9th India International Water Week-2026

Theme: Climate Resilient Water Management

TF8 - Community Participation in Groundwater Recharge

Rejuvenation of Traditional Water Conservation System With Community Participation

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Jal Sanchay



Jan Bhagidari

Viksit Bharat@2047 | A Water Secure Nation

"Catch the rain, where it falls, when it falls"

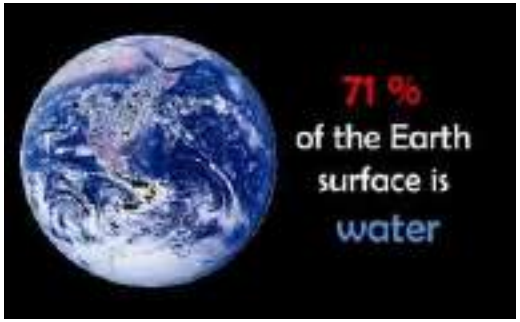


Catch the Rain: A Renewed National Call for Water Conservation

In the 135th episode of *Mann Ki Baat* on 28 June 2026, the Hon'ble Prime Minister called upon citizens to **save every drop of rain** and ensure that the momentum of water conservation continues across the country. Responding to this call, a focused nationwide campaign was undertaken from 4 July to 4 August 2026 to intensify rainwater harvesting, **groundwater recharge, restoration of traditional water bodies, plantation activities, and public participation.**

Vikas and Virasat




71 %
of the Earth
surface is
water


EARTH'S WATER
WATER SUPPLY
SUMMED UP
OCEANS
97%
FRESHWATER
3%
Ice Caps and Glaciers
70%
Groundwater
29%
EASILY ACCESSIBLE
FRESHWATER
1%
Soil Moisture
38%
LAKES
52%
Water Vapor 1%
Rivers 1%
Water in Living Things 1%



India accounts for about 2.45% of world's surface area

,

4 % of the world's water resources.

17-18%of world's population

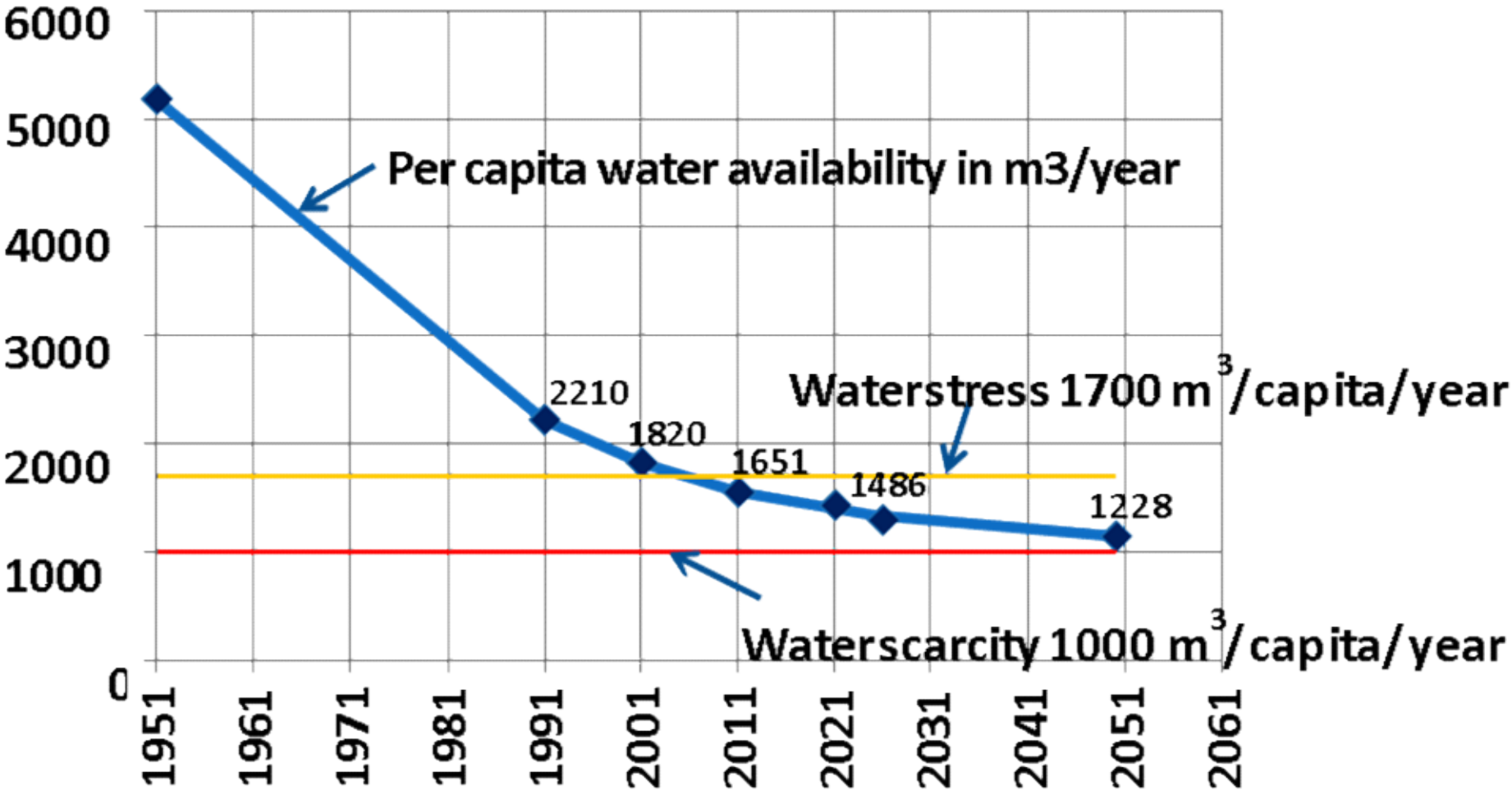
Annual Precipitation : 4,000 billion cubic metres of rain.

Annual average water resources availability: 2116 Billion Cubic Meters (BCM).

However, due to various constraints of topography and uneven distribution over space and time, only about 1137 BCM of the total annual water available can be utilised beneficially.

This can be achieved by use of 690 BCM of utilizable surface water and 447 BCM through ground water.

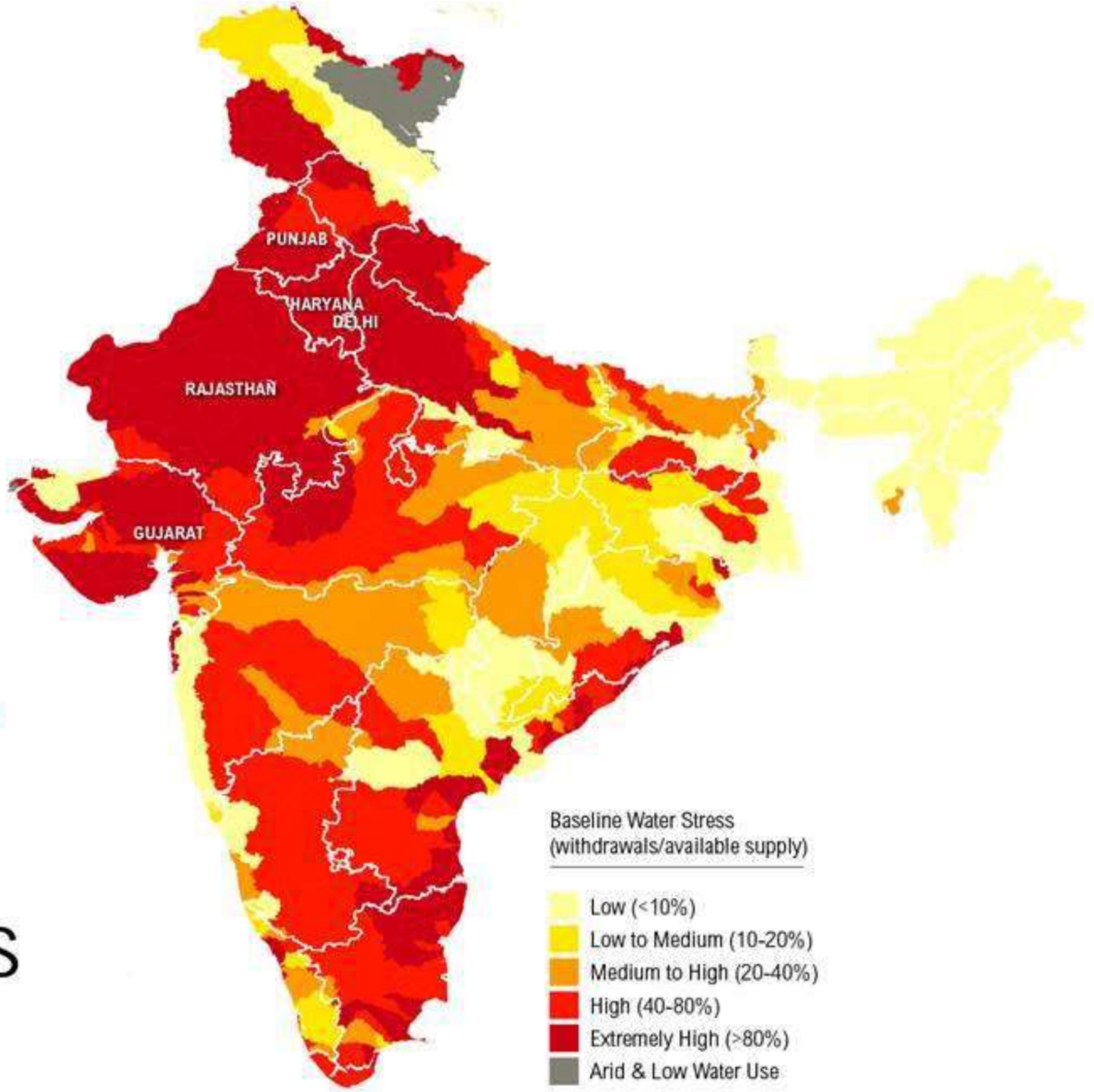
REDUCING PER CAPITA WATER AVAILABILITY



India's average annual per capita water availability stands at approximately 1,400 to 1,486 cubic meters, placing the nation firmly in the "water-stressed" category

54%

of India Faces **High** to **Extremely High** Water Stress



Loss of wetlands, water bodies

Almost every single city and village in the country has lost its wetlands, water bodies and even rivers to encroachment to meet the needs of rising population.
Chennai that is facing acute water shortage had nearly two dozen water bodies and wetlands but most of them are out of use today.

