

ही पौष्टिक और महंगी सब्जी मानी जाती है, जिसका पुष्पराजगढ़ क्षेत्र में भारी मात्रा में उत्पादन होता है। जानकारी और बाजार के आभाव में इस क्षेत्र में यह सब्जी एक मुख्य आय का एक ठोस स्रोत नहीं मानी जाती है। इसी तरह अन्य अनेकों स्रोत जैसे कि शहद, आम, अमरूद, जामुन अत्यधिक मात्रा में उत्पादित होते हैं, इसके बावजूद जनजातियाँ बहुत कम आर्थिक लाभ ले पाती हैं। इस समस्या के निवारण हेतु विभिन्न माध्यमों जैसे कि आँगनवाड़ी एवं स्कूलों में विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों और दरसंचार माध्यमों द्वारा आजीविका स्रोतों के संबंध में गहन जानकारी प्रदान की जा सकती है।

जनजातियों की झिझक को दूर किया जाना चाहिए - भारत में जनजातीय समुदाय बड़े पैमाने पर आधुनिक समाज से अलग कटा हुआ जीवन व्यतीत कर रहा है; वे आधुनिक समाज के संपर्क में आने से झिझकते हैं। भारत सरकार द्वारा इस झिझक को कम करने और जनजाति विकास को बढ़ावा देने के लिए किए जा रहे अनेक प्रयासों के बावजूद सार्थक परिणाम प्राप्त नहीं हो रहे हैं। जिससे ज्ञात होता है कि जमीनी स्तर पर विकास नीतियों को ईमानदारी के साथ लागू नहीं किया जा रहा है। जिसके परिणाम स्वरूप आज भी अधिकतर जनजातीय आबादी की आर्थिक स्थिति दयनीय अवस्था में है। अतः जनजातियों को उनकी सांस्कृतिक पहचान के साथ समाज की मुख्यधारा से जोड़ने के लिए कठोर और व्यापक कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है। अतः जनजातियों के समग्र कल्याण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए इसके सभी हितधारकों को पूर्ण जिम्मेदारी के साथ कार्य करने की आवश्यकता है, तभी कुछ बेहतर परिणाम प्राप्त किए जा सकते हैं।

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Water crisis in India – Contemporary Perspectives and Paradigms

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Abstract: Water crisis and management is a permanent cause of concern for Indian Civilization. The water management issue is of utmost importance with the huge population which India has and needs proper attention with respect to the latest steps by the government of India and its implications on water management in different parts of India. This article focuses on different aspects, especially by the NITI Aayog and government of India to solve the 'water question'. This article also focuses on the international collaborations which India has made while trying to protect its water resources. It also focusses on the awareness level in the common people regarding water management and practices.

Keywords - Water crisis, population, international collaborations, water resources, water management.

1.1 Introduction -Water management in India has gained special attention and expertise ever since the formation of NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India). The NITI Aayog has also given considerable freedom at the local, provincial and regional levels regarding water management and water governance. Apart from this, foreign collaborations like with the countries in the middle east and other parts of the world has also made the task of government easy. But, people in general have to be educated and enlightened about water management and water crisis. The rise of digital governance, and the government scheme DIGITAL INDIA has also promoted water governance, besides helping in public administration.

1.2 Contemporary Indian Scenario and Foreign Collaboration- India has partnered with Israel and other countries of the middle east and Europe to solve the water crisis problem. The rise and growth of water shortage in the several

developed countries of the world like the United States of America and other parts of the world and Israel's success in water resource management has drawn the attention of several developing countries like India to make an agreement with Israel and to solve the water crisis problem. It has been reported that to enhance the existing bilateral collaboration, two Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) were formalized during Prime Minister Modi's visit. These agreements aim to address issues pertaining to water conservation in India and involve the collaboration between the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation of India and the Ministry of National Infrastructure, Energy, and Water Resources of the State of Israel. The first MoU focuses on the National Campaign for Water Conservation in India, while the second involves the partnership between U.P. Jal Nigam (Government of Uttar Pradesh) and the Ministry of National Infrastructure, Energy, and Water Resources of the State of Israel, specifically targeting State Water Utility Reform in India.

Furthermore, the SUN Group based in India has entered into a partnership with Israel's Water-Gen. This collaboration is centered on sharing technology for extracting water from the air, a crucial initiative given the escalating issues related to groundwater extraction, which has become increasingly unsustainable.

The India- Israel cooperation regarding water crisis has setup an India- Israel centre for water technology and is expected to develop systems and ideas which enable MoHUA in achieving the target of Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) mission.

