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Water Scarcity and Its conversation strategies

Abstract

Earth "the blue planet" has a lot of water. Most of the planet's surface is covered with water. But less than 5% of that water is fresh and much of that is locked up in ice sheets or far underground. Throughout the globe voluminous research on variation of physico-chemical parameters on natural water bodies, both fresh water & waste water has been carried out. Water pollution is now a global risk, whether it is ground water or surface water. Now days anthropogenic activity for development are interfering vigorously to the aquatic hotspots due to this many mega cities worldwide facing and unnatural drought.

Keywords: Voluminous research; Anthropogenic activity; Aquatic hotspots.

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Shagun Sachan

Department of Biotechnology and Microbiology, Miet, Meerut

*Corresponding author: Shagun Sachan

shagunsachan98@gmail.com

Department of Biotechnology and Microbiology, Miet, Meerut

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INTRODUCTION

Water is the most vital element among the natural resources and is critical for the survival of all living organisms including human food production and economic development. Today there are many cities worldwide facing an acute shortage of water and nearly 40% of the world's food supply is grown under irrigation and a wide variety of industrial processes depends on water. Water delivers important nutrients to all of our cells, especially muscle cells, water helps weight loss. Water also leads to high melting and boiling point. As compared to other liquids, water has a higher specific heat, thermal conductivity, surface tension, dipole moment etc. Water reacts with lots of substances to form different compounds. Water can act as both acid and base which means that it is amphoteric in nature. Physical parameters include temperature and color of water while chemical parameters include pH, Dissolved oxygen contents, alkalinity, hardness and electrical conductivity. WHO normal ranges for pH are 6.5-8.5. pH of all the collected water samples was recorded in normal range. All the other values were recorded in the normal or below the normal range. Water is good solvent. Therefore it is rarely found, except in chemical laboratory, free form, impurities. Even Rain water has dissolved some gases in it. Water pollution means the contamination or addition of undesired entity to aquatic system due to which the quality of water physico chemical parameters get disturbed. Water pollution in present days is increasing rapidly due to human anthropogenic activities, which are very dangerous for present and for future. The inorganic chemicals hold a greater portion as contaminants in drinking water in comparison to organic chemicals. A part of inorganics are in mineral form of heavy metals. Heavy metal tends to accumulate in human organs

and nervous system and interfere with their normal functions. In recent years heavy metals such as lead (Pb), Arsenic (As), Nickel (Ni), Copper (Cu), Zinc (Zn), have received significant attention due to causing health problems. Moreover, the cardiovascular diseases, kidney related problems, neurocognitive diseases, and cancer are related to the traces of metals such as Chromium (Cr) and Cadmium (Cd). Lead is known to delay the physical and mental growth in infants. Water is at the Centre of economic and social development: it is vital to maintain health, grow food, generate energy, manage the environment, create jobs. Water availability and management impacts whether poor girls are educated, whether cities are healthy places to live, and whether growing industries or poor villages can withstand the impact of floods or droughts. However, 4.5 billion people lack safely managed sanitation services and 2.1 billion people lack access to safely managed drinking water services, and water related hazards, including floods, storms and droughts and responsible for 9 out of 10 natural disasters. Climate change is expected to increase this risk, in addition to placing greater stress to water supply.

Conclusion

The usage of water across various sectors in India is on rise. Therefore, its sustainable management is essential to protect the water environment and to meet the increasing water demand in the future. Since ancient, Indians have adopted traditional methods of water harvesting and they believed that protecting forest is protecting water catchments.