



THE ROLE OF DIR DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IN SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF DISTRICT DIR - A CASE STUDY OF WATER USERS ASSOCIATION

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Abstract:

DDDP, a UNDCP funded govt. project, for the eradication of poppy and promoting sustainable means of alternative crops in the remote and rural areas of dir. the present was the initiated to explore the role of DDDP in poverty through the community organization in the shape of WUAs. The study was conducted in the three selected villages of dir. the study was confined in the three selected villages of dir. the study was confined to the utilization and distribution of water. a total of sixty respondents all of whom were the beneficiaries of the water users association, were selected for investigation through a predesigned questionnaire. It also highlights the role of the WUAs in the development of the area and the mobilization of the community. The results of the study reflected a positive impression. Many changes were observed in different sections like landholding, operated land, production status, infrastructure and developmental works, and social welfare. The study recommended that WUAs membership and enrolment should be increased, political infrastructure should be reduced and along with these recommendations modern inventions/innovations should be adopted, but these adaptations needs knowledge so these should be proper educational arrangements on the platform of WUAs along with the provision of funds.

WUA:

Water scarcity is the cry of the day in this century in which leads to the conflicts and disputes of civilization. The story is from the lower bottom and goes upward in the ladder of civilization. so keeping in view all these issues an act was passed for this purpose in 1948 as an amendment of canal and drainage act 1873, with the same name of ' the NWFP amendment act,1948" which was later on supplemented by the on farm water management and water users association ordinance,1981-nwfp ordinance no 2 of 1981). The ordinance was enforced in the provinces according to their own cultural, social, geographical and political situations.The purpose was the efficient use of water through technical support and its impact on gdp and so "Anjumani-e-Abpashan i.e. and "village associations" were formed for the benefits of the farmers.

WUA ORDINANCE:

The WUA is an association of the irrigators in respect of land irrigated from the water course and includes land owners, tenants and lesser. They will rehabilitate, improve the water supply and solve the problems relating the water use.

The mode of formation of WUAs:

SMU encouraged the formation of WUAs which assisted the community in drawing up a detailed inventory of water resources and a prioritized list of needs the SMU with the assistance of the project and the line departments, identifies a suitable technical package or working plan for implementation, both on a community and on an individual basis as a part of community development plan. The conceptual frame work of water users associations/WUAs/ in to facilitate overtime, a smooth exit of the project, leaving behind strong village govt. and non-govt institutions which would sustain the development initiated under the project. Nine selected WUAs from union councils Usheri, Wari and Adenzi of district dir is the part of the people participatory approach initiated by DDDP to test the efficacy of the local common people.

DDDP:

Poppy an illegal growing crop was taken direct immediate eradication because of the socio political repercussions of the elimination of poppy production representing in severe economic hardship on many farmers for who poppy was the main cash crop. So for alternative cropping systems or off farm employment of poppy production. The valleys are not easily accessible to the govt and heavily dependent on poppy and its elimination will affect the household income. The total annual production of dry poppy gum was estimated 26 tons in 1997-98 i.e. 40-50 percent of Pakistan's poppy production. An average of 2.3 percent of cultivated area of the district is planted to poppy i.e. 26 percent of the main overall cultivated area and 27 percent by income of the area that comprised 55 percent of household which will affect the household incomes of about 0.5 populations in the poppy growing area. Many of the landholding is small only 15 percent are smaller than one acre. Income generation from poppy was nearly 92 percent of poppy growing household.

Components of the project:

It consists of subprojects to improve the infrastructure and economic and social services of the district in support of phased programme of poppy eradication carried out by the govt dddp are implemented through the line departments of the govt of NWFP. The community leaders in most of the main poppy growing valleys would not accept the project and so activities were generally carried out in they are:

PHASE-1:

The DDDP phase-1 started on July 1st, 1985 for five years period under UNDP/OPF and the crucial agreement was not acceptable to the govt. of NWFP, and project execution was transferred to the government in 1987. During the first two years of the project the progress was slow due to management constraints and staffing problems. Three projects extensions have been signed and the project is now completed in 1994.

PHASE-2:

It was approved on March 31st, 1994 and started on 1st Oct. 1994 for five years period under GoP/GoNWFP execution. The original project document was made for us dollars 14.500 million (exchange rate of rs.29.90=1usdollars)

JUSTIFICATION:

The agrarian economy and agriculture is the major source of employment for its population. It accounts for the 24 percent of gross domestic product GDP and serves as market for industrial products. However, despite its pivotal importance, agricultural productivity is still lagging behind its potential level, as still lagging behind its potential level, as per hectare yield of various crops like wheat, maize, sugarcane, tobacco, rice; cotton etc is much lower than many other countries of the world. To meet the growing requirements of rapidly growing population as well as productivity needs to be enhanced. it is the needed to enhance agricultural production to cope with the ever-increasing challenging demands for food and fiber. Improvement in agricultural production and productivity can be brought about by the provision of water. The increased production will increase the purchasing power of the household which will result in an increase in HDI. Thus by deductive logic we can say that enhanced development will result due to managed water use. This also develops a sense of ownership through participatory approach which again enhances the development of the area. This is aimed at studying the role of DDDP in socioeconomic development of district dir.

