

Profile of district

Rajanpur

with focus on livelihood related issues



South Asia Partnership-Pakistan

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Rajanpur
with focus on livelihood related issues

Developed by
Tahir Mehdi, Tauqeer Mustafa, Rashid Chaudhry,
Shafiq Butt, Asif Hoat, Matloob Ali, Khalid Amin and Shoaib Tariq

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Ph: 92-42-35311701-3, 5-6, Fax: 92-42-35311710
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This publication is a result of a research exercise carried out to understand and document the current status of different ways and means of earning livelihoods in a group of selected districts of Pakistan and other factors that have an impact on people's capacity to utilize available resources and that of creating new ones. The study is a part of South Asia Partnership, Pakistan's (SAP-PK) strategy to realize its mission of creating an engendered, critical society in South Asia based on the universal principles of human dignity, justice, democracy and peaceful coexistence. As member of South Asian civil society movement, SAP-Pk is striving to empower marginalized sections of society and working to influence policies in their favor.

Data for the study is collected through secondary as well as primary sources. The secondary data is mostly quoted from Population Census 1998, Agriculture Census 2000, Agriculture Machinery Census 2004, Industry Census 2004, Animal Census 2006, Punjab Development Statistics 2008 and other government sources. Information from some departmental studies like Multiple Indicator Cluster Study by Planning Commission 2003-04 has also been used. The figures have been projected to the latest year using growth rates. But growth rates for some parameters are either not available or are generalized for the national or provincial level as their district break-ups are not available. This may have resulted in not very accurate projected figures for the district. We however believe that this is unlikely to undermine the broader conclusions drawn from these.



Livelihood has very rarely been a subject for any scientific research despite its utmost importance. The need to initiate such work was absolutely necessary, as the traditional livelihood sources are rapidly depleting. This situation has pushed a large portion of population, especially those who have been associated with agriculture and traditional sources of earning in rural areas. They are left stranded as far as their livelihood sources are concerned. This factor contributes substantial rise in poverty. The situation is particularly affecting the landless and the farmers with small land holdings and rural workers. The women farmers and tillers belonging to religious minorities are the worst affected as they were solely dependent on traditional modes of earning.

In this scenario the work in hand is a commendable task undertaken and completed by the writers. It is a wonderful effort in the right direction. The work definitely provides a basis for further research on livelihood sources. There is not only occasional analysis included in the profile but the facts and figures provided also stimulate the reader to build up different analysis. The book very clearly shows how the nature and availability of livelihood sources can have effects on poverty and poor people.

This research work was conducted in 15 districts of all four provinces. The districts selected include

where the South Asia Partnership has been working since its inception for the betterment of poorer sections of the society through various initiatives. The publication gives a detail description of demographic factors such as population of male and female in the district and how these differences denote to discrimination and bias against women-folk of the country. The research focuses more on female population of the rural areas with stress on maternity health, literacy, enrollment and drop-out ratio among girl students.

The district profile also notes the changes in pattern of livelihood sources. It also deals with the number of issues such as health facilities, transportation and communication, irrigation, pattern of crops, land ownership patterns, livestock and industrial growth in the district. The work includes the politics of international trade agreements and its implications on Pakistan's industrial and agricultural sectors and especially on livelihood sources of the population. All the facts are substantiated by related data which is another quality of this work.

It is in fact a valuable addition in the efforts of South Asia Partnership- Pakistan spanning over the periods of two decades in the field of research especially on the subjects related to poor farmers and rural workers. And of course livelihood stands high in this list.

I want to conclude by removing some misconceptions prevalent in our 'intellectual' brethren about the efficacy and usefulness of written work. They opine that since the South Asia Partnership-Pakistan is working for the peasant and rural workers, the big majority of those are unable to read so the written work will be fruitless. I wonder if one goes with this approach then the publishing and printing of books should be halted at once, for even the big majority of literate population has no tendency towards reading the books especially on serious subjects. The efficacy of the written work cannot be measured by mere number of souls who have actually read it but by the effects the work has generated. To quote an example "DAS CAPITAL" would have been, most probably, read by some thousand people but the effect it produced and still generating is even immeasurable.

This work will definitely be helpful for the policy makers, for the development experts, for non governmental organization in evolving their strategies to coup poverty and deprivation. The research is capable of organizing peasants and workers both rural and industrial around identified issues.

Mohammed Tahseen
Executive Director



Rajanpur town was founded by or occupied and renamed as Rajanpur by a warlord Makhdoom Sheikh Rajan Shah in 1731-33 AD. District Rajanpur was carved out of Dera Ghazi Khan District in 1982. Available records suggest that this district was under Hindu prince Dahir at the time of invasion by Muhammad Bin Qasim in 711 AD. The area conquered by Arab Muslims was ruled by them until 750 A.D when they were expelled by Sumra tribe of Rajputs. The region then saw a number of rulers come and go, most of them staying only for short intervals. Sumras were defeated by Sabuktgeen and Mehmud of Ghazni, who were then followed by Ghoris, Slave Kings, Khiljis, Tughlaks, Langahs, Lodhis, Nahars and Miranis. Babar finally conquered and annexed this area to the great Mughal empire in 1526 AD. The immigration of Baloch tribes in this area from Kech and

Makran coincided with the time of Babar and Humayun and they seem to have spread all over the south and west of former Punjab. All the Baloch tribes now occupying Rajanpur frontier trace their settlement in this period. Mazaris, Gorchanis and Lunds first confined themselves to the Suleman mountains but they gradually spread down into the plains and occupied the nearest lands, extending themselves in some places as far as the Indus.

Rajanpur remained a small and little known village located on the road from Dera Ghazi Khan in Punjab to Sukkur in Sindh until 1862. In that year, Mithankot, a larger and more prosperous town, located on the Indus River several miles southeast of Rajanpur was completely destroyed by floods. The administrative offices of the British government were moved from Mithankot to Rajanpur, because of its location at a safe distance from the river.

Many prosperous Hindu Arora merchants and traders also moved. It thus became a municipality and the tehsil headquarters in 1873. Rajanpur district has three tehsils; Jampur in the north, Rajanpur in the center and Rojhan in the south. In addition, there is a tribal area in the hills of Suleman range.

Rajanpur district is located in the extreme south-west part of Punjab. The district lies entirely west of the Indus river; sandwiched between the Indus on the east and the mountains of Suleman range on the west. The district is bounded on the north by Dera Ghazi Khan, on the east by Muzaffargarh and Rahimyar Khan districts lying across the river Indus, on the south lies district Jacobabad of Sindh while on the west are the districts of Dera Bugti and Barkhan of Balochistan. The de-excluded area of Rajanpur is connected with Suleman mountain ranges in the western side.

