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Statistical Views of Citizens for Water Deficiencies and Its Management in Semi Urban Areas.

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Abstract:

Indias water requirements are expected to increase up to 1.5 trillion cubic metres. Lack of proper infrastructure, resources and awareness regarding to waste-waterrecycling in India has leads over utilization of India's water resources.so there is a need to be go toward water conservation and waste water recycling techniques either by naturally or artificially. This could be achieved when citizen and government work hand in hand and implement proper strategies for water supply and its recycling. The present study shows us public views for improper water management and less awareness about self-responsibilities against water conservation.

Introduction:

Water is stored in various parts of the world but not evenlydistributed all over the earth. It is said to be a universal solvent. India is the biggest consumer of freshwater in the world today,as per the record of world bank we Indian requires about 750billion cubic metres per annum. The World Bank has investigatedthat the requirements of water in India is rising extensively. But for a country which has only 4 per cent of the world's water resources, hosting 17 per cent of the world's population, the water crisis is going to be daggered and it will be difficult for the countryto be overcome from. The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) calculated that by 2030.

In India, the awareness related to over uses of water resources has been very low. As per the data available the percapita availability of water in India has dwindled from 1,800 cubicmeters per year in 2001 to an estimated 1,100 in 2050 .

Government plays very important role in use and developments of water resources. The government interest and concern with water resources has developed proportionally with the technological and socio-economic developments. The government has functioning regarding proper water management, including Resource planning and recycling for providing maximum availability of water, forming Guidelines for the safety of storage dams and other water-related structures, setting water allocation priorities, rationalize rates of water for small and marginal farmers. At present, states are generally formulating master plan, design and operate or execute different water supply schemes through their various State water resources Departments (of Public Health Engineering or Rural Development Engineering) or State Water Boards

Our study highlights the improper water management, important role of government in water supply and also suggest some ideas for implementing proper water management.

Significance of the Study –

The study is designed to focus on issues of water managements and availability of water resources, taking view of public awareness , it also focuses on spreading awareness for conservation of domestic use of water.

Methodology-

The water supply management is studied from one of the small taluka called Bodwad and analysis is done on the views of localized Citizens.

Results:

Table: 1- Showing public views regarding water management and self-awareness

Sr.no.	Questionnaires	% frequency of agreement	% frequency of disagreement
Question no. 1	Water Distribution Policy by Nagar panchayat Administration	29.51	65.57
Question no. 2	Local leadership is Effective for Water Planning of the city?	39.68	55.41
Question no. 3	Public water Distribution system is well Planned?	41.31	57.04

Question no. 4	Water Distributionperson behaviour is fair?	30.49	64.59
Question no. 5	Satisfied with Solving Complaints regarding Water Management within Time?	31.47	66.55
Question no. 6	Public Water Supply Management is fool proof?	30.16	62.30
Question no. 7	Your Public Representative is aware about Water supply management and Water Distribution System?	25.25	62.30
Question no. 8	Are you Serious about Water use and Water saving?	60.98	32.79
Question no. 9	Water Shortage Problem can Solve through the Proper Water Resource Management	83.27	13.11
Question no. 10	Water Problem is notNaturally but Created by Us?	51.14	42.62

Statistical analysis:

