization (WHO)” The author of the same article has argued that the quantity of “beds in government hospitals” are same as they were 20 years before while the budget is increasing every year. The other thing that the author is going to look at is the availability of doctors in the hospital of Sindh. (Ahmed, 2019) The information displays that the amount of medics and nurses employed “under it is 15,000 and 30,000” separately; there are only 3 doctors for every 10,000 residents. This also shows a very low ratio of doctors with patients that means if there is a medical emergency in Sindh, there will be a shortage of doctors and beds in Sindh. Later in this article, the author will see the impact of shortage in the crisis of covid-19. There is a shortage of medications and vaccination in Sindh. (DAWN, 2020) The dawn news reported that “PARTS of the country, particularly Sindh and KP, are accounted for to confront a deficiency of a few life-saving organic items used to treat malignant growth, angina, diabetes, and so forth just as immunizations for measles, rabies, lockjaw, typhoid, and hepatitis B. The National Control Laboratory has not been preparing their accreditation since March 13” They further said that there is a failure of NCL that they did not certify the drugs and no drugs can enter the market without their permission. This shows that how irresponsibly the Sindh government is acting when it is about health.

After discussing the availability of resources in the hospitals let’s talk about basic resources that are related to health. In those resources, good food and pure water are the most important and basic ones. There is a very bad condition of drinking water in Sindh. The report shows that (Bhutto, 2019) “consistently right around 500 million gallons of modern waste and human utilization falls into the Arabian Sea”. 80% of trials from “14 different districts of Sindh” are not safe for consumption as well as “78% of the water” utilized at health care providers are overhead normal parameters. “90% of water had bacterial contamination” and not fit for drinking in Karachi only (PCRWR).” The report further shows that there are large numbers of death cases in Sindh due to dirty water. (Bhutto, 2019) They have shown that more than “20,000 children die annually in Karachi only”, from which the most of deaths are triggered through consuming “contaminated water”. The “outbreak of water-borne disease” has been noticed in different parts of Sindh including typhoid, cholera, and diarrhea. In the same report they have mentioned (Bhutto, 2019) “As indicated by Zahid J zones encompassed by helpless family units, kids with moms wedded in early ages, kids having a little size upon entering the world and ages under two years and kids having a place with uninformed moms are discovered most weak where the pervasiveness of looseness of the bowels discovered non-unimportant. In Sindh, TandoAllahyar (46%), Matiari (half), Hyderabad (44%), Badin (40%), MirpurKhas (40%) Karachi East (40%), and Karachi South (52%) have the most noteworthy pace of cases while least rate found in youngsters from rich family units' of Larkana (6%) and Jacobabad (8%)”. The stats show that there are very low water resources for humans that lead to high risk to their lives. The other important thing is the food. There is a lot of hunger in Sindh. There is an example of malnutrition; (DAWN, Health: Sindh's hunger games, 2019) the dawn news reported a story of a woman who gave birth to two underweight babies that they all were shifted to “Centre in Civil Hospital, Thatta, for the treatment of acute malnourishment” — known as edema in medical terminology. The writer further said that “As per the Sustainable Development Policy Institute's 2013 approach survey paper, up to 58 percent of the country's populace is food shaky. Ladies and youngsters endure lopsidedly due to sex segregation, standard practices, and pervasive dietary propensities.” The other data that they showed that there is a very high rate of malnutrition in Pakistan. Talking Sindh individually, the Dawn newspaper said that according to NNS 2011, “Sindh is the most on the top when we say food frailty, with up to 72 percent of the populace being food shaky without admittance to enough food, despite the fact that it is an agrarian culture and lion's share of the individuals are associated with cultivating and its related callings. The Pakistan Demographic and Health Survey (2017-18) uncover that almost 61.1 percent of youngsters are hindered in provincial Sindh, the most noteworthy rate in the country.” (DAWN, Health: Sindh's hunger games, 2019) The data showed that how societies get vulnerable due to poverty and hunger. Some programs are working to eradicate poverty like “Baitulmaal, zakat funds, and the Benazir Income Support Program”.