The main causes of disappearance of traditional water conservation structures are:

- **Urbanization**
- **Population**
- **Encroachments**
- **Poor sewerage structures**
- **Blocking of the recharging path ways**
- **Poor maintenance and negligence from civic authorities**
- **Pollution**

History tells us that both floods and droughts were regular occurrence in ancient India. Perhaps this is why every region in the country has its own traditional water conservation and management techniques that reflect the geographical peculiarities and cultural uniqueness of the regions.

The basic concept underlying all these techniques is that rain should be harvested whenever and wherever falls.

Archaeological evidence shows that the practice of water conservation and management is deep rooted in the science of ancient India. Excavations show that the cities of the Indus Valley Civilization had excellent systems of water conservation, harvesting and drainage system.

The settlement of Dholavira, laid out on a slope between two storm water channels, is a great example of Water Engineering.

Chanakya's Arthashashtra mentions irrigation using water harvesting systems. Sringaverapura, near Allahabad, had a sophisticated water harvesting system that used the natural slope of the land to store the floodwaters of the river Ganga

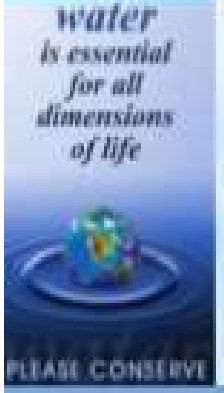
Chola King Karikala built the Grand Anicut or Kallanai across the river Cauvery to divert water for irrigation (it is still functional) while King Bhoja of Bhopal built the largest artificial lake in India.

Great Bath of Mohenjodaro









TRADITIONAL WATER CONSERVATION METHODS:

- The knowledge of hydrology is deep rooted in the science of ancient India. Our ancestors applied the knowledge in water resource engineering. Every region of our country had its own water harvesting techniques, reflecting the geographical peculiarities and cultural uniqueness of different communities.



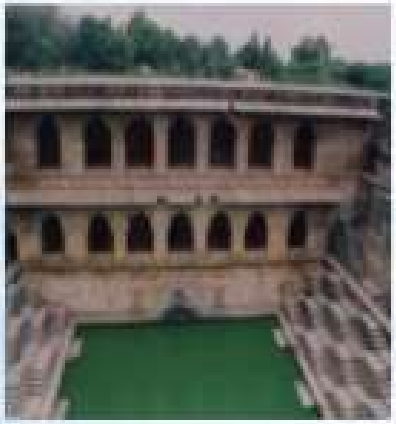
water path



talabs



johads



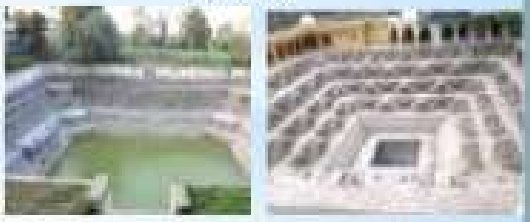
Baoris/bers



jhalars

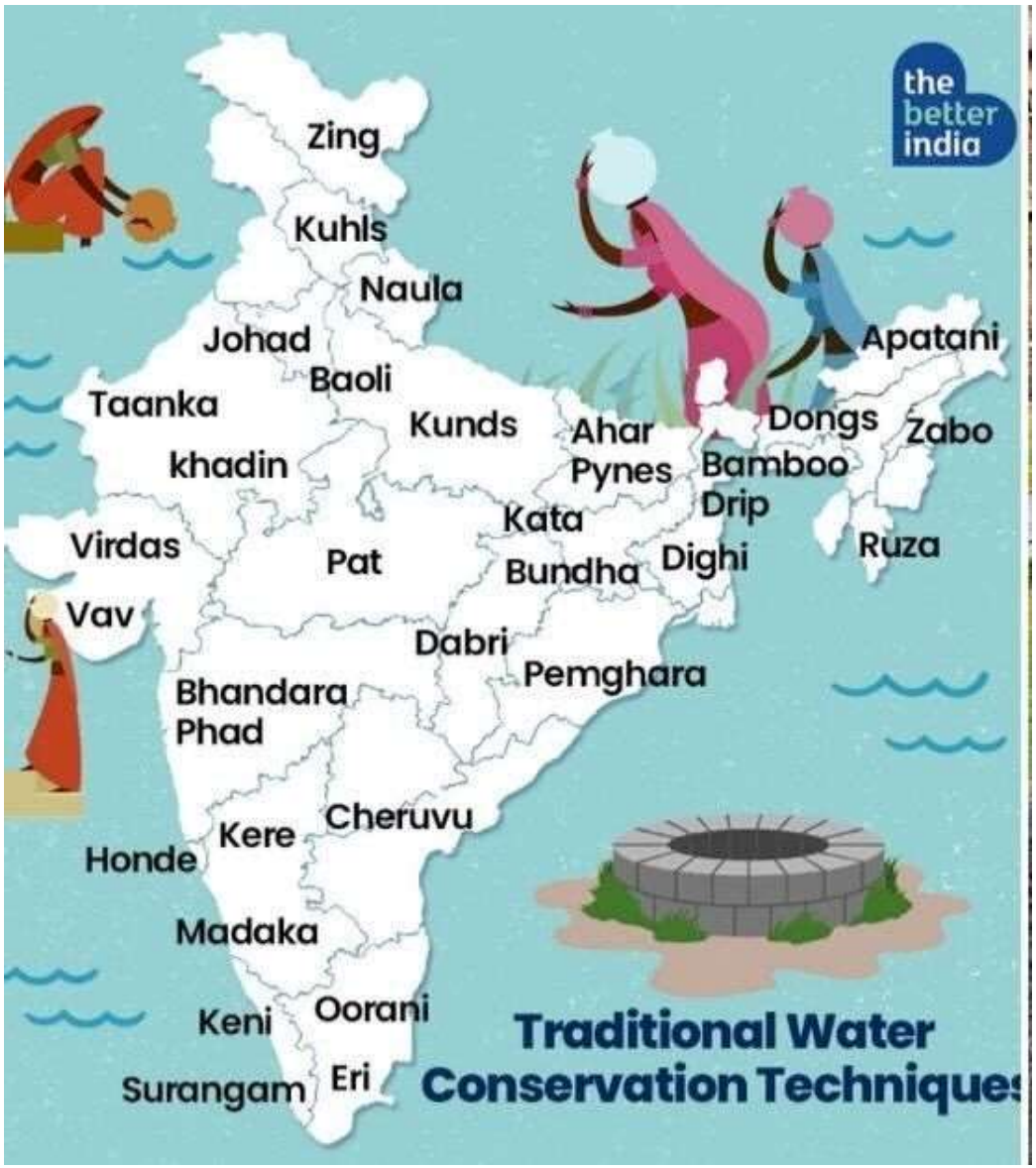


Step wells



kunds



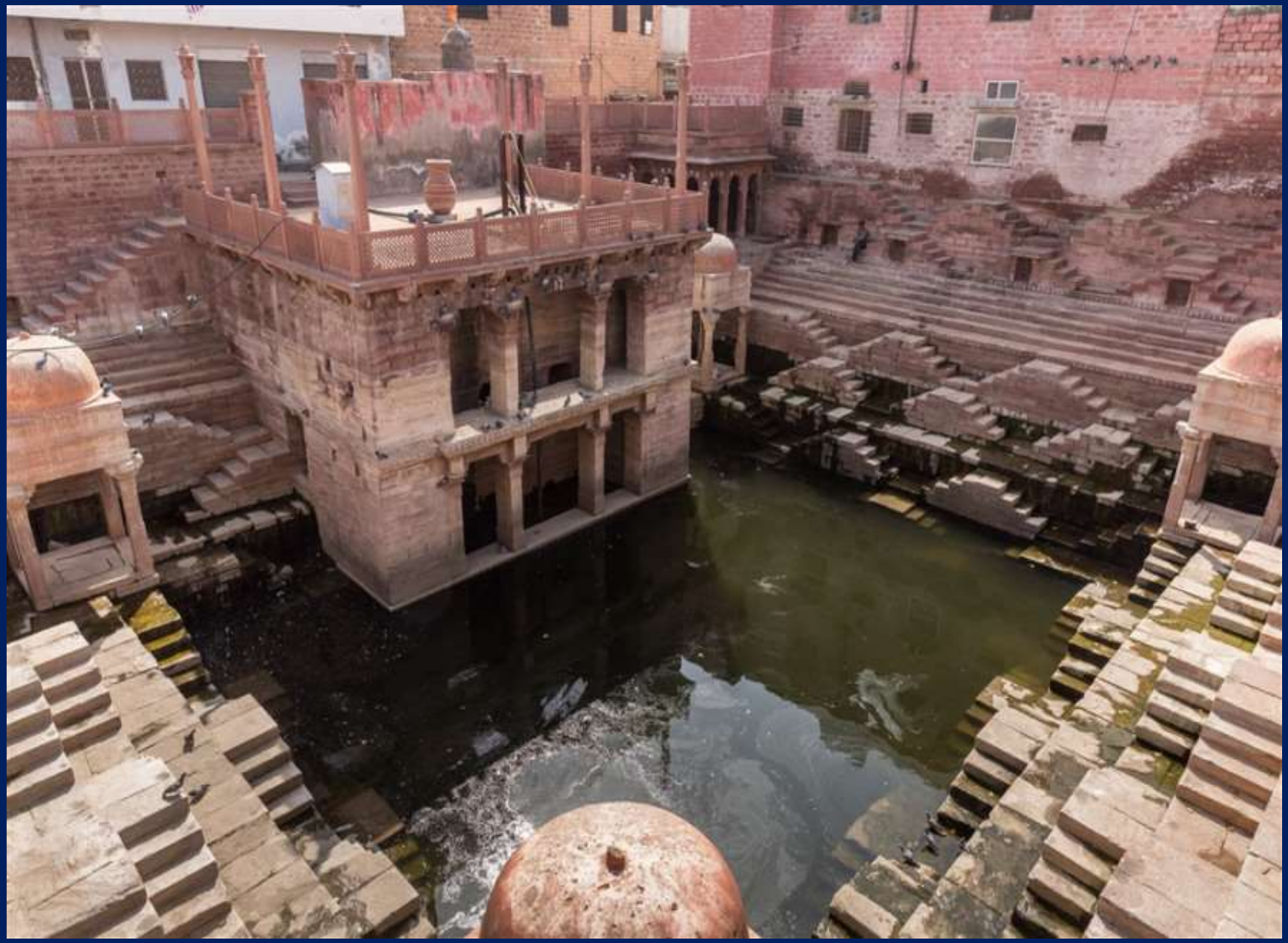

the better india
Zing
Kuhls
Naula
Johad
Baoli
Taanka
Kunds
khadin
Ahar
Pynes
Dongs
Zabo
Apatani
Bamboo
Drip
Kata
Virdas
Pat
Bundha
Dighi
Ruza
Vav
Dabri
Pemghara
Bhandara
Phad
Cheruvu
Kere
Honde
Madaka
Keni
Oorani
Surangam
Eri
Traditional Water
Conservation Techniques

