

Trend And Pattern of Access to Sanitation and Hygiene in Rural Area Among the Major States of India: An Evidence from NSS Data

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Introduction

- Better access to sanitation and hygiene services is instrumental for better health and well-being.
- Persistent inequality in access to at least basic sanitation across different socio-economic groups.
- SDG 6.2 aim for achieving universal access to sanitation and hygiene services.

Methodology

- Objective: Examining the trend and pattern of basic to sanitation and hygiene services in rural India.
- Secondary data: National Sample Survey (2012, 2018, 2021)
- Methods used: Descriptive Statistics, WASH performance Index, Beta Convergence Analysis.

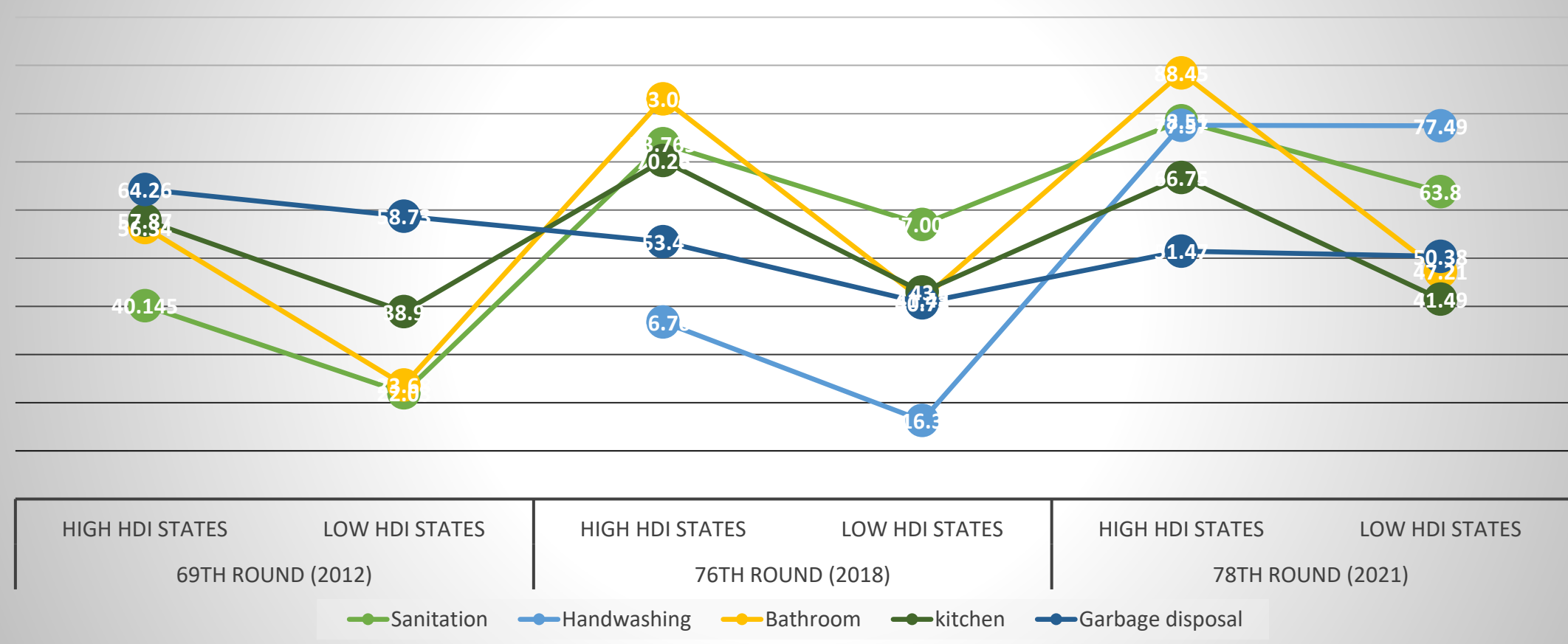
Indicators used in the study

Basic Sanitation: Using Improved toilet facility not sharing with any other households. **Basic drinking water:** using improved drinking water sources with collection time not exceeding 30 minutes (a round trip). **Hygiene service:** improved hand washing facility, separate kitchen facility, improved garbage disposal method, access to bath room facility.