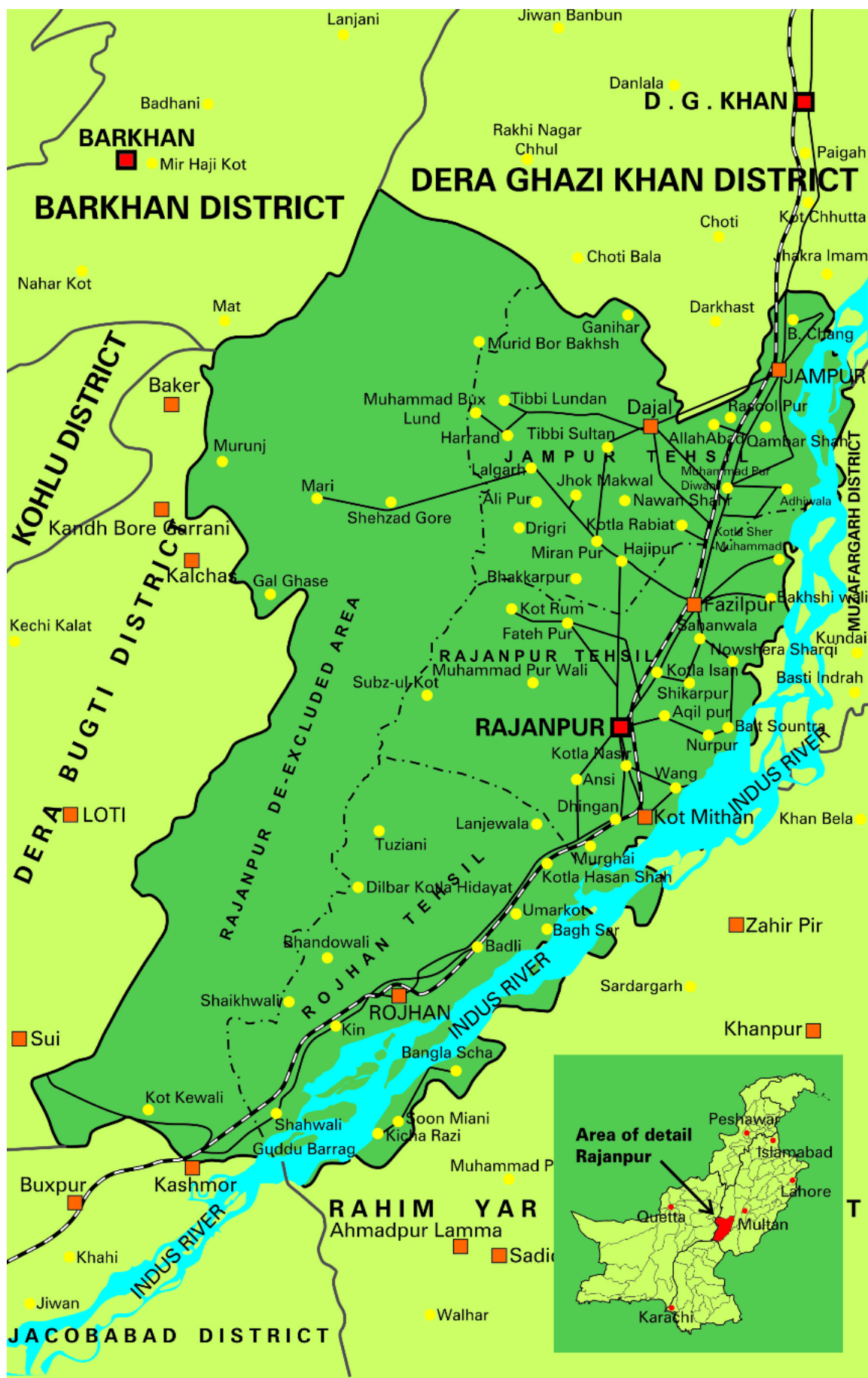
The district is **geographically** divided into three different tracts: Pachadh, Chahi-Nehri and Sindh circle. Pachadh consists of the area stretching along the base of hills where cultivation depends entirely on the rainwater brought down by hill torrents from the Suleman hills. Suleman range forms low ridges, more or less continuous, parallel to each other. This tract is inhabited mainly by Baloch tribes. The people live on sheep and camel breeding and are always migrating either into the hills or to the canals or riverine tracts.

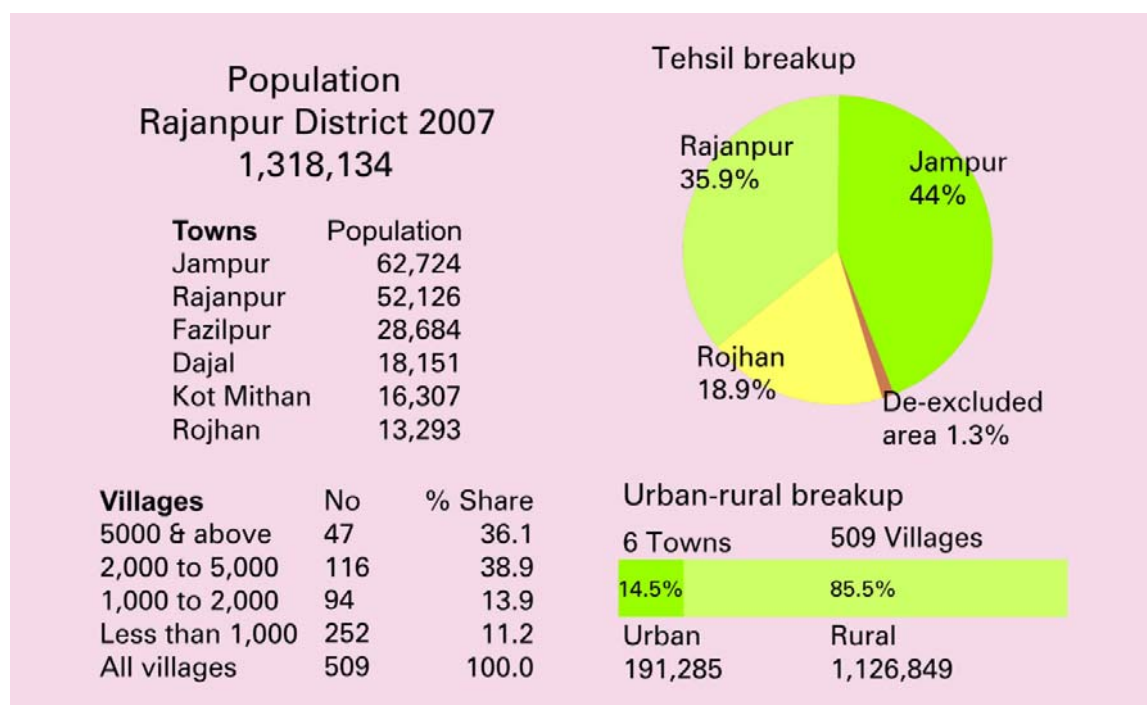
The chahi-nehri tract forms the intermediate zone between pachadh and riverine area. The cultivation is based on wells and canals. The Sindh circle is



mostly comprised of lands that are subject to the river. The cultivation in this area depends on river spills.

The **de-excluded area** of Rajanpur district runs parallel to rest of the areas and comprises certain ranges of Suleman mountains. It extends from Dera Ismail Khan district in the north to the district of Jacobabad (Sindh) in the south and districts of Kohlu and Barkhan (Balochistan) in the west. The mountains are dry, parched and rugged; consisting mostly of sand stones. From the plains, the mountains look like parallel chains gradually rising in altitude. These chains are broken at various places by innumerable hill torrents. These torrents





form the most important feature of this area in the sense that they provide communication routes. They also determine the location of habitation in these lonely hills.

Rajanpur district is marked by wide varieties in **temperature**. Coldest month is January when maximum and minimum temperatures are 21 and 4.5°C respectively. June is the hottest month when mean maximum temperature is 42°C and mean minimum temperature is 29°C.

During monsoon season, heavy rain fall in the catchment area results in very excessive water in the river Indus that causes flood. Similarly hill torrents emerge from Suleman range from the west and their excessive water enters the plain areas of Jampur, Rajanpur and Rojhan causing heavy floods in these areas.

Average annual precipitation during 1961 and 1990

has been 186.8mm. These rains sometimes cause dangerous floods in the Indus, mostly in the beginning of summer season, when snow melts on the Himalayans. The river gradually swells till it fills its bed for as much as a breadth of 14 kilometers, pouring floods down the depressions in the Rajanpur tehsil and filling the inundation canals.

Total **population** of the district was 11,03,618 as enumerated in March 1998 with an intercensal increase of 172.7 percent since March 1981 when it was 6,38,921. The average growth rate was 3.3 for this period. Propagated at the national annual growth rate, population of the district is calculated to be 13,18,134 in 2007. The total area of the district is 12,318 km which gives a population density of 90 persons per square kilometer as against 52 persons observed in 1981 indicating a fast growth rate.



The urban population was 1,60,155 or 14.5 percent of the total population of the district in 1998 which grew at an average rate of 5.8 percent during 1981-98 and had increased from 3.2 percent observed during 1972-81. There are two municipal committees namely Rajanpur and Jampur, while four town committees that include Fazilpur, Dajal, Kot Mithan and Rojhan.

There were a total of 532 mauzas in 1998 of which only 47 had a population of over 5,000. 116 mauzas had a population in the 2,000-5,000 range while 94 had 1,000-2,000 inhabitants. The biggest portion comprising 252 villages had a population of less than a thousand each while 23 mauzas were uninhabited.

As emerged from 1998 census, the **religion** of the predominant majority of the district is Islam that is 99.7 percent. The next percentage is of Ahmedis who are 0.05 percent, followed by sched-

uled castes at 0.03 percent.

Other minorities are very small in numbers. Of the few Christians most are living in urban areas.