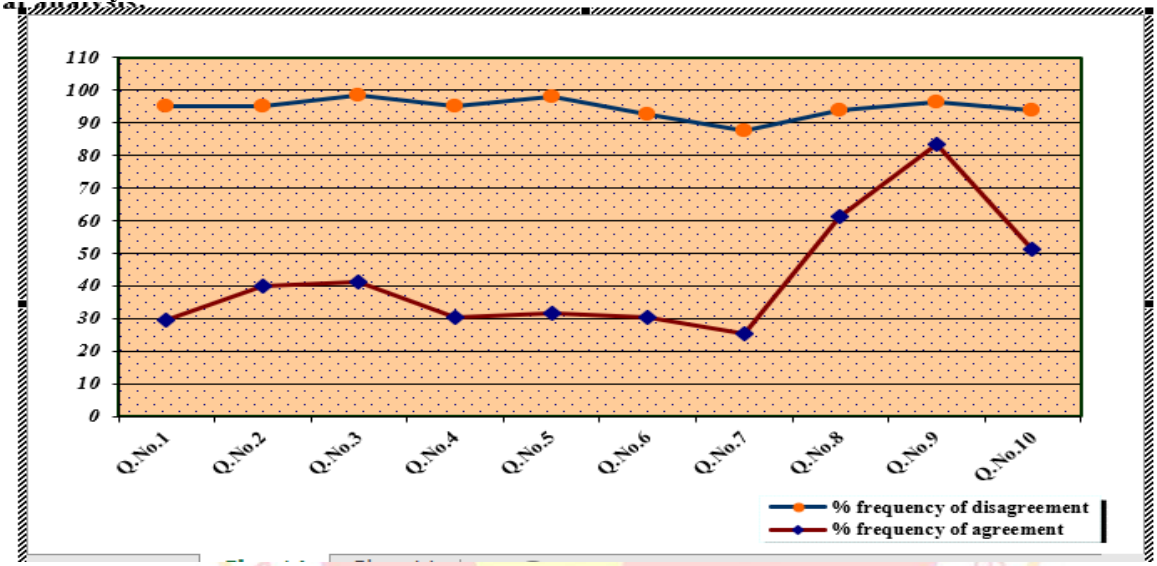

Figure-1: Graphical view for Public views in agreement and disagreement percentage

Discussion:

From the above analysis (Table-1) it is found that, as far as water Distribution policy is concerned, the major group is of Disagree (65.57%) whereas the minor group isagreed (29.51%). It means the citizens are not satisfied with water distribution policy of Nagar Panchayat administration. While for concerning effectiveness of Local leadership for Water Planning of the city we found that major respondents are Disagree (55.41%) whereas the minor group is agreed(39.68%). It confirms that Localleadership is not Effective for Water Planning of the city. If we ask for whether the Public water Distribution system is well Planned or not, we found disagreement rate is 57.04% while agreement rate is 41.31% this concludes that quite disappointment of citizens is there regarding public water distribution.

If we go for question on Water Distribution employee behavior is fair or not, we found disagreement rate of 64.59% and 30.49% agreement rate. We conclude that public remarks unsatisfactory with the person behaviour. Now when we ask about, Satisfied with Solving Complaints regarding Water Management within Time we found 66.55% and 31.47% disagreement and agreement rate respectively. It shows there was irregularity in fulfilling complaints about water problems. Confirming about Public Water SupplyManagement is fool proof or not we again found disagreement and agreement rate as 62.30 And 30.16 respectively. It shows public is unsatisfied with water supply management. Then we go for the question on whether Your Public Representative is aware about Water supply management and Water Distribution System or not we found that 62.30% citizens are disagreed while 25.25% citizens are agreed. There is again disagreement about public representatives of local areas. On next question that was Are you Serious aboutWater use and Water saving? We got result of 32.79% of disagreement and 60.98% of agreement. Here peoples are quite agreed with the view of water saving issues. On knowing views on, Water Shortage Problem can Solve through the Proper Water Resource Management? We again got results of 13.11% for disagreement and 83.27% for agreement.

Here also public are more positive with proper water management system. At last question on Water Problem is notNaturally but Created by Us? public replies with 42.62% of disagreement and 51.14% of agreement. This concludes that peoples are aware that their water shortage problem is created by people misconduction of water use.

Critical Discussion-

Water availability position of India in all-around world is very much lag behind as compared to other highly populated countries. So, if we think with the growing population in India and with the improperutilization of water per capital availability of water which is decreasing over a period of time. As per the data available, India will head towards a water scarcity position by around 2050. India's water situation is characterized by scarcity and lack of coordinated planning. India is facing the floods and draughttoo. As per the observed analysis (Figure-1) from our present study, we assured that sufficient water supplies are lacking in urban centres and in rural villages. To overcome from the issues,we need strong implementation of water use governance along with perfect strategies designed for conserving water and its reuse. Sustainable water management in a drought–prone area requires knowledge of the water availability and water requirements in the present and future for various purposes . There is a need for good scientific planning in the development of water management, to evolve effective management practices. Water management is the foremost challenge being faced by the organizations dealing with groundwater in the country. Management of groundwater resources in the Indian context requires a combination of area-specific and problem-specific strategies depending on the climatic, geomorphologic, hydrologicaland hydrogeological settings .

Rather for sufficient supply of water we should encourage peoples to harvest rain water which is some time low-cost planning of water conservation. Rainwater harvesting technologies are flexible and can be built to meet almost any requirements.

Some suggestive points:

If we think on suggestive outcomes, we find that precautions must be followed while the uncertain problemswhenever arise which can avoid the citizen harassments for fulfillingdaily needs of water,

- We should avoid over exploitation of groundwater. Artificial recharge measures need to be urgently implemented in the urban areas.
- Population growth should be control for better fulfilling of water demand at peak level.2
- Need to achieve a balance between development of region and protection of the environment.
- Understand and use the wisdom of our ancestors who valued water, and harnessed every drop of rainwater by using rain water harvesting techniques that are relevant even today.
- Encourage policies that aim at community participation in management of water resources.
- We should have planning for less dependable yield, Better irrigation practice, good Cropping pattern , Watershed development , Transfer of water from water excess basins to water-deficit basins etc. This could definitely help in achieving the good outcomes for water use.

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