



To check the safety of drinking water supply in the village Pawnar in Wardha district Maharashtra through survey

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Abstract:

Water is the most important matter of life, the get safe drink water is considered as aright essential to all human. Although the necessity of water for the welfare of human and sustainable development, but sometime water borne diseases are caused death in some parts of the world. The causes of water pollution include a wide range of chemicals and pathogens as well as physical parameters. Contaminants may include organic and inorganic substances. The presence of contaminants in water can lead to adverse health effects, including gastrointestinal illness, reproductive problems, and neurological disorders in infants, young children, pregnant women, the elderly and people whose immune systems are compromised. Although water pollution is an age old problem, in this modern age, the problems like growing population, sewage disposal, industrial waste, radioactive waste, eid, have polluted our water resources so much that about 75% rivers and streams, not only of India but also of all the countries, contain polluted waters. According to WHO, about 600 million cases of diarrhea and 46,00,000 childhood deaths are reported per year because of contaminated water. Globally, the most prevalent water quality problem is eutrophication, a result of high-nutrient loads (mainly phosphorus and nitrogen). Poor water quality has a direct impact on water quantity in a number of ways

Introduction

Water is one of the precious natural resources present on the earth and it is very important for survival of flora and fauna. Quality of water is equally important to the quantity available.

Drinking water is one of the basic needs of life and essential for survival. Still more than one billion people all over the world do not have ready access to an adequate and safe water supply and more than 800 million.

In India, ground water is being used as raw water for 85% public water supply. (According to world health report 1998) water supply varies widely in terms of region and country. Approximately 2.5 billion people in developing world, only 38% had safe drinking water. Water contamination due to pathogenic agents, chemicals, heavy metals, pesticides water disinfectants, and thereby product as a consequence of industrial and agricultural activities leaching from soil, rocks, and atmospheric deposition and other human activities has become a hazard to human health in several regions of world.

Drinking water and Health:

WHO has defined the health in its constitution as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely an absence of disease. Recently it has been amended to include a state which attains socially and economically productive life.

