

# Fresh water problem in india environmental sciences essay



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Water covers nearly 70 percent of the surface of Earth, and only 1 percent of this water is available for human needs. The amount of fresh water sources provided by the nature decreases and that leads to droughts and famines causing death and destruction. Today there are a lot of villages and towns facing an intense drinking water crisis. Even in cities with huge water supply plants there is not sufficient water and their supply is often limited to a very short period of the day. A water shortage of distressing proportions is going to blow up. Fresh drink water isn't an infinite resource. Freshwater sources have decreased by half in the world. India suffers from water shortage for agriculture and drinking but the fact that a lot of great rivers, some of them timeless rivers, run through some parts of India. India has the largest amount of annual groundwater than of any country worldwide. The causes of water shortages can be attributed to larger than expected population increases, agriculture, pollution, the decreases of wells capacity, domestic and industrial water requirements. it also has some effects like starving and water wars. The capacity of wells in India decreases. According to Roberts (1956), Rainfall generally provides enough water for wells to meet usual requirements but it isn't enough of India usage. In dry seasons well water decreases so less water is available which warns the Indians in shape of periods of low in pressure in division lines on compressed days. In long dry periods these division lines problems appear many times, with low inefficiency of well supply. On the other hand, another water sources like rivers are prepared to be used in the periods of low water flow. If water flow is normal or high the surface water source can supply more than the needs. So India can use rivers as a source instead of wells. Sources of pollution in India. According to Anitei (2007), In addition to India usages of water is more <https://assignbuster.com/fresh-water-problem-in-india-environmental-sciences-essay/>

than the water provided by rain, Excessive use of water for agriculture, industries and domestic uses is leading to water pollution, because such excess water is transformed into saline water, sewage which have a lot of toxic and poisons materials that is harmful for animals, plants and human and causes a lot of diseases. India also polluting the water sources it have. Most of the pesticides and fertilizers that used in agriculture, industrial plants wastes, and the unhealthy use of water, finally escape into the water supply systems. The huge increasing of population in India. India has made developments over the past 10 years to water to be available and have high quality for uses of drinking water systems. India has a huge population that has stressed planned water system and village areas are ignored. In addition, high growth rate in India's cultured areas has stretched government solutions. Water shortage in India is expected to be worse because of the massive rates of population that is expected to be increased to 1.6 billion in 2050. In that time global water shortage is expected to become a main reason for national conflicts in the future, and the warning for India is no different. Starving is an important effect of population increase. The increasing in population, every year food demands in India will exceed 250 million tons. The total requirement for grains will increase to 375 million tons including grain to feed cattle. Population increasing also means an increasing is needed in food supply. This needs more water, and agriculture should agree with the food demands of the industry. Although the rain fall drop was doubled in the last 10 years, Indian people suffer from water shortage that leads to a less food produced by farms which affects the equilibrium of food and population increase. Lot of people die every year due to less water and also less food most of them are the poor people who can't

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buy water like some other people. Water war is a horrible effect of water shortage. History is full of with water wars, from squabbles between farms beside each other to wars decided by decrease or poisoning the water sources. The water shortage leads to cold situations and wars. For a lot of countries water is some kind of treasure. A major condition is the division of water coming from India Rivers. About 40% of worldwide population lives on rivers in many countries, like India and each country try to use water as much as possible. The increasing water need will just make this problem worse. India one of the countries that its' people fight for water. Solutions. According to Pune (2011), Control of water pollution. India should apply the rule of rewards and punishments that should be introduced for convincing people to make good use of the fresh water. Emptying of sewage into water distribution systems and rivers has to be banned and recycling of used water should be made. Another Solution is to Increase the fresh water storage capacity by making more distillation tanks and to build a small and medium size dams so rivers can produce more surface water. Building a lot of dams also will help in saving water in huge tanks to be used in drying seasons, (Pune, 2011). At last, India should make best use of the available technologies and resources to save the existing water resources, In order to meet the crisis between water supply and demand make good attention should be given to the reasons and solutions of fresh water shortage. India government also should use the rewards and punishment way to encourage wise use of water, will help to save water.