

Summer Water Crisis of Rewa City (M.P.), India

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Abstract: The present study is an attempt for Summer Water Crises of Rewa City (M.P.). Water is an essential need for every living organism. Rewa is a beautiful city situated in the banks of River Bichhia and Beehar. River Bichhia and Beehar flows across the city. Rewa having rich flora and fauna species . Rewa town is surrounded by three sides by hills ground is gently sloping towards north. There is many small and medium size ponds in the town out of which Naya Talab, Rani Talab and dhobi Talab are prominent. But also giving the local public a huge problem of water scarcity.

Key words: River Bichhia and Beehar , Water scarcity.

INTRODUCTION:

The present study was carried out in Rewa city (M.P.). The area is situated between latitude 24°18' & 25°12' North and longitude 81°02' & 82°18' East. The district is situated of the Area varies 440 M to 811M above between sea level. Rewa District is a district of the Madhya Pradesh state in central India. The city of Rewa is the district headquarters. Rewa is also known as the land of white tigers. The Rewa city is situated in the heart of India. The periphery of Rewa city is very large consisting of 45 wards. Out of these 45 only few are densely populated. The summer season gives a large problem of water scarcity in mainly 09 wards which are most densely populated. The people of these wards are dependent on other water sources i.e., Power pumps, bore wells, Hand pumps etc. but these sources of ground water are also on a stage of dying in the absence of proper management and awareness of the local public towards them.

Rewa city has very high distributes of water loss due to the old and depilated water supply networks, large numbers of illegal water connections and uncounted water supply. Thus the non-revenue water supply account to 50% of the produced water supply and therefore the present 2011 per capita water supplies only 73.51PCD. The total number of water supply connection is 18000 out of estimated household of 50000 by 2011 provisional census. Thus a large number of households (64%) remain without water supply connection. Thus it provide only 18 MLD to consumers of Rewa city

MATERIAL AND METHODS

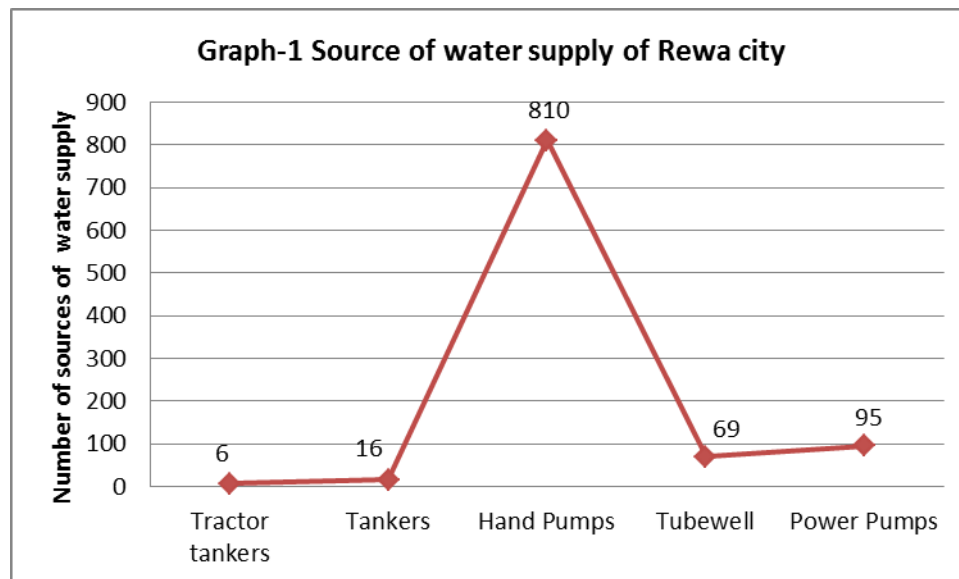
Rewa has an installed capacity of 45 MLD of water but it draws only 36 MLD which shows operational efficiency of 80 percent of the installed capacity .The city has main source of raw water from central water carrier (CWC) which is fed by Ban Sagar project via Sirmour power project plant (315MW) and ultimately releases water in river Beehar. Rewa city is the most privileged which has perennial source of pure water. It has sample raw water availability for present and future consumption till 2035.

A survey has been performed to get the information of the available water sources and their usages. Some wards with high population density are chosen their numbers are 1, 3, 9, 10, 11, 12, 24, 26

and 31 these comprises of both new area of the city and old area of the city. The water scarcity in these wards is most as they are away from the filter plant and have a high amount of population gradient. In summer season the public health engineering department which works under Rewa Municipal Corporation work hard for the supply of water in these areas. Various groundwater sources are been used and then their water is supplied with their tankers and some private tankers. The data is been collected and analyzed to find out how these secondary resources of water are been used and managed.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The variation and fluctuation of the above also effect on density of population and also difference of status of living of people within wards. After tabulation of this data the status are been taken and then used to manage these sources. Out of the whole water supply done by the 6 tractor tankers and 16 tankers , 810 hand pumps, 69 tube well, 95 power pumps and the other major source is private bore wells and hand pumps but these are limited in a small area. Out of all these sources Hand pumps are having worst condition as their management is never done so generally residents nearby use them as sources. If their water is tested they give amazing results which will never be recommending for drinking similarly various bore wells also give us the saline water and contaminated polluted water.



CONCLUSION

It is been concluded that all the resources of water are in a hazardous condition and should be managed as soon as possible. Firstly the management of major source of drinking water should be done. Awareness of people towards rain water harvesting should increase and a number of stop dams should be made on river Bichhia and Beehar to stop more water runoff of the city. A big awareness program should be launched with help of local government and NGO's from school level to administrative level is done for awareness of saving water and conservation of secondary resources of drinking water. The Physico-chemical characteristics of all these sources must be analyzed and then the precaution should be taken to cure them and manage them.

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