

Water

▪ Safe access to clean water and sanitation .

Sanitation: the state of being clean and conducive to health. Effective ways of removing waste without making contact with humans e.g. flushing toilets, washing hands and basic hygiene etc. Making something sanitary (free of germs) as by sterilizing.

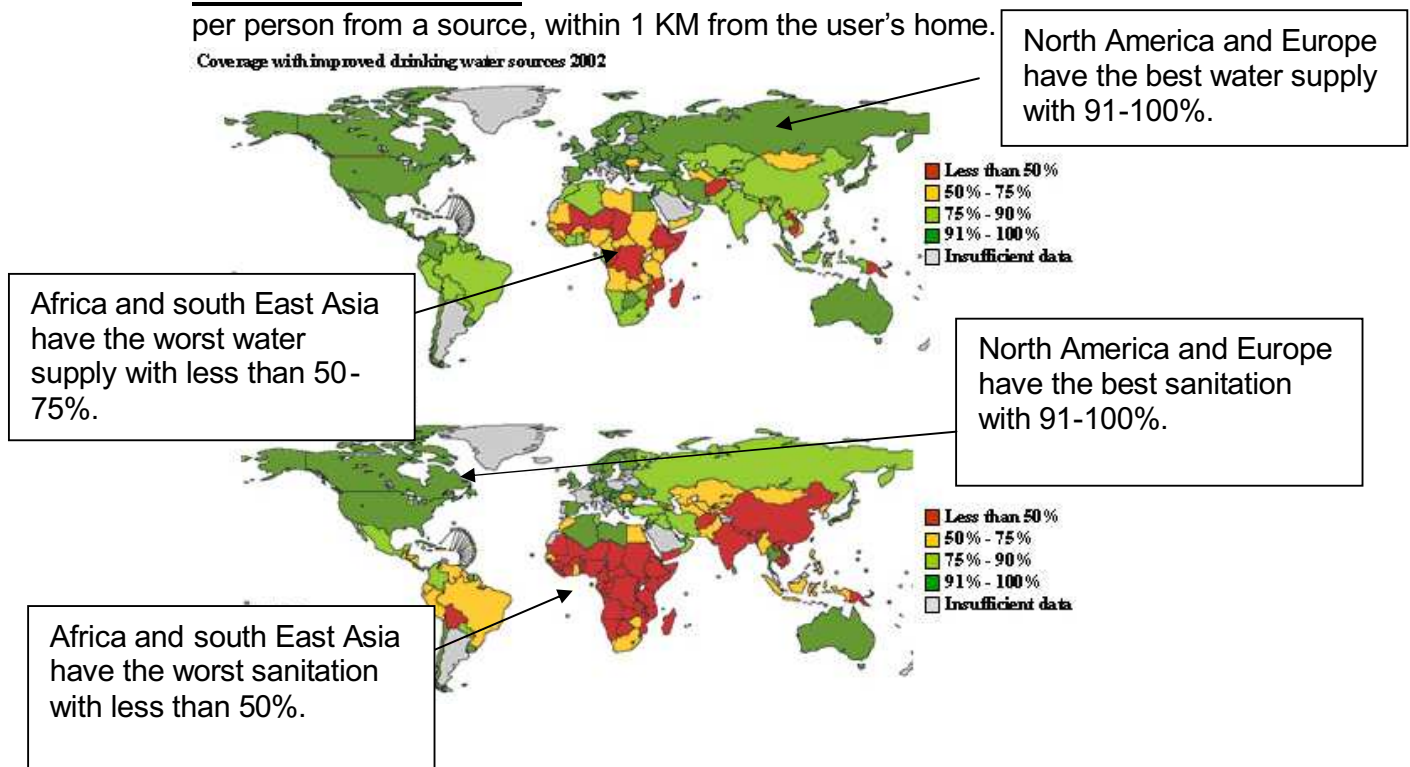
http://www.google.co.uk/search?hl=en&biw=1276&bih=823&defl=en&q=define:sanitation&sa=X&ei=PusiTc_DPJGYhQeG9_G3Dg&ved=0CB8QkAE (4th January 2011) 9:56am

Quality of life: The term quality of life is used to evaluate the general well-being of individuals and societies. The term is used in a wide range of contexts, including the fields of international development, healthcare, and political science. A measure of peoples well being. Social measure e.g. access to clean water, shelter, education, safety etc .

<http://www.google.co.uk/search?hl=en&biw=1276&bih=823&q=define%3AQuality+of+life&meta> = (4th January 2011) 9:51am

