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# Problem of drinking water and sanitation in India and disease control

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**Abstract**
It is important point that every year many billion of human being have to lost their life due to use of contaminated water. The consumption of contaminated water kills many people every day and the painful fact is that nearly two in ten have no source of safe drinking water and the situation is worst in the developing countries where the infrastructure development is not much more developed. It is the basic right of the human being to get safe drinking water and it is the sole responsibility of local and state administration to arrange it. The United nation have also pointed out that it is the human right to get water also mention and the every human being must have affordable water per person for domestic uses and adequate amount of safe water is necessary to check the problem of diseases and dehydration. The water is very precious matter to the existence of human being and its conservation and preservation that is so important primarily in the current scenario. The union government since the independence have made more efforts in order to provide safe drinking water but the problem of water in India is highly diversified as some area have abundant water resources and on the other side, there is a acute shortage of water resources. There are so many plan and policies have been devised to fight with the water crisis that the National Rain Fed Authority was a step in the concern area so that numerous programs for rainwater harvesting and equal distribution of water may be achieved.

**Keywords:** Contaminated, dehydration, diversified, affordable, harvesting

## Introduction
The easy access to safe drinking water and sanitation are primarily control the human health and wealth in a broader perspective. The Government of India has also adopted the provision of providing the safe drinking water to our larger proportion of population in the Bharat Nirman program with more infrastructure facilities, with more emphasis upon the rural infrastructure. In order to achieve the target of providing safe drinking water and sanitation facilities abundant funds are provided to the state and local municipal administration. The success and easy implementation was mainly depend upon the will and commitment of the stakeholders. The resources may get translated into practical reality if they are easily available to the people who are more severely affected by the absence of both services. Historically, it is the long term programme in order to provide the safe drinking and sanitation facilities. It was started in 1972-73 that accelerated in providing the rural water supply programme and considerable progress was also achieved.
The scientist and geographer may actually provide us institutional arrangement for proper identification of water abundant and deficient areas recharge process, community participation and application of traditional source of conservation of water resources such as Wells and water reservoir at local level. The formation of committee of local people in order to ensure the proper recharge the traditional water sources and to disseminate the awareness among the people about the water conservation and proper utilization of water resources. It must be followed the appropriate agriculture practices with the agro climatic data.

## Objectives of the study
In the present research work, it has been stated that the drinking water and sanitation is a important problem due to the miss management and low level of awareness in the people. The provision related to management of water resources and distribution must be rational and conservation practices to be applied at larger scale.

The coordination and co-operation among different stakeholders must be established and the empowered group suggestions to be implemented with the applied approach.

The following objectives have been adopted in this research work

To describe the causes of drinking water scarcity and its possible solution are mentioned below.

1. To find out the role of associated institutions in the management and conservation of water resources.
2. To present the picture of sanitation drive and its achievement.
3. To evaluate the impact of different projects related to eradicate the problem of sanitation.
4. The immediate cause and remedies of diseases due to contaminated water.

**Methodology and data collection**

In the present research work, the relevant data and methodology applied in order to present the broad picture of drinking water and sanitation in India. In this research work, the data collection primarily depends on the published research work and day to day reports published in the newspaper and magazines. The evaluation of different projects started by government of India and state governments in order to eradicate the problem of drinking water and sanitation. The disease erupted due to contaminated water to be mapped and causes to be evaluated.

**Discussion of the problem**

In the present research work it has been focused on the general scenario of the drinking water and sanitation in India and their associated problem. This problem must be taken at the state and national level and the institutional involvement to solve it may be more beneficial. As per the provision of 11th schedule of our constitution that clearly states that it is the primary duty of the concerned local bodies to provide safe drinking water and infrastructure related to the sanitation. But in reality, we have observed that the problem of water availability is so vital that in some area women have to bring water from distant places and at some places there is acute shortage of water.

The another important problem associated with the drinking water and sanitation that financial resources and its proper utilization. It has been pointed out that the financial resources must be rationally used and devise such plans in integration with the conservation of biodiversity and cultural heritage. The role of panchayats and local bodies are very important in the implementation of drafted plants according to the geographical and economic condition of the areas. The people have information about the utility and availability of the water resources in their regions and proper mapping of the problem to be carried out.

The Environment is an important variable in which the the drinking water is highly associated with the health of the human being and so many diseases being caused by the contaminated water. The communicable diseases and other problems that affect the health of the human being are related to the contaminated water and poor sanitation condition. The community should be informed in order to use the safe drinking water and contribute in the conservation of water sources with their little efforts at domestic and community level. The problem of water scarcity may be occurred very soon if we are not control the problem of water contamination and proper utilization with area specific approach. The role of local bodies, NGOs, and other prominent people may be so vital in the conservation of water resources. The modern techniques such as GIS and remote sensing techniques can play important role in the solution of it in a sustainable manner and they may provide authentic information behind the destruction of water resources and sanitation problem. The Role of graphics, videos and e-Learning courses to be recognized so that the information of conservation of water resources may be accessible to large number of people. The holistic approach in the management of water resources and sanitation is so essential in order to control the water scarcity problem and better sanitation practices. The large scale destruction of water resources with unsuitable agriculture practices and wastage of water in industrial and domestic sector to be checked out and possible sustainable techniques to be provided to water conservation.

There are some points which need to be mentioned here so that the problem of water contamination and sanitation maybe solved very practically.

1. The active participation of geologist and hydrologist to be taken into account.
2. The functioning of community participation may be very fruitful to save the resources at local level.
3. The recycling of waste water and its consumption supply to be initiated with the efficient technological innovation.
4. The construction of reservoir in the collection of rainwater and re-distribution process be properly ensured according to the needs and demands of the surrounding areas.
5. The self help group and other state holders to be motivated to participate in the conservation and spread of awareness in locality.

**Conclusion**

The drinking water and sanitation problem is not areas specific it has became important phenomena universally with the large scale deconstruction of natural resources and population growth in the last decades. The management of natural resources comprises the water and food resources to the maintained in order to maintain the world food community. Recently, so many people are facing the problem of acute water shortage and food resources that the India neighboring country Sri Lanka example maybe cited here. In order to avoid the adverse situation.

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