Seraiki is the predominant language spoken as mother tongue by 75.8 percent of the district's population, followed by Balochi spoken by 17 percent, Punjabi 3.3 percent, Urdu 3.2 percent. In urban areas Seraiki speaking are 72.4 percent, Urdu 15.7 percent, Punjabi 5.5 percent

and Balochi 3.8 percent.

The main **tribes** of Rajanpur include Gopang, Lashari, Mazari, Dreeshak, Gorchani, Lund, Ahmedani, Jat, Rajput, Arain, Qureshi and Syeds. Gopang tribe is based in Fazilpur area. The tribes are famous for its bravery and hospitality. Mazari tribe is of key importance in Rajanpur. The tribal chief, Mir Balakh Sher Mazari has been the Caretaker Prime Minister of Pakistan. The key political figures of the Dreeshak tribe are Sardar Nasrullah Khan Dreeshak (former Minister) and Amanullah Dreeshak (member parliament).

Population of **male and female** is not and has never been equal in most parts of the globe. Females are naturally more in numbers, for a variety of reasons. United Nations figures tell us that there are more females than males in 119 of the total 191 countries in the world. It is equal in 10

and female population is less than that of males in the rest 62.

In the developed countries of Europe, USA, Australia and Japan, there are 105 women against every 100 men. The figure is 102 in the poor continent of Africa as well as in Latin America. In a sharp contrast, number of females is less than that of males in China, South Asia and Middle East.

Pakistan besides falling in the list of countries with negative female to male ratio, is also one of the only four countries where life expectancy at birth of females is less than that of males. In Pakistan, female population per hundred male population is 92.

Situation is worst in Balochistan where the ratio is 87, while it is 89 in Sindh, 93 in Punjab and 95 in NWFP.

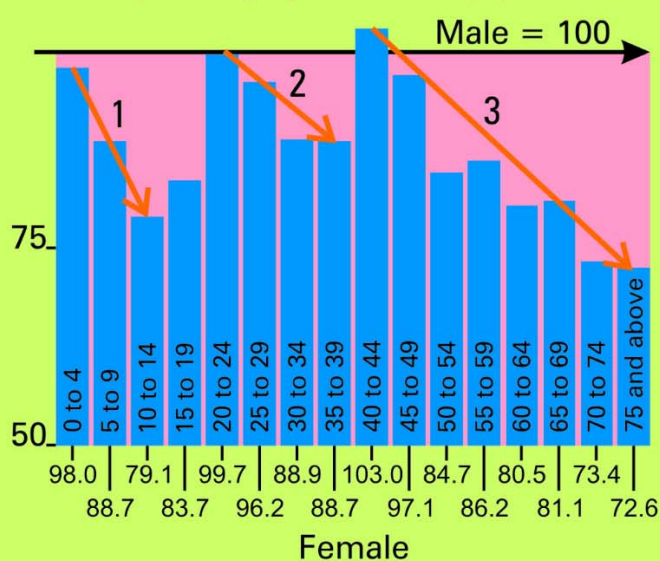
Number of female per 100 male in Rajanpur district (sex ratio) is 90. It is less than both national as well as provincial averages. This district is unique in a way that urban sex ratio here (92.9) is better than the rural one that is 89.5, as it is the other

way round in most other districts of the country.

If all the districts of Pakistan are arranged in descending order of sex ratio, Rajanpur stands at number 73 among 106 districts. Highest ratio is in Chakwal (109.1) while the lowest is in District Malir of Karachi (78.9). There are ten districts where the ratio is 100 or more, and most of them fall in Potohar area and NWFP. 58 districts of the country have a ratio equal to or better than the national average while the other 48 have lower than it.

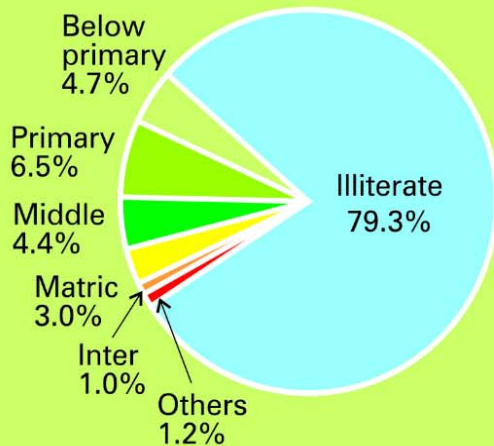
The age wise breakup of sex ratio in Rajanpur shows three troughs in female life that are normal for the entire country. The first decline in female population starts right from the birth and lasts till the age of 15 years as the nutritional and health care requirements of the girl child are not taken care of by the families that prefer sons over daughters. Girls and young women play a very important role in agriculture. There are numerous house and farm chores that are considered solely the job of

3 dips in Rajanpur's female population



- 1 Son preference and discrimination against girl child is responsible for the decline in their numbers from 0 to 14 years of age.
- 2 Very high maternal mortality rate is likely to be instrumental in great fall in number of women from the age of 20 to 45 years.
- 3 Poor health care seems to be the dominating factor in reduction in number of women from 50 years on ward. The two surges within this period can't be explained.

Education Attainment 10 years and above 1998 census



Disparities in literacy

Urban male

Literate: 60.1%

Urban female

Literate: 38.9%

Rural male

Literate: 23.55%

Rural female

Literate: 6.3%

Schools in Rajanpur (2006-07)

	Boys	Girls
Primary	561	449
Middle	38	26
High	34	16
All schools	633	487
Enrollment	98,840	66,374
Teachers	2,611	1,721

Poor schools enrollment means that literacy profile of the district cannot be expected to rise above the 1998 level at least in near future

women. As they cross puberty, their 'productive value' increases and their number improves dramatically. This is also their reproductive age. In Rajanpur, the number of women of age 20 to 25 compared with 100 men is at 99.7. In other words the population of male and females becomes almost equal in this age group.

But, unfortunately, the good luck of the female population starts and stops in the same age group. They start bearing children and suffer heavily from maternal health problems that are poorly attended. This is also the age when they become victims of honor related crimes and discriminations. As the graph shows their numbers tumble sharply till the age of 40. The female population gets a brief respite at the end of reproductive age and their number again climbs up. But this relief is also short lived and their number again takes a downward slide. At around the age of 50, generally the daughters-in-law take over the charge and the old women's role in the family shrinks to marginal and complementary jobs. They don't have any social security resources to draw upon for their health care. They neither have ownership of any resources like land. In comparison old men are more likely to be enjoying some pension or might be in possession of a property which makes them a better candidate for their children's attention when it comes to expenditure on health care and taking care of other old age needs.

Sharp differences are observed in the sex ratios for rural and urban populations. The highest gaps are seen in the age groups of 5-19 during which the ratio is much higher in the urban areas (92.3) as compared to rural ones (82.3). The ratio falls

steeply during the early ten years of life in the rural areas but it doesn't decrease at the same pace in case of urban areas. This may be due to disease related deaths initially and later due to maternal mortality, which are more common in rural areas. Sex ratio in the de-excluded areas is even lower giving an overall average of 73.6.

The **literacy** rate of the district was recorded at 20.7 percent

in the 1998 census report. The male literacy rate is more than double at 29 percent compared to 11.3 percent for the females. The disparity is high also along the urban-rural divide. The rate in the urban areas is more than triple at 50 percent as compared to 15.5 percent in the rural areas. The gender disparity gets worse when multiplied by the urban-rural divide. In the rural areas, male literacy is four times higher at 23.6 percent compared to female literacy rate that stands at only 6.3 percent. The difference is relatively less in urban areas where it is 60 percent for males and 39 percent for females.

Difference between highest and lowest educated groups of the community is 10 times, that is 60 percent for urban males and 6 percent for rural females. Rajanpur stands at the bottom among the 35 districts of Punjab with respect to overall, male and female literacy. Next lowest is Muzaffargarh which is 8 percentage points higher in overall literacy and 11 percentage points higher in male literacy. When



compared with all the districts of country, Rajanpur stands at number 74 among the 106 districts.