Biannually, Israel hosts the WATEC (Water Technology and Environment Control) conference, serving as a platform to exhibit its advancements in water and energy technologies. Regularly, delegations from the Indian government and businesses participate in the WATEC conference. Notably, in 2019, Gajendra Singh Shekhawat, the Union Jal Shakti Minister, visited Israel and actively engaged in the WATEC conference. During this visit, he held a bilateral meeting with his Israeli counterpart, Dr. Yuval Steinitz, the Minister of Energy. The

Discussions and reaffirmed the commitment of both nations to collaborate in enhancing global access to water resources.

The India Israel cooperation is a watermark in the history of India regarding water governance.

Besides this, India's NITI Aayog has made state rankings on the basis of water governance. It has also launched indicators like composite water management Index for various states. The NITI aayog has thus encouraged water conservation. The NITI aayog needs cooperation in this task from the grassroot level to the macroscopic level. We need to observe that NITI Aayog's steps regarding water conservation are very much crucial. In some states, water governance is closely related to crop conservation and management, but these are mainly deccan states, The water policy of different states in INDIA are differently oriented due to geography and culture. For example, Meghalaya has a system called drip irrigation, which is used to conserve rain water

During a conference on the India-Israel Strategic Partnership on Water held on November 18, 2019, Minister Gajendra Singh Shekhawat expressed a collaborative sentiment, stating, "Let's innovate together, diverge from conventional thinking, and support each other in overcoming challenges. Let's unite to generate synergy in the mission to save lives, preserve water, and consequently safeguard the planet. The rise and growth of environmentalism, ever since the Paris Climate Change conference in 2016 has furthered the cause of water conservation. The rise and growth of environmental consciousness, especially against desertification has led to a greater impact on the water resources, especially in the water resources sector.

The central government has also promoted water conservation by printing of figures like the Ran ki Vav in the hundred rupee new note and organizing small prize money quizzes for water conservation. The rise and growth of water conservation practices has also been furthered by the government portal MyGov, which has been actively used by several citizens. Water conservation is also a problem in the case of hilly and rocky terrain areas like Jharkhand where rainwater flows off. There is

a rise growth of practices like Bori Baandh or check dams which have been increased in practice and also intellectuals like Rajendra Singh and Simon Oraon have made significant intellectual contributions to the cause of water conservation in Jharkhand.

Several Non Government Organisations like Pradaan have contributed a lot in the growth and development of water resource management in India.

We can also make a study of the Har Ghar, Har Nal Jal project of the government of India in which considerable progress has been made since 2019, but the Covid crisis has made the project to a standstill.

The rise and growth of covid lockdown measures had promoted water conservation to a great extent in all parts of India. There was also a rise of general environmental conservation in all parts of the world. A reservoir of all the botanical resources in India has been made, in addition to other natural resources.

The rise of river cleaning projects, at the local, regional and national levels have also given rise to conservation of water projects. There is a great impact on the health of the general people of these projects. Some of the prominent examples are the cleaning of local rivers like Phalgu in Gaya, Sabarmati in Gujarat and Hampi in Karnataka. There was a rise of initiative from the local people on the cleanliness and rejuvenation project.

The Ganga river cleaning project has a lot of impact on the water cleaning projects of north India. Especially, cities like Varanasi, Prayagraj and Patna have been affected, where people have been impacted on a positive side due to cleaning of river water. The rise of water conservation practices have been detected to lead to rise in the general water level and the water table. We need to observe that wetlands and marshy lands have also led to the rise of water levels at their respective places. Also, there needs to be a geographical indicator to access the water quality at respective places. The rise and growth of environmental awareness, especially with regards to conservation of wetlands has also generated water consciousness and water conservation.

It is an important point to note that India has roughly 18 percent of the world population and limited amount of water resources. The stress on the water resources has been increasing with increasing population density. The population density has been increasing continuously and there has been a tremendous pressure on the water resources, despite serious measures, both from the government and non government side. We need to understand that the growth of urban culture has led to tremendous financial pressure on water resources like Yamuna in Delhi. There has been a continuous rise of NGOs working in the environmental sector.

Also, generally people don't care about water resources until very necessary. The Kaveri river water dispute between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu is a great example of how natural resources can impact the interstate and the relation between two states. It has also impacted centre- state relations. The NGOs have been impacted due to covid and are yet to recover and work. Many of them have been permanently closed. Also, the rise of water conservation practices have developed in a refined and scientific way.

