

Sustainable water use policies and some principle

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Abstract:

Agriculture, mainly, irrigation accounts for the largest single share of global water use. Conferences. During the international drinking water and sanitation decade (1981-90) have stressed the importance of potable water in reducing diseases the interdependence of soil and water and the multinational use of shared water resources. The demand for fresh water has incrd and will increase with the rapid growth of population, agriculture and industry. As a result the supplies of fresh water and being depleted or polluted.

The requirement of clean water per person is about 2.7 liters per day or one cubic meter per year. Thus the minimal amount of drinking water at the global level needed annually is billion cum or 5 cubic kilometers for survival. This requirement is not fulfilled in all parts of the world.

Introduction:

Only 3% of the total global content of approximately 1.4billian cubic kilo mater of water, is fresh and suitable for human use of this again about 77.2% is permantly frozen 22.4% occur as ground water and soil moisture 0.35% are contained in lakes and wet lands and less than 0.01% in rivers and streams (water resources-1986). Thus fresh water is a very limited resource.

Water management: The subject of water management is thus a matter of urgent attention. Under the constitution, water, like land and forest, is a state subject and state have the legislative power to make and enforce legislations for surface and surface water. However the union government is empowered to promulgate legislation in area covering interstate rivers and river valley of such legislation is declared to be in public interest.

Role of water prevention act: The water prevention act of pollution was passed in 1974 by the parliament with in a short span of time almost all states of India have constituted the water pollution control boards. The state of Maharashtra had passed own pollution control act, even before this act of parliament. The Rajasthan state had constituted the pollution control board in the year 1976.

Water resources: An estimate in 1974 (Nag.B.S and kathpalia G.N 1975 water resources in India) showed that in India out of the annual precipitation of 400 million hectare meter (m.ham) the water utilization was only 9.5% which was estimated to rise to a maximum of 26% in 2025 A.D

Sources of water pollution: Most of ours water bodies including rivers, steams and lakes are mainly due industrial effluents, agriculture water and domestic sewerage both

from domestic as well as from organic chemical industries septic conditions have been established and here are reported fish kills and destructions of aquatic life. This water is unsafe for drinking and other purpose.

Pollution control board: It is only after passing of water act in 1974 the water pollution work started the central board for the prevention and control boards have to take comprehensive programmers for the prevention control or abatement of pollution. Their first work was to prepare inventories state.

Specific standard use water: The boards have to give "contents" in to the industries to create new discharges into water courses according to specific standards. For this purpose also the quality of eddluents have to be ascertained by scientific analysis and by study of parameters. Monitoring of effluents of the industries is one of the important actives of the boards. This keeps a vigil whether the treatment plants installed ate running efficiently and that pollution is being controlled. It needs appropriate and suitable effluent treatment as below said:-

1. Oil refineries.
2. Petrochemical industries
3. Fertilized industries
4. Cellulose industries
5. Paper and pulp industries.
6. Starch industries.

7. Sugar industries and distributors.
8. Dye scruff industries.
9. Textile and rayon industries.
10. Pharm ceutical industries.
11. Pesticides industries.
12. Tanneries and leather industries.
13. Steel mills and mining.
14. Chemical industries.
15. Chlor-alkali industries.
16. Cement industries.

Constitution provision's and human rights: The Supreme Court has held that article 21 of the constitution includes the human rights of citizen to water and Sanitation. From this point of view, any proposal to privatize water would be unconstitutional. Is it not, therefore, a matter of concern that Indian state should be working towards privatizing of water supply, which really amounts ever since the National Water Policy 2002 was formulated, there have been attempts in India to privatize and commodity of water.

Divert Water: The water company can also divert water from one area to another within the same DMA (District Metered Areas). This would affect the performance of the company nor be treated as a violation of any of the license conditions. The water company will try to maximize revenues by diverting water big hotels industries etc. which would purchase water in bulk at paying higher prices.

The Delhi Jal Board should be looking into more worth while functions. It supplies 850 million gallons of drinking water per day, which is more than its installed capacity. Its treatment facilities for only 5.4 million gallons a day the rest of the untreated water is one of major sources of the Yamuna pollution.

The role of civil society organization: As recent as October 2012, many civil society organizations have protested to the president of European commission to stop imposing the policy of privatization of water.

Conclusion:

Water privatization and other similar schemes to benefits big corporation is the brain child of the World Bank. Though initially many countries succumbed to the banks pressure, the anger of the masses at the deprivation

of water to them has unleashed a movement of re-municipalisation of the water supply in several cities most notably Paris (which –re-commenced with public water management in January 2010). The re- municipalisation got off to promising start water tariffs were reduced by 8 percent in 2011. Two countries are making water privatization illegal Uruguay, and the Netherlands. In both cases, the new laws prohibit not only the sale of water but also the delegation of the operation of water supply to private companies.

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