Statistical Analysis

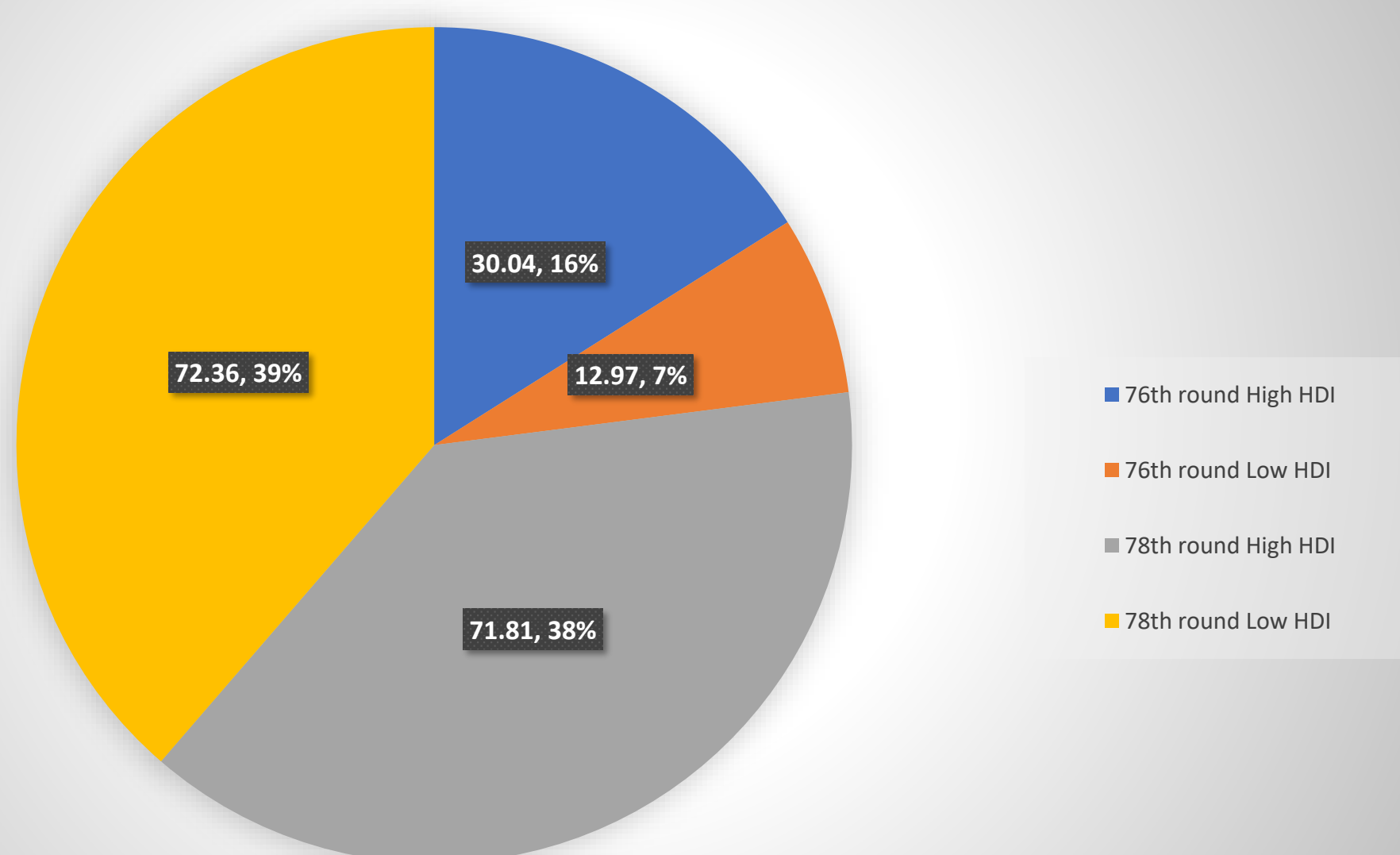
Access to sanitation and hygiene services in high and low HDI states