In 1998, only 22 out of 100 children of school going age (5-24 years) were going to school. This ratio is extremely low itself as well as when compared to other districts of the province. Out of the 35 districts of Punjab province, only two other districts:

Muzaffargarh and Lodhran have an enrollment ratio less than that of Rajanpur. Significant difference between the enrollment ratios are observed based on gender and the area. Enrollment ratio of rural females is 10 percent as compared to 44 percent in urban females and 50.7 percent in urban males. This shows that there are little chances that the literacy figures and the disparities will change in near future. Of every 100 literate persons, only 21 could pass middle, 15 passed matric, 5 passed intermediate and only 2 were graduates. Postgraduates were only 1 percent of the total literate persons, according to the 1998 census data. Regarding sex differ-



ential, males were more educated and had higher education than females. In urban areas of the district, there were above 3,000 graduates while in rural areas, the level of education tapered off sharply and hardly 1,500 were found with a graduate degree.

A later study, Punjab Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) conducted in 2003-04, notes that overall literacy in the district has little bit increased reaching 34 percent.

School **enrollment** for children aged 5 to 9 was 51 percent (excluding Katchi class) in Punjab during the year 2002-2003. The difference between the districts in overall enrollment figures is quite big. It was over 70 percent in certain districts including Rawalpindi, Chakwal, Jhelum and Hafizabad while in others like Dera Ghazi Khan, Muzaffargarh, Lodhran and Rajanpur it was under 35 percent. Net enrollment rate at primary level in district Rajanpur is 33 percent which is much lower

than the provincial average and the district ranked at number 32 in the province, higher only than Bahawalpur, Lodhran and Muzaffargarh. A low enrollment rate at primary level indicates that there has not been a remarkable improvement after the last census in 1998.

Of every 100 children that complete primary education, 72 are boys while girls are only 28. The proportion of female students goes on decreasing further as the

level of education increases. It becomes 78 percent for males and 22 percent for females as they reach middle. The proportion starts getting a little better in favor of girls as they cross matric. It becomes 76 and 24, and 75 and 25 for males and females at intermediate and graduation levels respectively.

Education and literacy condition in the tribal area of the district is even more grave. According to a survey carried out by Awaz Foundation in 2005, primary level educational facilities are available in 50 percent of the villages only. In 20 percent villages the facilities are available for middle level, in 13 percent villages up to secondary level, whereas in 17 percent villages the educational facilities are non-existent at all. Only in 30 percent villages primary level educational facilities are available for females.

Infant mortality rate for the district

A typical household

- Average household size in Rajanpur district is 7.3 persons. The urban households are larger with an average of 8 persons against the rural average of 7.2 persons.
- Households having four or less family members make little over one fourth (28 per cent) of the total households in the district while the households hosting 8 or more family members are 40 per cent.
- Majority of households (54 per cent) live in houses which are made of just one room. Every one-room house provides shelter to 5.7 persons, on average. One-room houses are more in number in rural areas (57 per cent) against 31 per cent in urban towns.
- A typical house of Rajanpur, on an average has 1.8 rooms with 4.1 persons sharing every room.
- The houses on rent are found only in urban areas (9 per cent) while just one percent rural houses are on rent.
- 51 per cent of the urban houses were built 10 or more years ago, when documented in 1998 while this figure for rural houses stood at 49 per cent.
- The outer walls of majority (74 per cent) of rural houses are made of unbaked bricks while 36 per cent of urban houses also have similar outer walls. 70 per cent of rural and 57 per cent of urban houses have wooden roofs.
- While 93 per cent of urban population have



access to tap and/or hand pump water, only 69 per cent of rural households have access to these drinking water sources.

- 66 per cent of rural households are yet to be provided electricity facility; however 88 per cent of urban population already have it.
- Wood is the major kitchen fuel for rural (91 per cent) and urban (94 per cent) households. Only 2.5 per cent of urban households have access to natural gas.
- 89 per cent of rural houses while 17 per cent urban houses don't have latrines.
- 51 per cent urban households have TV while this ratio for rural households stands at just 17 per cent.



Rajanpur is 97, implying that 97 children out of 1000 live births die before reaching their first birthday. Average for Punjab is 77 and Rajanpur is the district that has highest IMR in Punjab. Lowest IMR is in Lahore (55).

Under 5 mortality rate for Rajanpur is 153 while average for Punjab is 112. This is again highest in the province. 42 percent of the children in the district are malnourished that is they are underweight for their age.

Rajanpur district is at the bottom against almost all socio-economic indicators and hence is the least developed district of the province.

There are a total of 71 government health facilities in the district which include 5 hospitals, 11 dispensaries, 6 rural health centers, 32 basic health units,

16 sub-health centers and one Mother & Child health center.

Total number of beds in these health institutes according to 2006-07 figures is 446. This means that there is only one bed for every 2,955 people, or in other words 3.4 beds for every 10,000 people. Pakistan in general is ranked in the bottom 10 countries of the world in this regard as the country has only 7 beds for every 10,000 persons. This average is 165 for Japan, 30 in Sri Lanka, 17 in Iran and 13 in Iraq. The ratio for district Rajanpur is extremely poor as it is less than half of the national average. It is one of the lowest in the province as well. Most of the districts of Punjab province have a ratio near average for example Multan (6.5), Sargodha (5.5) and Rawalpindi (8.32) while Faisalabad and Lahore have a better ratio of 16.3 and

24 respectively.

A comprehensive Lady Health Worker (LHW) program was started in Pakistan some years back, under which around 100,000 LHWs have been trained. These LHWs are trained to provide antenatal (before birth), delivery and postnatal (after birth) medical care to the pregnant women besides treating other minor illnesses. Currently only 8 percent of the households in district Rajanpur are covered by the Lady Health Workers which is lowest in the province. Average coverage in Punjab is 35 percent. There are areas where the coverage is much better for example Hafizabad (89 percent), Multan (74 percent), Jhelum (73percent).

As the coverage under LHW program is low, so is

the provision of antenatal, postnatal and delivery care to the pregnant women of the district. Only 7 percent of the total deliveries in the district are attended by a trained birth attendant or Lady Health Worker. Average for the province is 33 percent and there are districts like Rawalpindi, Lahore, Gujrat, Jhelum where it is 50 percent or higher. Assistance after delivery in this district is sought by less than 7 percent of the population as most part of this postnatal care is served by the local dai.

Mazari tribe is the biggest in Rajanpur district followed by the Dreeshaks. The Legharis of Choti also have a strong clout here. The **politics** of Rajanpur has traditionally been revolving around few feudal families, the political parties resonate in the area only when a tribal stalwart joins one. Though Mazaris and Dreeshaks are the heavy weights, Khosas, Khetrans, Lunds, Gorchanis, Qaiseranis and Buzdars also have presence. The political families of both the main tribes traditionally ally with one of the Muslim League factions, either the one in power or the one popularly considered to be a government-in-waiting.

The present dominant political families of the area were the Baloch tribal tummandars, who were the main supporters of British Raj in this part of the Sub-continent. They entered into modern politics through the elections of 1937 and 1945-46.

In 1946, elections were contested on three separate Mohammeden seats for the then DG Khan district with one constituting the present-day Rajanpur district. Muslim League managed to win on two constituencies of DG Khan while one fell to

Election results	
2002	2008
NA-174 Rajanpur-I	
N.A. 	 PML-Q
PP-247 Rajanpur-I	
N.A. 	 PML-N
PP-248 Rajanpur-II	
INDP. 	 INDP.
NA-175 Rajanpur-II	
INDP. 	 PPP
PP-249 Rajanpur-III	
INDP. 	 PPP
PP-250 Rajanpur-IV	
INDP. 	 INDP.
N.A: National Alliance that later merged with the ruling Muslim League (Q)	

Unionists. The Rajanpur constituency was won by Dreeshak chief Tummandar Sardar Bahadur Khan of Dhago. His closest rival was independent candidate Sardar Ghous Bux Khan of Rojhan.

