

AVAILABILITY OF POTABLE DRINKING WATER

INTRODUCTION

Water is essential for sustenance and multiplication of living organisms. Whether it is an unicellular ameba or complex human body system, water is an absolute necessity for keeping the system functioning. Water is the number one source of nutrition. The Human body is made of 60% water and this is a clear enough indicator of the importance of water. Humans need clean tasty and safe drinking water free from any microorganism when he or she is thirsty and is ready to pay substantially if need be. This is available in Pouch, Bottles and Cans as per requirement of the customers. Water is a fundamental human need. Each person on Earth requires at least 20 to 50 litres of clean, safe water a day for drinking, cooking and simply keeping themselves clean.

Actually Potable Water means water that is safe to drink or use for food preparation. The amount of drinking water required to maintain good health varies and depends on physical activity level, age, health-related issues and environmental conditions. For those who work in a hot climate, they need up to 16 litres a day.

Five Reasons Why Everyone Needs Clean Drinking Water

- Provides Nourishment
- The Prevention of Diseases
- Helps in Getting Rid of Toxins
- Needed for Agriculture and Food Production

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- Improved Sanitation Facilities

OVERVIEW ON PROJECT

The Project is about availability of potable drinking water in India. Pure drinking water and its availability is a major question in the country. In India, government has adopted a number of decentralised policies to provide access to clean and safe drinking water. The safe drinking water is a fundamental right for every person. The project data is of 1st April 2012. In India, we have 29 States and 7 Union Territories. Among them there are number of habitated areas in each place which are habitated to potable drinking water. For example, Rajasthan has 1,21,133 habitated areas, Orissa has 1,38,849 habitated areas, Goa has 347 habitated areas and Chandigarh has 18 habitated areas. By the above examples, it is clear that Orissa contains more number of habitated areas that means more number of villages have been habitated to potable drinking water. Whereas Chandigarh contains less number of habitated areas that means less number of villages have been habitated to potable drinking water. In this way some villages may be habitated to potable drinking water some may not. Among habitated areas, there are different categories like SC, ST, GENERAL Categories. In each state and union territories, there are SC, ST, GENERAL Categories. Some of them are available with potable drinking water simply we are calling them as covered population. Likewise in Bihar, most of the general covered population are getting potable drinking water i.e., 69,233,489 but SC, ST Covered population are getting partial potable drinking water in Bihar. Most of the SC covered

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population are getting potable drinking water in Uttar Pradesh i.e.,14,824,533.Even in Uttar Pradesh ,general covered population are getting more potable drinking water.But when compared to all the states Bihar is the first place which has more general covered population and UP is the first place for SC covered population.In the same way most of the ST covered population are getting potable drinking water in Madhya Pradesh i.e.,11,519,888.All over the India, more potable drinking water is available for general category people and less potable drinking water is available for ST category people.By this we can say that many are not getting safe drinking water properly even at present situation the problem is same no one are getting safe water to drink only some are getting safe and hygiene drinking water in India.

The main purpose of this project is to know how many are habitated to potable drinking water and how many are getting safe water to drink.

CONCLUSION

While a lot remains undiscovered and lot has to be done to make drinking water an ease for those who are living in the remote areas especially the desert ones.The public and the private sectors has to make lots of effort to make safe water available to people in a consistent manner and at low costs.On the other hand,people should also understand the importance of water and start its conservation before it gets too late.