



## Analyzing Impact of Drinking water supply through Village SAM Modeling

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### ABSTRACT

*This paper note aims at expanding a study area from a village and proposing to construct a regional social accounting matrix (SAM). A SAM is a matrix presentation of transactions taken place, Production, generation and distribution of incomes, consumption expenditure and capital accumulation by various institutions, and transactions. The SAM enables us to analyze to direct and indirect effect and induced effects of the exogenous impacts, policy intervention. The induced effect through expenditure links and financial flow seems leaked out the village to a local market town and the other aim is concerned with environmental problems.*

**Keywords: Drinking water, SAM, household benefits**

### Introduction:

Quantify the effect of improved drinking water sources on water quality. A household production function explains that improvements in source quality have been reducing demand for in-home water treatment, and limit the quality benefits from improved sources. Hydrological data that exogenously measure the price and supply of improved sources empirically predict household demand for an improved source.

**Rationale:** A village level Social Accounting Matrix (SAM) has been constructed in order to assess selected dimensions of the Drinking water supply impacts. Present study the hypothesis that government investments in drinking water supply impacts household benefits. Impact directly by the availability of drinking water. Impact of Water Project: Differences in Regional Value Added under 'With Project' and 'Without Project'

**Description:** In developing countries, it has been used widely to explore issues such as income distribution (Adelman and Robinson, 1978), the role of the public sector (Pleskovic and Trevino, 1985), and the impact of inter-sectoral linkages on (rural) poverty alleviation (Thorbecke, 1995; Khan, 1999). In developed countries, SAMs at the national level have been used to analyse the effect of different taxation or subsidy schemes on income distribution (e.g. Roland-Holst and Sancho, (1992); Psaltopoulos et al., 2006). In addition, at present, much emphasis is put on environmental flows, instead of monetary flows.

**Statement of the Research Problem:** It has been considered the major problem of scarcity of water supply against the expenditure incurred by the gram panchyat and the rural people for the drinking water supply.

**Significance of the study:** A study about drinking water should be taking into account aspects, villages are facing the problems of inadequate drinking water supply, lack of water supply in the field of rural area can be hypothetically granted as the prime reason of this backwardness

### Objectives:

1. To study whether the people are satisfied with the supply of water against the expenditure incurred by them on water supply service by the government.
2. To find out Commodity accounts, (2) Factor accounts, (3) Institutional accounts, (4) Capital accounts. The SAM constructed for this study covers the entire village.
3. The basic structure of this SAM is based on transactions and transfers in the village economy

**Methodology:** For the research is entirely based on survey methods that means primary data based research. Also used Secondary data. Institutions (households, government), and transactions with the external to the village economy A complete census of all households in the village were carried out to collect data on all entities and sector-wise expenditure of different types of households and data about occupation and education level of all household members. head-wise expenditure of different types of households and data about occupation and education level of all household members. In addition, detailed information was collected from all institutions/organizations like MJP, Zilla panchayat, and panchayat from Maharashtra state, about their activities, costs, and revenues.

**Anticipated Outcomes:** The evidence were demonstrates that investments in drinking water supply impacts all round economic income. Impacted directly by the availability of drinking water also indirectly by the availability of water. The indirect economic impacts can be as large as the direct economic impacts and therefore evaluating benefit impacts of water supply project based solely on the direct impacts can seriously underestimate the true economic impacts. The results on income distribution impacts of water project villages' water supply scheme were presented above also suggest that economic gains from investment in drinking water supply are not iniquitous and the economic benefits flowing there from are shared by all sections of rural people. The distribution of these benefits is such which do not leave the poor.

### REFERENCES

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