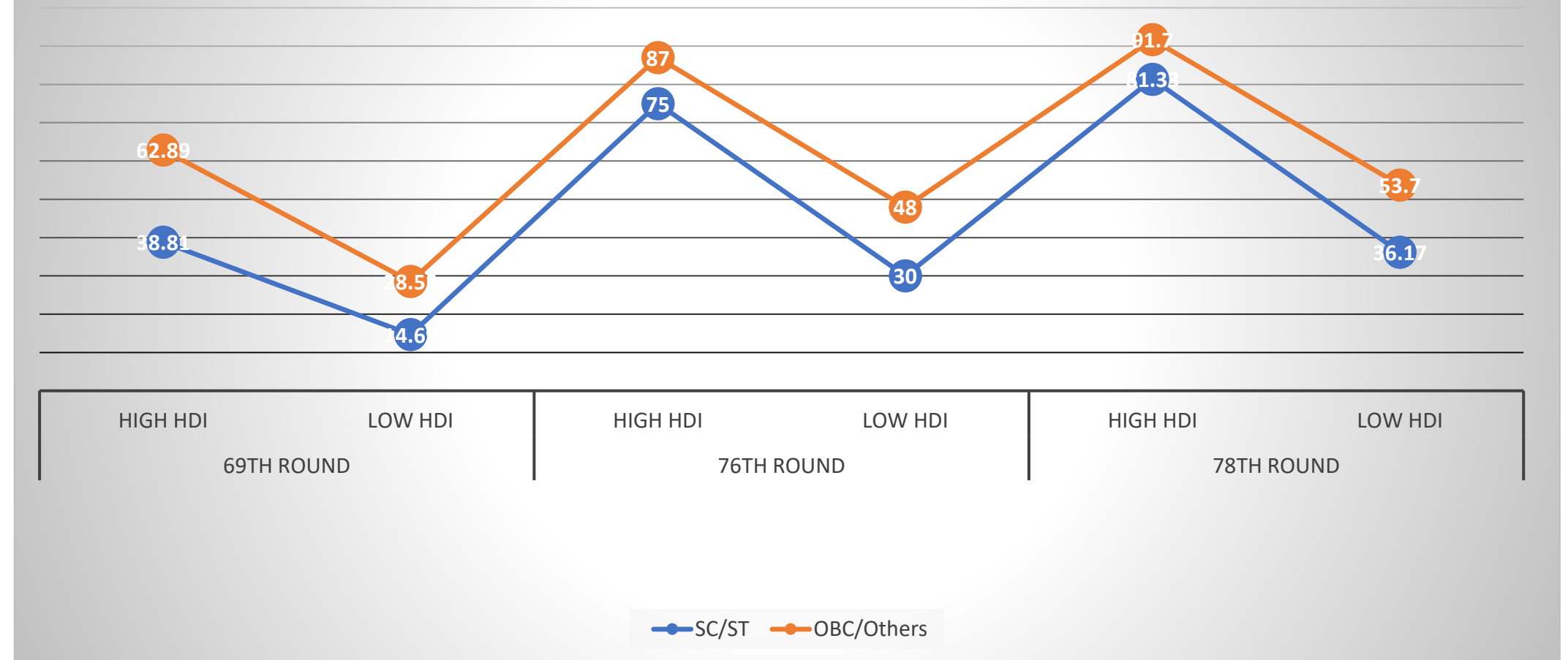
Access to basic sanitation among different social groups