Sr. No.	Ecological Region	Traditional Water Management System
1.	Trans - Himalayan Region	Zing
2.	Western Himalaya	Kul, Naula, Kuhl, Khatri
3.	Eastern Himalaya	Apatani
4.	North Eastern Hill Ranges	Zabo
5.	Brahmaputra Valley	Dongs / Dungs/ Jampois
6.	Indo-Gangetic Plains	Ahars – Pynes, Bengal's Inundation Channels, Dighis, Baolis
7.	The Thar Desert	Kunds, Kuis/beris, Baoris / Ber/ Jhalaras, Nadi, Tobas, Tankas, Khandins, Vav/Bavadi, Virdas, Paar
8.	Central Highlands	Talab, Bandhis, Saza Kuva, Johads, Naada/Bandh, Pat, Rapat, Chandela Tank, Bundela Tank
9.	Eastern Highlands	Katas / Mundas / Bandhas
10.	Deccan Plateau	Cheruvu, Kohli Tanks, Bhandaras, Phad, Kere, The Ramtek Model
11.	Western Ghats	Surangam
12.	West Coastal Plains	Virdas
13.	Eastern Ghats	Korambu
14.	Eastern Coastal Plains	Eri / Ooranis
15.	The Islands	Jack Wells

Jhalara



Jhalaras are typically rectangular-shaped step wells that have tiered steps on three or four sides. These step wells collect the subterranean seepage of an upstream reservoir or a lake. Jhalaras were built to ensure easy and regular supply of water for religious rites, royal ceremonies and community use. The city of Jodhpur has eight jhalaras, the oldest being the Mahamandir Jhalara that dates back to 1660 AD.







Talabs are reservoirs that store water for household consumption and drinking purposes. They may be natural, such as the **pokhariyan ponds** at Tikamgarh in the Bundelkhand region or manmade, such as the **lakes of Udaipur**.

A reservoir with an area less than five bighas is called a **talai**, a medium sized lake is called a **bandhi** and bigger lakes are called **sagar** or **samand**.

Talab /Bandhi



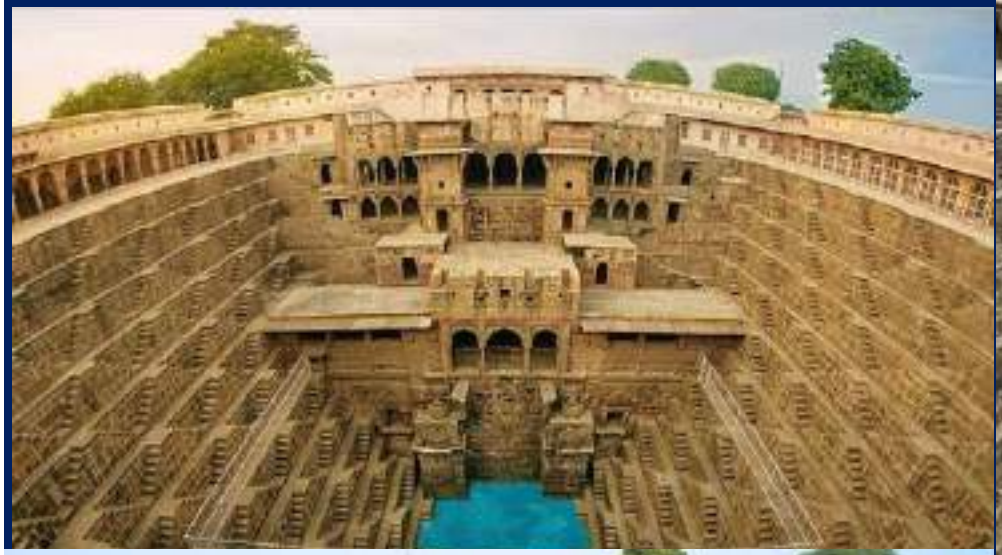






Bawaris are unique stepwells that were once a part of the **ancient networks of water storage in the cities of Rajasthan**. The little rain that the region received would be diverted to man-made tanks through canals built on the hilly outskirts of cities. The water would then percolate into the ground, raising the water table and recharging a deep and intricate network of aquifers. To minimise water loss through evaporation, a series of layered steps were built around the reservoirs to narrow and deepen the wells.

Bawari













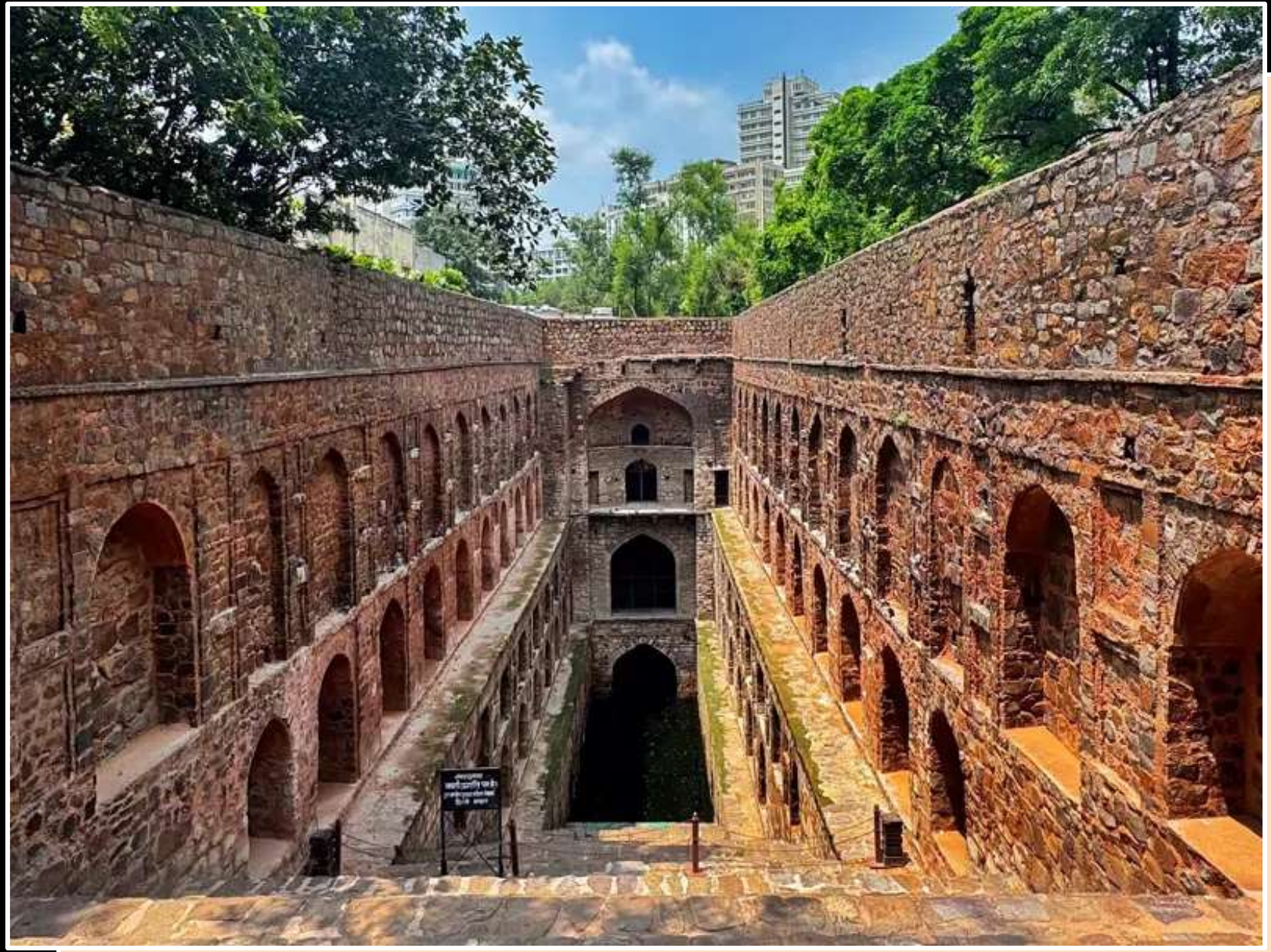
Baolis of Delhi, as per the published information there are nearabout 32 medieval baolis out of which 14 baolis are either lost or buried. Further out of 18 baolis, 12 baolis are Centrally Protected and are under the protection of ASI.



Baolis of Delhi. Top Left: Rajon ki Baoli, Top Centre: Gandhak ki Baoli, Top Right: Loharheri Baoli, Bottom Left: Hindu rao hospital Baoli, Bottom Centre: Purana Kella Baoli, Bottom Right: Tuglagabad Baoli



Baolis (Stepwells) of Delhi. L: Rajon ki Baoli, C: Baoli at Nizamuddin Dargah, R: Ugrasen ki Baoli





Purana Qila stepwell

Wazirpur Baoli and Loharheri Baoli





Khadin



Nadi



Taanka

Johads

Johads, one of the oldest systems used to conserve and recharge ground water, are small earthen check dams that capture and store rainwater. Constructed in an area with naturally high elevation on three sides, a storage pit is made by excavating the area, and excavated soil is used to create a wall on the fourth side. Sometimes, several johads are interconnected through deep channels, with a single outlet opening into a river or stream nearby. This prevents structural damage to the water pits that are also called madakas in Karnataka and pemghara in Odisha.



Ahar Pynes

Ahar Pynes are traditional floodwater harvesting systems indigenous to South Bihar. Ahars are reservoirs with embankments on three sides that are built at the end of diversion channels like pynes. Pynes are artificial rivulets led off from rivers to collect water in the ahars for irrigation in the dry months. Paddy cultivation in this relatively low rainfall area depends mostly on ahar pynes.



