

Regarding sustainable water supply in the Republic of Armenia

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The global financial crisis has led to significant rise in unemployment, resulted in rapidly increased poverty of the population. Water resources scarcity in the country is a serious challenge to public health and welfare, industrial development and environmental protection.

The problem of rational use of water resources, as well ensuring of drinking water of adequate quality are of increasing importance in the country, taking into account the problem of global climate change.

According to statistics, about 50% of rural population is unable to cultivate their land because of unavailable irrigation water [1-3].

Considering water, on the one hand, as an essential resource of life support, and, on the other hand, as a commodity, it is impossible to overlook contradictions between these two functions of the same subject. If water as a commodity has a value which must be compensated to the seller, then drinking water as a basic resource of life support is one of the component of the right of everyone to be alive. With regard to the deprived, this contradiction is especially topical: a person unable to pay for water loses the right to life.

In this case, the state as a sponsor of the rights of its citizens, must take partial subsidizing the cost of water to needy citizens in the extent that it is necessary to maintain their life activity.

References

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