



## Comparative Study on Status of Sanitation between India & Uttar Pradesh

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### ABSTRACT

Sanitation generally refers to principles, practices, provisions, or services related to cleanliness and hygiene in personal and public life for the protection and promotion of human health and well-being and breaking the cycle of disease or illness. It is also related to the principles and practices relating to the collection, treatment, removal or disposal of human excreta, household waste water and other pollutants. In this paper a study have been performed to describe the status of sanitation in U.P. and it is comprises with the Sanitation status of India. For the above purposes secondary data from Tables on Houses, Household Amenities and Assets of the Census 2001 and Census 2011, data by the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Swacha Bharat Mission (Gramin), Baseline Survey-2012 and some facts and figures given UNICEF and WHO have been used for the fulfilment of the need. Analysis of the data has been performed for both at all India level and State level (Uttar Pradesh) level especially.

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### Introduction

An adoption or to acquire of adequate sanitation in our day to day life is very important and fundamental elements not only to have good health but also for social and economical development. Sanitation has emerged as a key environmental threat at global level and especially for developing economies like India. That is why, in 2008, the Prime Minister of India quoted the statement of the father of Nation Mahatma Gandhi who said in 1923, "Sanitation is more important than Independence" [1]. In 2000, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were developed as a way to draw attention to global health and social justice issues and measure global progress on these goals. Target four under Goal 7 is to "halve, by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation"[2]. Despite progress, the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme reported that at the current rate, the world will miss the MDG sanitation target by 13%, with 2.7 billion people lacking basic sanitation [3]. Even if the target is met, there will still be 1.7 billion people without access to improved sanitation [3]. According to NSSO survey conducted in 2012, only 32% of rural households have their own toilets and that less than half of Indian households have a toilet at home. There were more households with a mobile phone than with a toilet. In fact, the last Census data reveals that the percentage of households having access to television and telephones in rural India exceeds the percentage of households with access to toilet facilities. Of the estimated billion people in the world who defecate in the open, more than half reside in India. India is still lagging far behind many countries in the field of sanitation. Most cities and towns in India are characterized by over-crowding, congestion, inadequate water supply and inadequate facilities of disposal of human excreta, wastewater

and solid wastes. Fifty five percent of India's population (nearly 600 million people) has no access to toilets. In India whenever we talk about states, Uttar Pradesh is always be in centre position. India's track record on sanitation is not uniformly good or bad. Data shows that states like Uttar Pradesh have performed particularly badly, often skewing the national average.

### Sanitation

Sanitation generally refers to principles, practices, provisions, or services related to cleanliness and hygiene in personal and public life for the protection and promotion of human health and well being and breaking the cycle of disease or illness. It is also related to the principles and practices relating to the collection, treatment, removal or disposal of human excreta, household waste water and other pollutants. The World Health Organization states that: Sanitation generally refers to the provision of facilities and services for the safe disposal of human urine and feces. Inadequate sanitation is a major cause of disease world-wide and improving sanitation is known to have a significant beneficial impact on health both in households and across the communities. The word 'sanitation' also refers to the maintenance of hygienic conditions, through services such as garbage collection and wastewater disposal. According to Mmom and Mmom (2011) environmental sanitation comprises disposal and treatment of human excreta, solid waste and waste water, control of disease vectors, and provision of washing facilities for personal and domestic hygiene. It aims at improving the quality of life of the individuals and contributing to social development.

### Sanitation, Health and development

There can be several answers to the question, 'why sanitation is very important in personal as well as public life?'

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Sanitation in personal and public life is the joint responsibility of individual, community and state. Sanitation is the first step towards achieving the goal of public health. But public health system is very weak in India and sanitation could hardly attract the attention of government policy makers till the last decade of the past century. Experience suggests that India's late entry into ensuring total sanitation and a limited sectoral approach for it has not yielded desired results. The multilateral body said that premature deaths, treatment for the sick and loss of productivity and revenue from tourism were the main factors behind the significant economic loss. Poor sanitation is something that not only affects the health of the people of the country, but also affects the development of the nation.

#### Need of the Study

It is not hidden that sanitation is both a cause and consequence of ill-health, especially when the poor in India are known to have among the worst health indicators globally. Actually Sanitation is the first step towards achieving the goal of public health. But public health system is very weak in India and sanitation could hardly attract the attention of government policy makers till the last decade of the past century. Healthcare costs push 60 million Indians below the poverty line each year. It requires no imagination to recognize that water and sanitation have a great impact on health. Studies show that half of childhood under-nutrition in India can be ascribed to poor sanitation. Lack of sufficient level of sanitation resulting ill-health pushing India far from development level. So keeping in view the vital importance of this aspect, the paper examines the status of sanitation and its direct and indirect impact on Health and development in U.P, India.

#### Objective

(1) To describe the status of sanitation in U.P and India.