Kund

A kund is a saucer-shaped catchment area that gently slope towards the central circular underground well. Its main purpose is to harvest rainwater for drinking. Kunds dot the sandier tracts of western Rajasthan and Gujarat. Traditionally, these well-pits were covered in disinfectant lime and ash, though many modern kunds have been constructed simply with cement. Raja Sur Singh is said to have built the earliest known kunds in the village of Vadi Ka Melan in the year 1607 AD.



Baoli

Built by the nobility for civic, strategic or philanthropic reasons, baolis were secular structures from which everyone could draw water. These beautiful stepwells typically have beautiful arches, carved motifs and sometimes, rooms on their sides. The locations of baolis often suggest the way in which they were used. Baolis within villages were mainly used for utilitarian purposes and social gatherings. Baolis on trade routes were often frequented as resting places. Stepwells used exclusively for agriculture had drainage systems that channelled water into the fields.



Bhandara Phad

Phad, a community-managed irrigation system, probably came into existence a few centuries ago. The system starts with a *bhandhara* (check dam) built across a river, from which *kalvas* (canals) branch out to carry water into the fields in the phad (agricultural block). *Sandams* (escapes outlets) ensure that the excess water is removed from the canals by *charis* (distributaries) and *sarangs* (field channels). The Phad system is operated on three rivers in the Tapi basin – Panjhra, Mosam and Aram – in the Dhule and Nasik districts of Maharashtra.



Zing



Zings, found in Ladakh, are small tanks that collect melting glacier water. A network of guiding channels brings water from the glacier to the tank. A trickle in the morning, the melting waters of the glacier turn into a flowing stream by the afternoon. The water, collected by evening, is used in the fields on the following day. A water official called a *Chirpun* is responsible for the equitable distribution of water in this dry region that relies on melting glacial water to meet its farming needs.

Kuhls



Kuhls are surface water channels found in the mountainous regions of Himachal Pradesh. The channels carry glacial waters from rivers and streams into the fields. The Kangra Valley system has an estimated 715 major kuhls and 2,500 minor kuhls that irrigate more than 30,000 hectares in the valley. An important cultural tradition, the kuhls were built either through public donations or by royal rulers. A kohli would be designated as the master of the kuhl and he would be responsible for the maintenance of the kuhl.

Zabo



The Zabo (meaning ‘impounding run-off’) system combines water conservation with forestry, agriculture and animal care. Practised in Nagaland, Zabo is also known as the Ruza system. Rainwater that falls on forested hilltops is collected by channels that deposit the run-off water in pond-like structures created on the terraced hillsides. The channels also pass through cattle yards, collecting the dung and urine of animals, before ultimately meandering into paddy fields at the foot of the hill. Ponds created in the paddy field are then used to rear fish and foster the growth of medicinal plants.

Bamboo



Bamboo Drip irrigation System is an ingenious system of efficient water management that has been practised for over two centuries in northeast India. The tribal farmers of the region have developed a system for irrigation in which water from perennial springs is diverted to the terrace fields using varying sizes and shapes of bamboo pipes. Best suited for crops requiring less water, the system ensures that small drops of water are delivered directly to the roots of the plants. This ancient system is used by the farmers of Khasi and Jaintia hills to drip-irrigate their black pepper cultivation.

Jackwells



The Shompen tribe of the Great Nicobar Islands lives in a region of rugged topography that they make full use of to harvest water. In this system, the low-lying region of the island is covered with jackwells (pits encircled by bunds made from logs of hard wood). A full-length bamboo is cut longitudinally and placed on a gentle slope with the lower end leading the water into the jackwell. Often, these split bamboos are placed under trees to collect the runoff water from leaves. Big jackwells are interconnected with more bamboos so that the overflow from one jackwell leads to the other, ultimately leading to the biggest jackwell.

Ramtek Model



The Ramtek model has been named after the water harvesting structures in the town of Ramtek in Maharashtra. An intricate network of groundwater and surface water bodies, this system was constructed and maintained mostly by the malguzars (landowners) of the region. In this system, tanks connected by underground and surface canals form a chain that extends from the foothills to the plains. Once tanks located in the hills are filled to capacity, the water flows down to fill successive tanks, generally ending in a small waterhole. This system conserves about 60 to 70 % of the total runoff in the region!

Eri



The Eri (tank) system of Tamil Nadu is one of the oldest water management systems in India. Still widely used in the state, eris act as flood-control systems, prevent soil erosion and wastage of runoff during periods of heavy rainfall, and also recharge the groundwater. Eris can either be a system eri, which is fed by channels that divert river water, or a non-system eri, that is fed solely by rain. The tanks are interconnected in order to enable access to the farthest village and to balance the water level in case of excess supply. The eri system enables the complete use of river water for irrigation and without them, paddy cultivation would have been impossible in Tamil Nadu.





