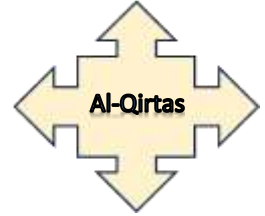


**Impact Of the Changa Pani Project and Its Improvement in The Life
of Faisalabad's Community**



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Abstract

Faisalabad Is A Big City. Its Population 3,711,000 Water and Sanitation Is A One Of The Biggest Problem For The People Of Faisalabad. Water Is The Fundament Need Of People. People Become Victim Of Many Diseases. People Are Waiting For Government Budgets And Other Funds. At Least With Community Participation People Want To Do Something With The Help Of Tehsil Municipal Administration. They Collect Money Individually And Start Work For Their Water And Sanitation Hygiene Development. For The Present Study Will Conducted Number The Population Of Faisalabad. A Sample Of 8 Colonies (Manapura, Meg Badal Colony, Kahakistan, Nemat Colony, Nisar Colony, Satellite Town, Hasanpura, Rashidabad) Will Be Selecting For This Research From Faisalabad Through Simple Sampling Technique. Each Colony Will Be Consisted On Different No Of Street. Data Was Collected With The Help Of Well Design Interview Schedule. Result Shows That Majority Of The Respondents Ere Victim Of Water And Sanitation Hygiene Problems. Government Should Budget For Proper Water And Sanitation Project Because It Is Very Fundamental Thing For People.

Keywords: Faisalabad, Water And Sanitation, Hygiene Development.

Introduction

The Idea Behind The Human Right To Water And Sanitation Affirms That Every Person Has A Fundamental Entitlement To Access Clean Drinking Water And Sanitation Facilities, As These Are Essential For Sustaining Human Life. The United Nations General Assembly Formally Recognized This Right On July 28, 2010. To Grasp The Dynamics Surrounding Access To Drinking Water, Sanitation, And Hygiene, It Is Crucial To Acknowledge The Disparities In Service Availability And Societal Behaviors. Although All Communities Attend To Water And Sanitation Necessities To Some Degree, The Methods Adopted Often Vary Fall Short In Terms Of Adequacy, Reliability, Safety, Convenience, Affordability, And Dignity (UN, 2010).

The Population In Pakistan Is Growing At A Rate Of 2.1% Annually. Each Year, 22 Million People Die Due To Diarrheal Diseases Directly Linked To Insufficient Drinking Water And Poor Sanitation, Especially In Developing Countries. In 2009, Around One Billion People Experienced Hunger And Malnutrition Due To Food Insecurity, Particularly Stemming From A Lack Of Drinking Water And Poor Hygienic Conditions, Posing A Significant Obstacle To Achieving The Millennium Development Goal (Mdgs) Target Of Halving Hunger By 2015 (Tindo Et Al., 2010).

The Most Recent Evaluation Of Pakistan In 1998 Revealed That Only 79% Of Households Accessed Water From Urban Sources Or By Extracting It From The Ground. Low-Income Communities In Pakistan Faced Worse Conditions Than The National Average In Terms Of Water Quality And Sanitation Facilities. According To The 1998 Census, 51% Of The Population In Pakistan Lacked Access To A Proper Toilet. Insufficient Access To Potable Water And Inadequate Sanitation Facilities Often Contribute To Community Health Challenges Across Pakistan, Where A Significantly Large Number Of Deaths And Illnesses Result From Poor Sanitation And Waterborne Diseases (Haider, 2007). Pakistan Is Grappling With Low Institutional Capacity And Political Instability, Which Plays A Highly Detrimental Role In The Provision Of WASH (Water, Sanitation, And Hygiene) Services In Local Communities. Sanitation Poverty And Unhygienic Conditions Significantly Contribute To The Prevalence Of Communicable Diseases And Environmental Hazards At A High Level In The Poor Local Communities Of Developing Countries (Dilwara, 2002).