#### Data Used

This paper is based on the secondary data from Tables on *Houses, Household Amenities and Assets* of the Census 2001 and Census 2011, data by the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Swacha Bharat Mission (Gramin), Baseline Survey-2012 and some facts and figures given UNICEF and WHO. Analysis of the data is done both at all India level and State level (Uttar Pradesh) level especially.

#### Result

According to the census of 2011, 53.1% (63.6% in 2001) of the households in India do not have a toilet, with the

percentage being as high as 69.3% (78.1% in 2001) in rural areas and 18.6% (26.3% in 2001) in urban areas (Table 1).

**Table 1. Percentage of Households Having No Toilet in India**

	2001			2011		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
India	63.2	78.1	26.3	53.1	69.3	18.6
Uttar Pradesh	68.6	80.8	20	64.4	78.2	16.9

**Sources:** 2001 and 2011 Censuses.

According to the table 2, 48.86 percent of the households in India had no drainage facilities (63.25 percent in rural and 18.23 percent in urban areas) and 31.1 percent of the households in Uttar Pradesh had no drainage facilities (38.2 percent in rural and 6.6 percent in urban areas). There are two categories of connectivity of waste water outlet, namely, closed drainage and open drainage. According to table 2, 18.13 percent of the households in India and 12.9 percent in Uttar Pradesh had connectivity to closed drainage to carry away the waste water generated by the people living in it. The coverage of open drainage facility was 33.01 percent and 56.1 percent in India and Uttar Pradesh respectively.

According to table 3, there were only 11.9 percent toilet facilities with sewer connection (2.2 percent in rural and 32.7 percent in urban areas) and 8.1 percent toilet facilities with sewer connection (2.2 percent in rural and 28.3 percent in urban areas) in India and Uttar Pradesh respectively. If we talk about television, telephone, mobile phone, scooter or other two wheeler facilities it is more than toilet facility in India as well as Uttar Pradesh.

According to the Table 4, there were only 38.78 percent and 35.24 households with toilets and 79.42 percent and 67.8 percent with functional toilets in India and Uttar Pradesh respectively. If we talk about the condition of sanitation or status of toilets in schools then the table shows that 92.63 percent and 97.01 percent government school were with toilets and 89.89 percent and 91.10 government school were with water facility in India and Uttar Pradesh respectively and 85.5 percent and 89.68 percent private school were with toilets and 90.32 percent and 93.81 private school were with water facility in India and Uttar Pradesh respectively.

**Table 2. Drainage Facility in Urban India and Uttar Pradesh**

	Total			Urban		
	Closed Drainage	Open Drainage	No Drainage	Closed Drainage	Open Drainage	No Drainage
India	18.13	33.01	48.86	44.50	37.26	18.23
Uttar Pradesh	12.9	56.1	31.1	32.2	61.2	6.6

**Sources:** 2011 Census.

**Table 3. Percentage of Households With Amenities in India and Uttar Pradesh**

	2011					
	India	Rural	Urban	Uttar Pradesh	Rural	Urban
Toilet With Sewer Connection	11.9	2.2	32.7	8.1	2.2	28.3
Television	47.2	33.4	76.7	33.2	23.5	66.3
Computer With Internet	3.1	0.7	8.3	1.9	0.6	6
Computer, No Internet	6.3	4.4	10.4	6.2	5.3	9.5
Telephone (any type)	63.2	54.3	82	64.5	62.1	72.7
Mobile Phone only	53.2	47.9	64.3	61.2	59.4	67.2
Bicycle	44.8	46.2	41.9	67.8	71.5	55.1
Scooter, Other Two- Wheeler	21	14.3	35.2	19.6	15.3	2.3
Car, Jeep, Van	4.7	2.3	9.7	3.8	2.3	8.8

Sources: 2011 Censuses.

**Table 4. Percentage of Households With Amenities and other information**

SL. No.	Category	India Percentage	Uttar pradesh Percentage
1	% of Household not having Toilet	61.22	64.76
2	% of Household having Toilet	38.78	35.24
3	% of Household having functional Toilet from HH having Toilet	79.42	67.82
4	% of Household having defunctional Toilet from HH having Toilet	20.58	32.20
5	% of Govt. Anganwadi having Latrine	74.08	75.49
6	% of Govt. Anganwadi having adequate Water Facility	63.05	61.78
7	% of Govt School Without Toilet	7.37	2.99
8	% of Govt School Without Water Facility	10.91	8.90
9	% of Private School Without Toilet	14.50	10.32
	% of Private School Without water Facility	9.68	6.19

Source: tsc.gov.in 2012

### Conclusion

Sanitation degradation impacts human health directly and adversely. Improved sanitation is a basic necessity of a community. It plays a vital role in improving health and quality of life. It is well recognized from the study that the main economic burden is associated with sanitation. For any Social and economic development, adequate sanitation is in centre with good hygiene and safe water which are essential to good health. Lack of proper sanitation invites lots of seivour diseases which jointly can never show a good picture or help in development of India.

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