Moving from the availability of health care, food, and water; the next focus is the impact of the covid-19 on the Sindh. This is important to have a look at the impact of covid-19 so that it shows a picture of how vulnerable it would be with all such shortages and irresponsibility in a crisis. (DAWN, “Can Sindh's health facilities deal with an influx of critical Covid-19 patients?” 2020) In the dawn newspaper, they said that Sindh is the first province to surpass the 20,000. They further mentioned (DAWN, “Can Sindh's health facilities deal with an influx of critical Covid-19 patients?”, 2020) “The declaration was made the same day that Sindh and Punjab crossed the 9,000 imprints. From that point forward, Pakistan has announced in excess of 1,000 cases each and every day, the most noteworthy number — 2,478 — being accounted for on May 13.” (Sindh, 2020) Let’s talk about the total cases, deaths, and recoveries till the date. The government data shows that there are total cases of 241200 till January 25, 12:45. (Sindh, 2020) On the same date and time, the total number of deaths due to covid-19 is 3892 and the recoveries are 219481. (Sindh, 2020) There is a total of 116 hospitals for covid-19 in Sindh. The Sindh Chief Minister Murad Ali Shah [said](https://www.dawn.com/news/1558729/eidul-fitr-should-be-celebrated-with-simplicity-says-sindh-cm-as-cases-continue-to-rise) “the spread of Covid-19 in urban areas had overburdened the wellbeing arrangement of the country. In the event that the infection spread in towns, where wellbeing assets were scant and admittance to offices was troublesome, it would be extreme for the public authority to adapt to the emergency” The data shows that there is a devastating hit due to covid-19 that means there is still some capacity to improve further that might create a better health system.

Let’s have a look at the maintenance of the province, rather there is a good sewerage system or not. The latest news shows an example of a very bad sewerage system in the province. Pakistan’s largest city, Karachi, is facing issues with the sewerage system. (Khan &Bhatti, 2020)The news mentioned in their article, “Karachi confronted most exceedingly awful metropolitan flooding of its set of experiences on Thursday when an extraordinarily weighty and unusual spell of downpour unleashed destruction in Karachi once more, killing at any rate 14 individuals, inciting Sindh boss clergyman to articulate a region wide occasion on Friday.” (Khan &Bhatti, 2020)There comes another problem followed by the bad sewerage system that there was a complete shutdown of electricity in almost 95% of areas of Karachi when the rain started. The above data shows that there is a very bad sewerage system that means dirt and germs in the streets of the area and a very high risk of the disease spreading in the country. This is an alarm to the health system which already has a lot of space to improve at even normal conditions. With all those deficits in the health system, there should be high maintenance till the time that deficit turns into surplus so that the health system gets some relief to get improvement in the health system.

It is important to have a good health system in an area where there is a high level of poverty. There is a very high level of poverty that people cannot afford to have basic health needs. In the news (Talpur, 2018)they mentioned “As per a few investigations more than 70% of the country populace of Sindh is distressed by servile neediness and 50% live beneath the destitution line. In news release by the State Bank of Pakistan, a couple of months back pronounced that Sindh is the second most neediness stricken region, after Baluchistan”. This data shows that people are not capable of getting a good health system on their own.

Let’s have a look at the impact of dirty water in Sindh. The author has mentioned before that dirty water leads to many problems and the first important problem is the spreading of diseases. In Sindh, the impact of dirty water has brought many diseases in the area. (Reliefweb, 2019) According to the newspaper “Medical experts on Tuesday educated a 300 percent expansion in the quantity of patients after the downpours and Eid-ul-Azha spread sicknesses like hepatitis and stomach torment in Karachi influencing in excess of 10,000 children.” (Reliefweb, 2019)They have stated that more than 10,000 cases of diarrhea, gastroenteritis, hepatitis A and E have been reported in various hospitals. (Reliefweb, 2019) The same article showed the data of last twenty days saying “During the most recent twenty days in excess of 2,000 youngsters were admitted to the common medical clinic in a crisis, 2889 to the National Institutes of Health, and 2800 to AbbasiShaheed Hospital, 144 to Lyari General Hospital and more than 2500 to Sindh Government Children Hospital.” The data proves the impacts of dirty water and low maintenance in the province.

The other thing of focus is the deadly disease whose cure has not been found yet. (Mayoclinic, 2020)The expert says that there is no cure for the disease while there is a way of controlling it with the help of Anti-Retroviral Treatment (ART). Here we are talking about the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV). (WHO, 2020)The latest news shows the outbreak of HIV that says that “on 1 June 2019, 251 people screened for HIV”, and 9 of them found positive. (WHO, 2020)The total number shown in the data shows that “26, 041 people were screened for HIV and 751 people were found positive”. (WHO, 2020)They further said that 324 (43%) are receiving Anti-Retroviral Treatment (ART) due to insufficient stocks in-country.