Groundwater In Faisalabad Is Reported To Be 99 Percent Contaminated, Posing Serious Health Concerns For The City's Residents Due To A Lack Of Water And Sanitation Services In The Area. Social Activist Nazir Ahmed Wattoo Asserts That Poor Implementation Of Development Projects By Government Agencies Has Led To The Failure Of Water And Sanitation Initiatives. He Suggests That Involving And Consulting The Community In The Planning Process Could Address The Issue. An Example Of Community Involvement In The Planning Process Is The Changa Pani Program, An Integrated Water Supply And Sanitation Project Designed To Provide Affordable Water And Quality Sanitation Services Through Collaboration Among The Community, Civil Society, And The Government (Wattoo, 2022).

Pakistan Is Currently A Water-Stressed Country, With Approximately 1038 Cubic Meters Per Capita Water Availability, A Significant Drop From 5,000 Cubic Meters In 1951. In

Comparison, The Per Capita Capacity In The United States Is 6,150 Cubic Meters, And In Australia, It Is 5,000 Cubic Meters, While In Pakistan, It Is Only 132 Cubic Meters. Water Scarcity Is A Pressing Issue In Both Urban And Rural Areas, Affecting Households, Agriculture, And Industry. Despite The Severity Of The Crisis, There Is A Lack Of An Appropriate Water Pricing Policy (Hussnain & Khan, 2023).

Material And Methods

Sociology Serves As A Comprehensive Examination Of Human Behavior Within Diverse Social Contexts. Methodology, In This Context, Is Delineated As The Systematic Application Of Scientific Methods Or Measures For Gathering, Analyzing, And Interpreting Data.

Research Design

The Primary Goal Of Scientific Pursuits Is To Clarify, Anticipate, And Manage Phenomena, Founded On The Premise That All Behaviors And Occurrences Possess Discernible Origins. Research Methods Denote The Overarching Strategy Employed In The Collection And Analysis Of Data, Referred To As The Research Design (Smith & Johnson,2023).

Types Of Study

There Exist Three Categories Of Studies: Descriptive, Exploratory, And Explanatory. Descriptive Research Involves Thorough Detailing, While Exploratory Research Aims To Test Hypotheses Or Address Issues Concerning A Particular Subject. Quantitative Research Is Characterized As A "Formal, Objective, Systematic Process Utilizing Statistical Information To Acquire Insights Into A Specific Phenomenon."

Results And Discussion

Quantitative Data

Quantitative Approaches Are Instrumental in Addressing Specific Research Problems with Precision. The Utilization of Controlled Observations, Extensive Surveys, Laboratory Experiments, And Other Manipulative Research Methods Enhances the Reliability of Gathered Data. Unlike Qualitative Discussions That May Involve Subjective Judgments, Quantitative Methods Offer an Objective Framework for Drawing Conclusions and Conducting Experiments. A Key Strength Lies in The Explicit Specification of Both Dependent and Independent Variables Required for The Study. Moreover, The Quantitative Methodology Facilitates Longitudinal Measurements of Respondents' Subsequent Performance. Researchers Employing Quantitative Methods Strive to Accurately Decode, Describe, Analyze, And Interpret the Meaning of Specific Phenomena Within Their Social Contexts.

