

Denying Water Rights: A Case Study of River Water Disputes in India

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Abstract – This research paper tries to observe the narrative by political parties and how along this premise they have affected the fabric of systemic functioning on both State and Central level of governance. Specifically, in the case of inter-state water disputes where the public sentiment in general has been skewed and distorted for the benefit of political consolidation. Within this sphere of socio-political discourse, the paper will aim to unearth various possibilities, commotion and after-effects that have denied people of their rights. In short, how political maneuvering has undermined the greater good of people in water governing paradigm and resulted in misery for those who are involved in the dispute.

Keywords: Water River, River Dispute, SYL Canal, Inter-State

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INTRODUCTION

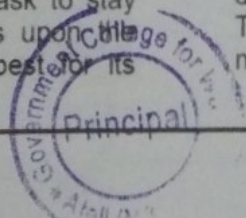
Water is essential for human existence and its sustained availability is of utmost importance. Increase in water demand due to rapid increment in population, urbanization and industrialization is posing a major challenge for our country and its citizens. In such context, India is already reeling under this pressure. Despite being endowed with several river systems and water bodies, many regions across the country are vulnerable to water crisis: a situation defined by water demand exceeding the available water supply. This challenge is further exacerbated in the agriculture sector. The agriculture sector in addition provides a source of livelihood for almost 50% of India's population, also accounts for 78% of the total water used for the purpose of irrigation in the country. Hence, water productivity in this sector is an absolute necessity for sustainable growth of agriculture in India. But given the nature of available water from these sources, it can be easily understood that how due to irregularity of factors the states endowed with rivers and water bodies are not so consensual in sharing the water with each other.

In such unnerving times, the role of government becomes crucial to sustain a delicate balance in meeting the 'need of people' and meeting the need of their own agenda. In each of these cases, the aim is to establish fulfillment of the need, now whether it is about commitment to the public or for their selfish ambition, that differs with time. Even if the state government does not duly perform its task to stay loyal to its people, categorically, it falls upon the central government to perform what's best for its

citizen. But that is only ideal in nature, not feasible for those who hold power at this level of hierarchy. It is imperative to note that India as a country has a federal system, where both the center and state governments have to work in a cooperative and cohabiting manner. If this principal were to be followed in letter and spirit, then both units of governments from center and state needs to work together without wasting any time in settling the pending conflicts. But such kind of 'ideal' arrangements haven't been materialized yet, mostly due to the political intervention of those political factions who run these state and central governments based on their own self-interest.

In present times, there has been a significant increase in the multi-party system that resulted in forming coalition to constitute a government body. To consolidate political indoctrination, many political factions tend to adjoin with each other to form governments, both at the state and at the center level. With such similarity in political maneuvering, both the states and center are likely to work in close cooperation. But at the time of water dispute if solution for the conflict is not made jointly, then the case is more likely to become severely complex and tangled. As a result, a range of hostility, social resentment and political friction is bound to exponentially rise among the participant bodies. Therefore, politics has been posited as a focal point in this issue and as a result, dispute has been lingering for many years. Due to merging of politics bias with public sentiment, the nature of dispute has become convoluted and intricate. Therefore, the need is to understand that how the matter has worsened with time and how much

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Awareness Level and Implementation of Solid Waste Management Practices among Rural and Urban Household in Haryana

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Abstract – Household solid waste consists of garbage (such as bottles, jars, clothes, disposables, food packing, nourishment scraps, newspaper, magazines and yard trimmings etc.) that originates from individual houses. Solid waste management has become a critical issue in Indian urban and rural area to protect environmental quality. A challenge for the authorities as the rate of generation of waste is very high. To handle this problem, many countries are turning to reduce, reuse and recycling which is a constructive tool for solid waste management. In addition, for successful development and implementation of any solid waste project, community participation in collection and design of facilities is essential. To come up with a sustainable technology of solid waste, it requires a survey on the awareness and practices regarding solid waste management. The present study aims to measure and compare the awareness level of rural and urban respondents of Haryana state towards reducing, reusing and recycling of solid waste management. A random sample of 400 respondents of Rewari, Jhajjar, Bhiwani and Kurukshetra districts of Haryana has been taken into consideration for the purpose of study. The primary data through a structured questionnaire has been collected and mean, standard deviation and t- test were applied for the purpose of analyzing the data. The obtained findings of the study reveal that respondents under consideration are moderately aware about solid waste management practices (i.e. reduce, reuse and recycling). The findings further reveal that there is no significant difference between rural and urban respondents on solid waste management practices.

Keyword: Household Solid Waste Management Practices, Reduction, Reuse, Recycling

INTRODUCTION

The waste industry has increased immense pressure in past few years because of a continuous increase the production of waste materials (Burnley, 2007), increasing population, rapid urbanization and due to the need of more sustainable and environmentally acceptable waste management policy. Growing population and lack of well organised waste management strategies at both local and national levels exacerbates this problem. Solid waste management involves control of origination, storage, collection, processing and discarding of solid waste with the purpose of protecting environmental quality, natural resources and protection of human health. Awareness of effectual waste management practices is one of the common issues in developing countries. At the point when respondents are awareness about waste, they go to be educated as well as know the essence of waste management which will make them liable. Awareness means to improve their knowledge in waste management. Solid waste management which is done along the lines of a practice use by

'reducing', 'reusing' and 'recycling' depends on managerial technique and strategies. Hence, awareness of people and knowledge are the main elements of practice on solid waste management. Waste 'reduction', 'reuse' and 'recycling' -the 3Rs of environmental conservation - shows an important element of any genuine endeavour to explain the waste management problem. The 3Rs has been divided into six vertical steps: 'prevention', 'reduction', 'reuse', 'recycle', 'recovery' and 'disposal'. The first R (reduce) include prevention and reduction of waste. Reduction of solid waste means the minimization and elimination from waste materials. Following the hierarchy, the next best option for solid waste management is the second R ('Reuse') and this enclose the usage of an item after its use, either for a purpose similar to that which it was intended or for an entirely new one. The third R ('recycle') refers to waste materials which can be converted to the new product or raw material. The process of recycling includes the 'collection', 'separation' and 'processing' of waste. 'Reduce', 'reuse' and 'recycle' are the recommended solution