In the first general elections for Punjab Assembly held after independence in 1951, DG Khan district was allotted eight provincial seats, out of which three constituencies were allotted to the area, which now makes Rajanpur. One was won by

Nasrullah Dreeshak's father Sardar Bahadur Khan Dreeshak and the second by Sardar Moin Azam Khan Mazari. They both were the Muslim League candidates, The third seat was also won by the League though the Jamat-e-Islami candidate offered a tough competition. This is one of the very few political pockets of the Punjab where Jamat can claim to have an independent vote bank. Balakh Sher Mazari, former caretaker prime minister of the country entered into politics through basic Democracts elections of 1962. He was elected member of Ayub Khan's assembly. In the historic 1970 elections, Sher Baz Mazari (Independent) won the election from Rajanpur defeating Shaukat Mazari (PPP), Pir Baro Sahib of JUP, Ghulam Muhammad of JUI and Muhammad Ramzan Khan (Ind). By 1977, Balakh Sher Mazari had joined the Pakistan Peoples Party. He was elected to the National Assembly quite easily as his opponent from Pakistan National Alliance, Abdul Majeed Javed, could get only 26 thousand votes against Mazari's around 82 thousand. The other DG Khan seat was won by Farooq Laghari of PPP. Rajanpur had been declared a separate district before the 1985 party-less elections and one national seat was allotted to the new district. In these elections, Sardar Balakh Sher Mazari, the two-time winner was elected as independent candidate. By 1988 elections, some parts of Rajanpur were added to DG Khan's NA-133 turning it into NA-133 DG Khan-cum-Rajanpur besides one exclusive national seat for the district. On later seat, the runner-up of 1985 election Sardar Ashiq Mazari, who had got PPP ticket, defeated Sardar Nasrullah

Dreeshak of IJI and Sardar Sher Baz Khan Mazari of National Democratic Party. Sardar Sher Baz, the veteran politician and intellectual bade adieu to politics after the humiliating defeat as the real competition took place between Ashiq Mazari and Dreeshak. Mazari managed to defeat Dreeshak with a thin lead of under 400 votes.

On the shared seat Sardar Farooq Laghari of PPP easily won over Bibi Afia Mamdot of IJI with a margin of 40 thousand votes.

In 1990 elections Mir Balakh Sher Mazari had joined IJI and he easily defeated Sardar Ashiq Mazari of PPP with a lead of 18 thousand votes. Off and on Dreeshak-Mazari electoral adjustments are hallmark of Rajanpur politics since 1988. In 1993 elections, Mazari and Dreeshak chiefs were running as independents. Balakh Sher Mazari easily defeated Dreeshak with a margin of 15 thousand votes. In the next elections in 1997 Nasrullah Dreeshak defeat Mazari. On the shared seat, Farooq Laghari continued his winning spree.

In new delimitations for 2002 elections, two exclusive national seats were allotted to Rajanpur district. The first Rajanpur constituency, which had a great part of previously shared constituency, was won by Legharis. The Legharis had ditched the PPP by that time and joined the pro-Musharraf union of small parties and factions known as National Alliance. It is important to note that majority of the candidates in this constituency was from neighboring DG Khan district.

On the second Rajanpur constituency Nasrullah Dreeshak defeated his Mazari rival with a lead of 31 thousand votes. The typical Rajanpur politics

remained confined to this seat only as the major political players of the district considered it as battle ground of their choice.

In 2008 elections, Nasrullah Dreeshak tried to expand to both the Rajanpur constituencies. He contested as an



independent on one but could not overpower Jafar Laghari who retained his seat contesting from Muslim League (Q) platform. The contest was three way here as PPP's Kaleem Koreja fought hard to deprive Leghari of loyal PPP voters. On NA 175 Rajanpur II Dreeshak was PML (Q) candidate and suffered a heavy defeat at the hands of his Mazari rival who was a PPP candidate.

Mazaris, Legharis and Dreeshaks have been dominating the provincial front as well. In 1985 elections, three provincial constituencies were allotted to Rajanpur district. These were won by Jafar Laghari, Nasrullah Dreeshak and Riaz Ahmed Khan. In 1988 elections, two seats were won by PPP candidates Shaukat Mazari and Jafar Laghari while one was clinched by IJI's Nasrullah Dreeshak. In 1990 elections, all three provincial seats fell to IJI. Nasrullah Dreeshak won two provincial seats and one was won by Farhat Aziz Mazari. Nasrullah Dreeshak served as revenue minister in Punjab cabi-

net. In 1993 elections, one seat was won by PPP's Jafar Laghari and two by independents namely Zahid Mazari and Amanullah Dreeshak. Nasrullah Dreeshak and Shaukat Mazari could not win in these elections. In 1997 elections, Awais Laghari won as an independent candidate from PP-204 Rajanpur I defeating PML-N's Javed Gorchani after a close contest. Another independent Amanullah Dreeshak defeated Atta Hussain Gorchani of PML-N and one seat fell to PML-N thanks to joining of Farhat Mazari who retained the seat. Nasrullah Dreeshak reverted to national politics in these elections.

In the new demarcations of constituencies in 2002, four provincial seats were given to Rajanpur. Besides Awais Laghari of National Alliance, other three constituencies were won by independents namely Amanullah Dreeshak, Shaukat Mazari and Hasnain Bahadur Dreeshak. In 2008 elections, one seat each was won by PML-N and PPP while two were clinched by independents.



Rajanpur is a relatively remote district of Punjab where **agriculture** and livestock raising is the main source of livelihood. It is one of the only two trans-Indus districts of Punjab. Hill torrents have traditionally been the main source of irrigation in the area like other districts between Suleman Mountains and Indus River - Dera Ghazi Khan and Dera Ismail Khan. Hill torrents are substantially supplemented by canal and tube-well irrigation to help bring more land under systematic cropping. Land settlement process though completed in most parts of the Punjab, is still under-way in Rajanpur district as more than 119 thousand acres in the district are yet to be brought under cultivation.

The land-use intensity in Punjab, on an average, is 92 per cent. Rajanpur is one of the few districts of the Punjab, where land-use is below the provincial average. The district in fact is the second lowest in land-use in the province excluding the Potohar region. It is important to note that land-use intensity refers to

non-cultivation of settled and owned farmland due to natural (availability of water or soil variation) or human factors (absentee landlords, lack of canal water).

As many as 85 per cent people in Rajanpur district live in villages. According to a careful estimate 154,362 families were living in rural Rajanpur in 2007, out of which, 89,607 families have some sort of access to land. This simply means that only 58 per cent of Rajanpur's rural families have access to farmland while the rest 42 per cent of the rural population is landless. Or in other words agriculture is not a direct source of livelihood for almost 65,000 rural families of the district. These non-farming families rely on trade, industrial labor, rural service industry, livestock or simply agricultural or menial labor for their livelihood.

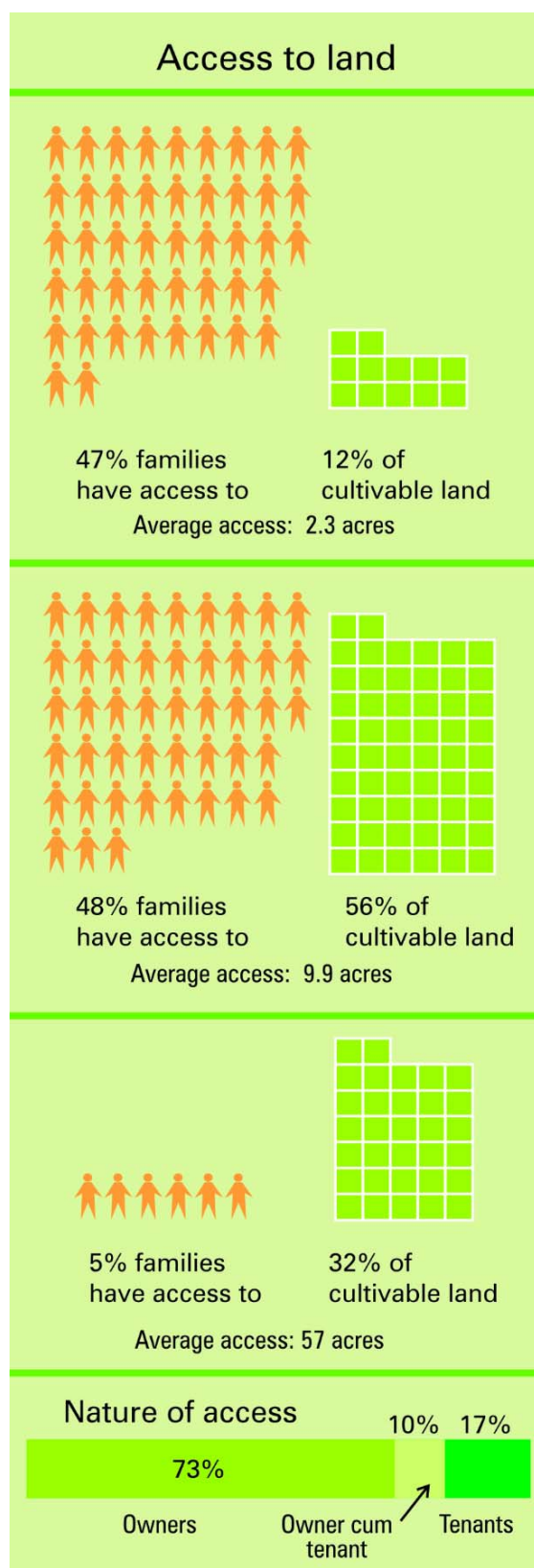
The **land ownership** pattern within 58 per cent farming families is extremely uneven. Out of this farming community mere 73 per cent are owners

while 10 per cent are owner-cum-tenants. It means that more than 9,000 families' ownership is limited and they acquire additional piece of land on rent. Around 16 thousand families are tenants, which makes 17 per cent of the farming community. It implies that little less than one fifth of the farming community has adopted the occupation of farming despite the fact that they own no land.

