



The Significance of Sustainable Development is Cleanliness and Clean Water

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Water is a priceless gift to humanity by nature. That's why it has been said that giving water to the thirsty is the greatest humanity. It is described in Rigveda (18:82:6) that water contains all the elements. All the gods reside in water. From water the whole creation, all the variable and immovable world is born. The human body contains about 65-80 percent water. This proves that human life is not possible without pure water. 71 percent of the earth is covered with water. 1.6 percent water is found under the ground. 97 percent of the water found on the surface of the earth is in the seas and oceans, which is not useful for drinking, only 3 percent of the water is drinkable. Despite this, it is common to receive reports of water scarcity and contaminated water from different parts of the world. Chemical contamination of water mainly through fluoride and arsenic is present in 1.16 million habitations. Furthermore, two-thirds of India's 797 districts are affected by water scarcity, and the current lack of planning for water safety and security is a major concern. Sustainable Development Goal 6 will play an important role in water conservation, promotion and its proper management. There are a total of 17 goals in the Sustainable Development Goal, in which the objective of the sixth goal is clean water and sanitation, that is, to ensure the availability and sustainable management of clean water and sanitation for all. Only clean water, cleanliness and its management will accelerate water conservation. An estimated 771 million people in the world still lack access to a basic level of water. Sustainable Development Goal 6 will have a positive impact on Sustainable Development Goal 3. Sustainable Development Goal 3 aims at good health and standard of living. It means to say that through clean water and cleanliness, there will be a good impact on the health of the people and the standard of living will improve. Clean water is the sign of a healthy body. We can say that many goals depend on SDG 6. Water is called by many names like Pani, Vari, Neer, Toy, Salil, Ambu, Shambar etc. Water is a chemical substance. A molecule of water is made up of two hydrogen atoms and one oxygen atom. This oxygen gas is called Pranavayu. Pranavayu is the symbol of life. The main component of water is vital air. It is the basis of life of all beings. Water is mainly found in three forms solid liquid and gas. The term water is generally used for the liquid state. The name of the solid state of water is ice. The gaseous state of water is known as steam or vapour. Water is known as Aap in Vedic culture and Aab in Persian language. In the Rigveda, the water god has been called 'Apo Devta' or 'Aap: Devta'. The 7th Mandala of the Rigveda is dedicated to the god Varuna. Lord Varuna is the god of water. Many Persian words are used in Hindi, such as Punjab (five waters/rivers), Gulab (water gul/flower), Abohwa (water and wind) and Abjau (barley water). Fat, protein, carbohydrate etc. are not found in water. That's why there is no calorie in water. One cup (about 250 ml) of tap water contains 7 mg of calcium, 2 mg of magnesium, 9 mg of sodium and 0.02 mg of zinc. One cup (about 250 ml) of generic bottled water contains 24 mg

calcium, 5 mg magnesium, 5 mg sodium. It is described in Rigveda (18:82:6) that water contains all the elements. All the gods reside in water. From water the whole creation, all the variable and immovable world is born. The Yajurveda (27: 25) states that the seed of creation first lay in water, and from it fire arose. The human body contains about 65-80 percent water. This proves that human life is not possible without pure water. 71 percent of the earth is covered with water. 1.6 percent water is found under the ground. 97 percent of the water found on the surface of the earth is in the seas and oceans, which is not useful for drinking, only 3 percent of the water is drinkable. Despite this, it is common to receive reports of water scarcity and contaminated water from different parts of the world. Chemical contamination of water mainly through fluoride and arsenic is present in 1.16 million habitations. Furthermore, two-thirds of India's 797 districts are affected by water scarcity, and the current lack of planning for water safety and security is a major concern. India has made rapid progress in eliminating open defecation across the country. India's total population is 141.04 crores, out of which the number of people practicing open defecation has decreased by an estimated 700 million people. The Government of India has demonstrated an unprecedented commitment towards making India 'Open Defecation Free' by 2019 with the help of partners like UNICEF. To achieve this goal and support several Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the government launched the Swachh Bharat Mission in the year 2014. Kerala became the first state to be declared 100% open defecation free. Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh and Kerala were the first three states to be declared open defecation free. In the year 1992, the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development organized in Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) announced to celebrate World Water Day for water conservation and promotion at the global level. After that on March 22, 1993, the first World Water Day was celebrated. Therefore, World Water Day is celebrated every year on 22 March. There are a total of 17 goals in the Sustainable Development Goal, in which the objective of the sixth goal is clean water and sanitation, that is, to ensure the availability and sustainable management of clean water and sanitation for all. Only clean water, cleanliness and its management will accelerate water conservation. Sustainable Development Goal 6 requires oriented action -1. Safe and Affordable Drinking Water (Cheap Drinking Water) 2. Ending open defecation and providing access to sanitation 3. Improving water quality 4. Preventing wastage and ensuring water reuse 5. Water-use efficiency 6. To implement Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM), protect and restore water related ecosystems. An estimated 771 million people in the world still lack access to a basic level of water. According to the Global Sustainable Development Report 2022, India was ranked 121 out of 163 countries in the world. The Global Sustainability Report (SDG Index) 2022 was topped by Finland, followed by three Nordic countries-Denmark, Sweden and Norway respectively. These figures show that at the global level, the Government of India still needs to work hard to achieve the Sustainable Development Goal. Sustainable Development Goal 6 will have a positive impact on Sustainable Development Goal 3. Sustainable Development Goal 3 aims at good health and standard of living. It means to say that through clean water and cleanliness, there will be a good impact on the health of the people and the standard of living will improve. Clean water is the sign of a healthy body. We can say that many goals depend on SDG 6. India's score on NITI Aayog's SDG India Index and Dashboard improved from 57 in 2018-19 and 60 in 2019-20 to 66 in 2020-21, indicating its progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). it shows. Cleanliness does not pollute nature. Cleanliness nourishes nature. There is life in the nourishment of nature. Contamination of nature is the cause of natural calamities. Nature makes the earth alive. Water pollution is a curse for all the living beings of the universe. Life is from water. Water is the only ingredient that sustains life. Therefore we can say that cleanliness and clean water is the significance of sustainable development. The Sustainable Development Goals will strengthen World Water Day.