

AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC IMPACT OF AAPNI YOJANA IN RAJASTHAN DESERT AREA: A REVIEW

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Abstract:

Production of trust and standards, prevalently known as social capital, is the wanted objective of grassroots vote based system anyplace on the planet. Social capital development requires abnormal state trust, mindfulness, and strengthening of individuals towards their aggregate objective. Network cooperation is a fundamental essential towards this end. This paper provides us a review about social capital with regards to Aapni Yojna a state government/NGO-financed water/wellbeing and sanitation venture in Rajasthan. In contrast to other NGO ventures, it works through the dynamic job of PRIs. The achievement of the program in conveying water, wellbeing, and sanitation uncovers that certified network interest and aggregate capital can be accomplished just through the middle person job of PRIs in choosing recipients and organizing neighbourhood needs. In the meantime, Aapni Yojna demonstrates that with the immediate activity of the gram sabha, a remotely financed venture can additionally, be made supportable even in a regressive state.

Keywords: *Aapni Yojna, safe drinking water, rural water supply.*

Introduction:

Aapni Yojna is a way breaking venture in the zone of arrangement of safe drinking water to the water-starved towns and country networks in the desert territories of Rajasthan where the lack of water is dependably a major issue. It is a one of a kind case of association between Government (Public Health Engineering Department), Non-Government Organizations and the network. While the PMC has effectively carried water to the towns through setting up a dispersion framework and equipment, the Community Participation Unit, a consortium of five NGOs driven by the Indian Institute of Health Management Research, guaranteed network cooperation in water asset the executives at the neighborhood level. The remarkable highlights of the venture were that the sheltered drinking water is accessible nonstop in the towns through PSP water supply and the families pay consistently for the water devoured in the families. The water charges are gathered by the network ahead of time and kept with the PHED. The accomplishment of the task can be ascribed to the most recent innovation and the network cooperation model utilized. Be that as it may, the execution of the undertaking has been conceivable simply because of the confidence and collaboration among the Government and Non-Government accomplices. Furthermore, the dynamic association of the all NGO individuals from the consortium (with various center skills) has guaranteed the achievement of the network interest program.

The venture had two primary parts: Hardware and specialized segments and correlative measures and delicate help exercises. The equipment and specialized parts were managed by PHED which included setting out the pipelines, development of fast channels, repositories, siphon stations, and power networks. The PHED completed a praiseworthy assignment of setting down pipelines up to 1800 Kilometers. The venture canvassed 355 towns in which safe drinking water gave and faucet water supply was introduced.

The all out expense of the undertaking was Rs. 4260 million. Network Participation Unit attempted corresponding measures and undertakings.

The job of CPU included:

1. Water asset the board by the network
2. Sanitation and wellbeing instruction
3. Ladies' Health and their interest
4. Different estimates, for example, recovery of customary wellsprings of water in the towns

The remarkable component of the task was network interest and responsibility for venture. The people group directed nearby asset the board of water conveyance and choosing and gathering client charges. Furthermore, the fundamental feature was that the families paid the client charges. Before the finish of the undertaking, they had stored more than Rs. 5 crores to the PHED. As a piece of reciprocal measures more than 23,000, twin-arrangements of clean lavatories and washrooms were built in the individual families. Recipients' commitment was over 40% of the all out expense. The ease, family unit level sanitation units were worked by neighbourhood artisans with the help of the CPU and have set another standard of value. School sanitation projects and client gatherings preparing are a standard element in the towns. The Water Health Community (WHC) was comprised in every town that was in charge of water asset the executives and sanitation. To guarantee manageability, Pani Panchayats were built up and a league of Pani Panchayat was made at the later phases of the task. The venture has set another model of water asset appropriation and the executives for safe savouring water the rustic territories with the support of the network in organization with government and NGOs. It has turned into a good example now for all other water extends in provincial regions in the nation. Further, the undertaking likewise empowered the Government of Rajasthan to make extra business producing more than 3 lacs of man-days. Towards the finish of the venture an end-line venture assessment was directed by an outer office that obviously indicated upgraded access of drinking water, improved sanitation and featured, all the more significantly, changed conduct of the network towards their obligation and possession. Other than the significant advantages of the venture, the ladies who invested a large portion of the energy to get water possessed extra energy for money age and support in the advancement procedure. Notwithstanding the end-line assessment, a progression of studies and procedure documentation has been directed to break down the effect of the venture and exhibit the future potential utilization of information and learning.

Features of Aapni Yojna:

The venture was actualized in the saline belt of Churu, Hanumangarh and Jhunjhunu locale of northern Rajasthan. It covers a populace of 9, 00,000 out of 370 towns and two towns over a territory of 20,000 sq. km. The undertaking joins wellbeing training as a fundamental segment for guaranteeing proceeded with use and legitimate support of the offices gave. The Aapni Yojna task is uncommon not simply by prudence of its size and intricacy yet in addition it is an analysis for including the network in intra-town arranging, execution, and the board of the framework. The fundamental presumption of this methodology is that network inclusion furthermore; possession will improve the manageability of the venture. Table 1 is presented below for better understanding of others features of Aapni Yojna.