OBJECTIVES:

The study primarily examines the impact of water user's association- WUAs- on the population living in various locations of water courses. It further examines:

1. Personal
2. WUAs w.r.t.
 - their membership
 - public participation and funds availability
3. Role of WUAs in infrastructural development; production of crops and other development related activities
4. Strength and weakness of WUAs and ideas to improve their performance

METHODS:

Keeping in view the objectives of the study an attempt was made at preplanning stage to design an applicable and workable research program for this all the relevant material about project, WUAs and area profile have been collected and studied for the selection of sample design and size, built an applicable questionnaire and survey the sample area. Sample size and design:

as all the WUAs study was difficult in two districts so sixty respondents for nine WUAs out of three pilot areas existing in the upper, middle, and tail of the target area have been selected and then respondents were randomly selected and 10 percent of the household were interviewed to decide the no of households in each village the following formula was used:

$$n_i = N_i/n \cdot N$$

Where,

N= No of households in all villages

n=sample size

N_i= no of households in one village

n_i= sample size of one village

Name of pilot areas	no of household Ni	respondents selected ni
UC		
	name of villages	
Ushare	Ushare	150
Wari	Wari	160
Adenzai	Adenzai	165
Total	475	60

INTERVIEW SCHAEDUL Interview:

To collect primary data from the sample areas an appropriate questionnaire was designed in the light of the study objectives. After pretesting in the ids it was again pretested in the survey area and was refined the draft. It was then finalized and then translated into Urdu for the convenience of local farmers.

Data collection:

With the help of local workers of the project s scheduled program of their meeting with the local people of the area were interviewed and collected the required information.

DATA ANALYSIS:

The collected data was translated for analysis and discussion of results in the following chapter.

ANALYSIS:

The analysis is for the purpose to analyze and discuss the results of collected data from sampled respondents of selected villages of district dir to know the socioeconomic changes that have taken place in the sampled area due to water users association.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE:

The respondents mostly have joint system

Table

Family type	head	middle	tail	total
Joint	40	35	45	110
Nuclear	15	10	5	30
Total	55	45	50	140

AGE GROUPING:

Maximum participation was from age group 40 and above and minimum by first age group up to 20 years and minimum /1.67percent/ by first age group up to 20 years which shows that mature people were more involved in developmental activities as compare to younger ones.

Table showing age group

Age groups	head	middle	tail	total
Up to 20 years	1	0	0	1
21-30 years	3	0	7	10
31-40 years	6	7	5	18
40 years and above	10	13	8	31
Total	20	20	20	60

EDUCATIONAL STATUS:

The data showed that mostly the people were illiterate /64.93 percent/ where as 35 percent were literate and in educated mostly are of lower level so it shows that literacy and developmental activities were positively related.

Literacy	head	middle	tail	total
Illiterate	10	6	5	21
Primary	6	5	1	12
Metric	3	6	9	18
Graduate	1	3	5	9
Total	20	20	20	60

PROFESSIONAL STATUS OF SAMPLED RESPONDANTS:

All the respondent came under occupational groups: farmers, businessman and general services /government/private/. They constitute almost majority of the people. They constitute almost majority of the people. The businessmen have nearer proportion. The proportion seems to be maximum because they were mostly landowners but in fragmented status. As have traditional approach and so dominated in developmental activities. Although the young were enthusiastic and smaller in percentage, but have maximum role in it. The proportion of farming community seems to be maximum because they were mostly landowners, but in fragmented status and dominate in decision making.

Income Status of the Sampled Respondents:

The average income was of the range of 31.73/30-40ths/, 40-50ths/ in 15 percent and 28percent were of 80ths and the traditional cropping pattern and land holding were otherwise at lower extreme.

Landholding of Sampled Respondents:

There was no tenancy arrangement and share cropping in the study area. 95 percent was under crops and 4.5 percent was forest and rangeland. This showed that WUAs have a positive role in the production and developmental activities.

Membership of WUAS of Respondents:

About 82 percent of the respondents were the members of the WUAs and the table also revealed that the membership increases as we move from head to tail.

Production Before and After WUAS of the Respondents:

Table shows that there is a decrease in the total production of wheat /30-29 percent/ of the sampled respondents. The major causes were that the area under wheat crop at head was less while water was sufficient at the middle. There was more, but the scarcity of water/mainly/ retarded their production. Wheat production was decreasing.