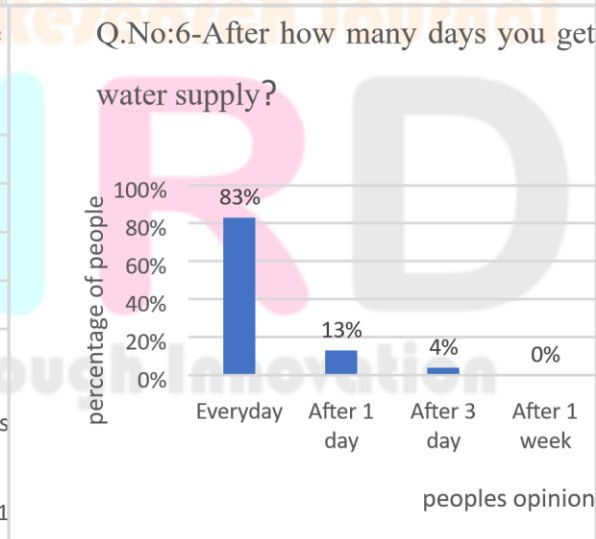
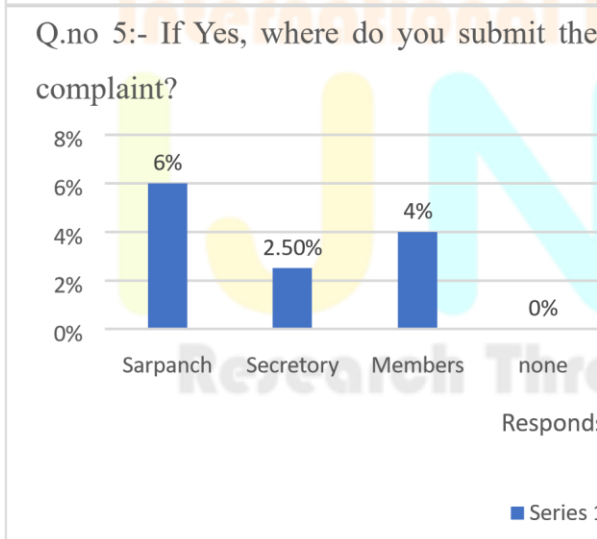
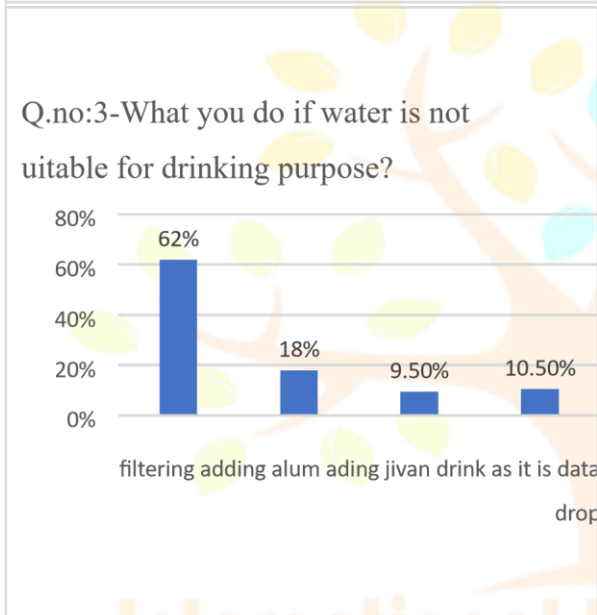
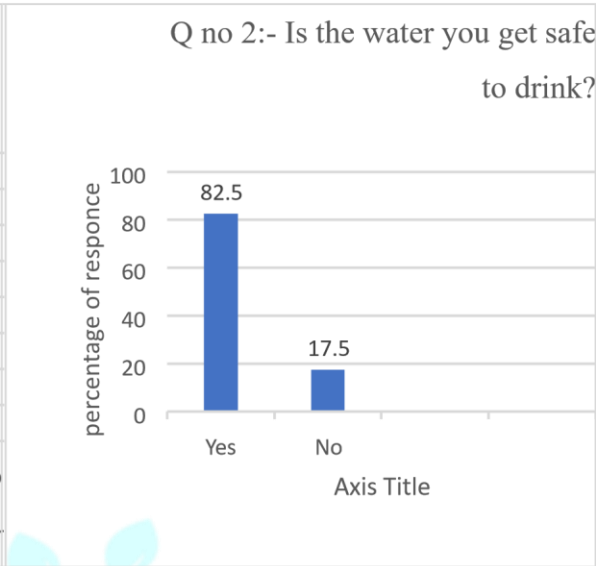
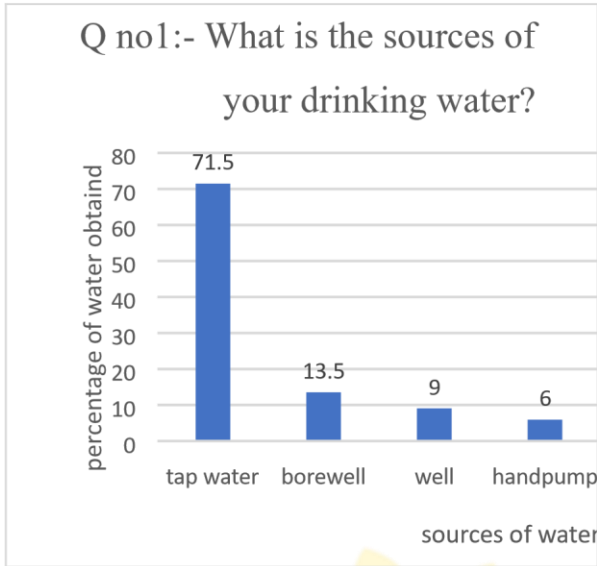
Drinking water quality is one of the greatest factors affecting human health. However, drinking water quality in many countries, especially in developing countries is not desirable and poor drinking water quality has induced many waterborne diseases. This special issue of Exposure and Health was edited to gain a better understanding of the impacts of drinking water quality on public health so that proper actions can be taken to improve the drinking water quality conditions in many countries.