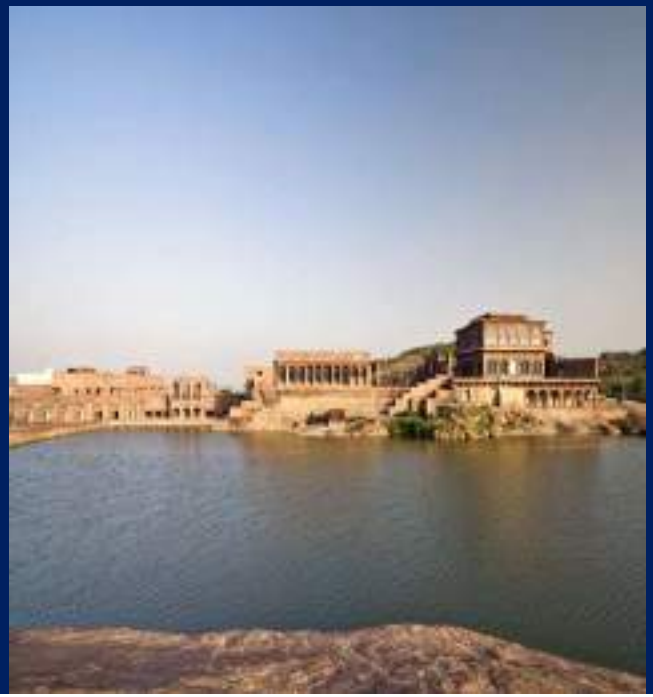


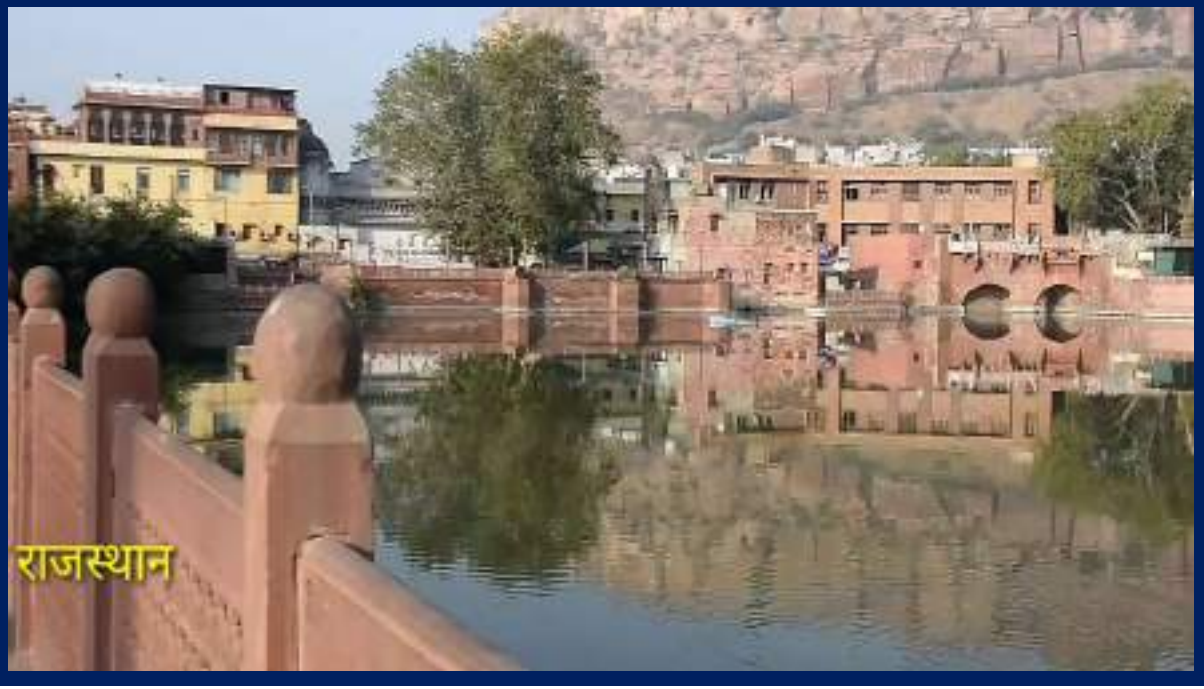


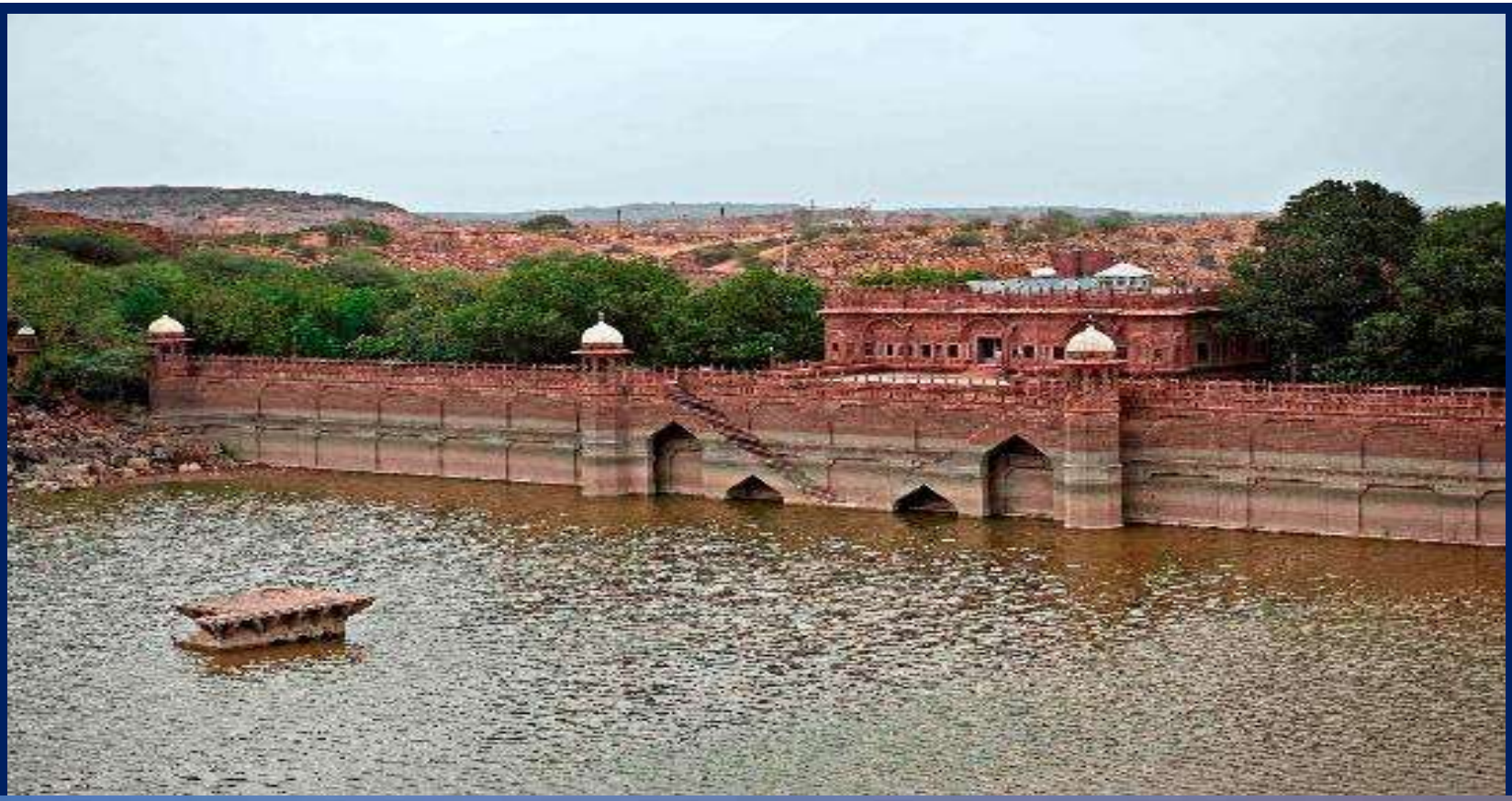
Water Conservation Structures Built By Ancient Rajasthan Rulers








राजस्थान





These ecologically safe traditional systems are viable and cost-effective alternatives to rejuvenate India's depleted water resources.

Productively combining these structures with modern rainwater-saving techniques, such as percolation tanks, injection wells and subsurface barriers, could be the answer to India's perennial water woes.

Kund Restoration (Braj)

Braj has over 1000 ancient water bodies, locally called as Kunds. Out of these over 800 kunds are in dilapidated condition with not a drop of water. The Braj Foundation took the historic initiative to revive them all in the most scientific and professional manner. Till date Braj Foundation has created additional water retention capacity of 5 Lakh Cubic meters in the Braj region by desilting 46 ancient water bodies and they are now filled in with splashing water.


















श्याम
कुण्ड
Shyam Kund, Govardhan













REPAIR, RENOVATION AND RESTORATION SCHEME

Realizing the seriousness of problem confronting water bodies, the Centre had launched the Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies' scheme with the objectives of comprehensive improvement and restoration of traditional water bodies, including increasing tank storage capacity, ground water recharge, increased availability of drinking water, improvement of catchment areas of tank commands, etc.

Tasks we have to perform:

- Adopt **Rain Water Harvesting system** in every home, society & workplace.
- Install **Recharge Pit & Shaft** at appropriate places & repair the unused borewells to enable groundwater recharge.
- Restore **Baolis, Wells and Traditional Water Bodies** and make them usable.
- Enhance Water Retention capacity by removing silt from **ponds and water reservoirs** in your vicinity for maximum Monsoon water conservation.
- Ensure maximum **tree plantation to enhance green coverage** in water retention areas

WATER CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT PROGRAME THROUGH COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Since there is a declining availability of fresh water and increasing demand, the need has arisen to conserve and effectively manage this precious life giving resource for sustainable development.

Government of India launched Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA) in 2019, a time bound campaign with a mission mode approach intended to improve water availability including ground water conditions in the water stressed blocks of 256 districts and also implemented Atal Bhujal Yojana (Atal Jal), a Rs. 6000 Crore Central Sector Scheme, for sustainable management of ground water resources with community participation. Atal Jal is being implemented in 80 water stressed districts of Seven States.

Jal Shakti Abhiyan (JSA -II), covered all blocks of all districts of the country with the tagline "Catch the Rain – where it falls when it falls" in the year 2021 & 2022 and taken up

Catch The Rain campaign, taken up in all 729 districts (7213 rural blocks and all urban areas) of the country during the pre-monsoon and monsoon period, to create and maintain appropriate Rain Water Harvesting Structures (RWHS), suitable to the soil strata & climatic conditions of the area, using convergence of all relevant funds, with people's participation, before the onset of monsoons so that they are ready to "catch the rain, where it falls, when it falls."

Following interventions-:

Renovation of Traditional and other Water Bodies/ Tanks/ Step-wells/ Baolis.

Reuse and recharge structures.

Watershed Development

Revival of wetlands and protection of flood-banks.

Protection of water catchment area

Spring-Shed development

Enumerating, geo-tagging & making inventory of all water bodies

Development of Scientific District Water Conservation Plan.

Rejuvenation of River/ Rivulets.

Setting up of the Jal Shakti Kendra in all districts.

Intensive Afforestation.

Awareness generation.

Creation/ Rejuvenation of 75 Water Bodies (Amrit Sarovars) in every district to commemorate Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav (AKAM).

JSA: CTR 2023 with the theme “Source Sustainability for Drinking Water” was implemented across the country with special focus on 150 districts identified by Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) from 04.03.2023 to 30.11.2023.

JSA: CTR 2024 with the theme “Nari Shakti se Jal Shakti” was implemented across the country with special focus on 151 districts identified by CGWB from 09.03.2024 to 30.11.2024.

Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain – 2025 with the theme "Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari – Jan Jagrukta Ki or" has been implemented from 22.03.2025 to 30.11.2025 emphasizing deeper grassroots engagement, inter-sectoral convergence and innovative financing mechanisms with special focus on 148 districts identified by CGWB.

Jal-Jangal-Jan: Ek Prakritik Bandhan:

Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari: Catch the Rain (JSJB: CTR) was launched on 1st June 2026 enhancing the scope of the Jal Sanchay Jan Bhagidari (JSJB) initiative and simultaneously integrating it with the Jal Shakti Abhiyan: Catch the Rain (JSA: CTR) campaign.

The campaign leverages convergence with several Central and State Government schemes, including:

- Viksit Bharat – Guarantee for Rozgar and Ajeevika Mission – Gramin (VB-G RAM-G)
- Per Drop More Crop (PDMC) under PMKSY
- Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies under PMKSY
- Success depends heavily on **behavioral change and public participation**
  - Village-level water budgeting
  - Participatory irrigation management
  - NGOs and local governance involvement

Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) 2.0 scheme has been launched on 01 October 2021 in all Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/ cities, enabling the cities to become 'self-reliant' and 'water secure'. Providing universal coverage of sewerage & septage management in 500 AMRUT cities is one of the major focus areas of AMRUT 2.0.

Total indicative outlay for AMRUT 2.0 is ₹2,77,000 crore including central share of ₹76,760 crore (including ₹66,750 crore for projects) for five years from FY 2021-22 to FY 2025-26.

Innovative Interventions-

Jal Hi Amrit

AMRUT Mitra

GIS Based Master Plan

Drink from Tap (DFT)

Municipal Bonds

Prompting Startups

Water Body Rejuvenation

Shallow Aquifer Recharge & Rejuvenating Wells

Case Study under JSA

It was proposed to send a Central team consisting of one Central Nodal Officer and one Technical Officer for one field visit to the districts during the campaign for interaction with district authorities on Jal Shakti Abhiyan..





Botad District is situated in Saurastra which is newly made from Bhavnagar and Ahmedabad District of Gujarat State. The administrative headquarter of the district is Botad which is about 92 km from Bhavnagar and 133 km From Ahmedabad by road distance.

