

# Water Scarcity

**Padma Joseph**

Assistant Professor  
Department of English,  
Bharathiar University arts and science college,  
Gudalur-643 212.

Received Feb. 07, 2017

Accepted March 10, 2017

## ABSTRACT

*This paper deals with the theme of water scarcity. Water scarcity includes deficiency of water, pressure of water or falling in short and inadequate amount of water. To connect the new method of pressure in water and obstacles to gain and acquire fresh water for daily beneficiaries in a period of time. Advantages and disadvantages require proper valuation. Thus, it is of primary importance that studies at various spatial scales are conducted to better understand the impacts of future water diversions in India and other regions of the world.*

**Key words:** water scarcity.

## INTRODUCTION

Water scarcity means to get the water properly from the sources and the necessity in the district itself. It harms all the lands and around 2.8 billion people around the universe minimum one month out of every year. Many people around 1.2 billion avoids to drink purified water. Water scarcity includes deficiency of water, pressure of water or falling in short and inadequate amount of water. To connect the new method of pressure in water and obstacles to gain and acquire fresh water for daily beneficiaries in a period of time. It gives an analysis about more consumption and worse of necessity in water uses. Water deficiency may be in a reason because of climate change as weather patterns(including droughts or floods) increased pollution and increasing mankind unnecessary usage of water. The meaning of water pressure pointing a circumstance where getting diseases, fresh water within a district is reducing that districts necessity. Two approaching phenomena avoids water scarcity. Increasing the usage of fresh water resources usable. This can be analysed from two systems.

- **Material form of water**
- **Frugal form of water scarcity**

Material form of water scarcity shows the result from insufficient natural water resources to serve a districts necessity and frugal form of water scarcity from poor administration of getting the water resources. The perspective of the United Nations Development Programme. The present time we find large often to be the reason of countries or districts and events of water scarcity as the countries or districts have limited water to meet household, industrial , agricultural and environmental needs but reducing the water in necessary manners.

Many countries and governments main purpose is to less in water scarcity. The UN is considering the significance of less number of people externally damaging a way to get the purified water and hygienic aspects. The period of direct changes in fixed purposes in the United Nations Millenium Declaration focusing by 2015 to “join the statement of

people who are lacking to extent or to incur harmless drinking water”.

## **PRESSURE OF WATER SCARCITY**

The UN guessing that 1.4 billion cubic kilometers(1 quadrillion acre feet) of water on earth, just 2 lakhs cubic kms(162.1 billion acre feet) represent fresh water available for human consumption.

More than one in every six people in the universe is having water pressured meaning that do not having the way to get drinking water. Those that water pressure make up 1.1 billion people in the universe and are living in developing countries. In Meatu district, simiyu region Tanzania(Africa) water most often comes from open holes dug in the sand of dry river beds and it is invariably contaminated .According to the Falkenmark water stress indicator, a country or region is said to experience “water stress”. When annual water supplies drop below 1700 cubic metres per person per year, periodic or limited water limitations can be very usual matter. When a country is below 1000 cubic metres per person per year, the country then faces water scarcity. In 2006, about 700 million people in 43 countries were living below 1700 cubic metres per person threshold . Water scarcity and water pressure is ever intense in districts such as china, india and sub-saharan Africa , which includes the largest number of water pressured countries of any districts with almost one fourth of the population living in water pressured country. The worlds most water pressured district is the middle east with averages of 1200 cubic metres of water per person. In china, more than 538 million people are living in a water pressured district. Much of the water pressured population relevantly live in river basins where the usage of water resources

greatly better the offensive of the water source.

## **REDUCE THE WATER SCARCITY**

### **JON WIKSTORM**

Californias recent struggle with drought have been covered in the media late NASA reports in that the agency pointed out that our world is running on the steep of a fresh water shortage. In later many countries will face the scarcity of water. Giant lakes nowadays can't been seen. But when faces with a limitation of water. In history shows us mankind having exactly what many environmental innovators are getting to do by recognizing new methods that helps business and individuals alike cut down on their water usage without compromising their quality of life.

## **SOLAR POWER WATER PURIFIERS**

Hot climate will affect the shortage more , than other climates. This is what drove an American school girl to come up with a way to use solar power to purify water. When she was just 15 , Deepika kurup invented a way to use zinc oxide and titanium dioxide in containers that expose it to ultraviolet radiations and cleanse the water, making it suitable to drink. She was on the forbe's 2015 30- under-30 in energy list and was awarded the US Stockholm junior water prize for her invention. Her invention will help to address the fact that 1.1 billion people world wide don't have consistent assist to clean drinking water. Using Kurup's invention and others like it people will be able to make contaminated water drinkable water so that they don't have to depend on outside sources.

