

Study on clean water, sanitation and health conditions in Rural India

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Abstract

In 1980 Rural Sanitation coverage was estimated at 1% and it reached 95% in 2018. The share of Indian's with access to improved sources of water has increased significantly from 72% in 1990 to 88% in 2008. The total and 74th Amendment to the constitution required the state government to devolve provision of Drinking water and sanitation services to the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI) in rural Areas in India. The world faces a global sanitation crisis as nearly 4.2 billion people, or more than half of the global population, are still living without access to safely managed sanitation services, which include both sewerred and non-sewerred/on-site sanitation systems (OSSs). The world is urbanising rapidly: more than half of the global population currently resides in cities and towns. In Africa, particularly, Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) – considered the world's fastest urbanising region – the global share of African urban dwellers is projected to grow from 11.3% in 2010 to 20.2% by 2050. Unfortunately, rapidly urbanising cities and towns in low- and middle-income countries are drastically falling behind in the goal of universal safely managed sanitation services.

Key Words: Rural sanitation, constitution drinking water, sanitation, rural areas.

Introduction

Globally, billions of people do not have access to improved sanitation and many defecate in the opinion poor hard washing plastics and limited access to sanitation facilities perpetuate the transmission of disease causing germs. An adequate quantity of good quality water is essential for health as is access to sanitation facilities with appropriate disposal of sewage.

Coupled with good hygiene practices, these two elements play a crucial role in reducing morbidity and mortality. The world Bank Estimates that 21 percent of communicable ailments are water borne. Diarrhoea is among the biggest killers of children under the age of 5. In addition to neonatal complications, pneumonia and senses. Neglected tropical diseases, polio and malaria also have a strong association with poor water, sanitation and hygiene further, inadequate water and sanitation related facilities in health care institutions is scarcely determinate for mothers and new bring as it leads to the spread of infections diseases. Similarly, poor mechanisms for Managing Menstrual Hygiene Management in Educational Institution not only pose series health concerned for girls but also impact their attendance and academic performance adversely.

Access to safe drinking water sanitation and hygenions is an important indicate of the land of socio-economic development of a country. As per the latest population census 82.7 percent populations, living in rural areas has access to safe drinking water (tap / hand pump / tube well) management 91.4 percent in urban areas and 85.5 percent in the country as a whole.

Government expenditure on rural drinking water sanitation which was to the tune of Rs.10,565 crore in 2010-11, went up to 21,494 crores in 2021 reflecting a compound annual growth rate of 6.67 percent. The Quality of water, sanitation and hygiene (wash) has a significant impact on improving the health outcomes and ancho rating the Economic conditions in rural masses.

Health Study:

As per estimates, inadequate sanitation cost India almost \$54 billion (or) 6.4% of the country GDP in 2006. Over 70% of this economic impact was about \$38.5 billion was health related, with diarrhoea followed by acute lower respiratory infections accounting for 12% of the health related impacts. The Prime Minister himself has personally championed the cause for a clean India at Multiple National and international for a. India has made tremendous spreads in the Area of sanitations over the last few years. Under Swatch Bharat Mission (SBM). Sanitation coverage in rural India increased from 39 percent in October 2014 to 100 percent as of October, 2019. As per the National Annual Rural Sanitation, surveys 2018-19 and 2017-18, the Quality

Control of India survey of 2017 as well as the N 880 survey of 2015. More than 90 percent of toilets constructed under the missions were being used by household members thereby reflecting the discernible behaviour change in the sanitation habits of rural India.

The primary responsibility of providing safe drinking water and sanitation facilities in India rests with the state governments. They take necessary steps for Augmentation, conservation and efficient management of water resources. The efforts of state governments are supported and supplemented by the union governments by providing technical and financial assistance through various schemes and programmes. The government, in order to monitor and implement its schemes had created the Department of Drinking water supply under Ministry of Rural Development in 1999 which was subsequently renamed as the Department of Drinking water and sanitation in 2010. Keeping in view the significance of rural water and sanitation Ministry of Drinking water and sanitation was created as a separate ministry in 13th July, 2011 which was merged with Ministry of Jal Sakti in May 2019, thus, at the Central level, the Department of Drinking Water and sanitation under the Ministry of Jal Sakties the Nodal agency responsible for policy planning, funding and coordination of programs for safe Drinking water and sanitation in Rural Areas. The first sanitation programme for rural India was introduced in 1954 as a part of the first five year plan of the Government of India (GOI). From 1999, a demand driven approach under the total sanitation campaign (TSC) was adopted. It emphasized information, Education and Communication (IEC). HRD and capacity Development to increase awareness for sanitary facilities.

Conclusion:

India consists of 16% of the world's population but with only 4% of the world's water resources. The total annual water available from precipitation in India is about 4,000 cubic km. Surface water and replenishable ground water contribute to 1,869 cubic km about only 6% of this can be put to beneficial uses which means only 1,122 cubic km is actitisable water resources in India under the Swachh Bharat Mission (gramin) about 10.28. More households constructed individual house latrines (IHHL) during 2014-19, making more than 600,000 village across the

country free from open defecations (ODP) health is one of the fundamental human rights. As per Article 47 of the India's constitution. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) Hygiene refers to conditions and practices that help to maintain health and prevent of spread of diseases personal hygiene refers to monitoring the body's cleanliness.

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