

World Water Day Importance And Purpose

Posted on October 8, 2019

Introduction

As the world population grows, we are faced with the problem of inadequate natural resources because we do not care. Some countries in the world also face water shortages, which is very catastrophic for them. India is the biggest example, as people in the GOA region and its environs face serious water problems, and the same is the case with Pakistan, which lost many crops and irrigation systems due to a severe drought. Other countries such as South Africa, Libya, Brazil, China, the United States, Jordan and Kosovo also face water crises.

Taking into account all these threats and issues, the United Nations proposed to celebrate World Water Day in accordance with Agenda 21 of the UNO. This was proposed for the first time in 1992 at the Conference of the UN on Development and Environment. The first World Water Day was eminent on March 22, 1993.

Importance Of World Water Day And Purpose

The goal of this World Water Day is to remind ourselves that we must follow the guidelines for saving water for human beings and for future generations. The United Nations and its member states of the UN are celebrating this day by promoting and implementing the United Nations' recommendations for saving water resources. Several organizations are supporting ways to save water, treat waste for cleaning and protect wetlands.

Every year, World Water Day has a different theme and is celebrated according to this theme. For example, the theme of 2014 was "water and energy" on World Water Day. Therefore, according to the theme, strategies have been promoted to use water as an energy source. The theme was Water and sustainable development in 2015.

World Water Day's main purpose is to suggest and implement policies to save water resources and water scarcity. It is held every year on 22 March to draw attention to the importance of fresh and clean water. World Water Day is also celebrated to defend fresh water and sustainable management. The General Assembly of the UN announced World Water Day on March 22nd. (UN-Water, n.d.)

Water Resources

The land has a lot of water resources of about 1.35 billion kilometres (about 326 million cubic meters).

However, over 97% of them are saline and have died for crops and are unusable for human consumption. About 70% of the Earth's surface is water, but most of the ocean. Only 3 per cent of all surface water is freshwater, most of which is largely absorbed. Three-quarters of freshwater ice and frozen land areas are located in the hills, where most half and only 1 per cent of freshwater is easily accessible. Water is mainly on the shallow surface layer for moderate use in lakes, rivers and soils. This quantity is regularly filled with rain and snow and thus sustained durably.

In general, only a small share of the world's water supply is readily accessible to people. The per-capita figures in this paragraph were calculated from older data, and the claim about global clean-water availability in 2025 was an expired forecast. Water availability varies sharply by location, season, infrastructure and service level, so a single global per-capita value should not be treated as a measure of universal access. (United Nations, n.d.)

Instead, the number of water during the rotation of the water was plentiful. Antarctic Greenland or cold weather conditions, such as snow rush to protect drinking water, 77.7 percent of the world's largest polar ice caps and glaciers will become part of it. In warm areas, some of the soil enters the soil and constitutes a water table.

Facts Related To World Water

Water Demand

- WHO and UNICEF reported in 2025 that 2.1 billion people still lacked safely managed drinking-water services in 2024.
- By 2050, the world's population will grow by 2 billion, and the global demand for water can increase by 30 per cent.
- Agriculture accounts for about 70% of world water consumption, especially for irrigation.
- Increase in water pressure and population density.
- Industrial capacity and production dominate a total of 20%. The remaining 10% are for domestic consumption.
- The percentage of water used for drinking water is less than 1%.

Water Accessibility

- 1.9 billion people live in potentially rare water areas.
- By 2050, approximately 3 billion people will increase this number.

Water Quality

- Approximately 1.8 billion people use contaminated drinking water sources that pollute drinking

water sources.

- More than 80% of worldwide wastewater is not recyclabilized or reused in the environment.

Climate And Environment

- The flooding sentence in the original source was garbled and should not be used as a quantitative forecast without a current, traceable reference.
- About 1.8 billion people are currently suffering from land degradation and desertification. At least 65 per cent of forest land is degraded.
- As a result of human activities since 1900, about 64-71% of natural water bodies have disappeared.
- Biogas corrosion will occupy between 25 and 40 billion tons of land annually, greatly reducing crop productivity and the ability to regulate water, carbon and nutrients. The current flow of large quantities of nitrogen and phosphorus streams contributes to water pollution.

Water Crises Today

The global water crisis is a serious problem in the modern world. This problem is caused by the fact that people cannot get clean and safe water to meet basic needs around the world. One in 10 people does not have access to clean water. This is a problem because people do not have one of the most basic needs for survival. One of the reasons for this crisis is privatization, drought, political instability, etc. Without access to clean water, this leads not only to health problems but also to social situations in which people are discriminated against because of the absence of such an important source.

As 2/3 of the Earth's surface is covered with water resources, water is an important element for human beings. Water is not only required for the survival of life but also is important for the economic and social development of any state. Water is an exceptional blessing of GOD for humans and a basic requirement. Due to the high exploitation of man and nature by the hands of man and industries, the global environment changes every day. As a result of it, water resources are decreasing. Issues related to freshwater shortage and food security are linked to billions of people who require fresh water on an urgent basis. Over the past few years, the country has faced the worst water shortage and a small amount of water. Rapid population growth, expansion of irrigation areas and the growth of urban and industrial areas has increased pressure on water resources. The problem of water scarcity, especially in an island in Pakistan and Rajasthan in India and in most African countries, is at a critical end, and irrigation systems are almost decaying.

Conclusion

States should focus on day-to-day activities related to water scarcity and solutions to it, such as making and presenting documentaries related to water resources and conducting conferences and

seminars on the development of water resources.

References

UN-Water. (n.d.). World Water Day. <https://www.unwater.org/our-work/world-water-day>

United Nations. (n.d.). Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation. <https://sdgs.un.org/goals/goal6>