

**STATUS OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION IN MARATHWADA (MAHARASHTRA) INDIA**

C.T. BIRAJDAR, K.H. RAJPUT\* AND V.V. KHADKE

Shri Madhavrao Patil Mahavidyalaya,  
MURUM, Dist. OSMANABAD (MS)

\*Corresponding Author

Email : kiransing.rajput@rediffmail.com

*Received* : 25.02.2018 ; *Accepted* : 13.04.2018**ABSTRACT**

An analysis was made here to explain the level and distribution of resource in the entire study area. Lack of surface water and scarcity of rainfall clearly emphasize the need of making an effort to irrigation facilities. Status of Drinking water and sanitation in Marathwada includes the excessive demand of water from the growing population, depleting around water level and due to exploitation, contamination of existing water bodies, mismanagement of water.

Figure : 01

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KEY WORDS : Excessive demand of water, Groundwater management, Sanitation

**Introduction**

Water is the most common substance on earth, covering more than 70 % of the planet's surface. Yet the strain of demand of an ever increasing population has meant that clean, safe water has become a precious commodity and water supply in many nations, especially in the developing ones, is an issue of immense concern as use of water for energy, agriculture, industrial and municipal needs. Every drop of water is precious, which leads to all activities of human being. Better management of agricultural water use to meet future demands of the other water-use sectors is needed.

Water supply and sanitation are most essential services in society. There are water pollution as well as food and soil pollution. Number of diseases have increased due to insects which fly on latrine and urinal. Hence, the sanitation is essential for everyone. Sanitation is one of the most important global issues facing the world today. National Common Minimum Programme adopted by the Government of India, has also given highest priority to provide water and sanitation to all especially in rural areas. But the challenge of water and sanitation is indeed enormous. The sanitation coverage is absolutely low. 78% households are still not having sanitary latrines as per census. Though almost 95% of the rural habitations are covered with water quality Problems.

**Objectives:** for this study following key objectives have been taken.

- 1) To examine the status of drinking water supply in Nanded district.
- 2) To identify the issues related to water availability,

sustainability and role of human rights.

- 3) To examine the status of sanitation.
- 4) To suggest policy measures for achieving sustainable water supply.

**Study area:**

Marathwada region is situated in central part of state. It extends from 17° 35' north to 20° 40' north latitude and 74° 40' east to 78° 19' east longitude. It has an area 64302 sq.k.m. Godavari, Purna, Penganga, Bhima, Manjira and Terana rivers flow in study region. Marathwada has average rainfall of 882mm and temperature fluctuations are generally large. Maximum temperature in summer is 43°C and 10°C in winter season. Marathwada is facing problem of water resource depletion. Number of forests have been cut, wildlife is becoming rare, soil erosion is common, soil fertility has been reduced and water level is very deep in some part of the region. Most of the area has high temperature and low rainfall.

**Database and Methodology**

All climatic data were collected from meteorological observatory located at district headquarter. Pre and post monsoon ground water data were collected from central ground water board to analyze seasonal variation in ground water Table and changes over the last few years. The data values were evaluated and represented by statistical cartographic techniques.

Number of field survey have recorded that a high proportions of toilets are not being used for its designated purpose out of 26 districts under the Rural Sanitation Programmed, 18 are facing problems related to water quantity and quality.

**TABLE -1 : Household and Drinking water sources in Marathwada**

District	H H	Treated Tap	Untreated Tap	Covered wells	Uncovered well	Hand pump	Bore well	Other
A 'bad	117337	61676	12493	1404	14527	13877	8037	743
Jalna	62430	14523	9868	1266	15216	14978	4078	303
Beed	80567	24628	9978	900	11946	22431	8259	470
Os' bad	57800	19398	11621	428	3770	10859	8935	1563
Latur	97782	35163	18192	1078	11314	14191	14706	1337
Nanded	133675	36112	26650	1587	17957	26681	20017	741
Parbhani	59524	14508	7525	891	7849	22576	4103	411
Hingoli	42874	6614	6843	638	9032	14116	4240	194