Table 1 Features of Aapni Yojna

General Features	Technical Features	Participatory Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biggest incorporated water framework in Asia. • The geological spread of 20,000 sq. km. • Utilization of water from Indira Gandhi Canal. • Give safe water to 9 lakh individuals. • Extraordinary duty structure offered by the government. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four water treatment plants with an all out limit of 8,550 m³/hr. • Two crude water repositories with an all out limit of 2.4 MCM. • Eight siphoning stations. • Voice correspondence framework. • Divided into a few bunches of towns contingent upon geography and water request. • 24-hour water supply is guaranteed. • Water supply is through Open Stand Posts (PSPs) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Village level Water and Wellbeing Committees (WHCs) were shaped under the supervision of Panchayats. • WHCs are associated with the site determination of PSPs. • WHCs mastermind wilful work for channel removal inside the town. • Village level establishments are dealt with by the WHCs. • Water meter has been accommodated every town furthermore, water devoured in a the month is charged to WHC. • WHCs gather the sum furthermore, move it to the venture the executives cell.

Gender Perspective in Aapni Yojna:

So as to quantify the investment of ladies in basic leadership at Aapni Yojna (A coordinated water sanitation and wellbeing instruction undertaking subsidized by KfW Germany and Government of Rajasthan) in three regions of Rajasthan, India, in particular, Churu, Hanumangarh and Jhunjhunu because of accessibility of water at their doorsteps in 350 odd towns. The uniqueness of the task is to include the network at each progression in basic leadership. Water and Sanitation advisory group of the towns pay 50 million India rupees for each year to GoR as water income. Network-Based Organization (CBO) additionally deals with the activity and support, upkeep of advantages, debate-settling, and issues identified with water and sanitation.

To comprehend ladies strengthening in the task region, scientist through Focus Group Discussion (FGD) requested that ladies report who in their family units decides. The examination proposed that ladies in undertaking towns were destined to take part in the choice about what to cook: 66 percent of ladies settled on this choice all alone and another 16 percent settled on this choice mutually with their significant other or another person in the family unit. Nonetheless, 18 percent were not associated with the choice in regards to what to cook. What's more, around three out of each five ladies were not included at all in choices about looking for human services for themselves (59 percent), buying gems or other real family unit things (57 percent), and proceeding to remain with guardians or kin (61 percent).

In Focus Group Discussion (FGD), the analyst attempted to comprehend the craving to put resources into improving the nature of kids. It has been gotten some information about how much training should, as they would see it, be given to a young lady or a kid. Women's reactions to these inquiries likewise give a sign of the degree of inclination for child winning at the season of the overview. 51 percent of ladies trusted that a kid ought to be given as much training as he wants to be contrasted with just 29 percent who trusted that a young lady ought to be given as much instruction as she needs. Twenty-one percent of ladies told that instruction above secondary school (higher optional school, graduate or more, or expert degree) is suitable for young men contrasted with just 12 percent who felt that it is proper for young ladies. Prominently, four percent of ladies detailed that young ladies ought not to be given any training, and 33 percent answered that young ladies ought to be given instruction yet not past centre school. The relating extents for young men were short of what one percent and six percent, separately. Nine percent of ladies did not indicate a dimension of training fitting for young ladies, and 14 percent did not determine a proper dimension for young men.

Table 2 Compiled by the author from the Report of the Government of Rajasthan 2004.

Table 2 Achievements of Yojna		
Activities	March 2003	March 2004
WHCs formed	330	360
Social Map making	318	350
Sites for PSP	318	350
Water Supply functional	236	334
Population with new water	2,68,092	3,96,213

Conclusion:

Aapni Yojna venture in fact answers a portion of these essential inquiries. Right off the bat, the undertaking demonstrated that Robert Putnam's accentuation on the social custom of system also, trust in the public eye isn't appropriate in every single social setting. Rajasthan culture isn't homogenous. In addition, overwhelming position intrigue, sexual orientation standards, different social example, and class structure make troubles for the natural advancement of trust, standards, and systems. In any case, the achievement of Aapni Yojna and the job of rich social capital put resources into it demonstrate that network possession and social capital can be grown even without social and social homogeneity. It is obvious that social capital does not have all around satisfactory characteristics and conditions. Rather, the structure of social capital is firmly connected to the significance of the objective and viability and authenticity of the office included. Most importantly, social capital can be framed through constant communication and systems administration inside the network concerned. In a dry area like north Rajasthan, water shortage influenced the employment of the general population. As far as human advancement, the venture areas were lingering behind different states. Shortage of water brought about undesirable sanitation practices and prompted medical issues. The baby death rate was high.

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