The data shows the outbreak of HIV had insufficient stock to control HIV which means there is a risk of high spread of HIV. The other thing related to HIV is the re-use of the syringe.

This paragraph is going to indicate the cases of re-use of syringe that have popped up in Sindh. There is a very high rate of usage of unsafe syringes in Sindh that has two causes, one is the shortage and the other is the incentives of having high profits. (News, 2019)The news mentioned in its article, “Hazardous, yet normal, practices, for example, reusing needles and trickles made many Pakistani kids be contaminated with HIV, as per a World Health Organization group researching an episode in a poor southeastern town.” (News, 2019) The data in the same article showed that there were more than 650 children tested positive for HIV whiles their parents were found negative. (News, 2019) The journal shows that the children who were tested positive were mostly under the age of 5. The re-use of a syringe is one of the causes of HIV. The author has not found the answer yet that rather it is the irresponsibility of the doctors or maybe the high-profit incentives that have led to conditions being so worst. The other thing that is related to the cases and causes of HIV is related to the law and order of the area so that everyone may clearly understand the in-depth causes of the irresponsibility that has shown here. This can be said that there is a very low control over crime, the high cases of HIV in children are proof of weak law and order.

The conditions shown here are vulnerable. The author is going to see the concrete steps government should take to overcome the current situation. There is a need for federal government intervention so that there must be a complete regulation of medical sectors. The other thing the surety to keep the streets clean which has already taken place as in the news it has been mentioned that the army is working to clean the area. The dawn newspaper mentioned in their article about the collaboration of the different sectors to clean up the area. They said, (DAWN, Army, NDMA to help Sindh govt in cleaning drains, encroachment removal, 2020) “The Sindh government, Pakistan Army's V Corps, and the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) on Friday together chose to allocate crafted by evacuation of the slime of three tempest water channels to the Frontier Works Organization (FWO).” This is a positive gesture that shows that the government is trying to control things. In the same article, they have mentioned some marvelous results of the work. (DAWN, Army, NDMA to help Sindh govt in cleaning drains, encroachment removal, 2020)They mentioned in the article that 3,966,193 tons of sludge had been disposed of from six districts which in a sense is a great achievement while they further gave extra information. (DAWN, Army, NDMA to help Sindh govt in cleaning drains, encroachment removal, 2020) They said that — 822,995 tones from Central, 973,009 West, 368,309 South-1, 664,631 South-2, 804,279 East, 187,937 Malir and 145,033 tones from Korangi of sludge have been removed. There is no pure evidence of article found which shows that there is any control over AID/HIV. The author himself lives in the interior Sindh and had seen a lot of cases having symptoms of HIV; many of them are tested positive for HIV as well. The author or anyone from his circle has not seen any program giving them information about HIV while many people do not know about this. This paragraph indicates that the government is working on many aspects but still lacking some of the critical things such as hospital regulation and HIV. The other thing to follow here is the eradication of poverty which was related to the affordability of the cure. The programs are that are working to eradicate poverty are Baitulmaal, zakat funds, and the Benazir Income Support Program. These programs are helping many poor people to live a better life. The steps are slow but creating some hope to eradicate the human right issues such as low medical maintenance and high HIV cases with high poverty.

This has been seen that there is a very high shortage of much important equipment of hospitals while there are no concrete steps taken to overcome those problems. The other thing that was the main focus of this article was to see the affordability of people. The answers that the article got showed that there was no enough money for the people to afford. In this case, the government is working very well as they started many programs that have helped people eradicate the poverty problems. After this entire thing, the author saw the impact of covid-19 on the system that is already insufficient to overcome simple problems. After that the author put some light on the other deadly disease that popped up there was HIV. The data showed many cases that have shown a sad picture of irresponsibility and the author has not found any evidence of the government working to eradicate that problem. The next thing that this article has discussed is the problem related to dirt and life quality, the problem related to sludge and sewerage system. There is a positive gesture shown by the government that they brought a policy of grouping different sectors to make them work with discipline to overcome the sludge problem. The other thing that the article saw was the impact of the dirty water on the lives of people for which the government has not taken any step yet. The important thing is that the impact was much higher than on any other sector that worked under any policy discussed in the article. Many sectors still need some policies to overcome problems while there are still some sectors that are working well. Closing the thought with a quote said by Mary Robinson “The present common freedom infringement are the reason for the upcoming clashes.”

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