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Mobile App is Unique in MJSA implementation in Rajasthan



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Abstract

Mukhya Mantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyan as a campaign promises a massive potential but what makes it different and unique from other previous generations of similar nature campaigns guarantees its success. The use of Mobile App has brought about many changes in monitoring activities. Due to the increased use of personalized content government officials can easily obtain their information that they need in real time.

INTRODUCTION

Mukhya Mantri Jal Swavlamban Abhiyan(MJSA) started in year 2013-14 as a campaign promises a massive potential but what makes it different and unique from other previous generations of similar nature campaigns guarantees its success. Let us understand how it differentiates. Previously it was observed that separate working of each division created a dysfunctional state. Now understanding the need of cohesive action, all those departments are allowed to work together. There are seven-eight departments, including watershed, groundwater, water resource department and forest. Vasundhara Raje has made sure that whatever work that would be done in this context would be reprised in forests as well. With the motivation received from chief minister herself, they have been made to come out of their department and work together with the team which typically doesn't happen. This results in the convergence of these four departments of the supply side. On the demand side, there are agriculture and horticulture departments. The convergence between the demand and the supply sides has happened.

There are many approaches to route planning functionality. The most basic approach has been to work with spreadsheets and static calendars. As this is not an automated process, it requires the daily development of a new plan and the ability to break down data elements into individual or regional route packages. As a result, managers do not have insight into the entire route planning and dispatch process.

Some users have adopted a range of tracking technologies to pinpoint the location of resources sites and/or personnel. Beyond knowing where field resources are at any given time, the information provides limited benefits. Management Authority are still left with the inability to monitor and execute schedules against the plan in a way that optimizes delivery performance and result while controlling sites.

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Others do have some level of control through designated route planners. However, the problem of unmanaged mobile assets remains unchanged, so managers have very little day-to-day control over the plans they are working against. As a result, there tends to be an extremely high degree of variability in Self-reporting of result and work done at the sites are not reliable and prone to efficiency. inaccuracies and in some cases, abuse of the system. This becomes even more problematic from a compensation standpoint. Reconciling the activities of field personnel with a less than accurate reporting system, in most cases, leads to efficient services.

Second is the usage of technology. The construction of structures for harvesting the water is accompanied with geo-tagging so the outcome is not faked on paper. Watershed treatment begins when the rain water starts flowing will go into the well and that is where the first stream starts. What structures need to be taken in each order is well defined. Transparency has been brought with this move, in the way a work is executed. Also, a mobile application has been made specifically for the purpose of tracking progress. The officials working on this have been given access to this mobile application. When the work is in progress and finished, they have to take photographs and upload it. Transparency is brought in through geo-tagging and mobile usage. Chief Minister Raje alleges that this has been never done in our country.

Water Resource Management Solutions

For organizations with delivery Mobile Resource Management (MRM) is critical, yet poses some significant challenges. Whether performing deliveries and pickups, scheduling on-site inspections, or visiting clients to discuss merchandising or take inventory – the need to communicate in real-time and optimize resources in the field is essential to maintaining quality and quantity.

Many operators today function on a manual, decentralized and fragmented model, without the help of optimization or decision support technology. As a result in MJSA Phase III, routing schedules tend to be static with little to no ability to manage dynamic jobs and/or route changes. This leads to added benifit, fragmented resource sites planning and underutilization of assets in the field.

Addressing the Challenge

There are a few users that have explored the option of using route planning packages that interface with separate planning packages and mobile provider solutions to enable interaction with field machinery on a day to day basis. Integrating and managing all three elements, however, is difficult. Especially with multiple resources, integration costs can be high and budgeting more unpredictable, leading to cost overruns and an impact on reliability. In addition, almost all the in Detail Project Report approaches require management agency to identify and install software behind the firewall, increasing capital costs and risk.

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Some users have adopted a range of tracking technologies to pinpoint the location of sites and/or personnel. Beyond knowing where field resources are at any given time, the information provides limited benefits. Dispatch managers are still left with the inability to monitor and execute schedules against the plan in a way that optimizes delivery performance and result service while controlling costs.

Others do have some level of control through designated route planners. However, the problem of unmanaged mobile assets remains unchanged. As a result, there tends to be an extremely high degree of variability in efficiency. Self-reporting of sites and work done is not reliable and prone to inaccuracies and in some cases, abuse of the system. This becomes even more problematic from a compensation standpoint. Reconciling the activities of field personnel with a less than accurate reporting system, in most cases, leads to defective services.

There are a few companies that have explored the option of software using route planning packages that interface with separate dispatch packages and mobile provider solutions to enable interaction with activities of resource management in a day to day basis. Integrating and managing all three elements, however, is difficult. Especially with multiple functions related to various water resources, integration costs can be high and budgeting more unpredictable, leading to cost overruns and an impact on reliability. In addition, almost all in-such approaches require authorities to identify and install software behind the firewall, increasing capital costs and risk.

Reservations enables real-time reservation scheduling, easy delivery dispatch and real-time delivery management through route optimization software. It also facilitates the online scheduling of deliveries or services.

Dispatch leverages integrated wireless devices to enhance real-time communication with executing agencies to improve customer service. This offering coordinates sites, dispatchers and call centers for operational improvements and customer responsiveness. It facilitates new order assignments and manages exceptions along with recommendations for taking action and communicating with agency.

The third thing is that this departmental campaign has been promoted as a movement of mass. Almost 100% of the villages all over the state who couldn't give result are turned in to give voluntary service or 'shramdaan'. It is becoming a people's programme and that is what PM has also been speaking about. Fourth difference is that everything is online now. Previously, everything was done by departmental procedures but now everything, including reporting, is online and it is given work-wise, village-wise. If anyone wants, the money donated by a person can be tracked, where it's spent. These systematic advances for the campaign have been doing very well now and participation of people is one of the responsible factors. Other than that the basic unique thing is the scientific approach to watershed treatment. In Rajasthan, the campaign has covered over 7,742 villages in this year and plans to cover around 4,000 left over villages every year during the next three years. Target is to cover half of Rajasthan and make it water sustainable by 2018-19.

CONCLUSION

The main aim of the study was to find out the advantages of mobile app. The study conclude that the dependency on the Smartphone has been increasing day by day. It is being used for monitoring communication, research, data sharing photography of plantation sites etc. mobile app. Application is an excellent source of information because it facilitates easier lifestyle as from morning till the night.

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