Uni-Variate Analysis

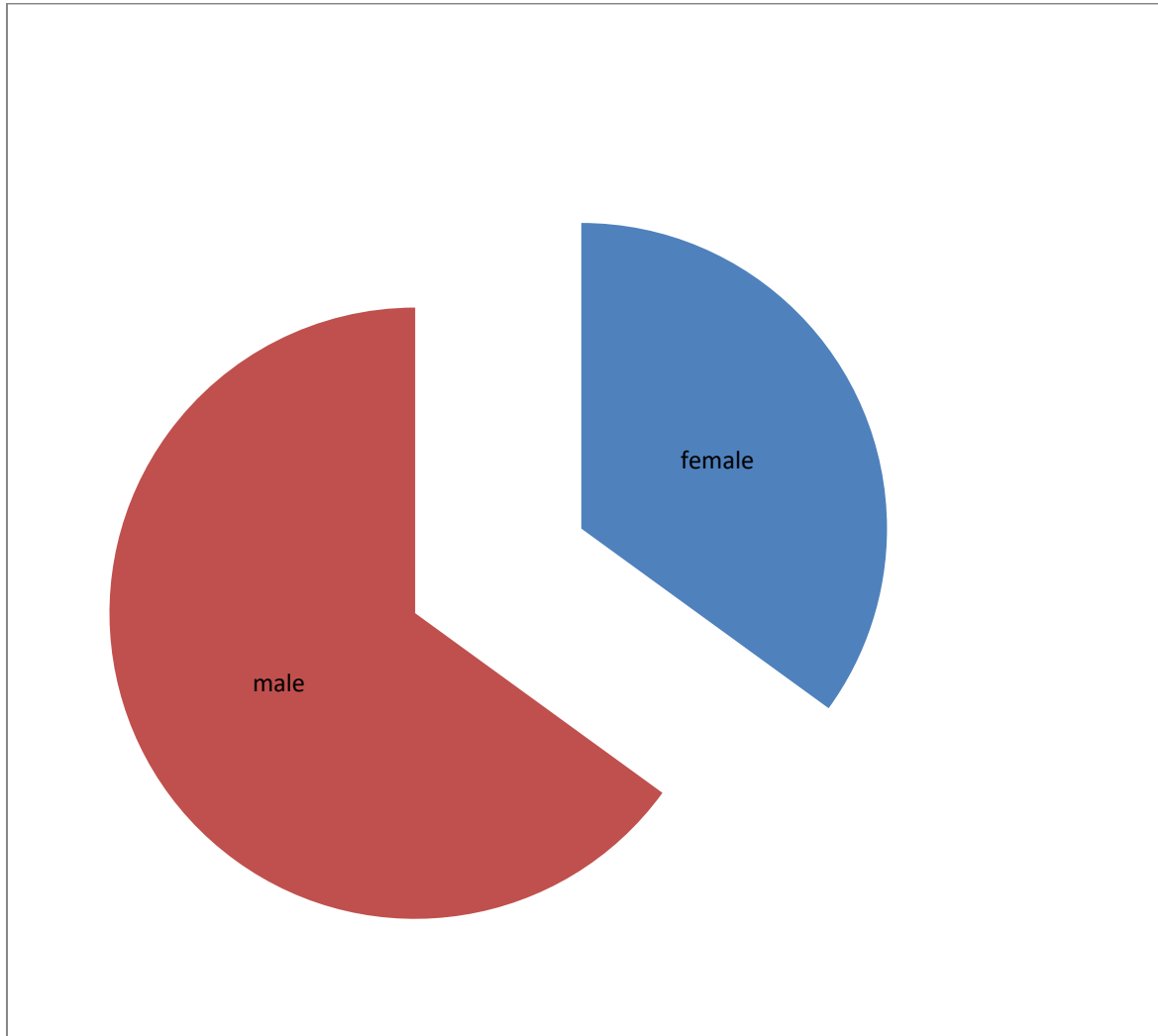
Univariate Analysis Focuses on Examining Data Related To A Single Variable At A Time. This Chapter Begins With A Univariate Analysis Of Gender-Based Social Adjustment.

Displays The Frequency And Percentage Distribution Of Respondents Based On Gender

Categories	Frequency	Percentage
Male	78	65
Female	42	35

Total	120	100
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It Indicates That 65.0% Of The Respondents Were Male, While 35.0% Were Female. Thus, The Majority Of Respondents Were Male.