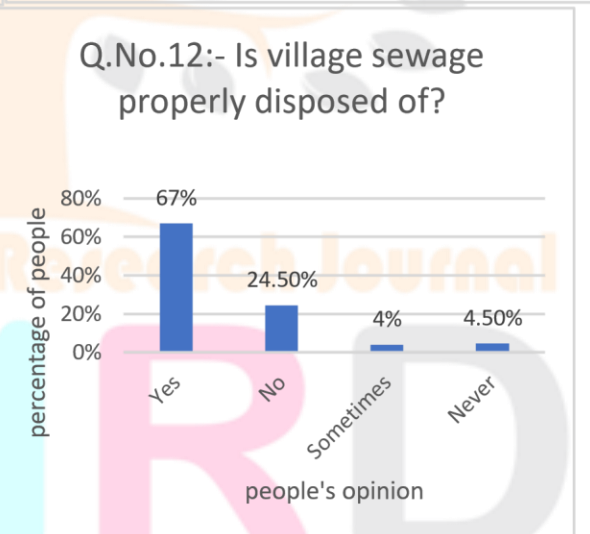
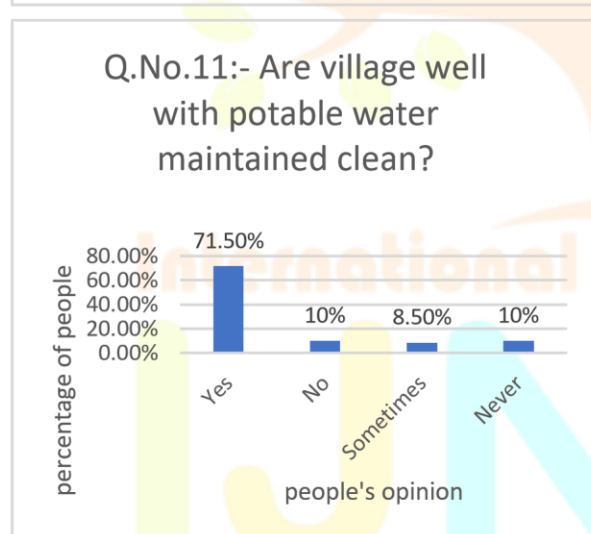
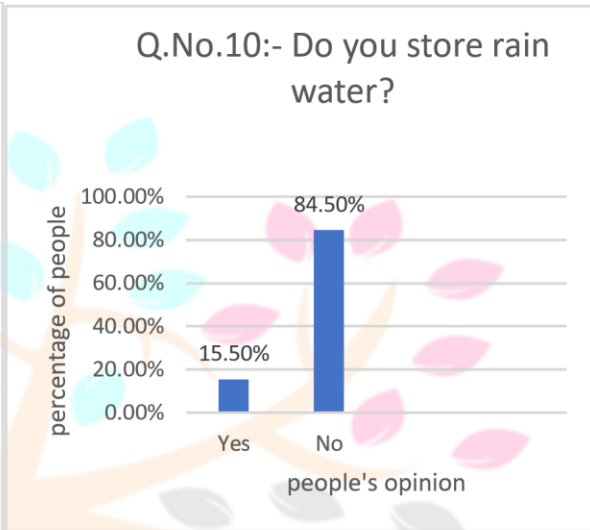
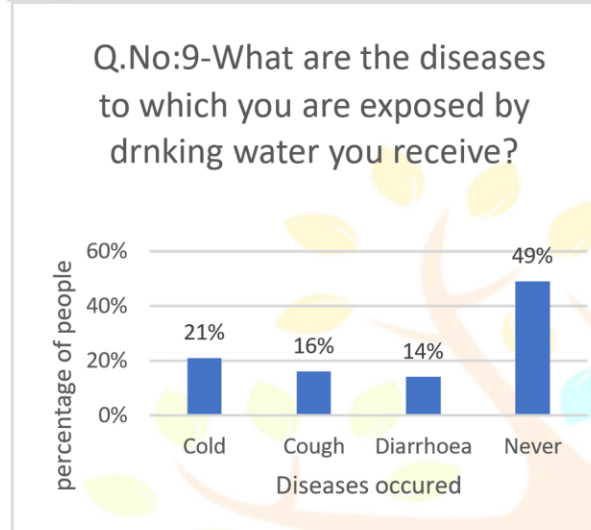
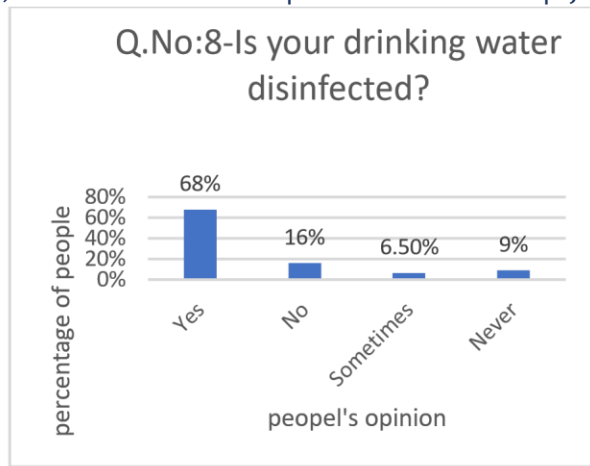
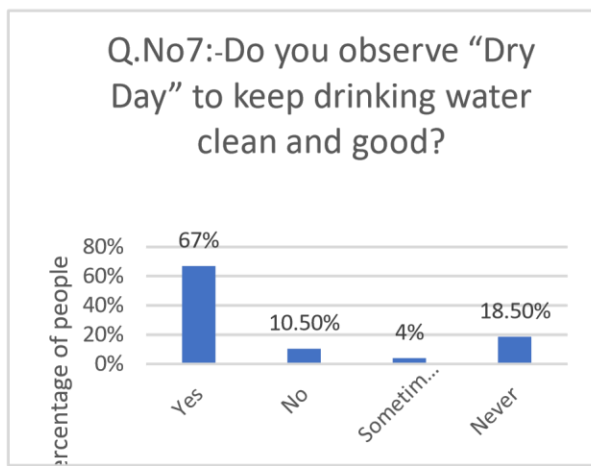
Material And Method

