



Importance of Water Literacy at Social Level in Bharat

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Summary:-

Water planning is a major challenge in the world today. Humans used water but did not pay any attention to management and wastage of water. With a positive outlook on the world today, efforts are underway to develop the infrastructure. Due to the managerial efforts, adequate fresh water will be available from wells, ponds, rivers, drains and drinking water settlement and sanitation. In India, the Ministry of Water Resources determines the development of water resources, management plans in the country, under which to prepare regional plans, check technical matters, evaluate their finances, provide assistance from the Central, obtain funding from the interstate, assist in resolving inter-state water disputes and policy oriented, short irrigation guidance. The Ministry of Water Resources is responsible for the development of social sector, development of ground water resources, etc. The National Water Resources Council was held on April 1, 2002 and adopted the National Water Policy in 2002.

Integrated development of water resources Plans and security lists for the best and continuous use of available land and groundwater, Conventional methods of water conservation, An incorrect method of planning and demanding water use, as well as maintaining available water quantity and quality, was emphasized. Each state is ordered to prepare its water plan and implement it within two years. Under the Central Water Pollution Control Board, the National Water Quality Monitoring Program (NWMP) monitors the quality of groundwater by conducting half-yearly inspection through setting up of 1,019 centers for monitoring the quality of water through the State Board. For their protection, the waste of organic matter and bacteria in the field where the water is contaminated creates the risk of pollution, because household waste water and waste is left in water.

Preface:-

Due to population growth, ponds, lakes, groundwater, water from both sources have been used. Due to indiscriminate use and no proper management water level is decreasing. Water level is falling due to lack of proper drainage area, wells, hand pumps and wells. The irrigation pump for irrigation is increasing consumption of groundwater, so the water level goes down. Lack of groundwater source is not due to excessive subsidence, but the solution to this problem is using rainwater harvesting and its use. In ancient times, King collected water in small ponds and dams, thus increasing the level of groundwater. Water conservation is a social responsibility. We can do water conservation through various methods like new technologies like water harvesting and other technical methods can also be used. Water crisis has arisen not only in India but all over the world. Due to global temperature rise, water scarcity is increasing. Various schemes are being implemented to deal with the water crisis. 22 March is observed as World Water Day

Water Crisis:-

- In 1940, our country had 1 million wells. Today, that number is around 200 million to

300 million. 50 to 60 percent of the water supply is from ground water. India uses various media for drinking water. 35.5 per cent of the population uses hand pumps, 36.7 per cent use taps, lakes, lakes and traditional tools. 2.6 percent use water through other means. We must protect our water sources as well as store and preserve the rainwater.

- Groundwater level is decreasing by 1cm year per year. The largest lake of Asian freshwater is freezing and drying.
- The situation in developing country is alarming. Groundwater level decreases by 3 meters per year.
- In India, water level is decreasing at 20 cm per year. The desert is expanding. The snow is melting. Rivers, drains, drying up. Although India is rich in water resources, one in six people is struggling for water. About 70 percent of the available water is used for irrigation.

Due to population growth and industrialization, the water crisis is constantly increasing. Government efforts on managing irrigation, however, are not completing due to the lack of funds. We must keep this in mind that if

each person changes his / her self and practices proper water consumption habits, we should keep this in mind —Water is Lifel.

Importance of study subject: - Storage of rain water in deep pits and use of water to increase the drainage. Water supply to the well / Water flows from the tubewell ground to the downstream, drain it by drainage and discharge the well from the roof water pipe.

- Digging deep drains at some distance in the transmission or by digging water into the ground.

Adding water to the tank on 1000 ft. Ceilings If it rains 1cm, about 1000 L. Water can be collected.

Water harvesting system can store water and reduce the rate of evaporation of water.

Water conservation measures :- To ensure that no water is flowing from the faucet at home, use the water as necessary to repair the leaky faucet. While doing household chores, storing water and doing chores, keeping the taps in the water, if used more water. Do not leave excess water in the flush. Do not waste pond wells. Do not continue bathing for a long time. To try to avoid wastage and understand the scarcity of water and to create awareness to the masses, to participate in water conservation mission and to contribute to the conservation of water to understand global concerns.

Recirculation of water: Recycling of water should be made compulsory in India, as in the US, Australia and Europe. Recycling water is used in toilets in Australia, America, Europe.

In Chandigarh, golf courses and parks utilize wastewater processing, this system should be implemented throughout the country. There are recycling plants in Hyderabad, Hyderpur and Gokulpuri. The number of such plants should increase substantially. Hard water is used at Kalban Park in Bengaluru. Such initiatives should be implemented in other cities. Salt water should be sweetened and used, it costs 13 paisa per liter to make salt water sweet. World Bank estimates water availability in India to be 380 cubic km in 2020 Annual hole demand is only 810 cubic km. By 2025, 180 million people in the world will be living in a country whose water is completely depleted, rainfall levels and rainfall days will be reduced by global warming.

The state of water resources in India is making a serious change day by day. Even in the rainy season water scarcity is being faced. The condition of the country in terms of population and availability of water and the need for water in different areas in the country is increasing day by day.