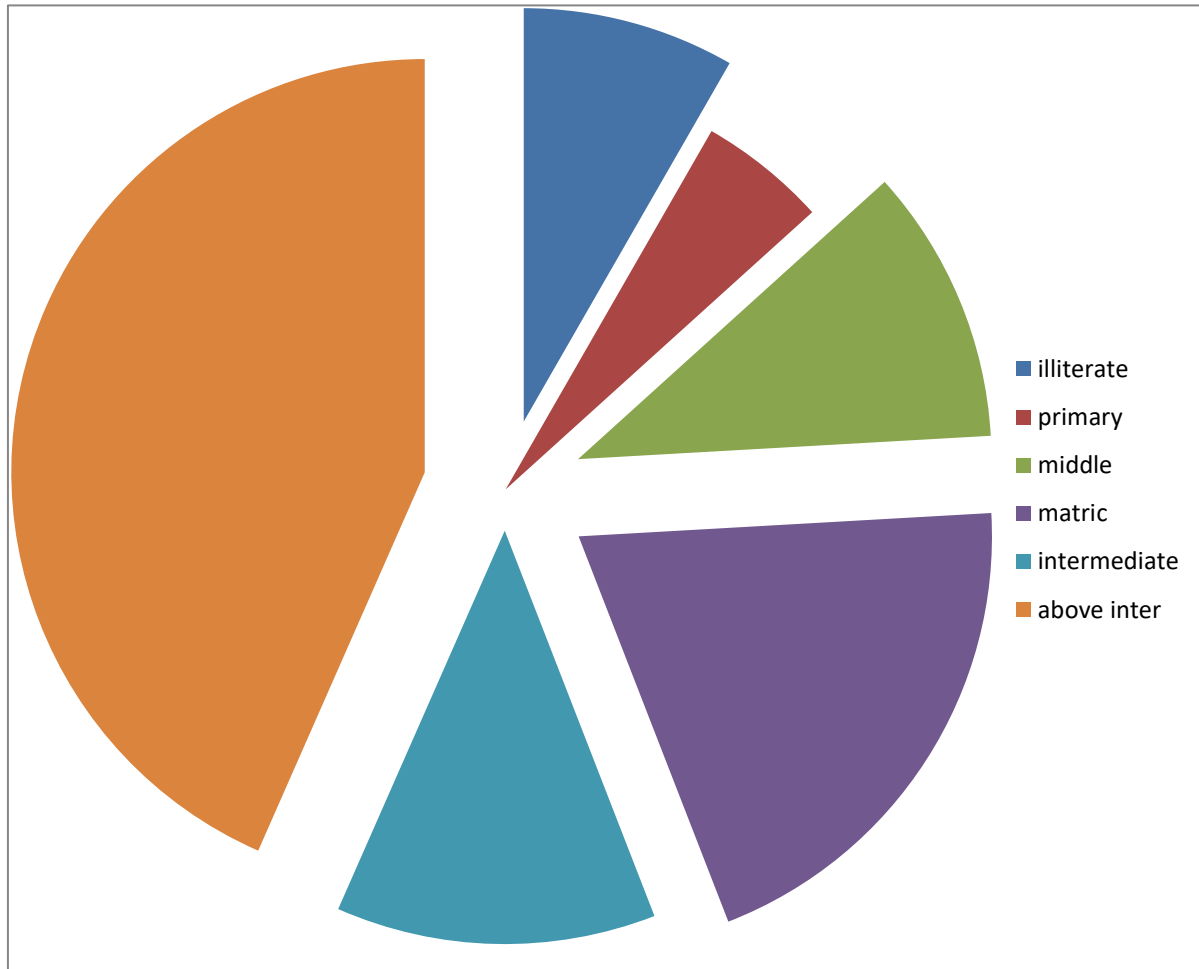
Displays The Frequency And Percentage Distribution Of Respondents Based On Gender

Frequency & Percentage Distribution Of Respondents By Education Level

Education Level	Frequency	Percentage
Illiterate	10	8.3
Primary	6	5.0
Middle	13	10.8
Matric	24	20.0
Intermediate	15	12.5
Above Intermediate	52	43.4

Total	120	100
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Table Shows That (8.3%) Respondents Have Illiterate, (5.0%) Respondents Have Primary, (10.8%) Respondents Have Middle, (20.0%) Respondent Have Matric, (12.5%) Respondent Have Intermediate And (43.4%) Respondent Have Above Inter.



