

## **Spatial variation in availability of toilets facilities in Rural Haryana**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Sanitation and toilet facilities are the basic needs of human beings. In this study, it is finding that such facilities in rural Haryana are still miles away. There is a spatial variation in toilet facilities whether it is outside or inside premises. Western Haryana is ahead to other parts of states as far as facilities of toilets concern. There are many reasons of low toilet facilities in the state which require a serious notice.

**Key Words :** Spatial, Variation, Toilets, Rural, Within premises

### **INTRODUCTION**

Source of toilet facility forms the backbone of an effective public health system. Researchers on various health based projects have suggested that both the quality and quantity of water are important determinants of the prevalence of gastrointestinal diseases. This problem is further compounded by lack of access to sanitation. About 58% of Indian households do not have toilet, 19% have a pit or some type of toilet facility, and 23% have a flush toilet whereas 72% of households have no toilet facilities in rural India. Moreover, among urban households that do not have a toilet, nearly half are able to use some form of public or shared toilet, a facility available to only 9% of the rural households without a toilet. Although the household wealth is associated with access to piped water and sanitation. In rural part people do not use toilets as maximum numbers of houses do not have any toilet. In rural part, in houses without any toilet the women have no privacy and dignity. With the study of availability of toilets it is trying to represent the condition of unhygienic rural life.

### **METHODOLOGY**

This study is based on secondary data which are published in the statistical abstracts of Haryana and Census of India 2011 and National Sample Surveys (NSS) (Housing Conditions Rounds unit record data, 1993 and 2008/2009) (Markandan, 1985). The indicator for households toilet facility used in the study for the analysis of level and changes over time is a deprivation measure which captures the unavailability of toilet facility in the house. The indicator used from Census of India is 'households not having latrine facility within the premise' (this refers to the households with public and open latrine use, meaning no latrine facility within the premise). The indicator used from NSS

is 'no latrine facility in the house' (this refers to the public or community use of latrine facilities and non-availability of such a facility within the premise of the house). Other important qualitative facets of rural households' toilet facilities have been also analyzed using the latest information from the aforementioned data sources (Indian Institute of Mass Communication, 1998). The Census data (2001 and 2011) have been used for the analysis of rural households' toilet facilities by aggregate, state wise and social groups (ST—Scheduled Tribe, SC—Scheduled Caste and others). This data is used to analyze the spatial variation in the availability of toilets in rural Haryana.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Spatial variation in availability of toilets:

Table 1 and 2 shows the spatial pattern in availability of toilets in rural Haryana in 2011. In 2011 rural parts of the state have an average of 28.66 percent houses with toilets. The western parts of the state have highest percent of houses with toilets and southern and north western parts have lowest percent of houses with toilets (Saleth and Sastry, 2003). Most of the tehsils of eastern Haryana have 35 percent houses with toilets. The tehsils of middle Haryana came under the category of moderate facilities with 25-35 per cent houses. The tehsils of southern and north eastern Haryana have 15-25 percent houses with toilets. Tehsil Narwana in northern part and tehsils of Nuh, Ferozpur Jhirka and Bawal has 5-15 percent houses with toilet facilities. No part of rural Haryana having below 5 percent houses in availability of toilets in 2011. Table 2 shows that tehsil Dabwali in western part has highest houses with toilets (87.12 %) and tehsil Nuh in Southern part has lowest houses with toilets (10.16 %).

**Table 1: Haryana (Rural) Availability of Toilets Category Wise (2011)**

Sr. No.	Category	No. of Tehsils
1.	Below 5	None
2.	5 to 15	Narwana, Ferozpurjhirka, Nuh, Bawal
3.	15 to 25	Naraingarh, Kaithal, Gohana, Jind, Safidon, Narnaund, Loharu, Dadri, Mahendergarh, Narnaul, Pataudi, Hathin, Palwal, Chhachhrauli, Meham, Jhajjar, Bahadurgarh
4.	25 to 35	Kalka, Panchkula, Barara, Jagadhari, Pehowa, Thanesar, Guhla, Karnal, Assandh, Panipat, Sonipat, Gannaur, Hansi, Bawanikhera, Bhiwani, Tosham, Siwani, Rohatak, Kosli, Rewari, Faridabad,
5.	Above 35	Ambala, Ratia, Fetehabad, Tohana, Dabwali, Sirsa, Rania, Ellenabab, Hisar, Gurugram, Ballabhgarh,

### Spatial variation in availability of toilet within premise:

Table 3 and 4 presents the spatial pattern in availability of toilets within premises in 2011. Table 4 shows that an average of 13.77 percent houses has toilets within premises of rural parts the state in 2011 (Mahadeva, 2004). Table 3 reveals the fact that western part has highest and southern and central part has lowest percent of houses with toilet facilities within premises. In 2011 tehsil Dabwali has above 35 percent houses with toilet facilities within premises. Tehsils in western part (Rania, Ellenabad, Sirsa, and Ratia), tehsils of Ambala, and Gurugram have 25-35 percent houses with toilet facilities within premises (Pattanaik and Singh, 2007). It is found that tehsils in western part (Hisar and Fatehabad), in eastern part (Jagadhari, Karnal, Assandh, Panipat), in north and north eastern part (Panchkula, Guhla, Pehowa, and Thanesar) have 15-25 per cent houses within premises

