

## Original Article

# Ayurveda and Global Organisation: A perspective on Water Purification, Quality and Use

Umesh Virappa Belore

M.Sc. [Environmental Science], MBA [Finance], M.A. [Marathi], NET [Marathi],  
Shri. Jagdishprasad Jhabarmal Tibrewala University, Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan

Manuscript ID:  
BN-2025-020909

ISSN: 3065-7865

Volume 2

Issue 9

Sept 2025

Pp.44-47

Submitted: 06 Aug 2025

Revised: 16 Aug 2025

Accepted: 11 sept 2025

Published: 30 Sept 2025

DOI:

[10.5281/zenodo.17197474](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.17197474)

DOI link:

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.17197474>



Quick Response Code:



Website: <https://bnir.us>



## Abstract

*Ayurveda is an ancient document which provides the necessary information about the verification of water, quality and exact use of water. Ayurveda also provide the information about the various water qualities and its exact use related to the various types of health. Human right provides the right of safe and pure drinking water to whole world. W.H.O. [World Health Organization] takes care of health of human kind of whole world. WHO set the directions related to the quality of water, most of the guidelines related to the water matches with the teachings of Ayurveda. The study carried out related to this matching. Online t-test gives the value of p. This p value decide the relation between W.H.O's guidelines and ayurvedic teachings related to water quality, use and verification methods of water.*

**Keywords:** Global agencies, Ayurveda, water, p- value

## Introduction:

Water is the main aspect of nature. Human body contains the 70% of water. The quality of water is related to the human health. Pure and safe water saves the life. All global agencies has one and only one similarity that is good and safe water quality for drinking. Human health is the main criteria for global agencies. These agencies suggest drinking pure water. The water qualities are depends on the quality of soil and atmosphere. Ayurveda suggested that the water used must be holistic; as per season and as per health. The criteria of water quality of global agencies are determined by the physical and chemical properties whereas ayurveda has the holistic approach. Dr Masaru Emoto found that water understand sediments, feelings of mankind. Water can be used as medicine. Ayurveda also suggest to use the chant water and or Mantra water. These facts about water are true on the basis of Dr. Masaru Emoto.

t - test is carried out for searching the p-value. If the value of p is less than 0. 05 then it is suppose that the null hypothesis rejected and alternative hypothesis accepted. Risk management is necessary to check the negative side. For example, boiled water is best for drinking to everyone. To check this process and effect of this water on human health. Negative side must be noted. According to the intensity of these negative effect, assessment of water should be done. During the time of Ayurveda climate change, industrial and domestic pollution is there ? but the use of boiled water is recommended by W.H.O. and all global agencies.

W.H.O. or U.N. defines the water quality; without heavy metals, chemicals, pathogens. This can be done by boiling the water. And by using the copper vessel, Tulsi, katak or neem; toxicity of chemicals reduces. Is it possible that the use of synthetic pesticides is negligible in the time of Ayurveda? Iron Pillar of Delhi became the mystery all the scientist of world. Still scientist is finding the material used to make this pillar. Ayurveda and JYOTISH are interconnected. Birth chart is the document of planetary influences. WAT-PITAH-KAF are primarily connected with the planet. In other words, we can say that the birth chart is the primary information of health.

## Review of Literature:

**M. Pitkanen [2019]** Air is essential for every human being. But air is invisible to the eyes

## Creative Commons (CC BY-NC-SA 4.0)

This is an open access journal, and articles are distributed under the terms of the [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/) Public License, which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work noncommercially, as long as appropriate credit is given and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms.

## Address for correspondence:

**Umesh Virappa Belore**, M.Sc. [Environmental Science], MBA [Finance], M.A. [Marathi], NET [Marathi], Shri. Jagdishprasad Jhabarmal Tibrewala University, Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan

Email: [beloreumesh@gmail.com](mailto:beloreumesh@gmail.com)

## How to cite this article:

Belore, U. V. (2025). Ayurveda and Global Organisation: A perspective on Water Purification, Quality and Use. Bulletin of Nexus, 2(9), 44–47. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.17197474>

So, how can we say that what is invisible to the eyes does not exist?. Dr. Masaru Emoto proved that water absorbs the emotions results in farming golden and uniform crystal.

**Dr. Masaru Emoto** also proved that rice with the water of best or positive emotions, prolong the fermentation process.

**K. P. Skandha et. al. [2016]** Ayurveda suggest that, some kind of flowers has the property to purify the water. The flowers used are UTPALA, NAGA, CHAMPAKA, PATALA. Now-a-days such type of suggestions become the rumour so this is necessary to conduct the systematic study. The level of contamination is related to the purification method. Natural processes takes much time. Now-a-days such type of practices are not practical.

**W.H.O. Guidelines [2008]** World health organisation gives the outline about the pipeline. It means that the guidelines are given for plumbing to health aspects. Some guidelines are related to the plumbing. Safe transportation of water is the core concept of disinfection. For disinfection some disinfectant such as chlorine dioxide, chlorine are used. In any supply system, pure and safe water should be supplied from catchment area to consumer.

