# TABLEAU DATAVIZ CHALLENGE

## WATER SANITATION PROJECT

*SUBMITTED BY*
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*Title: Water Quality Affected Habitations*
*Description: The data refers to the list of drinking water quality affected habitations all over India due to contamination such as Fluoride, Arsenic, Iron, Salinity and Nitrate NRDWP: National Rural Drinking Water Programme; Source: Data taken from NRDWP website (http://indiawater.gov.in). The data on the NRDWP website has been updated by respective State Governments & Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Government of India*

*Released Under: National Data Sharing and Accessibility Policy (NDSAP)*
*Contributor: Ministry of Jal Shakti*
*Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation Keywords Arsenic Contamination Fluoride , Habitation , Iron , Nitrate , NRDWP Salinity , national , Rural , Drinking , Programme*
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*Visualize: Visualize*

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## *Water Quality Affected Habitations As On 1st April 2012*

*Access to safe drinking water is essential to health, a basic human right and a component of effective policy for health protection. The importance of water, sanitation and hygiene for health and development has been reflected in the outcomes of a series of international policy forums. This includes, most recently, the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals by countries, in 201 2 , which include a target and indicator on safe drinking water. Further, the United Nations (UN) General Assembly declared in 2010 that safe and clean drinking water and sanitation is a human right, essential to the full enjoyment of life and all other human rights. These commitments build on a long history of support including the UN Generaly Assembly adopting the Millennium Development Goals in 2000 and declaring the period 200 5 2010 Life as the International Decade for Action, "Water for Life".*

*Improving rural drinking water services at the village level is a high priority in India. The National Rural Drinking Water Program (NRDWP) calls for village drinking water plans on an annual basis. However, planning data analysis and mapping are complicated by the different levels of local settlement that are involved. The aims of this paper are: first, to review how the term 'village' has come to refer to three different types of settlement for planning purposes in India; second, to show how each settlement type has different water data and Geographic Information System (GIS) map coverage; and third, to identify practical strategies for using these different data and mapping resources to develop rural drinking water plans. We address the first objective through a brief historical review of local government administration and drinking water database development in India.*

*Reviewing current national and state drinking water policies and databases identifies further complications for rural drinking water planning. For example, the Government of India's IMIS (Integrated Management Information System) drinking water database collects data at the habitation level census on monthly and annual time*

*Scales; and it aggregates those data to the larger GP, but not the revenue village, level. Zilla Parishad (district) databases also collect drinking water information at the habitation and GP levels. In many ways, this makes sense as the habitation is the smallest unit of settlement, and the GP is the smallest official unit of local self government. Zilla Parishads use IMIS data and field data at the habitation level to prepare district Annual Action Plans*

***Objective***

*Provide an authoritative basis for the effective consideration of public health in setting national or regional drinking water policies and actions;*

*Summarize effective options for drinking water management; and provide guidance on hazard identification and risk assessment*

*links*

*Dashboard screenshot*

*https://drive.google.com/file/d/1TO8ULCQ35PssoPnG1qVYvdQ6V8hB6mye/view?usp=drivesdk*

*Presentation report*

*https://drive.google.com/file/d/1TOfEs4GrJYWEaOdRSuB7oXKfGxFXeFQV/view?usp=d*