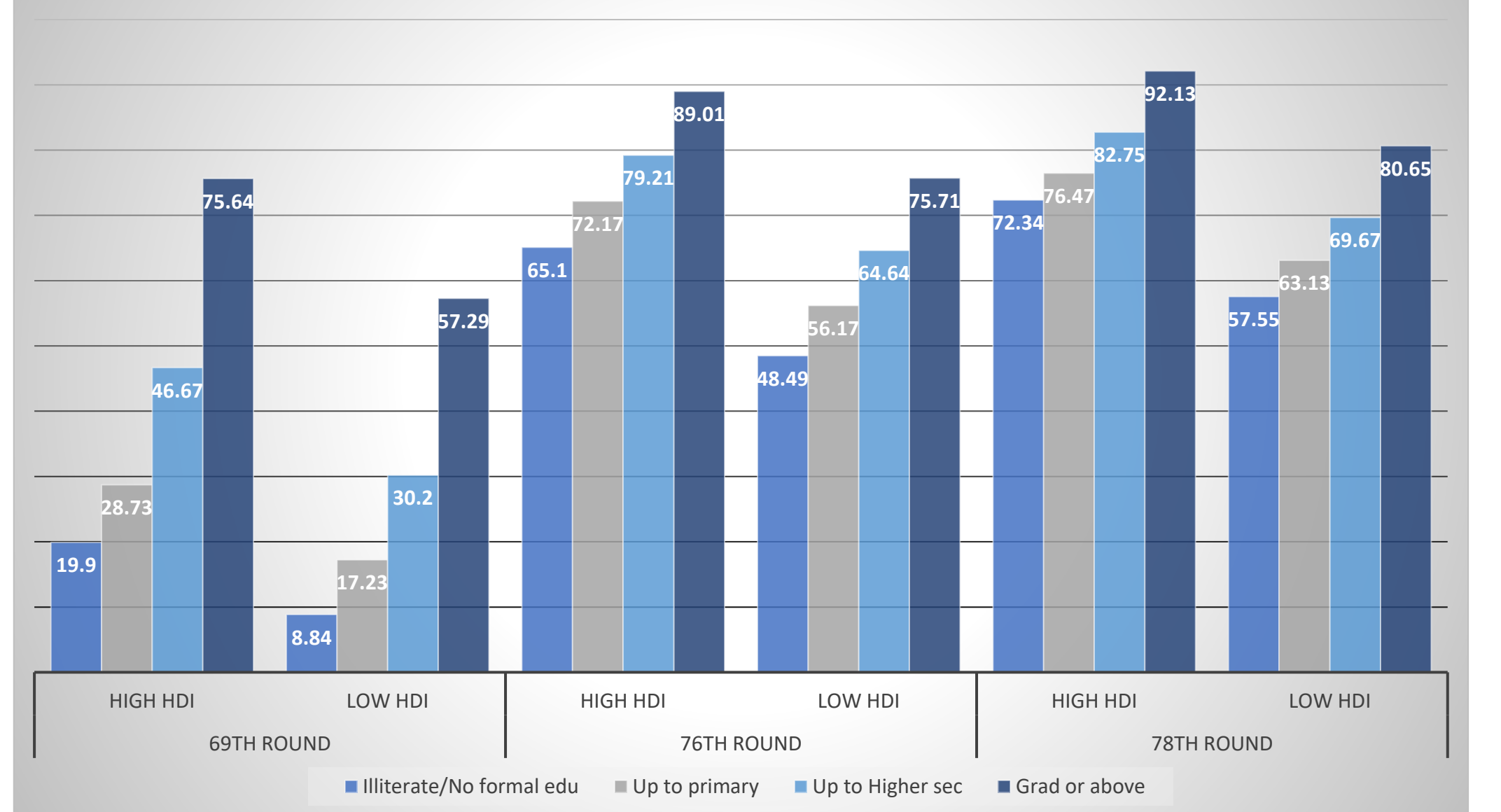
Access to Handwashing among social groups



