

Analysis of management techniques of water and sanitation conditions in rural areas in AP.

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Abstract:-

It is estimated that hazardous water supply and sanitation, including a lack of cleanliness, account for 4% of the worldwide disease burden and 1.6 million fatalities every year. The majority of these money have been utilized to incentivize crores of poor and marginalized households to install toilets, as well as to bring about behavioural change, ignite the Jan andolan, and improve capacity of field functionaries. The necessity of investing in sanitation and its far-reaching impacts grows year after year. It has committed to the bigger objective of an Open Defect Free (ODF) India by investing millions of rupees over the last five years.

Keywords: - global burden, hygiene, marginalised, sanitation, Open Defecation Free (odf).

Introduction:-

In order to sustain ODF behaviour and to ensure that no one left behind, government is committed to ODF plus. while presenting the union budget 2020-21. most people assume that the economic value of a resource, product or service is measured by market price. this statement : "in a market system, economic values of water, defined by its value and price, serve guide to allocate water among alternative uses, potentially directing water and its complementary resources into uses in which they yield the greatest economic return" (ward & michelsen 2002).

If it true that economic value is measured by market price, this would imply that only marketed commodities could have an economic value. While presenting the union budget 2020-21. In parliament today, the union minister for finance and corporate affairs, focus would also be on solid waste collection, source segregation, and processing. Total allocation for swachh bharat mission is rupees 12300 crore in 2020-21". Since 2014, under the political leadership of the hobble prime minister in championing the Jan andolan of sanitation, the swachh bharat mission (sbm) has "swept" the nation and is today regarded as the largest behavioural change programme for sanitation the world has ever seen.

The most important differentiating factor which allowed them to leverage the collective strength of 1.3 crore people was exactly this political leadership. With the prime minister backing the effort right from the top, the ministry of finance aligned itself to the larger goal of an open defecation free (odf) India with an investment in excess of one lakh crore rupees over the past five years. In January 2020, a ministerial round table discussion was held in addis ababa on "scaling up sanitation in Africa", primarily based on the major lessons coming from the implementation of the swachh bharat mission (sbm). While the ministers of sanitation from Ethiopia, Nigeria, Kenya and Senegal marvelled at India's astronomical success in eliminating open defecation in just five years, they unanimously agreed that the biggest bottleneck they faced in replicating the SBM model in their countries was that they

were not able to convince their finance ministers to invest heavily in sanitation, like India has done since 2014. The India finance ministers, meanwhile, have acknowledged, year by year, the importance of investing in sanitation and its far reaching effects. A majority of these funds have gone towards incentivising crores of poor and marginalised households to construct household toilets, and they have also been used to bring about behavioural change, trigger the Jan andolan and build capacities of field functionaries. Over 10 crores toilets have been built in rural India and nearly 55 crores people have stopped defecating in the open, all in just five years, contributing to bringing down global open defecation by more than half.

Need of study:-

Over 10 crore toilets have been in rural India and nearly 55 crore people have stopped defecating in the open, all in just five years, contributing to bringing down global open defecation by more than half. The returns on these investments have been manifold, and its effects on the broader economy, significant UNICEF recently estimated that the investments in sanitation in India are yielding a 400% return, with each rural household in an ODF village saving Rs 50,000 on account of avoided medical spends, time savings and lives saved. Meanwhile, moving ahead, the toilets board coalition has estimated that the sanitation infrastructure and services market in India will be worth over \$60 billion by 2021, creating many new jobs, even in the rural areas of the country, apart from reducing health and environmental costs, and generating savings for household, many people engaged in the business of manufacturing toilets related hardware accessories have reported large growth in sales during the SBM period, and they project a continued uptrend through retro fitting and upgrades.

This has been corroborated by another recent study by UNICEF in which they have estimated that the SBM has resulted in creating over 75 lakh full time equivalent jobs over the past five years, giving the rural economy a major boost. It is fairly clear now that investment in sanitation is actually a facilitator of broader economic, health and social gains and this is the chain of argument we used to encourage the sanitation ministers of Africa assembled at bring their finance ministries on board.

CONCLUSION:-

The next critical basic service and arguably the most basic of them all, that this government is committed to delivering is piped water supply. On Independence Day this year, the prime minister announced the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) from the ramparts of the red fort, with the goal of ensuring piped water supply for households of India by 2024 and with a commitment of 3.6 lakh crores of central and state governments for the scheme. Backing its commitment, in the budget for 2020-21, the govt has already allocated a central share of Rs 11500 crore for the JJM, with an additional provision for extra budgetary resources for Rs 12000 crore. But perhaps the biggest impetus to the rural water and sanitation sector is the earmarking of 50% of 90,000 crore grant to rural local bodies under the fifteenth finance commission for drinking water and sanitation. This will ensure that the gram panchayat and local communities have more of a skin in the game and are responsible for the upkeep of their water and sanitation infrastructure, providing a boost to the sustainability of service delivery.

to the people. This approach will ensure that just like sanitation, provision of water supply and its upkeep will also become everyone's business.

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