Rajanpur agriculture is characterized by the dominance of medium and large farmers. Almost every second farmer of the district is a small farmer with an average access to just 2.3 acres. They make a good 47 per cent of the farming community but have access to just 12 per cent of the total cultivable land of the district. On the other hand the medium farmers with an average access of 9.9 acres per family make 48 per cent of the community and enjoy access to 56 per cent of the available cultivable area of the district. The large farmers are just 5 per cent of the community but they occupy a third (32 percent) of cultivable land. They include the 271 very large farmers who hold a tenth of the district's land. Their average ownership is a staggering 285 acres per family.

According to 2004 Agriculture Machinery Census, there is one tractor and its implements available for 22 farming families. Rajanpur is among the poorest districts (4th lowest) in terms of machinery use in the province where there is one tractor per 12 families. Lahore is on top with a tractor with every fifth farming family while Rawalpindi hits bottom with one tractor per 30 farming families.

The main source of **irrigation** in the district is canals. There are three operational canals in the district namely Link No III, Kadra Branch and Dajal





Branch. Hill torrents, rod-kohis and tube-wells are other sources of irrigation. 56 percent of Rajanpur's cultivated land is partly or fully irrigated by the canals while a good quarter (28.2 percent) solely relies on tubewells. Pumping is easy in areas close to River Indus as water table is high here. A tenth of cultivated land is barani (rain-fed) and around two percent is watered by rod kohis and small seasonal dams. The same traditional system irrigates around 12 percent cultivated area in neighboring DG Khan. This system waters around one hundred thousand acres in both the districts.

According to Machinery Census 2004, there were more than 15,400 tube-wells in the district, which means that one tube-well is available for every 6 farming families. This ratio is little lower than the

Punjab average of one tube-well for five farming families. Hafizabad is the district in Punjab with almost one tube-well for every two farming families while in Rawalpindi district one tube-well is available to 190 farmers. Seven in every hundred tube-wells installed in the Punjab province have electricity connection available, with Kasur enjoying 36 per cent tube-wells being run on electricity while Choolistan having not a single tube-well on electricity. In Rajanpur district only 2 percent tube-wells are electric-powered and the rest of 95 per cent are diesel-engine powered pumps.

Rajanpur's crop pattern revolves around **wheat-cotton** rotation, which is typical to entire Southern Punjab. Rajanpur's farmers have little preference for fruits or vegetables. In minor crops, tobacco, rapeseed and mustard along with sunflower are grown on vast patches.

52 per cent of the total cultivated area in Rajanpur district comes under wheat in Rabi season, which is low if compared with neighboring districts like Bahawalpur, where 82 per cent of total cultivated land is allocated to this staple food crop. The contribution of Rajanpur to the overall wheat production of the province is nominal as it stands at number 26 among 35 districts, which practically means that it is the lowest wheat producing district of the southern plain of the province.

In cotton, the backbone of the district's rural economy, similar size of area (52 per cent) is allocated to this white gold. Rajanpur is the 9th largest producer of the cotton in Punjab.

Besides cotton and wheat sugarcane is grown on 2.5 per cent of the land while rice and sorghum get

only two per cent of land each. In minor crops, rapeseed and mustard are grown on a vast tracts, which accounts for 2 per cent of the total land and the district is sixth largest rapeseed growing district in Punjab. Rajanpur is second largest producer of tobacco in the province as it dedicates around one per cent of



total cultivated area to this minor crop. Only Sahiwal is ahead of Rajanpur in tobacco production in Punjab.

Four percent of land is allocated to sunflower, making it the second most sunflower producing district after Vehari in the entire province.

On fruits front, only 0.5 per cent of the total cultivated area is allocated to fruits. Citrus, mango, guava and dates are grown here. Only four Potohar districts are behind Rajanpur in terms of fruit production in the province. In vegetables, Rajanpur is far behind other districts. Its contribution to only tomatoes is significant as it is 8th largest producer of tomatoes in Punjab despite the fact that it allocates a fraction of total cultivated land (0.1 per cent) to this minor vegetable crop.

In rural Rajanpur **livestock** is as big an economic activity as farming. In Rajanpur district, there are around 90 thousand households associated

with farming while the families rearing milch animals are more than 100 thousand. If it is assumed that all the farming families rear some milch animal as well (as is the practice in agrarian districts), there are 10 thousand families that are landless yet own large animals.

According to Livestock Census 2006, on an average, a livestock holder family here owns 7 cows and 2 buffalos, while 30 thousand families rear sheep with an average herd size of 13 animals. The families rearing goats are more than 90,000 with an average herd size of 7. There are over 18,338 camels in the district. This is the second highest camel population in the entire province after Bhakkar district. One in every 10 camels of Punjab belongs to Rajanpur.

Contrary to extremely uneven land access to the owners, livestock ownership is relatively balanced as 71 percent of the district's all milch animals are with small herd owners.

Poorest of the poor

Rajanpur is the least developed and the poorest district of Punjab. Rank all the districts of Punjab according to any socio-economic indicator and Rajanpur stands at the bottom. In the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2003-04 of Punjab, districts are ranked against eight key indicators: adult literacy, primary school enrollment, under fives mortality rate, under-nutrition prevalence, adequate water and sanitation, percent with skilled attendant at birth and modern contraceptive use. Rajanpur was at number 34 among the then 34 districts of the province with respect to all indicators. Same results were shown in the survey conducted by Social Policy Development Centre in 2001. Results of MICS 2003-04 also suggest that 66 percent that is two third population of the district have per capita income of less than Rs 750 per month. This is the worse in the whole province. Average per capita income of Punjab is Rs 1385 while that of Rajanpur is only Rs. 793. Second lowest is Bahawalpur which is Rs 863 that is Rs 70 more than Rajanpur's. Remittance received by Rajanpur from other parts of the country is again the lowest in the province that is 0.2 percent only.

The situation of district Rajanpur has not changed much over time. Most recent MICS survey conducted in 2007-08 compared with studies conducted much earlier shows that the development in the district is stagnant at best. A comprehensive study, "Social Development



Ranking of districts of Pakistan" conducted in 1996 by Rafia Ghaus, Hafiz A Pasha and others. arranged all districts of the country according to their social development levels against 11 basic indicators. Rajanpur district was ranked in the lowest quartile of the province. Another research with the title "Income Poverty at District Level" was conducted by Haroon Jamal in June 2007. This research estimates the income poverty at the district level using information available in household surveys; PSLM and HIES 2004-05. Rajanpur, according to this study, is second poorest district of Punjab, after Muzaffargarh. This variation may be due to the selection of different indicators for different research studies but fact of the matter is that the district is poorest among the poor.