Visit of New Amrit Sarovar, Bela, Barwala



Visit of STP Sethali, Botad




Visit of New Amrit Sarovar, Bela, Barwala

Visit of New Amrit Sarovar, Bela, Barwala



Visit of Paliyad C.D, Botad



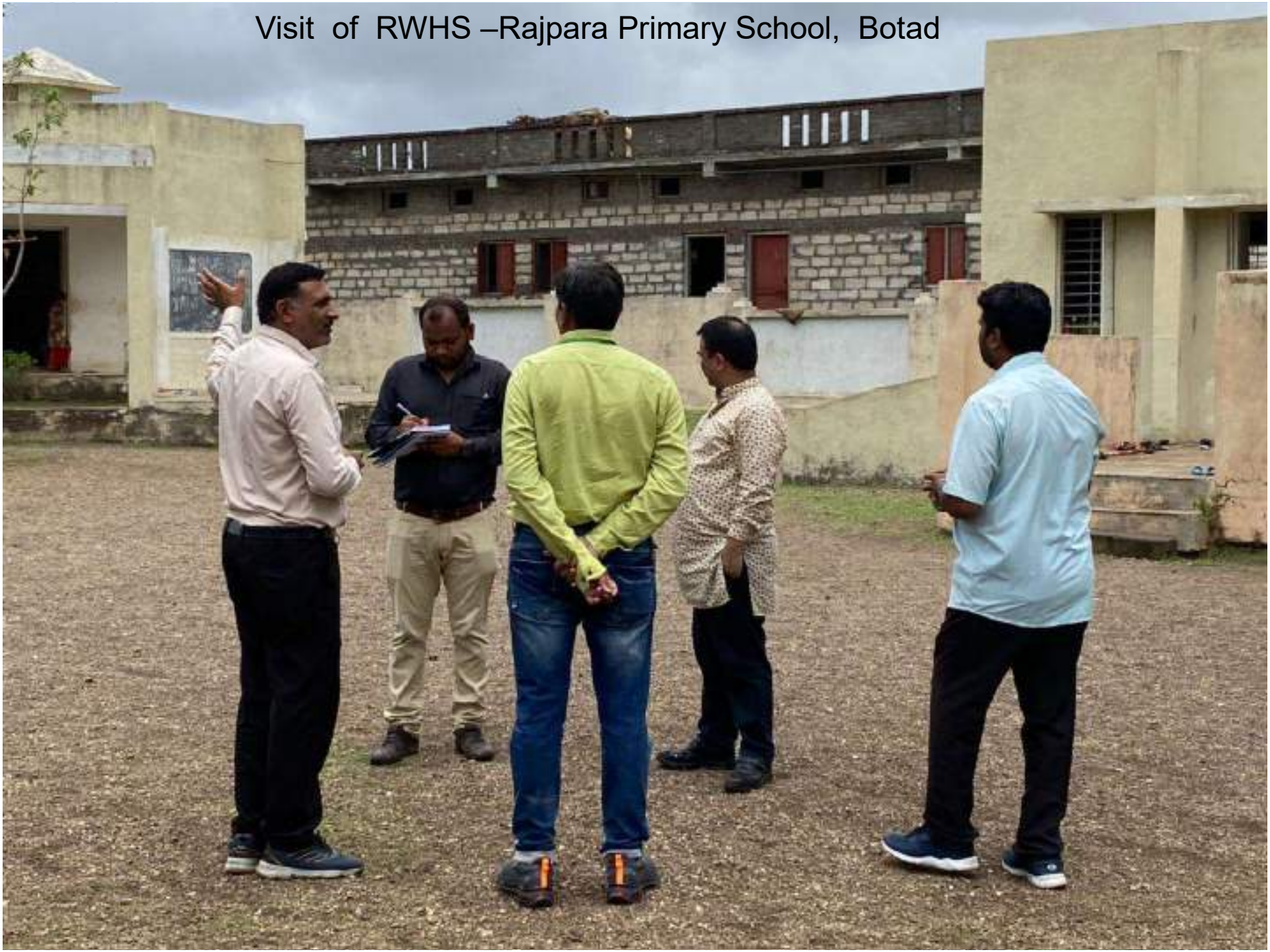
Visit of Paliyad C.D, Botad




Visit of RWHS –Jotingda Primary School, Botad


Visit of RWHS –Rajpara
Primary School, Botad

Visit of RWHS –Rajpara Primary School, Botad




Visit of RWHS –
Rajpara Primary
School, Botad


Visit of Haddad CD, Botad


Visit of Haddad CD, Botad

Visit of Haddad CD, Botad




Visit of Nakshtra Van, Botad



Visit of Jal Shakti Kendra, PID-Botad

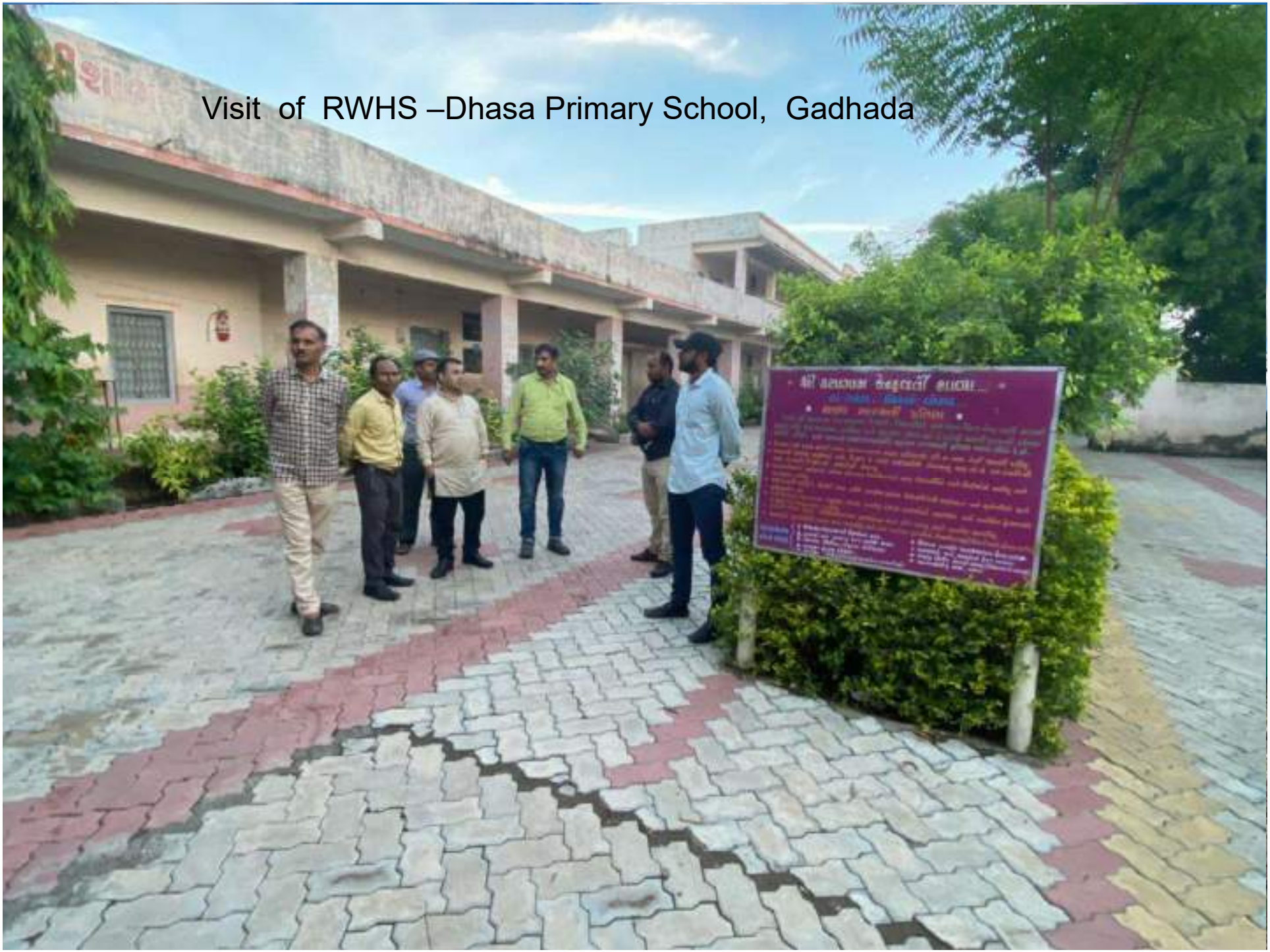

Visit amrit sarovar site at Ugamedi, Gadhada


Visit amrit sarovar site at Ugamedi, Gadhada,

Visit amrit sarovar site at Ugamedi, Gadhada




Visit Plantation site at Kapardi, Gadhada


Visit of RWHS –Dhasa Primary School, Gadhada


Visit of RWHS –Dhasa Primary School, Gadhada

Visit of RWHS –Dhasa Primary School, Gadhada



Executive Engineer Office, District Panchayat, Botad

Check Dam Repairing

SR NO	TALUKO	YOJNA	NO OF CHECK DAM	TOTAL COSTS (IN LACS)	Achievement
1	BOTAD	Check Dam Repairing	1	9.20	100%
2	GADHADA	Check Dam Repairing	3	16.51	100%
3	RANPUR	Check Dam Repairing	1	6.24	100%
TOTAL			5	31.95	100%

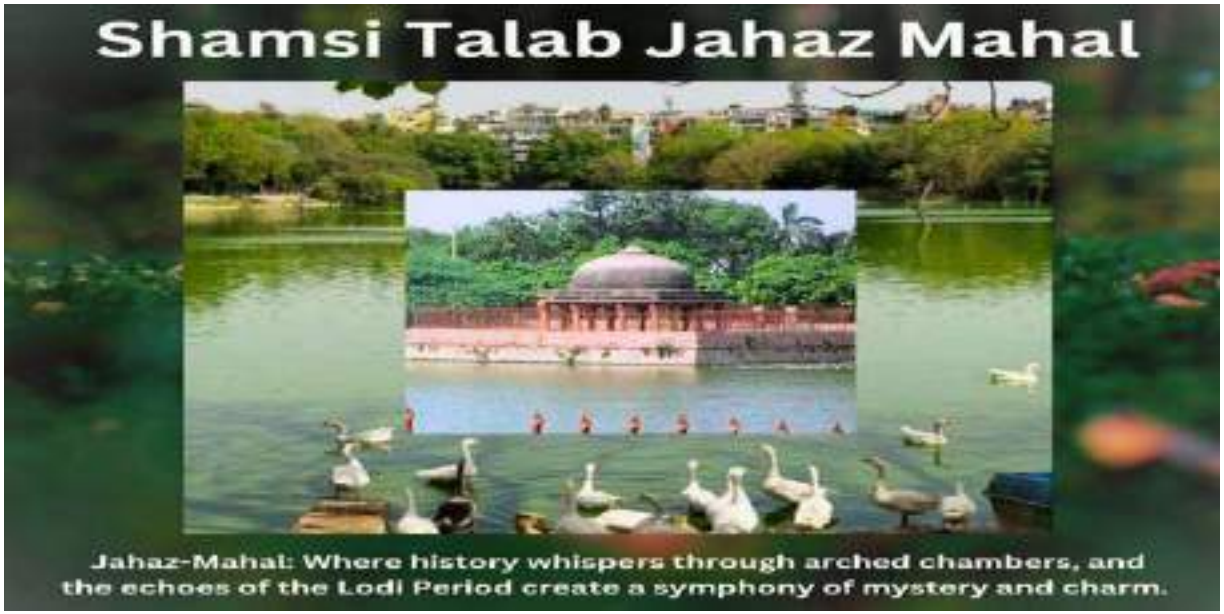
Executive Engineer Office, (STATE)

Check Dam Repairing

SR NO	TALUKO	YOJNA	NO OF CHECK DAM	TOTAL COSTS (IN LACS)	Achievement
1	GADHADA	Check Dam Repairing	3	10.43	100%
TOTAL			3	10.43	100%

Jal Itihas Utsav

The National Water Mission, organized 'Jal Itihas Utsav' at Shamsi Talab, Jahaz Mahal situated in Mehrauli, Delhi on 1st December, 2023 to raise public consciousness about safeguarding water heritage sites, creating a sense of ownership among the masses as well as promote tourism and restoration of such heritage structures.



The grand event marks the culmination of "Water Heritage Fortnight" being celebrated in various districts across the nation from 15th November, 2023 to 30th November, 2023 at 75 'Natural Water Heritage Structures'.

The government of India also providing partial financial assistance to the identified projects under the scheme Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies, which is a component of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana.

