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Essay Theme: Water for Nature - Is Nature the Answer to the World's Water Challenges

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We are one with nature, but do we even realize it? Undoubtedly, human behaviour significantly impacts upon the environment. Water may seem limitless to many in western societies; everyone would accept it is integral to the planet's survival. Nonetheless, without immediate proactive measures, humankind and life on earth will be in jeopardy! Unlike the energy it generates, water as a resource, in and of itself, cannot be regarded as renewable. In his study on groundwater, Canadian hydrogeologist, Gleeson (2015), illustrates the state of global groundwater. Although groundwater is abundant, it is not evenly distributed worldwide. Moreover, precipitation does not replenish groundwater substantially; only six percent is renewed within 50 years (Gleeson, 2015). Nature is the answer to the world's water challenges, but water preservation hinges almost entirely on human response to nature. Individuals must co-exist with nature to sustain water through technological apparatus, distribution alternatives, and institutional practices.

Technology can unequivocally aid in redressing water shortages. James Espy, for instance, devised rain induction using lasers, an invention particularly expedient during droughts. Indian geo-engineer, Chewang Norphel, likewise, has diverted melted glacier water to plateaus for freezing and use during dry summer months (Economic, 2018). Perhaps most impressively, 16-year-old Deepika Kurup, one of America's youngest and brightest scientists, created a solar-chemical purification process that utilizes solar radiation to produce clean water. Kurup (2013) notes, "this technology is green, safe, cost effective and easily deployable." Technology with human intervention, therefore, are compelling constituents in water preservation.

Distribution alternatives are vital water shortage solutions. Clean water sources are limited or even barely available in some countries, such as India, Kenya, Pakistan, and Brazil (Biswas & Bozer, 2015). Inasmuch as persons exist in a global community, water wastage negatively impacts upon shortage in countries such as these. Water covers 71% of the earth, but 10% of people do not have access to clean water; simple measures such as manufacturing choices and selecting the correct food to grow can reduce the world's "water footprint" (Jonker, 2015). Therefore, measures should be taken to raise awareness on the importance of water conservation. Students can be the catalyst of change, resulting in more responsible citizens.

Ecosystems and habitats are destroyed by human development and pollution. In The Bahamas, littering, fumes from vehicles, and smoke from the New Providence dumpsite contaminate are major sources of pollution to the air, marine life, and inevitably, the water. Emissions control and litter laws like those in Britain should be also be adapted in The Bahamas. Additionally, nationwide anti-litter and clean up campaigns would be propitious in mitigating adverse environmental effects on nature locally.

Individuals must progress alongside 'Mother Nature,' utilizing technological expertise, increasing conservation activities, and through deliberate, collective human efforts. As posited by renowned British nobleman, Lord Byron, "Till taught by pain, men really know not what good water's worth" (Dictionary, 2018). Today's human has a choice, but resolving the world's water challenges requires urgent action. Although nature indubitably nature resolves the world's water challenges, the responsibility ultimately lies with the human race.

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