SPATIAL VARIATION IN AVAILABILITY OF TOILETS FACILITIES IN RURAL HARYANA

<b>Table 2: Haryana (rural) Availability of Toilet (2011)</b>			
Tehsil	Houses in per cent	Tehsil	Houses in per cent
Bawal	10.16	Hansi	26.10
Narwana	10.17	Gannaur	26.78
Nuh	10.82	Rewari	28.16
FerozepurJhirka	11.38	Guhla	28.29
Pataudi	14.78	Karnal	29.61
Jind	15.05	Sonipat	29.67
Hathin	15.60	Barara	29.88
Loharu	15.63	Siwani	29.99
Narnaul	17.78	Panchkula	30.60
Jhajjar	18.36	Assandh	31.35
Mahendergarh	18.65	Pehowa	31.88
Naraingarh	18.97	Thanesar	32.04
Bahadurgarh	19.36	Faridabad	32.19
Palwal	19.61	Bhiwani	32.67
Gohana	19.90	Bawanikhera	34.64
Safidon	21.17	Hisar	35.15
Dadri	21.20	Ballabgarh	35.29
Kaithal	21.76	Tohana	35.78
Narnaund	22.30	Ambala	37.36
Chhachhrauli	22.78	Fatehabad	40.57
Meham	24.69	Gurugram	42.97
Panipat	25.13	Ratia	49.84
Jagadhari	25.41	Ellenabad	59.86
Rohtak	25.42	Sirsa	64.37
Kalka	25.46	Rania	69.69
Tosham	25.66	Dabwali	87.12
Kosli	26.09	Haryana Rural (average)	28.66

<b>Table 3: Haryana (Rural) Availability of Toilets within Premises Category Wise (2011)</b>			
Sr. No.	Category	Tehsil	No. of Tehsils
1	Below 5	Narwana, Jind, Tohana, Hansi, Narnaund, Bawal, Kalka, Gurugram, Gohana, Meham, Jhajjar, Bahadurgarh, Hathin, Pataudi, Nuh, Ferozepurjhirka	16
2	5 to 15	Naraingarh, Chahchhrauli, Kaithal, Sonipat, Gannaur, Palwal, Rewari, Kosli, Mahendergarh, Narnaul, Bawanikhera, Bhiwani, Dadri, Loharu, Tosham, Safidon, Rohtak, Siwani	18
3	15 to 25	Panchkula, Barara, Jagadhari, Thanesar, Pehowa, Guhla, Karnal, Assandh, Panipat, Faridabad, Ballabgarh, Fatehabad, Hisar	13
4	25 to 35	Ellenabad, Rania, Sirsa, Ratia, Ambala	5
5	Above 35	Dabwali	1

toilets (Government of Haryana, 2011). Tehsils of eastern and southern Haryana (Chhachhrauli, Ganaur, Sonipat, Palwal, Rewai, Narnaul, Kasli and Mahendergarh) have 5-15 per cent houses

<b>Table 4: Haryana (Rural) Availability of Toilet within Premises (2011)</b>			
Tehsil	Houses in per cent	Tehsil	Houses in per cent
Hathin	1.60	Kosli	8.73
FerozpurJhirka	1.72	Kaithal	11.12
Nuh	1.90	Rewari	12.33
Meham	2.10	Gannaur	13.68
Jhajjar	2.18	Sonipat	14.11
Gurugram	2.97	Naraingarh	14.20
Narwana	3.07	Chhachhrauli	14.26
Bahadurgarh	3.48	Panipat	15.93
Hansi	3.69	Assandh	16.89
Gohana	3.93	Ballabhgarh	17.95
Kalka	4.28	Guhla	18.11
Pataudi	4.40	Hisar	18.31
Jind	4.43	Fatehabad	19.02
Narnaund	4.60	Panchkula	19.30
Tohana	4.70	Jagadhari	19.80
Bawal	4.78	Pehowa	20.13
Rohtak	5.35	Karnal	20.53
Narnaul	5.65	Tahnesar	21.37
Mahendergarh	5.82	Faridabad	21.37
Loharu	6.24	Barara	22.95
Tosham	6.58	Ambala	27.36
Dadri	6.87	Ratia	29.01
Palwal	7.34	Sirsa	29.63
Safidon	7.72	Ellenabad	32.83
Bawanikhera	7.88	Rania	34.49
Siwani	7.95	Dabwali	42.47
Bhiwani	8.01	Haryana rural (average)	13.77

with toilet facilities within premises. The lowest percent of houses with toilet facilities within premises in central Haryana (Jhajjar, Meham, Gohana, Jind, Narnaund and Hansi) and in southern part (Nuh, Hathinm and Ferozpur jhirka) which is below 5 per cent (Government of India, 2011). Table 4 shows that Dabwali in western Haryana has highest number of houses within premises toilets (42.47 %) and tehsil Nuh in southern part has lowest number of houses within premises toilets (1.90 %).

#### **Causes behind Low Toilet Facilities in Rural Haryana:**

- Social taboos
- Lack of awareness
- Old customs and traditions
- Lack of sewerage facilities
- Lack of information of govt. projects
- Low literacy
- Financial restraints

**Conclusion :**

This study reveals that the toilets facilities in rural Haryana are very low, it is only 28.66 percent. Northern Haryana has an average of 25 percent houses with toilet facilities while western parts of Haryana have 33 percent houses with toilets. As far as toilet within premises concern it is only 13.77 percent houses with this facility which is really a matter of concern in the modern age.

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