

# Water Resource Management

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## Description

Water is a valuable natural resource for life and the environment. Water resource management that is both effective and sustainable is critical for long-term development. Given the critical importance of water for human and animal life, ecological balance, and economic and developmental activities of all kinds, as well as its growing scarcity, water resource planning and management, as well as its optimal, economical, and equitable usage, has become a top priority. Water resource management is critical for sustaining a population of one billion or more. Water management is a broad topic having connections to the agricultural, industrial, domestic, and household sectors, as well as power, the environment, fisheries, and transportation sectors. Under stressed water availability conditions, water resource management methods should focus on increasing water supply and managing water demand. Water quality management methods must be developed and implemented in order to maintain the quality of freshwater. For the planning and management of the water resources project, decision support systems must be built. Water separates our planet from all those we are aware of. While the worldwide amount of available freshwater is sufficient to meet all present and future water demands, its spatial and temporal distributions are insufficient. Our freshwater resources are insufficient in many areas to meet domestic, economic growth, and environmental needs.

In such areas, a lack of adequate clean water to meet human drinking water and sanitation demands is a significant limitation on human health and productivity, as well as economic development and the preservation of a clean environment and healthy ecosystems. Demographic, economic, and technological developments around the world have accelerated our potential to consciously and unconsciously alter the environment we live in and that sustains us. Humans have emerged as the primary cause of environmental change. Our actions have an impact on the environment around us, especially the climate. This has an impact on the amount and distribution of precipitation that falls on watersheds, as well as the timing of runoff. In such areas, a lack of adequate clean water to meet human drinking water and sanitation demands is a significant limitation on human health and productivity, as well as economic development and the preservation of a clean environment and healthy ecosystems. Demographic, economic, and technological developments around the world have accelerated our potential to consciously and unconsciously alter the environment we live in and that sustains us. Humans have emerged as the primary cause of environmental change. Our actions have an impact on the environment around us, especially the climate. This has an impact on the amount and distribution of precipitation that falls on watersheds, as well as the timing of runoff [1-3].

On a global scale, the percentage rise in water demand has exceeded

twice that of population growth in recent decades. As a result, more and greater locations around the world are experiencing water stress, with existing water use and consumption rates, much alone desired ones, becoming unsustainable. Water supply and demand are changing. It is unknown what they will become in the future, but it is guaranteed that they will change. Population increase and higher per capita water usage in the growing urban, home, and industrial water sectors are driving demand. Globalization is driving the adoption of new regulations and processes for international commerce in products and services, reflecting the growing influence of multinational corporations involved in water usage and transfer indirectly. Consumers, governments, and the environment are all affected by the globalization of trade. While bulk water is rarely exchanged, save in small quantities in bottles, the water required to make commodities that are traded across borders, known as virtual water, has a significant impact on water balances in basins and regions.

Water's impact on globalization can be viewed from two angles: the negative impacts of globalization's rising integration on water, particularly in terms of water contamination and accompanying environmental degradation; and water as a target of global trade policy. Some natural resources, such as oil, natural gas, wood, agricultural products, and fish, have been traded on international markets for a long time without causing political controversy. This is not the case with water. Water differs from many other traded natural resources in that transportation costs are high in proportion to the undervalued economic worth of water, and, perhaps more crucially, due of public beliefs of the human right to water and opposition to its commodification [4,5].

## Conflict of Interest

None.

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