#### Objective:

1. To find the water aspects; like water quality, water purification and water use.
2. To find the aspects; related to water quality, use and verification from the Global agencies.
3. To find the p -value of common aspects, between Ayurveda and global agencies about water quality, purification and use.
4. To find the Global agencies working on the various activities of water.

#### Methodology:

Ayurveda is ancient document related to the human health and various medicinal plants it's routes, leaf, flowers etc. Surgery is also the part of Ayurveda. Chant and holistic Water are used

during this. Such type of water is the tool or bridge between medicine and spirituality. Basically water is one of the PANCHA MAHABHUT. It is used as the medicine. Various methods are used for purification of water. All these are related to the flowers. Dr. Masaru Emoto is the Japanese scientist. His research work is on the water and human emotions. He found that water absorbs the emotions, sentiments or thoughts of mankind. If emotions are positive then crystals of water become even and goldan in colour. If the emotions absorbed by water are negative then the water crystals became uneven, black and ugly. This means that the water has the property to absorbs the emotions. Or in other words water is best medicine. In the time of research, Dr Masaru Emoto and his team cleans the lake of Switzerland by prayer. This is, one and only one, magic scientific event in the world.

#### Hypothesis Building:

This is necessary to validate the exact position of data collected. P- Value is the exact indicator of hypothesis trueness.

#### Null Hypothesis:

Various teaching related to the water in Ayurveda are completely unrelated to the guidelines of Global Organisation.

#### Alternative Hypothesis:

Various teaching related to the water in Ayurveda are related to the guidelines of Global Organisation.

Basic fundamental rights of each and every mankind is to get the pure and safe water. All Global Organisation declared the guidelines related to the water quality, use, purification and conservation, supply etc.

Delhi Nagar Nigam, supply the water of Yamuna. The turbidity of water is more. The acceptance level of turbidity is more than the drinking water of Maharashtra. It means that the physical properties are changes, according to the availability of water.

Table No. 01  
Comparison Between Teachings of Ayurveda and Guidelines of Global Agencies

Sl. No.	Ayurveda's Teaching Related to Water	Aspects of Water	WHO	UNEP	UNISEF	UN-WATER	IOM	SCWT	GFI	IDRA	WEF	SCALE	
												YES	NO
1	Odorless Water	Social, Psychological, Moral, Logical, Physical	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	0
2	Water Touch		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	0
3	Color Reflection		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	0
4	Tasty Water		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	0
5	Clear Water		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	0
6	Quantity of Water for Various Season	Social, Psychological, Moral, Physical	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	0
7	Boiled Water		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	0
8	Use of Various Vessels		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	0
9	Cloth or Fat Filter		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	6
10	Use of Sunlight to Purify Water		1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	5	4
11	Water Quality and Digestion	Moral, Social, Logical	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	6	3
12	Various Seasons Water Quality and Digestion		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	0
13	Weekly Prohibits of the Pollution of Water		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	0
14	Conservation of Water		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	0
15	Mantra or Chants Waves to Purify Water		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
		Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	113	22

Table no 1 indicates the common aspects of water between Ayurveda and the Global agencies. Ayurveda is related to the medicine and health. Before allopathy only Ayurveda reveals the symptom and identify the disease and decide the medicine. Ayurveda also reveal that more than 80% disease are waterborn. Ayurveda also gives the detailed information about the quality and purification and use of water. Global organisation also suggest the guideline about the purity of water and use. In the table no 1, Column is denoted by the

teaching of Ayurveda and similarities between the teaching of Ayurveda and Guidelines of Global agencies. Raw denotes the importance of guidelines related to the water purity, purification and use.

YES and NO are the indicators used to show the similarities between Ayurveda and the Global agencies about the water. These similarities are found to be 80%. YES proves 100% connection between teaching of Ayurveda and guidelines of global agencies related to water. Whereas No is for opposite to this.

**Table No. 2 Unpaired t-test**

Sr. No.			
1	P-Value	0.0001	
2	Mean		
	(i) YES Group	7.53	
	(ii) No Group	1.47	
3	Values		
	(i) t	5.9344	
	(ii) df	28	
	(iii) enor of diff	1.022	
4	Group	YES	No
	MEAN	7.53	1.47
	SD	2.80	2.80
	SEM	0.72	0.72
	N	15	15

Online calculations are done to calculate the p - value with the help of t - test. The values found are placed in table no 2. The p - value found is to be 0. 0001

Table no 2, indicates that the information received from Online mode. As the value of p is less than 0. 005, the null hypothesis is rejected. Alternative Hypothesis is accepted. It means that Ayurveda's teachings about water and guidelines of Global Agencies are related.

