

Summary

Worldwide 3.4 million people die due to water related diseases. In India about one million die every year. Sanitation is the practice of sterilization, or making sure that microbes or germs do not get into contact with humans, animals, food or water, causing infectious and sometimes fatal disease. It also involves disposing of waste properly, so it does not threaten the environment. Practicing proper hand washing and surface cleaning techniques are all part of best sanitation practices. Sanitation helps the environment. Improved disposal of human waste protects the quality of drinking-water sources and improves community environments. Sanitation is the hygienic way of promoting health through prevention of human contact with the hazards of wastes. Sewage or waste water should be treated and disposed properly. Hygiene education, especially in primary schools, should be a fundamental component of sanitation and water-supply programmes as well as water borne diseases. 884m people still do not enjoy an improved water supply. Consider that over 80 percent of diseases are associated with unhealthy lifestyles and self-destructive behaviors and thus are subject to healthy alterations in behavior.