‘Illaqa Ghair’

Illaqa ghair literally meaning alien area comprises a belt along the foot hills of Suleman mountains that is governed as a Provincially Administered Tribal Area (PATA) and is called De-Excluded Area of district Rajanpur (and Dera Ghazi Khan). It is inhabited by Baloch tribes and is situated along the Punjab’s boundary with Balochistan. The British had excluded it from the formal administration of the then district of Dera Ghazi Khan and divided it into eight Tummans. The tribal chief in each Tumman was given judicial powers. The area was included in (or de-excluded from) Dera Ghazi Khan district in 1956 though the administrative changes have been only cosmetic. Jirga in each Tumman is now officially headed by a Naib Tehsildar instead of Tummandar, the tribal chief. When the district of Rajanpur was carved out of Dera Ghazi Khan in 1982, three of the eight Tummans (Gorchani, Mazari and Dreeshak) became the tribal area of the new district. Rajanpur’s De-excluded Area is mostly barren. Tribes living here engage in goat rearing and are seasonal migrants. They spend the summer in mountain ranges and move down close to riverine areas in winter looking for free fodder and to avoid the extreme cold. Rajanpur district census report for 1998 says that only 14,051 people live here. Locals and researchers however contradict it. Awaz-CDS, an organization based in Multan, estimates the area’s population at around 100,000. The organization



has researched on the situation and issues of each Tumman. According to their survey there are a handful of primary schools in the area and few are working. According to census report literacy rate in the area is less than two percent. It could only find 12 literate women here. Awaz found none of the few basic health facilities in working condition. The infrastructure is either non-existent or rudimentary. Awaz sees the area as “the best living example of stone age civilization”. Honor killing, bride selling and young age marriages are protected as sacred tribal customs in the area. Women are treated no better than the cattle. The custom of Aas Aaf is also practiced whereby an accused person has to walk over burning coals to prove innocence. He is otherwise punished as guilty.



Resource-starved Rajanpur depends too much on a single crop Pests turn cotton cultivation into a gamble

Rajanpur produced 6.3 percent of all the cotton in the province and almost 5 percent of all the cotton in the country in 2006-07. A major chunk of the economically active population of the district is associated with, rather depends upon cotton production and any development related to the crop can have austere effects on the economy of the district and its people. Pakistan is one of the ancient homes of cultivated cotton. It has the distinction that the oldest cotton seed dated 7000 BC was found in Mehargarh, Balochistan.

Pakistan is 4th largest producer and 3rd largest consumer of cotton, the 3rd largest exporter of raw cotton and a leading exporter of yarn in the world. Pakistan is, by and large, a mono-crop economy as cotton contributes nearly 10 per cent in the agriculture GDP and is a source of 60 per cent foreign exchange earnings. The value addition through cotton

is 8.2 per cent in agriculture and 2 per cent in the GDP. Cotton is not only a foreign exchange earning crop but also provides raw material to local textile industry. A profound investment in the form of over 1000 ginning factories and over 400 textile mills heavily depends upon cotton.

The area under cotton has increased from 2.836 million hectares in 1991-92 to 3.075 million ha in 2006-07 (14 percent of the total crop area) showing a growth rate of 1.1 per cent over the period. The production jumped from 1.1 million bales in the year 1947 to 13 million bales in 2006-07.

Although Pakistan is ranked higher in overall production, its per hectare yield is quite low which is 676 kg (i.e. 3.1 bales), about half that of China's. Australia is ranked at the top with a yield of 1,742 kg (i.e. 8 bales) per hectare; China stands at 4th position with 1325 kg (i.e. 6 bales) per hectare, and United States

at no. 13 with 951 kg (i.e. 4.4 bales) per hectare.

India is the second largest producer of cotton owing to the largest cotton cultivated area in the world although in terms of per hectare yield it is ranked at no. 25 with a yield of 579 kg (i.e. 2.65 bales) per hectare.

The low yield of cotton in Pakistan is the result of multiple reasons including but not limited to diseases, pests and insects, deficiency of irrigation water, lack of advance technologies, lack of awareness and agro-professionalism, adulterations in pesticides, fertilizers and seeds and natural adverse events.

Cotton is a very sensitive crop and both the quantity and the quality of the produce are vulnerable to a number of factors like variation in temperature, water supply or an infection which has been a very common incident in Pakistan.

There is no cotton crop insurance system in Pakistan. Government does not provide any support or subsidy to cotton growers leaving the farmer alone to face all the ups and downs and there have been many in the cotton crop.

First major problem occurred when Deltapine Smooth Leaf (DPSL) was introduced in Pakistan. Seed of this cultivar was brought into Pakistan illegally. It was first grown during early sixties in a few selected villages where seed and plant protection (pesticide sprays) were provided free of cost. DPSL gave a good yield and became instantly popular with the farmers and spinners. However, when the farmers were asked to take up all the plant protection costs, (at times as many as 16 sprays were needed to control pests), the cultivar's popularity nose divided and the farmers made loss. The farmers abandoned it and all that was

left behind was 'American Boll worm' which was not present before the introduction of DPSL, and the farmers are struggling to control the pest even today.

The scourge of Cotton Leaf Curl Virus (CLCV) suddenly appeared in early nineties. This proved to be the severest threat to the country's cotton culture. In 1993-94, about 0.89 million hectares were badly damaged by the virus resulting in a loss of about two million bales. Production decreased from 1.938 million metric tons in 1991 to 1.445 million metric ton in 1992 and fell further to 1.105 million metric ton in 1993. The loss to the country's economy has been in tens of billions of rupees.

Some scientists suggested that Pakistan, like Sudan should stop growing cotton for three years. It was argued that during this period the virus will die a natural death. The suggestion was not agreed to by everyone and instead development of CLCV resistant variety was taken as a challenge. Few cultivars which were claimed to be CLCV resistant were released. Some scientists claimed to have isolated the gene responsible for CLCV. Most of the efforts took too long and offered too little. The proof is that CLCV is still ravaging the cotton crop. An interesting fact is that CLCV is present in Pakistan and is non-existent across the border in India.

Mealy Bug is the latest scourge to hit not only cotton but some fruit trees and other crops and trees as well. Its host records extend to 76 families and over 200 genera of plant species. Growing points infested with cotton mealy bug become stunted and swollen. Plant protection products are of limited effectiveness against the bug because of its habit of hiding in crevices, and the waxy covering of its body. Again,

like CLCV it exists only on this side of the border.

Other mentionable diseases are seedling diseases caused by the fungi *Pythium* and *Rhizoctonia*, Black root rot, *Fusarium* wilt and *Verticillium* wilt, *Alternaria* Leaf spots and Bacterial blight. Other important pests of the cotton plant include aphids, whitefly, jassids, spider mite, bollworm/budworm complex etc. Cotton being a pest-loving plant has become a problematic crop for the farmers. More than 1,326 species of insects have been reported in commercial cotton fields worldwide but only few are categorized as pests. Poor spraying techniques and over-use of chemicals has led to the insects and pests becoming resistant to most of the available insecticides. Seeing their crops devastated by bollworms, and desperate to salvage something, farmers have continued to buy more toxic (and expensive) chemicals and to spray more frequently. During July-March, 2005-06, 17,900 and 36,000 tons of agricultural pesticides were imported and locally formulated respectively, and most of them were applied on cotton. Chemical pesticides affect human health as well as biological diversity and surface and groundwater quality. The extensive spraying leaves pesticide residues in soil, groundwater, and the food chain, thus exposing human population to slow and cumulative poisoning. These effects are additional to increasing the cotton production costs and decreasing the profits for farmers. Insult is added to the injury as pesticide dealers create artificial shortages of thus raising the prices, and also by selling spurious and adulterated pesticides. Although the cotton plant is a sun-loving plant, an excessively higher temperature at reproductive phase

(above 36 C) decreases its production significantly. According to an estimate, cotton plant sheds about 65-70 per cent of its fruiting points due to heat-induced sterility, spotted bollworm attack and increased humidity during monsoon. Water deficit, in conjunction with high temperatures and incident radiation, poses the most important constraint to plant survival and crop productivity. Cotton crop was affected by drought and there was yield reduction of 1.1 per cent during the year 2003.

Clearly, an increase in high temperature at the reproductive phase is the major factor of low productivity of cotton varieties grown in the cotton belt of Pakistan.

Owing to these factors, per acre yield of cotton remains low, which when coupled with the high production costs, leaves almost no profit for the grower. This, at macro level, brings the overall cotton production of the country at a lower level. But this is not it. There is still another issue left, that has its implications at both macro and micro level, and that is quality. The country has been losing some 10-15 per cent of value of its cotton due to poor quality and contamination. Contamination means the non-lint contents which get mixed with cotton during transit from the farmers' fields to ginning factories. Contamination of leaf trash, burs, pieces of cotton sticks and grasses, etc., takes place at farmer's fields during picking. Most of the small farmers sell their produce to the middle men /agents of ginning factories who pool the seed cotton along road side in the form of open heaps before filling into boras (jute bags). At this stage other contamination like human hair, poultry feathers, threads and polythene wrappers are added

due to careless handling, sweeping operation and wind blowing. At ginning factory level, the pieces of jute thread is a major source of contamination that get mixed in the seed cotton when boras are unloaded. Cotton contamination causes a huge loss to the crop, amounting to \$350 million per annum. In this context, it is essential to ponder over the means and ways to improve cotton production. Stringent efforts are needed in many areas to increase its per acre yield not only to meet the domestic requirements but also fulfill the export demand. Increase in cotton production could be achieved either by enhancing area under cotton crop or increasing per acre yield or both. The option of increasing area under cultivation cannot be exercised because of lack of irrigation water and because the two major cotton growing provinces, Punjab and Sindh, are already at their maximum level. Cotton faces competition from other crops as well which is also a constraint in bringing more area under this crop.

