

WATER MANAGEMENT

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About Water Management

Water management is the work for planning, development, distribution system and management the optimum use of water, s. It is a sub-set of water cycle management. Ideally, water, management planning has regard to all the competing demands for water and seeks to allocate water on an equitable basis to satisfy all uses and demands. As with other, management, this is rarely possible in practice.

Water is an essential, for all life on the planet. Of the water on Earth is only three percent of it is fresh and $\frac{2}{3}$ of the freshwater is locked up in ice caps and glaciers. Of the remaining 1%, a fifth is in remote, inaccessible areas and much seasonal rainfall in monsoonal deluges and floods cannot easily be used by us. At the time only about 0.08 % of all the world's fresh water is exploited by mankind in ever increasing

Demand for sanitation, washing, drinking, manufacturing, leisure and agriculture.

Much effort in water, management is directed at optimizing the use of water and in minimizing the environmental impact of water use on the natural environment.

Successful management of any, s requires accurate knowledge of the, available, the uses to which it may be put, the competing demands for the, measures to and processes to evaluate the significance and worth of competing demands and mechanisms to translate policy decisions into actions on the ground.

For water as a, this is particularly difficult since sources of water can cross many national boundaries and the uses of water include many that are difficult to assign financial value to and may also be difficult to manage

in traditional terms. Examples include rare species or ecosystems or the very long term value of ancient ground water reservoir.

The activity of Water management is defined under water policies and regulations It includes:

1. Management of water treatment
2. Management of drinking water
3. Management of industrial water
4. Management of sewage
5. Management of wastewater
6. Management of flood protection
7. Management of irrigation
8. Management of the water table

Aims Objectives of Water Management Issues

This is a project to carry out deliberative public dialogue through qualitative research on water management issues to help ensure public views and concerns are fed into final plans and priorities for River Basin Management Plans and other Water Framework.

The key objectives for the elements of the public dialogue covered by the Sciencewise grant are:

- To allow a sample of the public to engage on, deliberate and, alongside other evidence (such as environmental, technical, economic), feed into key decisions within plans for the water environment.
- To demonstrate an open and objective approach to river basin planning which can help create greater commitment to actions from business and other stakeholders.
- To encourage frank and evidence-based dialogue with the public on the cost and benefits provided by our water environment and how best to manage this environment into the future.



Subcategory

This category has the following 8 subcategories, out of 8 total.

- Drainage
- Flood control
- Irrigation
- River regulation
- Water conservation
- Water management
- Water supply
- Water treatment

WATER INDIA 2015

Confederation of Indian Industry is organizing an International Exhibition and Conference on Water from 26 to 28 February 2015. Water India 2015 is the region's premier exhibition to launch, showcase and introduce the latest innovation equipment and technologies in Water management.

India's Water Sector: An Overview

India has more than 16 per cent of the World's population, but has only 4 percent of the world's renewable water ,s and 2.4 percent of the world's land area. Meeting the water demands under conditions of limited, s is increasingly a big challenge.

The increase in urbanisation, paired with increasing climate change impact, is likely to have implications on ecosystem capacities.

Conclusion

Water is one of the few natural resources that bear heavily on both environmental and socioeconomic processes, particularly, international relations. Demand for water is on rise, and the task of satisfying the growing needs of the population and various economic sectors is becoming



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increasingly challenging. One needs to take into account the natural factors that determine the formation and distribution of water resources (uneven territorial distribution, natural seasonal runoff fluctuations, climate change, etc.).

Furthermore, the impact of the population's effect on water resources, particularly, the growing water withdrawal and contamination, also need to be addressed. Economic activity has reached such a scale that control of the negative economic, social and environmental effects it produces in river basins must be made an international effort.

References

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