



Public Participation in Water Resource Management: Challenges and Perspectives

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Abstract:-

The present research paper is focuses on Public Participation Resource Management and Challenges before Water Resource Management. The top priorities for urban water sustainability include the provision of safe drinking water, wastewater handling for public health, and protection against flooding. However, rapidly aging infrastructure, population growth, and increasing urbanization call into question current urban water management strategies, especially in the fast-growing urban areas in Asia and Africa. We review innovative approaches in urban water management with the potential to provide locally adapted, resource-efficient alternative solutions. Promising examples include new concepts for storm water drainage, increased water productivity, distributed or on-site treatment of waste water, source separation of human waste, and institutional and organizational reforms.

Key Words: *Public Participation, Water Resource Management, Integrated Water, Resource Management.*

Introduction:-

Now a day's Water Resource Management is a big challenge before us Water has become a challenge of global dimensions. Many researchers and policy-makers have focused on large water users such as agriculture, the impact of future droughts on food security, and the quality of receiving water, giving little thought to the ability of cities to handle the urban water cycle adequately. Urban water management has recently gained more attention, in part due to the comprehensive Sustainable Development Goal on Water. The generally accepted approach to UWM builds on a well-established socio-technical system that, at least in the more affluent part of the world, has solved most of the water and hygiene-related problems afflicting cities at the turn of the 20th century. The core centralized services are the provision of safe drinking water, urban hygiene and protection against flooding, Complemented by water pollution control.

Public participation in the service of Integrated Water Resources Management had aroused much attention as a practice, little is known about stakeholders' understandings of and expectations towards the process. Using a grounded approach we develop an interpretive methodological framework and use it to explore water management concerns and the appropriateness of different forms of stakeholder participation at catchment level in Jordan, Syria and Turkey. Survey respondents include local sector experts and delegates at three participative workshops. Elicited responses on desirable forms of participation based on definitions inspired by Aronstein's ladder of citizen participation. Reveal a common preference



for consultation, informing and partnership. However, differences were observed when investigating stakeholders' learning outcomes from participative workshops. The role of social learning is Confirmed as an important factor contributing to stakeholder dialogue over the management of a state-strategic, local public-good management and democratic decision making process. Public participation and social learning appear to be perceived as appropriate in IWRM even in countries with adolescent

Concept of Integrated Water Resource Management:-

Traditional or fragmented approaches to water management which distinguish between resources and services, between potable water production and supply and wastewater collection and treatment, and between water for municipal, industrial and agricultural purposes, have shown limited efficiency and are suggested as contributing factors to what is now referred as the -world water crisis or more pertinently as the -water governance crisis. Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) as an inspirational approach to sustainable development, is based on a participative approach and is defined by the Global Water Partnership as -a process which promotes the co-ordinate development and management of water, land and related resources, in order to maximize the resultant economic and social welfare in an equitable manner without compromising the sustainability of vital ecosystems.

Water is also considered as a valuable resource in terms of economic added value for farming and industry, as a local-essential element for human and social development, as a strategic resource for the state, and sometimes as a means for economic domination and a justification for conflict. Hence, to address water resources management is to address the interconnections between open systems that are socially and economically anchored with technical and environmental challenges managed by local, national and international institutions

Objective

The Main objective of said research paper is as under.

1. To study the Public Participation in Water Resource Management
2. To study the challenge before Water Resource Management
3. To give some Solutions to manage Water Resource

Research Methodology

The said research study is based on Secondary data. Secondary Data is collected as Desk -based review of existing information on Water Resource Management. Various Research Articles, reports and studies, Reference books on Business Education, Entrepreneurship Development have been referred to. Published literature in the form of books and articles from journals, business magazines, newspapers, websites, etc. will be used to collect the secondary data.

Water management challenges

One can appreciate that the human and natural environment impact on the concerns of stakeholders and inform a hierarchy of problems / challenges. Where both water quantity and quality are poor, the main concern becomes one of quantity, whilst where water is available in sufficient quantity because of its natural presence and because man-made infrastructures deliver the services, the main concern becomes water quality Stakeholders from all three case



study areas provide a generally consistent explanation for poor water management:

Technical issues: lack of asset management.

Managerial & planning issues: lack of strategic planning for the future and of clear policy, including pollution as the consequence of poor management.

- Governance issues: poor communication between competent authorities which is viewed as a political issue.
- Behavioral issues: low individual interest in the common good, irresponsible and illegal behaviors.

Public Participation in Integrated Water Resource Management:-

Public participation or any synonymous term is much like motherhood and apple-pie, everybody agrees on the principle but understandings quickly diverge once it comes to implementation and practice. Indeed participation is a –catch all term, with as many objectives as there are stakeholders leading to a loss of sharpness in meaning. Managing water is complex not only because of the necessity to encompass several types of qualitatively different system, but also because it concerns everybody- a range of experts, of sectors, of institutions, of associations of users, powers, beliefs, uncertainties, leading to disputes, conflicts and the pursuit of adjust share of what we would characterize as a –state strategic local public good. There is a need to reconcile rights and duties over water management within and outside the public sphere prior to defining an integrated water policy, but also to query which type of participation is perceived as suitable for IWRM. The function of participation encompasses three different concepts, reflecting an increasing depth of ownership of public good management based on both power and communication.

Making sense of Public Participations in Integrated Water Resource Management:-

Integrated Water Resources Management is a complex problem, i.e., the set of appropriate solutions is a function of the understanding and construction of the problem and of the implications of proposed solutions by stakeholders. Top-down decision making processes for water related issues are unable to accommodate the growing and diverse needs of all stakeholders. Moreover, the objectives and preferred modes of public participation will vary with changing understandings of the issues at stake and with the evolving roles and nature of the participants. Hence, the meaning of both IWRM and Pare subject to interpretation by different stakeholders, because the concepts of uncertainty, risk management and construction of a societal project challenges scientific expertise, political power, and concepts of democracy especially inters of the representation and legitimacy of decisions concerning public good management.

Conclusion:

There is an urgent need for major trans disciplinary efforts in research, policy, and practice to develop alternatives with implications for cities and aquatic ecosystems alike. The core centralized services are the provision of safe drinking water, urban hygiene and protection against flooding, Complemented by water pollution control. Public participation in the service of Integrated Water Resources Management had aroused much attention as a practice, little is known about stakeholders' understandings of and expectations towards the process.



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