## LEAK MONITORS

German utility company, abstadvherke has been using new software to pinpoint leaks and send the data instantaneously to a central data center. Showers, toilets and dripping taps are known to waste water but the biggest problem originates from pipelines that lead into the home. The company believes that almost a third of water is wasted even before it reaches a home. The software, Zonescan alpha is helping utilities around the world crack down on this inefficiency and massive waste of precious resources.

## CO<sub>2</sub> CLEANING

Water is used in many industrial applications, sometimes as a wet coolant or cleaning agent on a grand scale. Both of these activities lead to tons of waste every single year. To give you an idea of how much manufacturing a car requires nearly 40,000 gallons of water just imagine how that much water could benefit a community that's experiencing a water shortage. Fortunately, technology that would allow for water to be replaced by CO<sub>2</sub> has evolved enough to be viable in a wide variety of industries. CO<sub>2</sub> cleaning involves the use of carbon dioxide in solid form highly propelled dry ice particles out of a nozzle to clean a variety of different surfaces. The technology can be used for composite aircraft and the automotive structure cleaning complex medical equipment. And dry cleaning in an eco-friendly way. The CO<sub>2</sub> required for these machines is recycled from other industrial uses so not only does it contribute to solving the water shortage crisis but also helps with climate change. This is a great example of an environmental solution that kills two birds with one stone.

## LIFE SAVER BOTTLES

When the Boxing Day tsunami hit Asia a few years ago, trucks had to be sent in with drinkable water since the flood water was simply too dirty. This led Michael Pritchard to invent a special bottle that can instantly make water portable. It uses a pump to push the water through a 15-nanometer filter which cleans it of any bacteria or viruses. Everyone from hikers to the British Army has used it since. In that time it has not only given hundreds of thousands of people clean drinking water, but it's done so without the financial or environmental costs of delivering water to the places that need it most.

## SHOWERING WITH ULTRA EFFICIENCY

When you get into a shower and turn on the tap and wait for the water temperature to be just right before you get in. The problem, according to Richard Ogoleton, is that hundreds of millions of people do this every day around the world. In aggregate, this is a lot of water wasted. To save this water Ogoleton invented an eco-friendly shower system which can have the water at the desired temperature in less than 30 seconds significantly cutting down shower time and reducing water wastage. Another innovation in shower technology is from Peter Cullin in Adelaide, Australia. He came up with a device that could save hundreds of millions of liters of water every year, even if it were installed in only 1,000 homes. He calls his device the collector ultra violet efficient shower, which uses a reservoir tank to collect the water normally wasted during heating up the shower, then re-filters it back at the right temperature. These ideas and more show promise in limiting water usage to better our current environment.

## SHOWERING WITHOUT WATER

Can you shower without using water at all? It doesn't even seem like a question until you really look into the alternatives. That's exactly what 17 year old Hidwick Marishane did while travelling in Limpopo South Africa. He found all the ingredients for a dry bath on his Nokia 6234 mobile phone. His lotion has a blend of chemicals that get rid of dandruff, bioflavonoids and essential oils. The lotion can be applied right onto the skin and is as effective as taking a regular shower. Dry bathing can help save liters of water per person who don't have access to water stay clean and avoid the life threatening bacteria that's often found in the stagnant water some of these people use over 9 trillion cubic meters of water every year as a species. The demand for water will only grow as the global population continues to expand at an increasing pace. Water is an already –previous resource that becomes even more precious with every passing day. The recent water crisis in California has put the spotlight on water usage but the fact is that billions of people in regions where they are forced to walk for miles to get their daily supply for drinking, bathing and living and some aren't even that lucky.

## CONCLUSION

Water is essential to all for the sustainable and socio-economic development. Change in river basin hydrology and ecology will create problem of socio- economic and ecological stress. Proper distribution of water in space and time is required. Issues of different state and country must be addressed social and religious value of the river should be maintained. Advantages and disadvantages require proper valuation. Thus, it is of primary importance that studies at various spatial

scales are conducted to better understand the impacts of future water diversions in India and other regions of the world.

## References

1. Chenoweth, Jonathan (28 August 2008) "Looming water crisis simply a management problem". *New Scientist*, pp. 28–32.
2. Brown, Lester R. (27 September 2006). "Water Scarcity Crossing National Borders". *Earth Policy Institute*. Archived from the original on 2009-03-31. Retrieved 10 March 2011.