Personal solutions to overcome this problem of water crisis: Old pipes burst, water drips from the tap, causing 50 percent water waste. In the morning, continue to tap while brushing and shaving, so that 25 to 30 l water is wasted. 300 to 500 liters of water

is spent bathing in a bathtub shower. Baths typically require 100 to 150 liters of water. Do not use bathtubs and showers. It costs 50 lakh liters of water to wash vehicles in the city. Rain water harvesting system to increase groundwater level and install it around the house or elsewhere so that the water holding capacity of the ground will increase.

Government level efforts to solve water crisis:

- Under the concrete measures, rain water harvesting system should be done in every village.
- Creating rules related to excessive consumption of ground water, under which strict actions are involved.
- The sweet water of the river can be purified and used. Early decision on the dispute in the international river context and measures to control the population.
- To protect the reservoir from contamination, to consolidate the reservoir. Implementing policies, plans and management
- To make the curriculum compulsory in primary, college books which will create awareness about water crisis and protection.

Experiment and promote water conservation to increase groundwater level and quality. Implementation of community schemes like dams, canals, ponds, etc. in rural areas.

The open land area has been reduced in the area and due to the construction of roads, sidewalks and cement, the rain water flows without seeping in the ground. This water pollutes the reservoir. Using a porous pitcher rather than a pavement.

- Water utilization and environmental issues can be raised through discussion, meetings, competitions etc.

Media, Newspaper, Incentive programs can be shown. Voices have to be raised against bottle culture.

Implementation of schemes in respect of groundwater: The rainfall that falls in each village is less than 600 mm which is important for development. The natural properties of the village are intimately related to that rainfall. It is a natural source of natural and indisputable water source in the sense of rain. But when this water source is falling from the sky, we do nothing but look at it from the standpoint of the rain. If ground water is consumed by 85 percent of the total rainfall, then that area is called the black area of extreme rainfall. Scientists have found that groundwater reservoirs are rapidly moving towards black areas if the sediment content is 65 to 85 percent. In the area of excessive sediment, new mines can be banned by law, but they are not practically implemented.

We have utilized everything from nature . Maximum water to industry, the use of fertilizers, deepening the maximum bore, this excessive sentiment is going to hurt you more and more. Many

environmental problems have arisen due to modern culture. Pesticides have been used to kill crop diseases. Today, over 20,000 different types of hazardous chemicals are being used in the pesticide manufacturing industry. Some pests do not support today's chemical pesticides; the pesticides have become capable of digesting insecticides. As a result, more and more deadly pesticides are being made, but today the same pesticides are infecting the human body. Pesticides have been widely used during the early days of the Green Revolution, this pesticide can last for 90-100 years in the environment. Continuous groundwater sources make the soil salty. In Maharashtra, the area of saline soil is increasing. Thousands of hectares of land have become saline due to irrigation and chemical fertilizers. In the name of development, we are suffering, it is important to build respect for the traditional water conservation tradition and to acquire knowledge of that work. We have damaged the tradition of water in the name of progress. Large dams, reservoirs, canals have to be constructed. Due to the large amount of water in the soil, there is a risk of creating pollutants due to non-drainage of the soil. The soil, rock structure, etc., are not taken into consideration when we build these reservoirs, so it is not considered whether the soil has the ability to drain water and store water. To this day, despite the enormous funds, labor, and time spent on many development schemes, the minimum use of chemical fertilizers has to explain to the practitioners, and to add a lesson in school education so that the next generation will understand the seriousness of this critical question.

Everyone should carry out this by stopping and using water intensively. Water planning is a valley-based requirement and the development and regulation of deficit canals is expected to be different as well as the regulation of urban water. It is also necessary for the state to have a permanent mechanism in place when the central government sets national policies and adopts these water policies. Water purification from small projects to medium projects is filling up with dirt and odor every day. If the situation remains unchanged, there is water but it cannot be used. In order to solve the 21st Century water problem, everyone has to contribute their personal contribution to the groundwater conservation program. Water replenishment is the need of the hour to become a people's movement. No matter how well-educated a person is, he or she may not be water literate. Saving the water doesn't mean that we are free to use as much as we can. Under this program, preparation of water security plans and annual action plans of the village, district and state has been made mandatory. In addition, emphasis is given on the joint and tacit use of ground water and surface water, conservation of ground water, water

quality. It is also emphasized that the management of water supply schemes is with the local organization. The quality of such schemes is of course very good as people are actively involved in the project. Therefore, in this process, universalization is in progress. While demanding, planning and implementing schemes at the village level, some strategic reforms have also been made on the experiences of some technical and administrative issues that have been pointed out.

Conclusion: -

- Conservation and strengthening of resources.
- Take measures to develop safe resources in quality constrained villages.
- Traditional and non-traditional measures of groundwater recharge will be given priority as per the principle of sewerage water storage scheme.
- Considering the total maintenance cost of the schemes, the water strip should be increased by at least 5 percent water bar rate.
- For the management of ground water, the Gram Panchayat should create a water closure plan with the participation of citizens.
- Groundwater replenishment related measures e.g. Roofing rainwater collection, wells reclamation, etc. are mandatory to include sewerage water storage measures.

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