The use of renewable energy and the launch and leading of projects like LiFe (Lifestyle for Environment) and ISA(International Solar Alliance) by the Indian government has also promoted the growth of water conservation.

1.3 Recent G-20 Summit and Water Governance :-The traditional and modern methods of water conservation were shown to the G-20 delegates in the recent G-20 Summit held in various parts of India. The second session of the Environment and Climate Sustainability Working Group commenced with a primary focus on water resource management. Over 130 delegates from 19 G20 member countries, 9 invitee countries, and 13 international organizations participated in the meeting at The Mahatma Mandir in Gandhinagar, Gujarat. In her opening address, the Ministry of Jal Shakti welcomed delegates from G20 and invitee countries, underscoring the essential role of holistic water resource management in a nation's development and the global quest for water security.

collaboration and knowledge-sharing in the field of water resources was emphasized, with recognition given to the valuable work and innovations in water resource management by G20 members. The G20 members and other participants subsequently shared their best practices through presentations, covering a range of themes such as integrated and sustainable use of water resources, ecosystem management, waterbody restoration, rainwater management, groundwater management, water efficiency with adaptation to climate change, drought/flood management, watershed management with a focus on civil society participation, efficient water governance, safe drinking water and wastewater management, water supply augmentation, and participatory groundwater management practices.

The delegates were thanked for their active participation and for sharing best practices in water resources management. The presentations, encompassing a multitude of water issues and challenges, were acknowledged as immensely valuable for all G20 members. The commitment of India to collaborative scientific endeavors, rooted in the concepts of 'Universal brotherhood & Collective wisdom,' was highlighted, emphasizing the collective pursuit of 'One Earth, One Family, and One Future.'

Following the session, delegates visited exhibition stalls showcasing the quality work in various themes under the Ministry of Jal Shakti, including Atal Jal, Swachh Bharat Mission, Jal Jeevan Mission, Namami Gange, Jal Shakti Abhiyan, Nation Water Mission, etc. Excursion visits were then organized to sites demonstrating India's water management practices, including Adalaj Vav, showcasing ancient water management practices, Sabarmati Siphon illustrating India's engineering prowess with a tunnel under the Narmada river, Sabarmati Escape facilitating safe canal evacuation in emergencies, and Sabarmati River Front focusing on environmental improvement, social upliftment, and sustainable development along the riverfront. The G-20 summit and its success has strengthened the peoples' confidence in the central government regarding conservation of natural resources and especially water resources.

Measures of some states :-With regards to water

conservation, the rise of awareness has also contributed in the environmental conservation, as also evident in the rural areas. As known from reliable sources, Tamil Nadu has made rainwater harvesting mandatory and has achieved considerable degree of success in it. The Kerala government has also sought to strict measures to protect its water resources. As a matter of fact, the ranking of Kerala in water management index of NITI Aayog.

Detailed description of the measures of NITI Aayog :-We need to consider the fact that water resource management has been the point of concern for NITI Aayog, which has released several compendiums for water resource management. The composite water management Index, takes into account Restoration of water bodies, groundwater, irrigation, watershed development, participatory irrigation practices, rural drinking water and many other parameters.

There has been also an initiative from the government and private media- both print and electronic to support the causes of water conservation in India as per the local, regional and national requirements and specifications. Also, there has been a good role of NGOs – both National and International in water conservation projects.

Conclusion:-The government and the general masses, both have taken drastic steps to conserve water. This process has been further accelerated by the actions of the NITI Aayog and the ministry of Jal Shakti of the government of India.

Overall, during the covid – 19 period, it was seen that water conservation was given priority and there was a revival of all the water resources from the local to the international levels.

Also, we have seen that there was a revival of water resources due to the indigenous religion and culture in many parts of India – especially Jharkhand and Bengal. As already discussed in the article – the G20 presidency of India has seen serious discussion on water crisis. The general people have also become aware of the problem and started participating in the water conservation process. Also, there was a rise and growth in the rural water sanitation process as a result of Swachh Bharat mission and the local initiatives.

Anna Hazare, the anti corruption crusader has taken several steps in his village Ralegan Siddhi to promote water conservation and environmental practices. Also, with the rise in environmental consciousness in the post covid era, his works and actions have become more relevant and eye catching in the contemporary scenario.

Besides this, there are several examples like Rajendra Singh from Rajasthan and Simon Oraon from Jharkhand have established themselves as water conservation activists. Rajendra Singh has also been awarded Magsaysay award for his water conservation efforts. Water crisis problem can also be handled by the agricultural department in an amicable manner by the judicious use of water and water resources over a long period of time. This has been made possible by the use of rain water harvesting too. Agriculture in Punjab and Haryana, Rajasthan and Gujarat are burning examples.

