Poor and Bad quality of water: a severe health threat in India

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The water quality problem in India is severe in many states of the country. It has been discovered that there are relatively less initiatives toward dealing with the issues related to water top quality by Govt., and other organizations in India. We have examples where the youth could not find jobs in organizations or public sector organizations those take wellness and fitness test by looking in each parameter of wellness of a person. In majority of cases the wellness regulators are not aware about the degree of native to the island water top quality issues in their area. The institutional synchronization and knowledge networking attempts are surprisingly minimal. This article tells that what the organizations and Govt., should consider in such situation.

Latest media information on the low quality of tap water in Indian cities challenges the credibility of Indian native as a growing economic power. Water security may be only one measuring stick with which to measure a nation's progress rating, but it is a vital quality-of-life signal. Water accessibility and cleanliness are closely linked. Inadequate cleanliness motivates reproduction of several, goes and bacteria. Water-borne illnesses are common during summer time. According to UN sources, globally, nearly one in five people or 1.1 billion dollars men, women and children has no access to water that is clean.

The Earth Summit declaration of 2002 pressured that making water that is clean available to all should be on top of every nation's plan. Water top quality in Indian is not only supposed, there is not enough of it to go around. Water efficiency has to be marketed seriously. Attention strategies on water management and cleanliness are necessary to inform and inform the public. The Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Objective — set up as one of the six tasks that shown the young primary minister's perspective for development — had progressed a methodical approach to water top quality tracking in non-urban areas.

The water quality checking laboratories in District-level were set up in each area by area public technological department, building up a national-wide database on non-urban water quality. Awareness was generated amongst non-urban people about the importance of water top quality and its relation to wellness. These projects should be duplicated in urban India. Water tankers and enhancer pumps are the city resident's last resort. They are as vulnerable to contamination as water transferred through broken or rusty pipes. Government and private capital investment in water management is rarely discussed seriously. But if we are to aspire to an enhanced total well being, this should be accepted top priority.

Water crisis in Rural India
The non-urban inhabitants of Indian consist of more than 700 thousand people living in over 15 diverse environmental regions. It is true that offering water to such a popular is an tremendous challenge given the non-uniformity in levels of awareness, socio-economic development, education, hardship, methods and traditions which add to the complexity of offering water. The health pressure of poor water quality is tremendous. It is approximated that around 37.7 thousand Indians are affected by water-borne diseases annually; 1.5 thousand children are approximated to die of diarrhea alone.

Water-related illnesses also put an economic pressure on both the household and country's economic system. The insufficient access to water has been often mentioned as the primary factor responsible for restricting development. The average accessibility to water is reducing continuously with the growing population and it is approximated that by 2020 Indian will become a water-stressed country. The writers point out that obtaining water remains a problem. Making the water safe for consuming is also a task by itself. Water quality problems are brought on by contamination and over-exploitation.

The speed of industrialisation and greater focus on farming growth along with economical and technical restrictions and non-enforcement of rules has led to generation of large of waste and pollution. The writers note that in Local indian native, economical dedication possibilities on community water and cleanliness projects have increased continually, but benefits in terms of reduction in water-borne illnesses have not been corresponding to the economical dedication possibilities made. Lack of know-how, tracking, and examining, minimization measures, accessibility to different water resources and applying of sanitary methods continue to be difficulties.

The essay pressures on the need for user element in maintaining water top quality and looking at other aspects like hygiene, environment cleanliness, storage and disposal to maintain the high top quality of water resources. The role of government is crucial in supporting awareness drives, establishing tracking stations and building capabilities of communities. Discovering low cost treatment technologies, water growing, rebirth of traditional water efficiency components and synchronisation between different departments associated with water and tracking at the grassroots is needed to identify problems and take remedial measures.

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