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Raise the compulsion theory of sustainability in rural drinking water supply system

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Nepalese government has been expanding sustainable water system in Nepal. On the process of expanding drinking water systems, the Nepalese government has been trying to involve governmental, non-governmental and private sectors. The governmental sector is leading from department of water supply and sewerage. To fulfill sustainable development goals, local government and NGOs have been conducting many drinking water and sanitation program in different parts of Nepal. However, only 11.06% people get safe drinking water in Nepal. Even more, the percentage mostly covers the urban area. The most of rural people are far away from safe drinking water in Nepal. Due to this, Nepalese government has been involving public and private sector to develop safe drinking water supply system in village area. The Nepal government has been spending money for constructing safe drinking water supply system. The projects lunched by government are not functioning well within two or three years. In the same way, British Gurkha Welfare office has been conducting rural water and sanitation program in different parts of Nepal by helping DFID and British Gurkha Trust. These are more sustainable than the Nepalese government drinking water projects. They need not repair for a long time. If there is existing minor problems, local people immediately repair those things in that projects. So, this study was conducted with objective of comparing the basic standard of sustainability between British Gurkha pipeline rural drinking water supply system and the Nepalese government pipeline rural drinking water supply system for reconstructing the sustainable rural drinking water supply system for rural area. So, in the research article the compulsion theory of sustainability in rural drinking water project explores the causes of sustainability of rural Gurkha Welfare pipeline drinking water supply system and weakness of Nepalese government rural pipeline drinking water supply system in Basantatar Village Development Committee in Dhankuta district. The study is mainly based on primary and secondary data which were collected by using field survey, discussion, focus group discussion and observation methods with help of structured questionnaires and check-list. Finally, it concludes that compulsion is major element for sustainability for the rural pipeline drinking water project.

Biography

Lila Prasad Limbu is currently a Lecturer at Ratna Rajya Laxmi Campus, Tribhuvan University, Nepal. He is trained in Rural Development Department and is also trained in Research Methodology from Aims International College (AMS), Central Department of Rural Development in Kirtipur, Tribhuvan University. He has more than 15 years of experience in teaching and social science research. His core area is survey research mainly focuses on impact evaluation, feasibility, sustainability and development. He is well acquainted with both quantitative and qualitative research. He has published a number of articles.

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