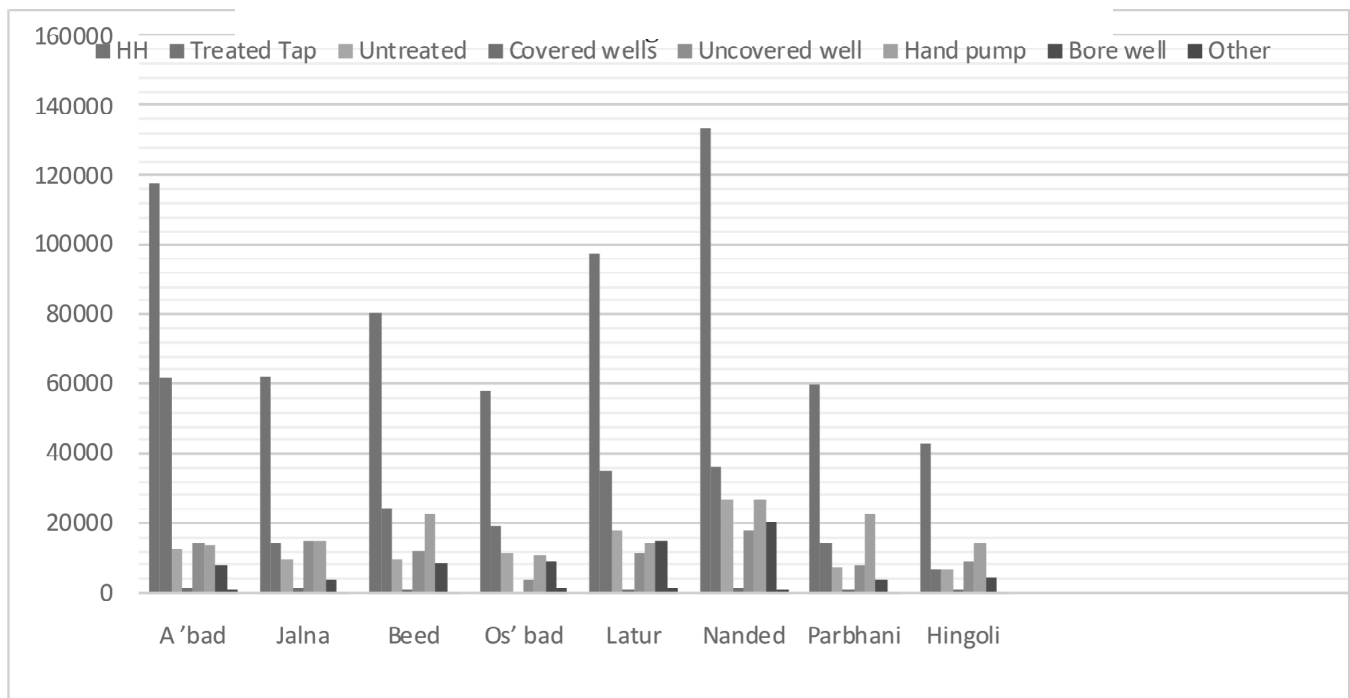
### Result and Discussion

Safe and adequate supply of drinking water are vital role for human health and efficiency. Water scarcity is a serious issue especially for urban and industrial sectors due to inefficient water use by the agricultural sector.

Better management of agricultural water use to meet future demands of the other water-use sectors is needed. Water is used for agriculture, domestic and industrial purpose. An analysis was made here to explain

the level and distribution of resource in entire the study area 1-3. Lack of surface water and scarcity of rainfall clearly emphasize the need of making an effort to irrigation facilities.

Table-1 shows that, higher percent of SC house hold having in Aurangabad and Nanded districts. Most of the treated tap water for drinking purpose is used in Aurangabad, Beed, Latur and Parbhani districts. 10% addition uncovered wells compared to covered wells having all districts of Marathwada. Higher percentage of drinking

**Fig. 1: SC Household and Drinking water sources in Marathwada**

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water is used by hand pumps as compared to bore wells in all districts.

**Status of Sanitation:**

The concept of sanitation was expanded in 1993 to include personal hygiene, home sanitation, sewage water and disposal of garbage, human excreta and waste water. It is essential for individual sanitation for every person. State welcomed the adoption of general Assembly resolution 64/292 and Human Right Council resolution 15/9 affirming the human right to safe drinking water and

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sanitation. Speakers were concerned that 884 million persons lacked access to water and 2.6 billion did not have access to sanitation as defined by WHO and UNICEF. Approximately only 1.5 million children under five years died each year as a result of water and sanitation in India. Water supply and sanitation is most essential services in society. Number of diseases had increased due to insects which fly on latrine and urinal. Hence, the utilization of sanitation is must to everyone. Sanitation is one of the most important global issue facing the world

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