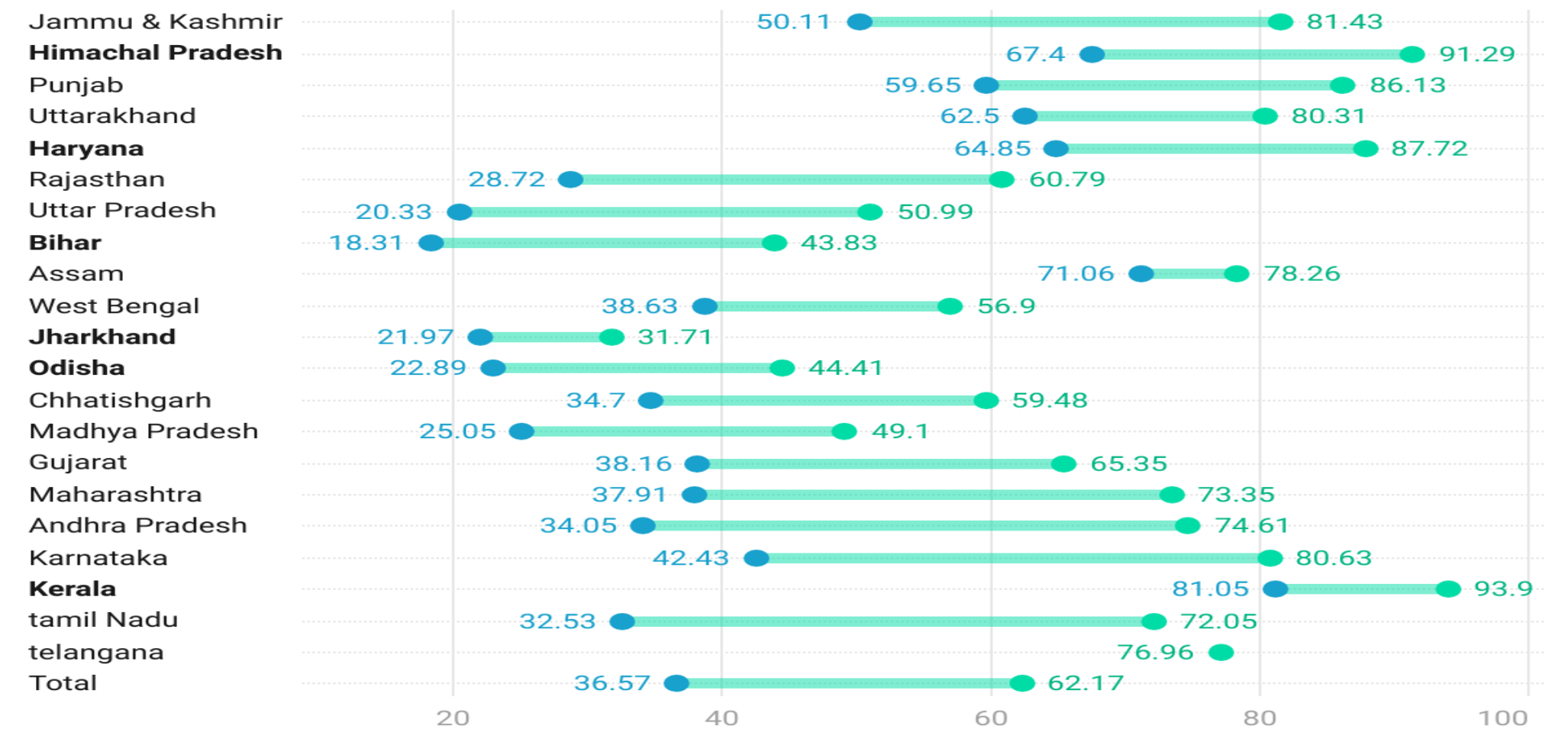
Access to bathroom facility among social groups



Access to sanitation and Education of household head



[Trend in WASH Performance among major states in India]



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Result

- States like Odisha, Jharkhand, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh are in the bottom of the WASH performance index (Chaudhuri & Roy et al., 2017).
- Economically poor states shows higher rate of progress than that of non-poor states (Chaudhary et al., 2020).
- Thus, there is a direct and positive correlation between the income or wealth and owning improved facilities such as sanitation, handwashing facility, kitchen facility, improved garbage disposal.

Conclusion and Policy Implication

- The study identified that states with low HDI scores are deprived of basic sanitation and hygiene services compared to high HDI states.
- Apart from that low education level, backward social categories, low-income categories households across all the major states of India are vulnerable in terms of access to safe sanitation and hygiene facilities.
- This helps the policy makers to prioritize the improvement of these basic human development infrastructure and associated development targets of most vulnerable population across socioeconomic groups and geographic areas.
- The effective implementation of programs and policy required to identify the major reasons for failing in accomplishing the set targets.
- Moreover, drawing attention to the people being left behind without these at least basic services is necessary to reduce the inequality gap within population and ensure equitable access to basic WASH services for all by 2030 with respect to the SDG agenda.