

WATER MANAGEMENT IN MAHARASHTRA

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ABSTRACT

Strain on the water supply into the metropolis, suction of the underground water by the industries, water pollution by the industrial dump, and impurity of the underground water by the pesticides which used in the agriculture. Thus the resources of the water are being inadequate day by day, consequently the condition of an availability of water is being critical.

Keywords: Underground water, water pollution, water irrigation, water problems, water management.

INTRODUCTION

Among the various confronted problems to the human being, supply of the pure water for the domestic uses is very important problem. Due to an increasing population an excessive uses of the water by the industries, the technical solution for the water is the construction of dams, though the problems could not solved, because of the uses of the water is increased, it is more than the precipitation. Due to an enormous uses of the natural resources of the water this water calamities are occurred..

Today the India is the country being the topmost among the country of excessive Water Utilized country in the world because of the population explosion. The water utilized percentage of the India is 13%, America is 9%, and China having 12%, suppose this ratio will continue, water problems would be increased and have to face the inadequacy of the water in the future.

Especially the domestic use of the water by the Well is the main factor for the deterioration of the water. Also the Bore-wells are the responsible for the drought of the Wells, and gradually Bore-wells are become dry which is not having the sufficient depth, in this way the water is borrowing by creating competitively the high depth into the earth. Also the same conditions are created with dams. Two country as well as state are into the conflict where the boundaries generally made by the river, they generally used to quarrel about the concerned rivers water problems. Such as Zelum river between the India & Pakistan, Kaveri between the Karnataka & Tamilnadu, Kosi between India & Nepal and so on. In spite of all, in India Zelum, Chinab, Sabarmati, Mahi, Pennar, and Kaveri are deteriorating their water level. Alsoin the Maharashtra Krishna, Godavari, and Tapi having an inadequate water. Consequently since last ten year water level is decreased one feet year by year.

Water Problems in the Maharashtra

Lots of the reason behind the water scooping, among that an explosion of the population is the most responsible reason, because increasing urbanization demands more water. The rule is 110 liter water per man into the urban region and 40 liter into the rural. Into the urban area the water is general supply by the tap line and the water is provided by the well into the town and rural region. For the agriculture 50% water is derived by the scooping from the earth, presently developing industry are also scooping water thus an industrialization is also responsible for the water inadequacy problem.

In the summer Maharashtra state has an extreme problem of the water inadequacy and for this solution government also failed. One appealer from the Sangali district of the Maharashtra has appealed into the Supreme Court for acquiring the output about the solution of the problem of water inadequacy into the 71 drought area in the Maharashtra state. And government has been given following answer to this appeal:

Maharashtra state government expensed 19 crore 22 lakh rupees for the supplying water to the 6,84,857 people into the 1136 villages by the 310 tankers in a year. But the court has taken an objection, and arrange a committee under the presidency of Mr. Madhav Chitale regarding to this water inadequacy problem. And Mr. Madhav Chitale has send his report as, among the 40758 villages of the Maharashtra state 276544 (67.80%) villages and 45896 (56.23%) small villages have an extreme problem of the water inadequacy.

By the contemplation of the underground water development during the session of the 1972, it shows that adequate water was available till the 1972 and the water scooping tendency did not applied. But gradually the ratio of the well and tube well technology was developed and implemented by the government by providing the various concession. These are responsible factor for the excessive water scooping and the level of the underground water is decreased day by day. Consequently Maharashtra state has face the extreme drought into the year of 1972 and it was the first time of supplying the water by tankers to the concerned areas. And this process was continued but the drought area was increased gradually. Then the state government has been planned the program of the tube well for the domestic water supply. Sometime it was happy moment but in the course of time tube wells become dry and the tanker dependent plight is occurred.

Sinking of Precipitation

Maharashtra state has an area about 307577 sq. km. and an average precipitation is 143.3 cm. and the out of all precipitation 32.96 cubic million water is soak into the ground, out of this soak water 31.21 cubic million water can be scooped. Presently (48%) 15.09 cubic million water is scooping in a year. This is all an average of the water sinking and scooping of the Maharashtra state, but about the precipitation, it is not equal in an entire area of the state. Konkan, Mumbai, Mahabaleshwar has highest rainfall, but in Ahamadnagar, Solapur, and various talukas of the Marathwada has only 30 cm rainfall, so it is clear that the scooping is more than the water sinking. According to one estimate some talukas have extreme serious problem of the water inadequacy, some have serious condition, and maximum region have the general water inadequacy problem of the water inadequacy. Though the scooping is the main responsible factor for the water inadequacy, but somewhere underground water pollution is also the responsible factor. Into some regions of district of the Amarawati, Akola

have saline water and into the region of the Chandrapur, Bhandara, Nanded, and Aurangabad district have water of an excessive fluoride content. Plight of the forest is also the responsible for the decreasing level of the underground water, though the ratio of the forest cover officially considered as 33%, but India has only 19% of the forest land cover and this is very serious matter to think by the present generation.

Water Policy in Maharashtra

The Water is related to in all as like as conservation of the agricultural land use, industrial development, problems of the drinking water, conservation of the bio-diversity but this is the Water itself is declining, and day by day this condition is become very serious. To improve this plight Maharashtra state is designed a water policy and prepare a sequence for the uses of the water. In this sequence the first stage is of the drinking water & water of the domestic use, second stage of the water used into the industries, and last one for the water used into the agricultural purpose, it is very avers condition into the Maharashtra, instead of given to the first stage for the water to the agricultural purpose, but it is give up. According to the water policy 2002 of India, preference to the water is given to the agricultural purpose, but it is ignore by the facts, fourth rank of the water is given to the environmental & tourist used and so on.

In the year 2005 Maharashtra government passed an act for the control of resources and the uses of the water. The main objective of this an act is to maintain the co-ordination between the resources and uses of the water, but mainly the stress is given to the water irrigation. Also in the year 2007 the state government has designed new water policy, but it vain.

SUMMARY

On the earth land cover of the water body is 72%, but an extreme serious fact is only the 2 to 3 percent are of the water is available for the drink. This only fact indicated that the water conservation is the need of this present age. On the earth limited options are available for the pure drinking water one is natural resources as river, stream etc. but it is only 2 to 3 percent, thus we have to use it carefully, otherwise an extreme famine would be create.

CONCLUSION

Presently instead of giving scope to the development of the underground water, important fact is to give more emphasis to the water management. Store the water of the precipitation, soak the water into the earth these are all activities has to do seriously because 'water is Life', otherwise Water would be the cause of third world war.

APPLICATION

For the water conservation various activities has been suggested on the different level, and it is need to implement all this activities. Among the water conservation system 'rainwater harvesting' is very fine system, through this system we can soak the water into the earth by collecting the water of the precipitation form the roof of the house. In spite of this store precipitated water in the farm by preparing canal, dam, lake, etc in this way we could fulfill the requirement of the water. Also we have to think seriously on such matter as natural water resources should be use cautiously, try to reuse as well as neglect to do the misuses of the water.

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