

IMPACT OF WATER AND SANITATION ON SELECTED WATER BORNE DISEASES IN INDIA

VIJAY KASOTIA

Abstract

One of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) discusses that access the equitable clean potable water and improved basic sanitation facilities to everyone on the earth which are the two unquestionable basic needs for survival of the human. However, over the last three decades, there is a significant investment by the Indian government but India still deals with sanitation challenging problems. According to WHO in 2019, two billion worldwide people still rely on unsafe water and around four billion people use unimproved sanitation facilities. According to NSO's report of 2018, having access to toilets in rural households and urban households are around 71% and 96% respectively.

In this study, we intended to analyse the impact of water and sanitation facilities on the incidence of selected water borne diseases (such as acute diarrhoea, viral hepatitis, enteric fever, malaria) in 28 Indian states. This study also investigates the relationship of water borne diseases with the background information of the control variables. We used the secondary data from the National Sample Survey (NSS) which is based on the 76th round of 2018 and India stat data. We use regression analysis. The result of this study suggested that there is a significant positive impact of mitigating the incidence of selected water borne disease by the investments of the government on water and sanitation amenities. However, states also have distinct climate and environmental factors which may also impact the outcomes of these water borne diseases and by evaluation of these inputs, states should also push their budgeted expenditure along with the central funding.