WATER QUALITY AFFECTED HABITATS

INTRODUCTION:

Overview:

The Accelerated Rural Water Supply Program (ARWSP) was renamed the National Rural Drinking Water Program (NRDWP) in 2009, with a focus on ensuring water availability in terms of portability, adequacy, convenience, affordability, and equity on a long-term basis. While also taking a decentralized approach involving PRIs and community organizations, on a long-term basis. Before the introduction of this program various data was collected among the nation to know the needs and the availability of water.

Bruntland coined the term "sustainable development" in 1987 to describe development that meets current needs without jeopardizing future generations' ability to meet their own.Groundwater used for freshwater drinking supplies is easily overexploited by competing users such as irrigation, industry, and so on.

It can become contaminated with salt water, fluoride, or other gynogenic contaminants as a result, rendering it unfit for use. Polluted water can be found in rivers and lakes, posing a threat to plants, animals, and people.

India has a particularly strong tradition of water harvesting, with communities effectively meeting their minimum water requirements. By capturing and storing rainwater locally, diverting and storing water from nearby streams and springs, and tapping subsurface water

PURPOSE:

Sometimes people get to feed on contaminated water which is very harmful to consume. So the goal of this project is to get the data, analyze it and find the trends to know which is highly contaminated and this result can be used to find out the requirements of the habitat.

Before collecting the data we first find out the quality parameters. The parameters found are Salinity,Fluoride,Arsenic,Iron and Nitritte.

To collect the data the state is divided across categories like ,districts ,blocks ,panchyats and villages. Data is collected with the amount of villages continamted by the above quality parameters and then the data is taken to clean and analyze.

LITERATURE SURVEY:

The 10% allocation for Sustainability, which is based on a 100 percent Central share, will be used solely to achieve drinking water securityby providing specific sustainability components for sources and systems, with a focus on tribal areas, water quality- affected areas,exploited,critical and semi- critical areas as defined by the CGWB and any other area Indentified by the State Government as water stressful and complex areas.

The activities of IEC and HRD will be converged at the state level by the "Water and Sanitation Support Organization" under the State Water and Sanitation Mission. As explained in the NRDWP guidelines, CCDU will be part of WSSO, along with MIS/Computerization Project, Water Quality Monitoring & Surveillance, and other projects. WSSO (CCDU) will have the expertise and infrastructure to carry out IEC and HRD activities for all rural water and sanitation sub-programmes.

EXPIREMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS:

Water is a state subject, and the state government/its agencies are responsible for providing safe drinking water to all rural habitations. The 73rd Amendment to the Constitution added rural drinking water to the XIth Schedule of the Constitution, where it will be devolved to PRIs.
Improving access to and use of safe drinking water on a long-term basis is a difficult and complex process, particularly in rural areas. The consumption of potable drinking water has a significant impact on people's overall well-being and health.

The National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) aims to empower, educate, and train stakeholders to be capable of proper water supply and water resource planning, implementation,

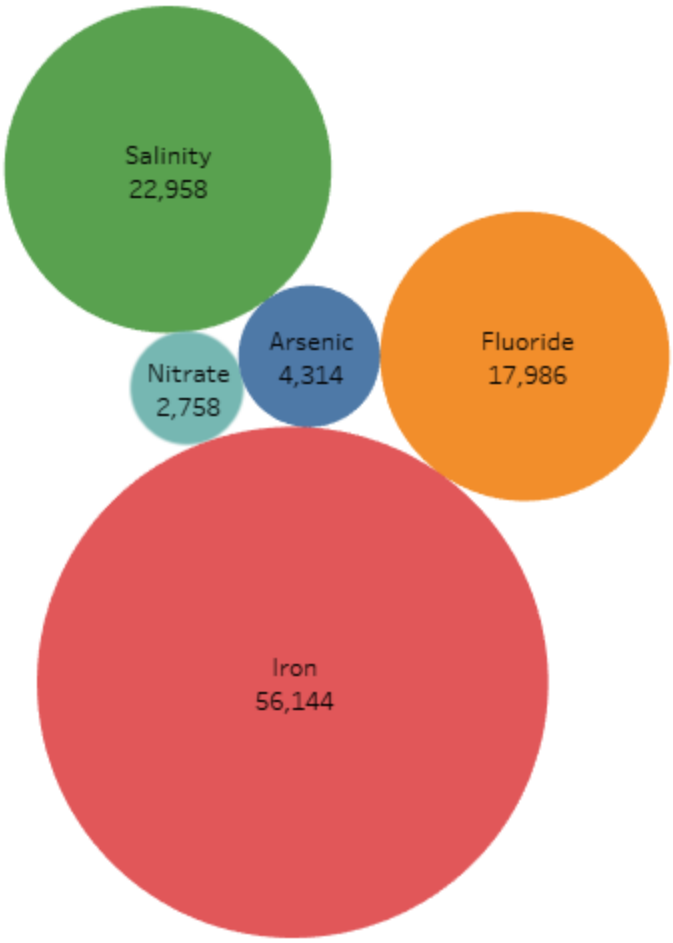
operation, maintenance, and management at all levels.To enable the village community and PRIs to play their proper roles, knowledge and information gaps – both thematic and programmatic – on various aspects of drinking water must be bridged, and an enabling environment must be created.

The IEC Campaign must inform, educate, and persuade people about their roles and responsibilities, as well as the benefits of investing in good practices. It should take into account infrastructure barriers and variables, as well as socio–cultural practices and traditions. The goal of any communication activity should be to raise awareness, sensitize, and motivate people to use proper hygiene, sanitation, and water handling practices.

RESULTS:

By the critical analysis it,The areas where the water is contaminated is identified. Here are the sample screenshots determining it.

Quality Parameters



State-wise Quality Affected Habitation