Methods: For the study, a descriptive cross sectional survey method was selected. First of all we selected area for the survey. After that questionnaire was prepared and with the help of questions survey was carried by visiting to door to door in the village. The survey was carried out among the people in Pawnar, Wardha. The present investigation was a cross sectional study carried out by door to door survey by visiting, Survey was carried out among the 200 people.



Results





Discussion

1. It was observed that 71.5% of respondents get drinking water from tap water and only 67 of respondents get it from handpump.
2. Through our study it found that 82.5% of respondents get safe drinking water.
3. It was found that 625 of respondents carry out filtration of drinking water before drinking, if it is not suitable for drinking purpose whenever other used alum and 10.5% drink water as it is.
4. It was observed that 87.55 respondents did not gave any complaint if they receive impure water.
5. It was found that 6% respondents who gave complaint to sarpanch,2.5% to secretary and 4% to members if they got impure water.

6. It was found that 83.5% respondents get water supply every-day, rest of them get it intermittently
7. It was found that 67% respondents observed “Dry Day” to keep drinking water clean and good.
8. It was observed that 68% of respondents get pure drinking water.
9. It was found that 49% respondents were not exposed to any diseases due to drinking water they receive and 215 exposed to cold, 16% cough and 14% exposed to Diarrhoea may be due to impure water.
10. It was observed that 84.5% respondents not store rain water, only 15.5% store rain water.
11. According to 71.5% respondents the village well with potable water maintained clean.
12. It was observed that, according to 67% respondents that village sewage properly disposed of.

Conclusion

- A well established system is available to check the safety of drinking water.
- There are more than 70% people get drinking water from tap water.
- About 18% people cannot get safe drinking water. • About 10% people not used any filtration method.
- More than 90% people not used any filtration method.
- More than 50% respondents were not exposed to any diseases. • More than 85% people not store rain water

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