The only option left is to increase per acre yield by applying modern technology. The differential between high and low yields in Pakistan is large - low 330 kg/ha and high 1130 kg/ha. If the gap is narrowed down production can be increased substantially. An increase of one bale per hectare would translate into 2.9 million bales of cotton.

Two major potential aspects, to which application of technology can bring extensive improvements, are: Irrigation and Seed.

Flood irrigation is a primitive irrigation technique still widely practiced in Pakistan. In Turkey more than 80 percent of the area is furrow irrigated which explains

their high yields, almost double that of Pakistan.

Pakistan still uses flood irrigation method in more than 80 percent of the area.

Furrow irrigation has two basic advantages. One is increased cotton yield per hectare and the other is higher water efficiency. Water shortage has been a continuous problem, which an agricultural country like Pakistan cannot afford. Cotton growers of the south Punjab faced a severe water shortage this season (2008). Non-perennial canals mainly feeding the core cotton areas started running on May 5 instead of April 15, causing a loss of 20 crucial days. Sindh faced a similar situation last year when almost a drought-like situation was created as an acute water shortage hit cotton sowing on 200,000 acres with Nawabshah growers facing heavy financial losses.

The present inefficient and primitive technology being used in cotton cultivation has reached its limitation in improving the yield per hectare. Primary tillage and furrow planting can potentially improve yields from 15 to 40 percent, depending upon the soil fertility and genetic potential of variety.

Improvement of the seed quality is another potential intervention of modern technology, through which better results can be achieved.

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SAP-Pk partner in district

Rohi Development Organization (RDO)

Rajanpur is a gateway among Balochistan, Sindh and Punjab provinces. Agriculturally, it is a richer zone where cotton is produced. The underground water of the district is brackish in almost half of its total expanse. Socially, Rajanpur has a great influence of local tribal lords. Women's mobility is strictly controlled here. And this social and political scenario actually set the context of Rohi Development Organization in 1995.

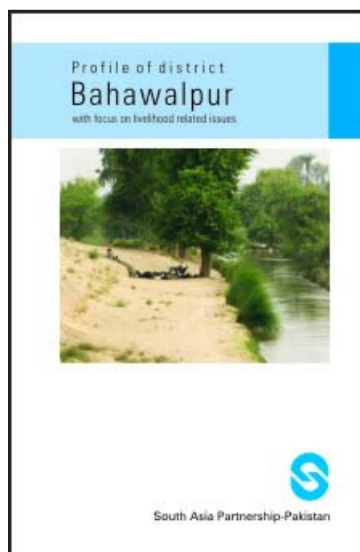
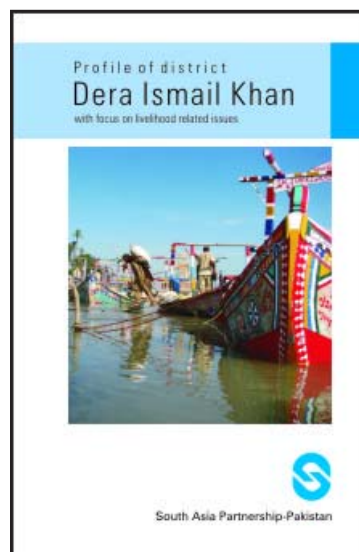
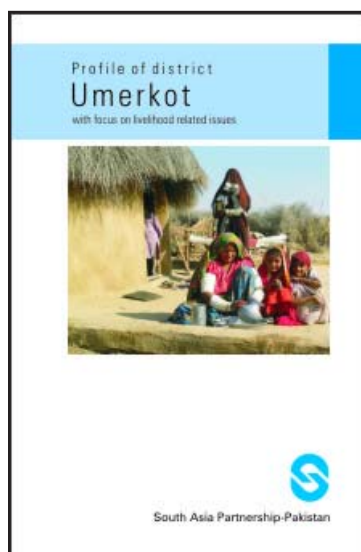
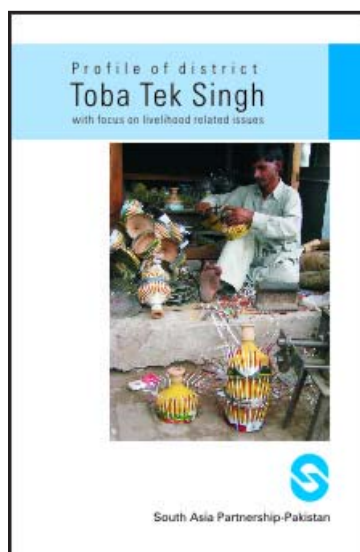
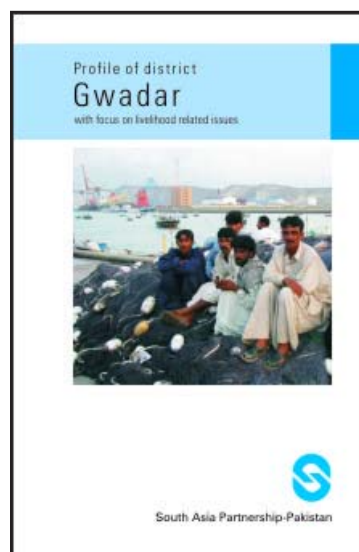
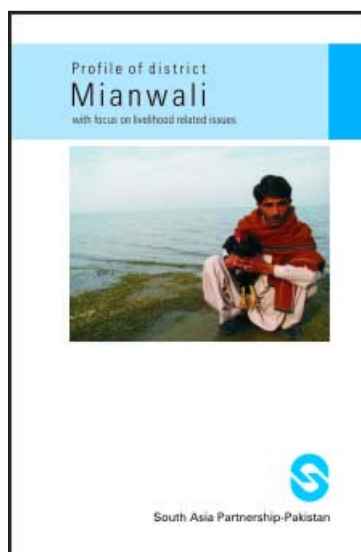
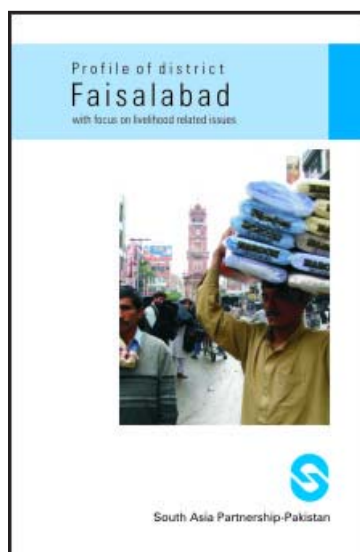
The members of the RDO in fact are left-oriented. They have been actively working to phase out tribal system of governance. On their way, they decided to formally set up an organization.

RDO is mainly working in rural areas of Rajanpur. Its program areas are disaster management, education, livelihood rights, women rights, child rights and human rights. Community awareness, mobilization, group formation and capacity building are some of the important tools of the organization.

RDO is famous for its activism on land rights issues and Dajil Canal. Dajil Canal streams through Rajanpur but before the RDO started advocacy in this reference, it just passed through the district without irrigating the lands of the local peasantry. Besides that, the canal used to cause floods in the area. RDO successfully got the design of the canal changed so that floods did not hit anymore and also acquired water for local irrigation.

RDO and SAP-PK are old partners. The organization had participated in the yearlong human resource training program of SAP-PK, i.e., RDP. It partnered with SAP-PK in Tawana Pakistan project. Later, SDGP provided another opportunity to both organizations to work together for peoples' participation in governance. RDO also is a member of ERAW campaign. Besides SAP, RDO is also partner of CIDA, CIDA-SOHIP, OXFAM and Action-Aid Pakistan. The organization also has the history of working with the local governments.

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