Public awareness and education campaigns

MASS AWARENESS PROGRAMME

ON

"SAVE WATER SAVE EARTH"



JOINTLY ORGANISED BY

- Central Soil and Materials Research Station, Ministry of Water Resources, New Delhi
- Department of Water Resources, Meghalaya, Shillong
- Meghalaya Water Resources Development Department, Shillong

"Mass awareness programme on "Save Water Save Earth" Organised By CSMRS, New Delhi and MWRD held at Khliehriat and Tura, East Jainitia Hills district, Meghalaya .

Mass Awareness Programme On "Save Water Save Earth", "River Development" And "Swachh Bharat Campaign" Organised By Csmrs, New Delhi And Wr/Mwrda, Meghalaya In Nongstoin, West Khasi HILLS, MEGHALAYA

Mass awareness programme on "Jal Kranti" to be held at Resubelpara, in North Garo Hills region of Meghalaya .

Mass awareness programme on Mendipathar, Resubelpara, North Garo Hills District, Meghalaya on Jal Kranti Abhiyan" held in Garo Hills Meghalaya








WATER
IS
LIFE





















Mass Awareness Programme on Conservation of Water

Kendriya Vidyalya, Sector VIII, RK Puram, New Delhi















Programme on Conservation of Water in Schools



Swachaata Abhiyan at Yamuna Ghat





Guru Gorakhnath Ram Talab Mandir, Qutab Institutional Area , New Delhi





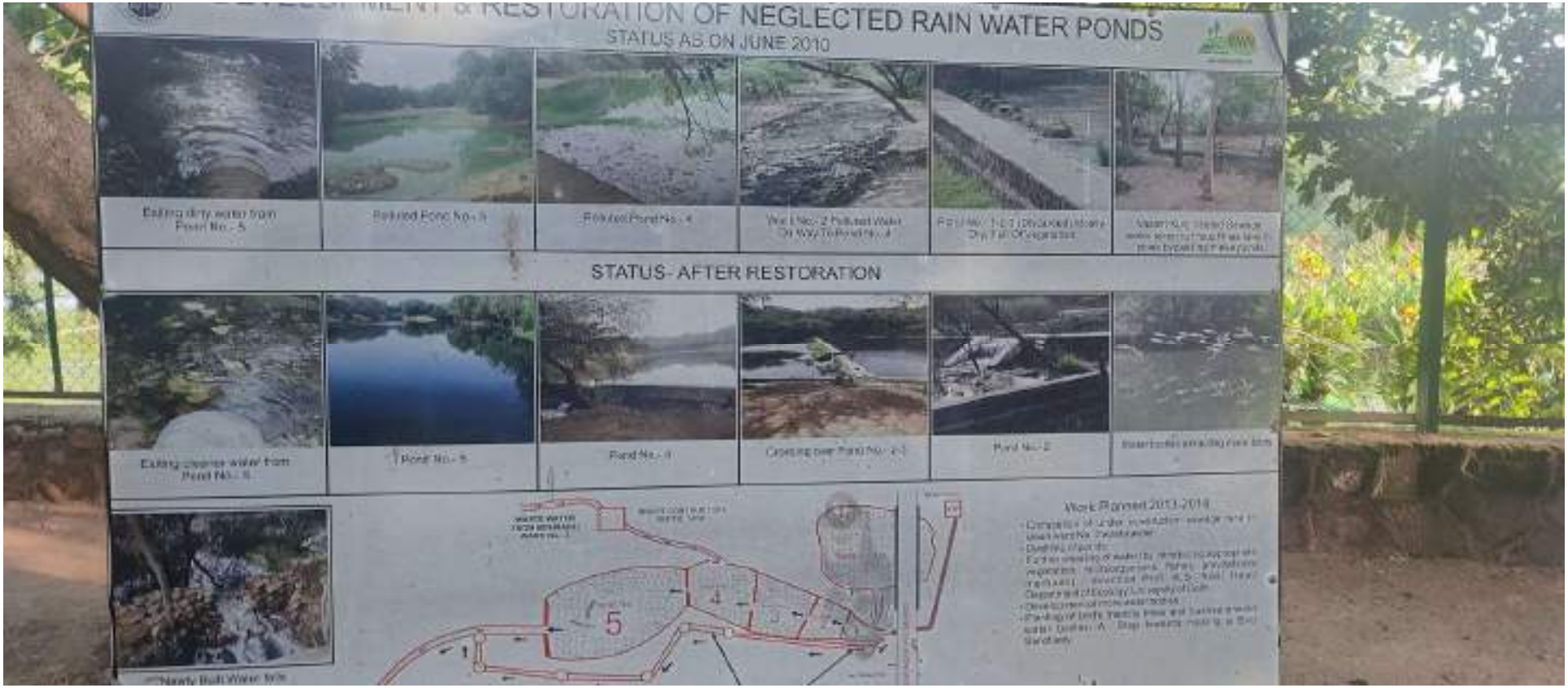






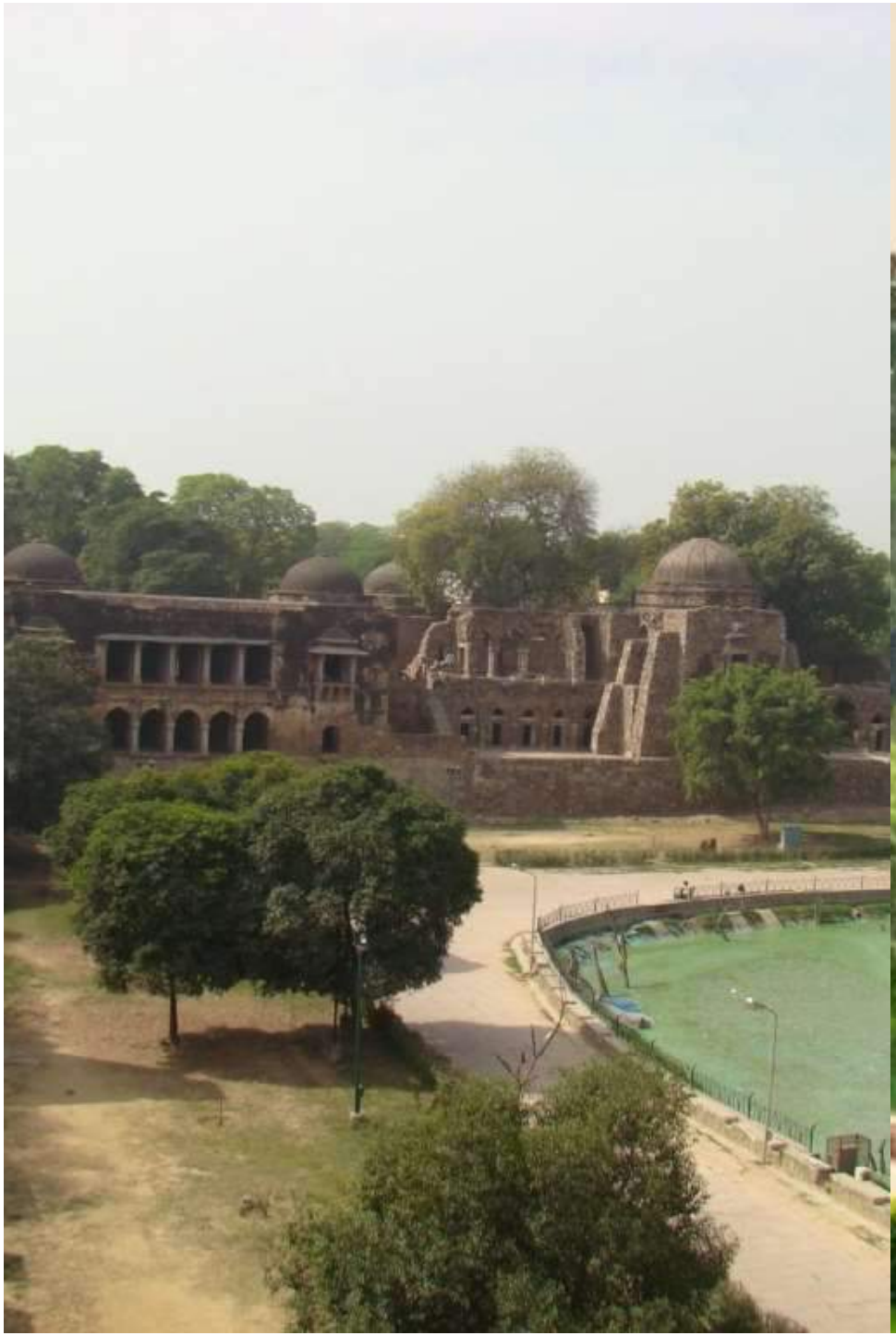


Sanjay Van lake reserved forest area located near the Qutub Institutional Area and Vasant Kunj in New Delhi