The main challenges before the water conservation project at the overall level are – to preserve the existence of water resources, water pollution and the rise of community awareness regarding it and the most serious challenge- recognition and generation, including preservation of drinking water resources. Without proper drinking water resources, people are prone to many health diseases, especially those with scarce water resources areas like desert and coastal regions. So, conservation of water resources is both, the duty and right of the people of a country, as it adds to overall social, economic and cultural well being and progress.

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आज का सार्वभौमिक प्रश्न: युद्ध या मानवाधिकार?

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(लेखक भारत गणराज्य के महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी के विशेष कार्य अधिकारी रह चुके हैं)

सारांश: युद्ध के समय हमारे मानवीय पक्ष समाप्त हो जाते हैं। केवल संप्रभुता एवं बर्चस्व की लड़ाई होती है। युद्धों के इतिहास यह बताते हैं कि इसमें धन-जन-सम्मान सबका नाश होता है। संघर्ष उसके बाद भी कायम रहता है। क्योंकि बचे हुए लोगों के जीवन और जीवनोपयोगी संसाधनों की भी बहुत दुर्दशा होती है। ऐसे में, मानवाधिकार कैसे सुरक्षित रह सकते हैं? इसके लिए बड़े पैमाने पर आह्वान और संवेदनाओं की बरसात होती है लेकिन युद्ध से रिक्त लोगों, धन-जन और अवसर की भरपाई के दृष्टिकोण से राष्ट्र भी भोगते हैं। आखिर युद्ध हमारे लिए संकट के विषय हैं तो फिर इनका दुहराव क्यों होता रहता है, सवाल यह है। इस प्रपत्र में हाल ही में यूक्रेन और रूस के युद्ध को ध्यान में रखकर संघर्ष और मानवाधिकारों पर चिंता व्यक्त की गई है। साथ ही, इस प्रपत्र में युद्ध के संकट से उपजे जन-धन-संपदा और मनुष्यता की कई बर्बर कार्यवाही को रेखांकित करते हुए इससे कैसे मुक्त रहा जा सकता है, इस पर विचार किया गया है।

की-वर्ड:- मनुष्य, युद्ध, संघर्ष, स्वतंत्रता, मानवाधिकार एवं भविष्य

सभ्यता विमर्श में हमारे लिए कई चीजें प्रत्यक्ष प्रश्न बनती हैं, तो कुछ चीजें परोक्ष रूप से। मनुष्य ने अपने जीवन में इन्हीं प्रश्नों का सामना किया है। अब जब सैमुअल हर्टिंगटन जैसे अध्येता क्लैस ऑफ़ सिविलाइजेशन के माध्यम से विमर्श को रोमांचक विमर्श में परिवर्तित कर रहे हैं, तो किसी को यह समझना मुश्किल हो जाता है कि हम किसी सार्थक नतीजे पर बहस को ले जाकर कोई सैद्धांतिकी में आमूलचल परिवर्तन कर पाएंगे या नहीं? लेकिन जो भी हो हमारे सोचने-समझने का तरीका बदला है और इसमें और बदलाव भी आने वाले समय में होगा, इससे इनकार नहीं किया जा सकता। संयुक्त राष्ट्र महासभा अध्यक्ष चबा कोरोसी ने अपने एक संबोधन में कहा, “हमें अभी तक नए युग का नाम तक नहीं मिला है, हम अभी तक इसका वैज्ञानिक रूप से वर्णन नहीं कर सकते हैं, लेकिन हमें लगता है कि यह आ गया है। हमारे वैश्विक सहयोग की बनियादी शर्तें बदल गई हैं। हम अब एक अलग दुनिया में रहते हैं।”¹ इस बदलाव में सभ्यतागत और सांस्कृतिक रूप से बदलाव का रेखांकन एक न एक दिन होगा ही। किंतु राज्य जो शासन और संस्थागत संस्कृति के प्रतिमान हैं, उनके बीच में अंतर्कलह बहुत से नए सवाल पैदा करेंगे। जो सकारात्मक बदलाव की उम्मीद कर रही है परी दुनिया वह तो हम नहीं देख सकेंगे। जिन देशों में युद्ध हो रहे हैं और परमाणविक धमकियां भी आ रही हैं, वे हमारी मनुष्यता के लिए चुनौती है। हम जानते हैं कि संघर्ष के अनेकों स्वरूप हैं और पृथ्वी पर रहने वाले हर