



## Water Scarcity and Society

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### ABSTRACT

*Where there is water there is life. We all need we can't live without it. Water is the most common liquid our planet. Water scarcity is both a natural and a human made phenomenon. There is enough fresh water on the planet for six billion people but it is distributed unevenly and too much of it is wasted, polluted and unsustainable managed. Water scarcity is among the main problems to be faced by many societies and the world in the 21st Century water scarcity means scarcity of all. Yes, because, without water we can't take food, medicine, hygiene, production etc. This scarcity effect to various parts of society this paper deals with poverty, hunger, sanitation and health and diseases, global warming and its effects and cause of water scarcity. 'Water worth more than gold and more crucial for survival.*

### Keywords :

#### Introduction:

Water is the lifeblood of society. Water covers about three-fourth of the earth's surface and nearly 97.3% of earth's water is in oceans and seas fresh water constitute only very small fraction (2.7%) of this fresh water 75.2% lies in frozen form in the polar regions and 22.6% has ground water that means very little portion of fresh water is effectively available for consumption. Formerly acknowledging water as a human right in our society and expressing the willingness to give content and effect to this right may be the way of encouraging the international community and government enhance their effort to satisfy basic human needs and to meet millennium development goals. The water supply for each person must be sufficient and continuous for personal and domestic uses these uses ordinarily including drinking, personal ,sanitation, washing of clothes , food preparation , house hold hygiene etc. According to the WHO between 50 and 100 lts of water per person per day to ensure that basic needs are met and few health concerns arise. 'Water. worth more than gold and more crucial for survival.

#### Water and poverty

One of the most causes of poverty is the lack of access to clean drinking water nearly one billion people do not have access to clean and safe water that's the equivalent of 1 in 8 people on the planet for these people. Poverty is a fact of life. The lack of water is an often insurmountable obstacle to helping oneself. You can't grow food, you can't build housing. You can't stay healthy; you can't stay in institutions and can't keep working without clean water. The possibility of breaking out of the cycle of poverty is incredibly slim.

India is endowed with a rich and vast diversity of natural resources, water being one of them. Its development and management plays a vital role in agriculture production. Integrated water management is vital for poverty reduction, environmental sustenance and sustainable economic development

#### Water and hunger

We forget that without access to reliable source of water. Food is hard to grow and even more difficult to preserve and prepare it takes huge amount to grow food. Just think globally we use 70% of our water sources for agriculture and irrigation and only 10% on domestic uses. Water is fundamental to relieving hunger in the developing world 84% of people who don't have access to improved water also live rural areas, where they live

in rural areas where they live principally through subsistence agriculture. Sometimes areas that experience a lack of water suffer because of poor water management but more often it is a relatively simple economic issue that can be addressed.

#### Water and health

The public health implication of water supply have become less and less dramatic because almost total elimination of the familiar water borne diseases of the early 21<sup>st</sup> century the disappearance of typhoid fever and other enteric diseases in much of the western world has resulted in a declining interest of most health workers in the field of water supply. Malaria, diarrhoea, bloating, vomiting, abdominal discomfort and poor hygiene is major cause of the problem that water borne disease represents. So , solutions is society should maintain proper hygiene. Organic and inorganic matters , heavy metals , color radioactive substances , heat. Floating and suspended substances are agent of water pollution these factors effects to the public health also. So ,over one billion men, women, and children do not have enough safe water to drink and therefore will never live a healthy life. Simply put - the lack of safe drinking water is the primary cause of disease in the world today. Every day, tens of thousands of people die from causes directly related to contaminated water. And for those who survive, without good health, there is little chance for a normal and productive life. A surprising statistic to many is that contaminated water causes 80% of the health problems throughout the world.

#### Water and global warming and society

Global warming is the rise in average temperature of earth's atmosphere and oceans .since the lack 19<sup>th</sup> century and its projected continuation. Since, the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The world doesn't have clean drinking water and 2.6 billion still lack basic sanitation. So the challenge can't fronting the world today is daunting and critical as clean water sustains life .lack of water makes life difficult and it will be made worse ,with the impact on water projected under global warming already occurring today in the around world for example deserts are spreading , feeling armed conflict and putting families on the move. The oceans are acidifying, seal level is rising and water is critical for agriculture production. Then society faces poverty, hunger and poor health and lack of sanitation.

#### Suggestions;

People use lots of water for drinking, cooking and washing but

even more for producing things such as food, paper, cotton, cloth..etc. when we save water we save money also. Saving water is easy but for everyone to do. Some of the suggestions for conserving water,

- Saving water and stop wasting water in home
- Managing forests and agriculture water
- Maintain proper hygiene
- Strictly made laws about water to society
- Effective awareness from mass medias and education departments
- Community awareness about water diseases, health and sanitation from health workers
- Improving water use and efficiency through better technology
- Avoid all forms of pollution
- Recycling and reuse of municipal and industrial waste water
- Increase underground water
- Water is life so do not waste it.

### Conclusion

Nothing changes a society like providing a source of clean

water for the first time. It creates a complete transformation. It has the power to actually stop the cycle of poverty. The entire community becomes healthier. For the first time, children become eager to learn while young men and women are able to work harder to produce an income and more food. Everyone can envision better futures and begin working towards them. Giving clean water to a poverty stricken community is like giving a blood transfusion to a dying man. Clean water and latrines gives people the opportunity and the dignity to lead healthy lives, pursue education, and fulfil their lives to the fullest. This leads to new potential, new hope for a better tomorrow and a new life.

Global Water's projects have an immediate life-changing impact, particularly on women and children, who most often have the responsibility of collecting water for the family each day of their lives. Successful Global Water projects utilize water and sanitation as a tool to create sustainable socioeconomic development in these poor rural communities.

### REFERENCES

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