#### **Result and Discussion:**

Water aspects are Physical, Chemical, Biotic, Psychological, Logical, Historical, Linguistic, Social, Economical, Aesthetic, Lagel, Moral aspects etc. In this research, Physical, Psychological, Logical, Social, Moral aspects are taken. These aspects are related to the water quality, use and purification. Global Agencies in the world related to water are W.H.O., U.N.E.P., U.N.I.S.E.F., U.N. Water, I.O.M., S.C.W.I., C.I.F.I., I.D.R.A., W.E.F. etc. The guideline of above agencies, about water matches with the teachings of Ayurveda.

In the Table no 1, showing the fifteen points which are related to the five water aspects. In the column; only nine Global Organisation which are related to water are considered. These are W.H.O., U.N.E.P. (United Nation Environment Program), U.N.I.S.F., U.N. WATER, I.O.M. (International Organisation for Migration), S.C.W.I.

(Stockholm International Water Institute), GFI (Good Foundation International), I.D.R.A. (International Desalination and Reuse Association), W.E.F. (Water Environment Federation). Lickert Scale is used, During this study. Ratings given are zero and one.

Online t-test is done. The P-value is found to be 0. 0001

The p value is less than 0. 05, so, we can say that Alternative Hypothesis is significant.

The detailed guidelines given by Global Organisation are from purification of water to the water supply system. The detailed guidelines given by Global Organisation are from purification of water to the water supply system. Unpaired t-test is conducted because the variables are not dependent. The indicators used are from Lickert scale that is zero and one. Detailed values are found from online mode. And, are shown in Table No. 2.

#### **Conclusion**

Use of Tulsi, Neem, KATAKA seeds to reduce the heavy metals are not given in guidelines of Global Agencies. In the various research, it is found the Tulsi reduces the toxic outcome of cadmium, chromium and arsenic. This plant also reduces the toxicity of Organo Phosphate. In future, this is recommended, to include such type of research in the guidelines of Global Organisations. Neutralization of harmful substances are done by

various plants. Re-research should be done on such topics, to identify the athleticity and to include in the guidelines of Global Agencies. Purification of water in the sense of pathogens are mentioned in Ayurveda. Use of copper, silver and clay vessel are antibacterial, antimicrobial, makes the water alkaline respectively. Mean of 'YES GROUP' is found to be 7.53, And NO GROUP 1.47. In other words, eighty percent of Ayurvedic teaching matches with the guidelines of Global Agencies.

#### **Acknowledgement**

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to my research mentors, colleagues, and well-wishers for their valuable guidance, encouragement, and constructive suggestions throughout the course of this study. I am thankful to Shri. Jagdishprasad Jhabarmal Tibrewala University, Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan, for providing academic support and resources that enabled me to carry out this research. I also acknowledge the contributions of various authors and researchers whose works have been referred to in this paper. Finally, I am deeply indebted to my family and friends for their continuous support, patience, and motivation, which have been instrumental in the completion of this research.

#### **Financial support:**

Nil

#### **Conflicts of interest**

The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest regarding the publication of this paper.

#### **References :**

1. K. P. Skandhan, S. Amith, L. P. A. Karunatilake, K. P. S. Avani, Kulwant Singh (2016), " Water Purification Prescribed In Ayurveda. " A. Y. U. Ayurvedic Journal. Pg.No. 08
2. M. Pitkanen (2029), " the experiment of Masaru Emoto with emotional imprisoning of water" Research Gate, neuroscience and consciousness Pg.No. 4
3. W.H.O. Guidelines (2008), " Guidelines for drinking water quality, " W.H.O. Library categorising in publication data, 3rd edition and second edition, volume 1 recommendations Pg.No. 345
4. Emoto, M. (2004). The Hidden Messages in Water. Atria Books.
5. Gleick, P. H. (2014). The World's Water Volume 8: The Biennial Report on Freshwater Resources. Island Press.
6. WHO (2017). Guidelines for Drinking-Water Quality: Fourth Edition Incorporating the First Addendum. World Health Organization.
7. UNEP (2016). A Snapshot of the World's Water Quality: Towards a global assessment. United Nations Environment Programme.
8. UNICEF & WHO (2019). Progress on Household Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene 2000-2017. United Nations Children's Fund and World Health Organization.
9. Pandey, D. N. (2010). Water purification techniques in traditional Indian practices. Indian Journal of Traditional Knowledge, 9(3), 459–466.
10. Dwivedi, S., Dwivedi, A., & Dwivedi, S. N. (2007). Role of plants in water purification. Indian Journal of Environmental Protection, 27(2), 103–108.
11. Kumar, M., & Puri, A. (2012). A review of permissible limits of drinking water. Indian Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medicine, 16(1), 40–44.
12. Sharma, S., & Bhattacharya, A. (2017). Drinking water quality and water purification techniques in Ayurveda. Journal of Ayurveda and Integrative Medicine, 8(1), 1–6.
13. WEF (2020). Water Quality and Resource Management Report. World Economic Forum.