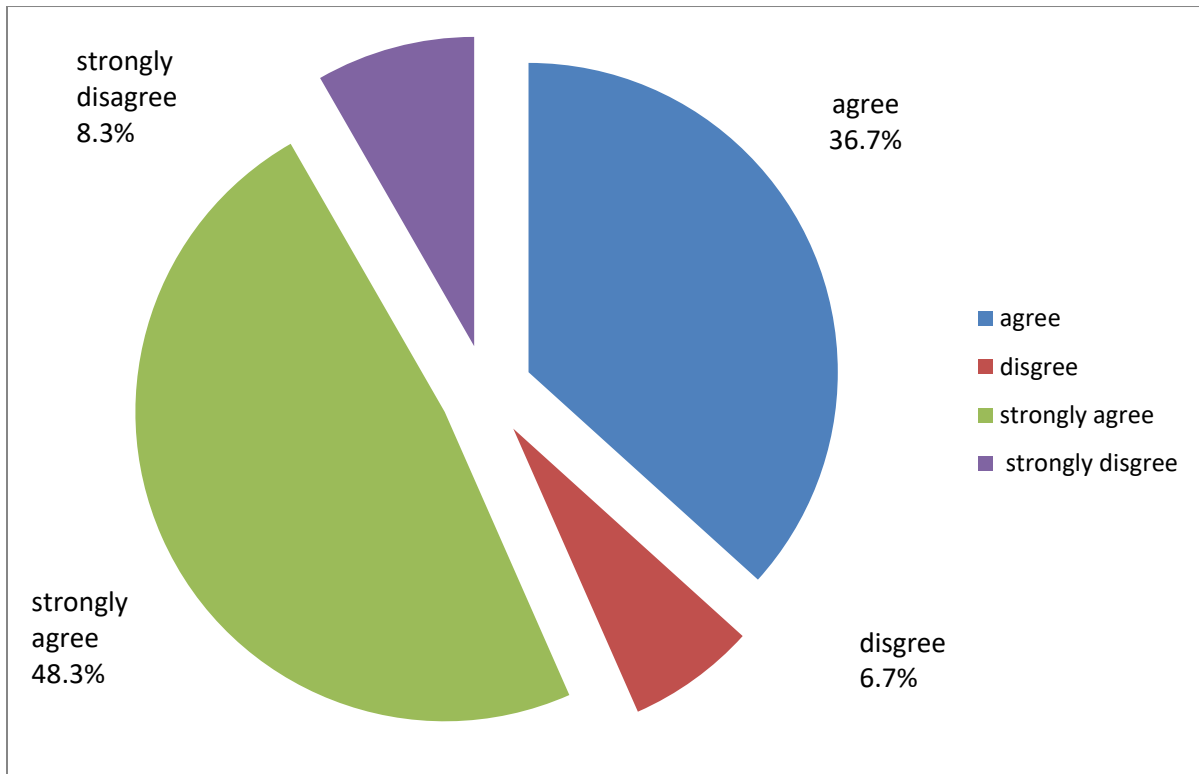
Frequency & Percentage Distribution Of Respondents By Education Level

Frequency & Percentage Distribution Of The Respondents Regarding Monthly Income

Income	Frequency	Percentage
10,000	44	29.1
10,000-20,000	35	36.7
20,001-30,000	30	25.0
Above 30,000	11	9.1
Total	120	100

Table Show That (29.1%) Respondents Have Less Than 10,000 Monthly Incomes. 10,001-

20,000 Monthly Income, (25.0%) Respondents 20,001-30,000 15 Percent Respondent Have Above 30,000.