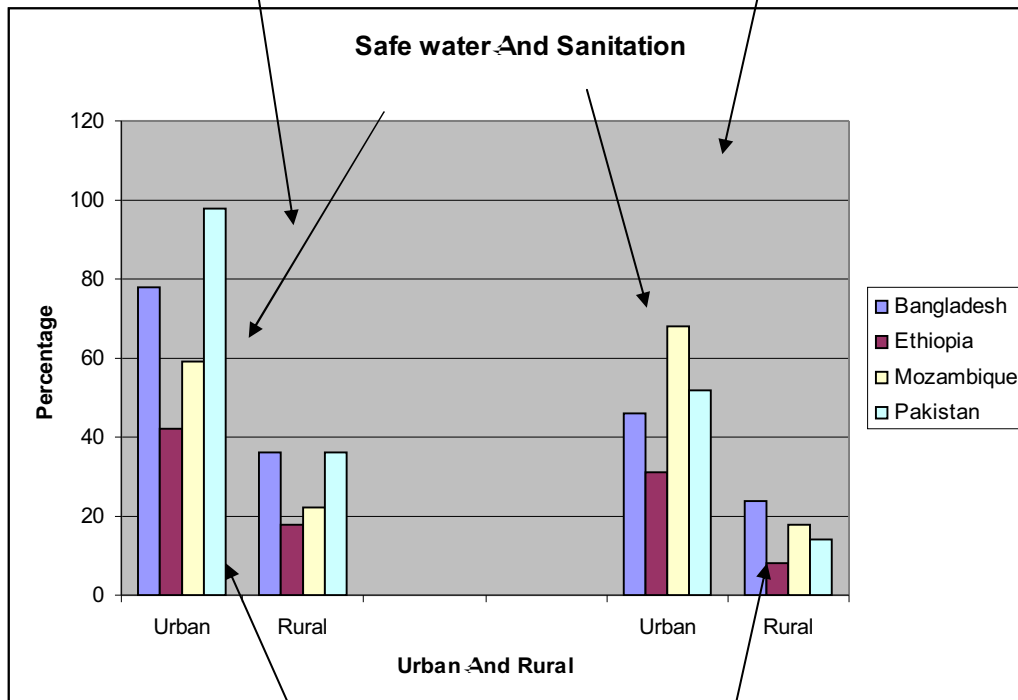
Access to clean Water: Access to clean water is at least 20 litres of water per person from a source, within 1 KM from the user's home.

Coverage with improved drinking water sources 2002



The rural areas have poor sanitation and poor water supply. Rural areas have a percentage of below 40% of safe water; these people should be getting more safe access of water. On the other hand in urban areas, these people are getting safe water of up to 98%.

Urban areas in these countries tend to have a better water supply and better sanitation than in rural areas. People in rural areas do not have enough sanitation. Rural areas have a percentage of just over 20% which is very bad. Further more, people in urban areas have a sanitation percentage of up to over



As you can see above Pakistan in the Urban area has the highest percentage of safe water out of the four countries of 98%. This shows they have more safe access to a water supply, meaning they are all living healthier.

On the other hand Ethiopia in the rural area has the lowest percentage of sanitation of 8%. This is very poor even for a rural area.

Investigate how the limited access to clean water and effective sanitation affect the quality of life of people in your chosen country.

- Country: India
- Population: 1.15 Billion (2nd largest in the world, under China)
- Child deaths (under 5) from diarrhoea per annum: 320,000
- Life Expectancy: 64 years
- Water supply coverage: 88%
- Sanitation coverage: 31%
- Below poverty line: 29%
- Adult literacy: 63%

Diarrhoea claims the lives of 4,000 children a day. These children are dying because they do not have access to adequate sanitation or safe water.

In a country so large, there are vast numbers without sanitation and water. For every 1000 children, 87 die before their fifth birthday, mostly from preventable diseases like diarrhoea. Just 15% of the rural population has access to a toilet



India is a LEDC as you can see from the facts above, located in the south east of Asia.

http://www.wateraid.org/uk/what_we_do/the_need/5900.asp?gclid=CJybYJrqngYCFQ4f4QodFxtlZA

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Investigate how the limited access to clean water and effective sanitation affect the quality of life of people in India

- **Describe how the quality of life in your country has been affected economically.**
- If people have severe diseases, they will not be able to work; this will affect their total income from their jobs (if they have one).
- India's capital city has a population of more than 12.55 million. With the population growing more and more every year, less people will be getting jobs, this means less people will be earning money to buy normal household stuff like; water and food. More people will end up on the streets, or will be living in the slums. Also by the population increasing by the year, people will be having less sanitation than they normally have. Diseases will be spreading faster by human contact. People that live in rural areas will have a greater chance of getting ill, than people living in urban areas.
- When people have nowhere to go to the toilet, you would have to wait until it was dark before you could go. This would expose you a lot of danger of sexual harassment, assault and animal attacks, also a lot of discomfort, loss of dignity and sometimes illness due to other faeces around the space.
- In the urban slums without access to clean water women would have to walk long distances, or use dirty water from ponds or rivers. Or they might get charged large amounts of money by water sellers. Women need to have a job, to get income, to keep their families, so the need to get safe water becomes a drain on their time and their money.
- When women and children actually spend their time and effort collecting water, the water itself is actually dirty and polluted and a health hazard. Unclean water causes a lot of problems for people living in the slums. It causes illnesses such as diarrhoea and dysentery, which are responsible for a lot of deaths of thousands of children.

Social issue of clean water and sanitation



Where there is nowhere safe and no area to go to the toilet, people are exposed to disease, lack of privacy, and indignity.

In many cultures women who have no access to a latrine must wait until it is dark to go to the toilet or have to walk long distances to find an isolated spot. Where there are no toilets girls are prevented from going to school.

http://www.wateraid.org/uk/what_we_d_o/the_need/5900.asp?gclid=CJybyJrqng_YCFO4f4OodFxtlZA

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In many countries children, particularly girls, are responsible for the collection of water. Girls as young as 10 years old may take the main responsibility for drawing and carrying the family's water.



The lack of adequate sanitation and safe water has significant negative health impacts. It was estimated in 2002 by the World Health Organisation that around 700,000 Indians die each year from diarrhoea. The dismal working conditions of sewer workers are another concern. A survey of the working conditions of sewage workers in Delhi showed that most of them suffer from chronic diseases, respiratory problems, skin disorders, allergies, headaches and eye infections.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Water_supply_and_sanitation_in_India

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Alexander Claire 11A

Research possible methods to improve the supply of clean water and effective sanitation.

References

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