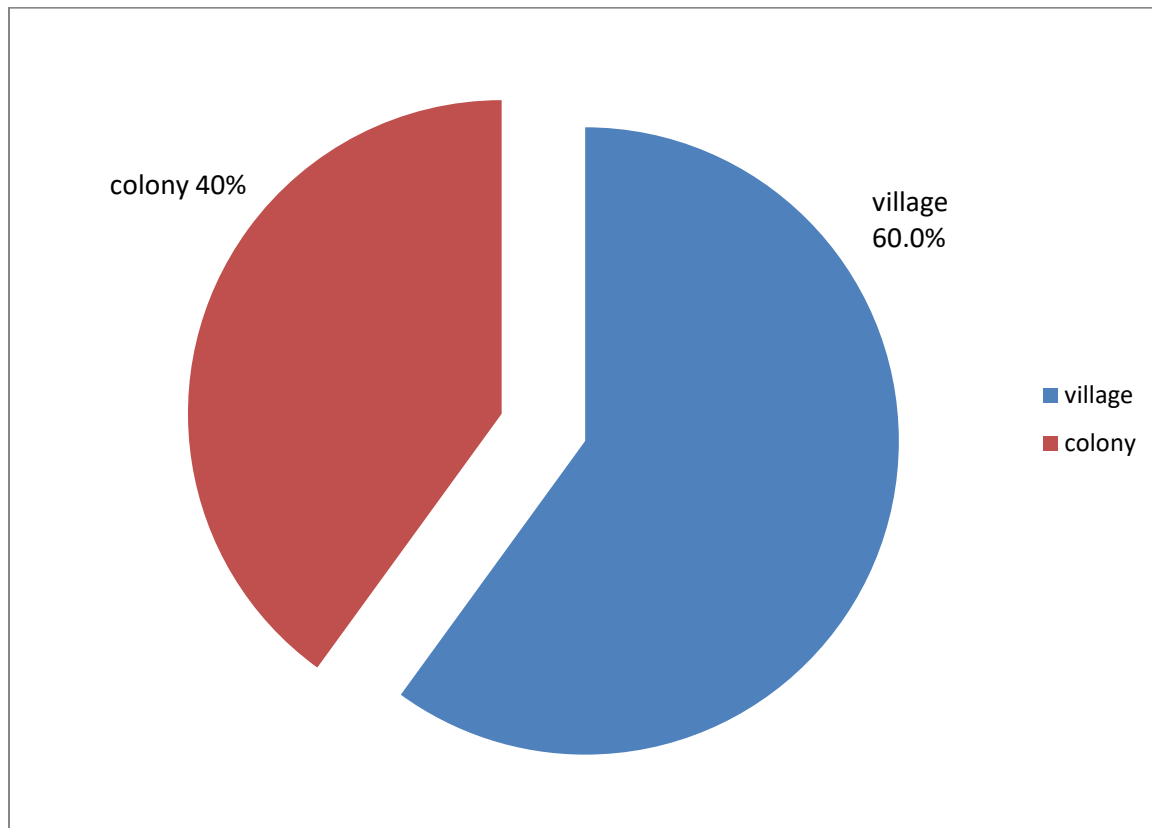


Frequency & Percentage Distribution Of The Respondents Regarding Monthly Income

Frequency & Percentage Distribution Of The Respondents Regarding What Is House

Categories	Frequency	Percentage
2-5 Marla	20	16.6
6-10 Marla	61	50.5
11-15 Marla	17	18.5
15-40 Marla	22	14.4
Total	120	100

Indicates That (16.6%) Respondents Have 2-5 Marla House, (50.5%) Respondents Have 6-10 Marla House. (18.5%) Respondents Have 11-15 Marla House, (14.4%) Respondents Have 15-40 Marla House.



Frequency & Percentage Distribution Of The Respondents Regarding What Is House

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