OF NEGLECTED RAIN WATER PONDS
STATUS AS ON JUNE 2010
STATUS- AFTER RESTORATION
Work Planned 2013-2018

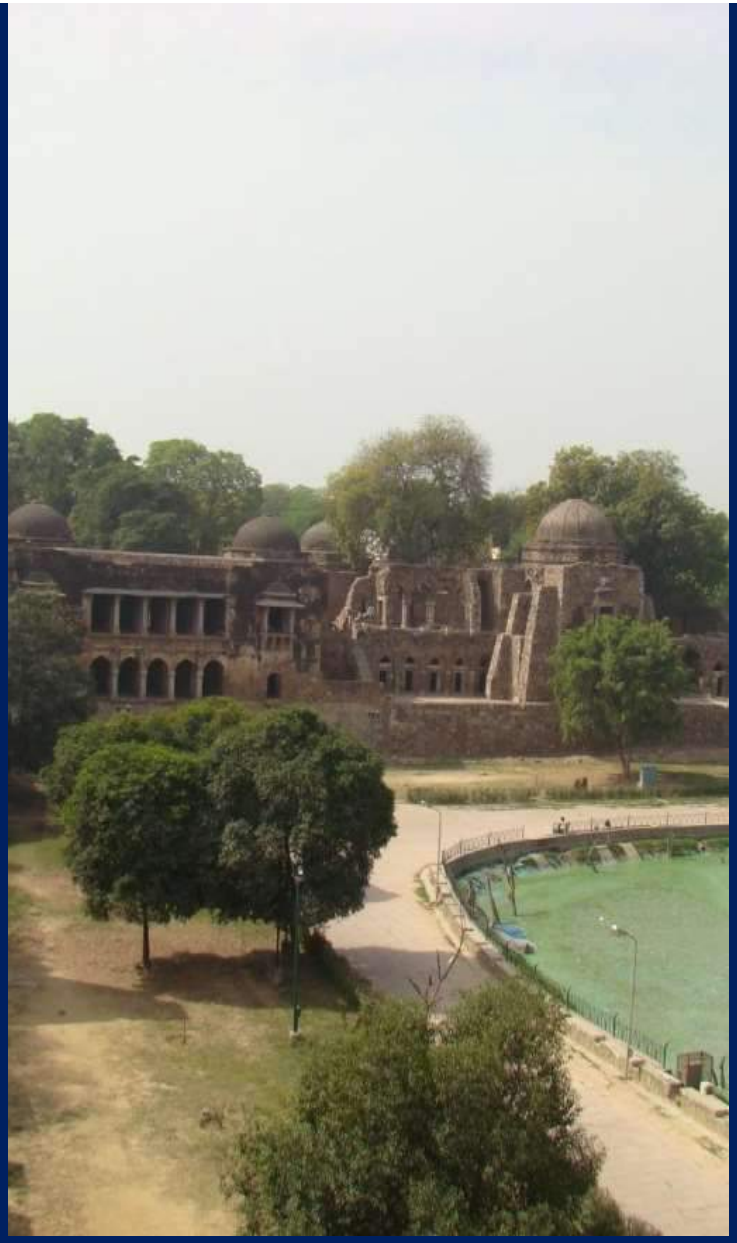












Hauz Khas Lake







पहली बार बनेगा हर गांव का जल बजट, मंत्रालय ने जारी की नियमावली

जागरण ब्यूरो, नई दिल्ली : ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में पहली बार पेयजल के साथ ही कृषि से लेकर मवेशियों तक की आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए जल प्रबंधन और जल सुरक्षा योजना बनाने की दिशा में केंद्र ने कदम बढ़ाया है। पंचायतीराज मंत्रालय द्वारा जल सुरक्षा नियमावली बनाई गई है। इसका सबसे महत्वपूर्ण घटक यह है कि जिस तरह किसी क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए बजट तैयार होता है, उसी तर्ज पर ग्राम पंचायतों द्वारा गांवों का जल बजट तैयार किया जाएगा। इसकी शुरुआत 10 राज्यों से की जा रही है और इसे पूरे देश में लागू करने का लक्ष्य है।



नई दिल्ली में सोमवार को जल सुरक्षा योजना की नियमावली का विमोचन करते (बाएं से) पंचायतीराज मंत्रालय के अतिरिक्त सचिव सुशील कुमार लोहानी, सचिव विवेक भारद्वाज, आइआइपीए के महानिदेशक डा. सुरेंद्रकुमार बागड़े व अन्य • पंजाबी

जल सुरक्षा योजना की नियमावली का विमोचन सोमवार को इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट आफ पब्लिक एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन (आइआइपीए) नई दिल्ली में किया गया। जल सुरक्षा योजना के माध्यम से देश के सभी गांवों को जल समृद्ध बनाने का लक्ष्य है। अधिकारियों ने बताया कि जल बजट के सारे बिंदु तय कर लिए हैं। इनसे सटीक आकलन तैयार होगा कि किस गांव को प्रत्येक वर्ष कितने जल की आवश्यकता है।

इन राज्यों से शुरुआत

पहले चरण में 10 राज्य, 100 जिले, 100 ब्लाक और 1000 ग्राम पंचायतें शामिल हैं। यह राज्य बिहार, छत्तीसगढ़, झारखंड, कर्नाटक, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, ओडिशा, राजस्थान, तमिलनाडु और बंगाल है। इनमें से प्रशिक्षण के पहले चैत्र में बिहार, छत्तीसगढ़, झारखंड, मध्य प्रदेश और बंगाल के मास्टर ट्रेनर शामिल हो रहे हैं।

जल बजट के प्रमुख बिंदु

- गांव में प्रतिवर्ष जल की आवश्यकता।
- पेयजल, कृषि उपयोग, पशुधन के लिए कितने जल की जरूरत।
- गांव में जल संसाधनों का ब्योरा
- किस संसाधन से प्रतिवर्ष कितने जल की उपलब्धता का अनुमान।
- वर्ष जल संग्रह की स्थिति, वर्षा जल के जमीन में जाने का प्रतिशत।
- उपलब्धता और आवश्यकता के बीच के अंतर का आकलन।
- किन उपायों से जल की उपलब्धता के साथ व्यय को संतुलित किया जा सकता है।
- जल प्रबंधन पर वार्षिक कितना खर्च प्रस्तावित होना चाहिए।

Seminar held to assist kin of neurodivergent people

Kaushiki Saha
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New Delhi: "Today the question has a resting on all in the room is — who after us? But the answer must come from the community" Justice Devendra Kumar Upadhyaya said on Friday urging society to move beyond "sympathy towards empathy" for neurodivergent people.

Addressing a seminar at Delhi High Court on safeguarding neurodivergent people after they become adults, he stressed that a change in social attitude and collective responsibility was crucial to ensuring dignity and security for them in the absence of their parents.

The programme, organised by Delhi High Court Bar Association and Shaurya Foundation Trust, revolved around the haunting concern shared by many parents of children with autism and other neurodivergent conditions — what happens to their children after they are gone. The discussion focused on gaps in legal protection, rehabilitation, employment, guardianship and long-term care for such adults.

As part of the initiative, the foundation launched The Bridge, a network of lawyers and chartered accountants to help families with legal guidance and financial planning for neurodivergent loved ones. Justice Upadhyaya also handed out awards to neurodivergent employees working at Sagar Express Cafe on the HC premises, a collaboration between the foundation and Sagar Ratna to promote employment and financial independence.

The foundation, under the chairmanship of senior advocate Ravi Gupta, highlighted its vision of shifting the conversation "from charity to

Aug 30 deadline to restore 101 waterbodies in capital

Vibha Sharma
@timesofindia.com

New Delhi: An almost dried up waterbody inside the district park in Paschim Vihar witnessed unusual activity on Saturday as workers were busy clearing thick vegetation and removing accumulated soil before preparing channels to bring rainwater from nearby catchment areas during the monsoon.

The restoration work marked the launch of Delhi Development Authority's (DDA) Jal Sanchay Abhiyaan, under which 101 waterbodies across the city will initially be rejuvenated as part of a larger plan to revive Delhi's traditional water systems and improve groundwater recharge.

Launching the campaign, lieutenant governor Tarunjit Singh Sandhu said the initiative was aimed at strengthening Delhi's long-term water security and ecological resilience rather than serving as a mere beautification exercise.

Officials said the initial plan was to rejuvenate 77 waterbodies in phase I, but the number increased after LG recently reviewed the proposal and directed authorities to expand the scope of the campaign.

Most of the identified waterbodies are either severely degraded, encroached upon or completely dried up, officials said, adding that many are struggling for survival due to years of neglect, urbanisation and discharge of untreated waste.

"The initiative, which began with the restoration of a 1.47-hectare waterbody inside district park, Paschim Vihar, is part of a larger effort to improve groundwater recharge, rainwater harvesting and ecological sustainability in the city," Sandhu said.

The first phase will cover 101 waterbodies spread across nearly 300 acres, with restoration works targeted for completion by Aug 31. They include 22 waterbodies in Dwarka, 17 in Rohini, 13 in south Delhi and six in Narela. The locations include Bhalswa behind Sanjay Enclave, district park sector 26 Rohini, Tihar Lake, Asola Kunj in Kalkaji, Kalindi Avinal waterbody nos. 2, 3 and 4, Maidan Garhi, Dwarka Kalan in Dwarka, Smriti Van in Narela, Hiranki, Kapashera, Mahipalpur, Rajpur Khurd, Bakkarwala, Bapola, Tikri Kalan and Hasanpur.

Addressing the gathering, Sandhu stressed the need to revive Delhi's traditional network of baolis, lakes and reservoirs that once played a crucial role in flood management and maintaining ecological balance in the city.

DDA manages 622 waterbodies, of which 434 will eventually be restored and conserved. Officials said Delhi historically had an extensive network of baolis, lakes, reservoirs and natural streams, but rapid urbanisation and encroachments had severely damaged many of them over the years.

In phase I, restoration measures such as dredging, conservation, desilting and clearing of natural catchment channels will be undertaken to improve rainwater harvesting capacity ahead of the monsoon.

The second phase, targeted for completion by May 2027, will focus on long-term sustainability measures, including fencing, strengthening embankments, plantation drives and installation of sewage treatment plants wherever feasible.



The initiative began with the restoration of a nearly 1.5-hectare waterbody

Small River Rejuvenation

- **Smaller tributaries mapped** along with their **catchment area/ watershed and wetlands.**
- Created **GIS based inventory of small rivers**
- **Guidance Document** on Small River Rejuvenation
- **Restoration & rejuvenation - over 75 small rivers** leveraging support from MGNREGA & DGCs



Rejuvenation of Sasur Khaderi

Rejuvenation undertaken at present
- Niranjana (Falgu) River
- Sasur Khaderi
- Baya River

Methodology Adopted
- Scientific Study, Exploring the underline cause through DPR preparation
- Implementation measures (**with NbS interventions**)

Parallel Activities

- Recharge Trenches, Waterbody rejuvenation, Afforestation and Ecological restoration
- Jal Sanchay – Dried borewell to be used as recharging mechanism for groundwater
- IEC activities for public participation



Namami Niranjana people connect movement



Revival of the Baya river in Begusarai, Bihar


जल संसाधन, नदी विकास
और गंगा संरक्षण विभाग
जल शक्ति मंत्रालय
भारत सरकार
परकोलेशन टैंक
पानी दिखे न दिखे, असर दिखता है
जब पानी ज़मीन में उतरता है, तभी कुएँ और बोरवेल ज़िंदा रहते हैं।
https://facebook.com/nwmgoi
https://twitter.com/nwmgoi
https://youtube.com/nwmgoi
http://nwm.gov.in















तीन तालाबों के लिए चार करोड़ : जोधपुर शहर के गुलाबसागर, फतेहसागर व पदमसागर के जिर्णोद्धार के लिए 4 करोड़ 32 लाख रुपए स्वीकृत किए गए हैं. यहां नगर निगम की देखरेख में यह काम हो रहा है.



Plastic and other debris float in Gulab Sagar, where the Jodhpur Nagar Nigam is currently carrying out a cleaning and desilting drive

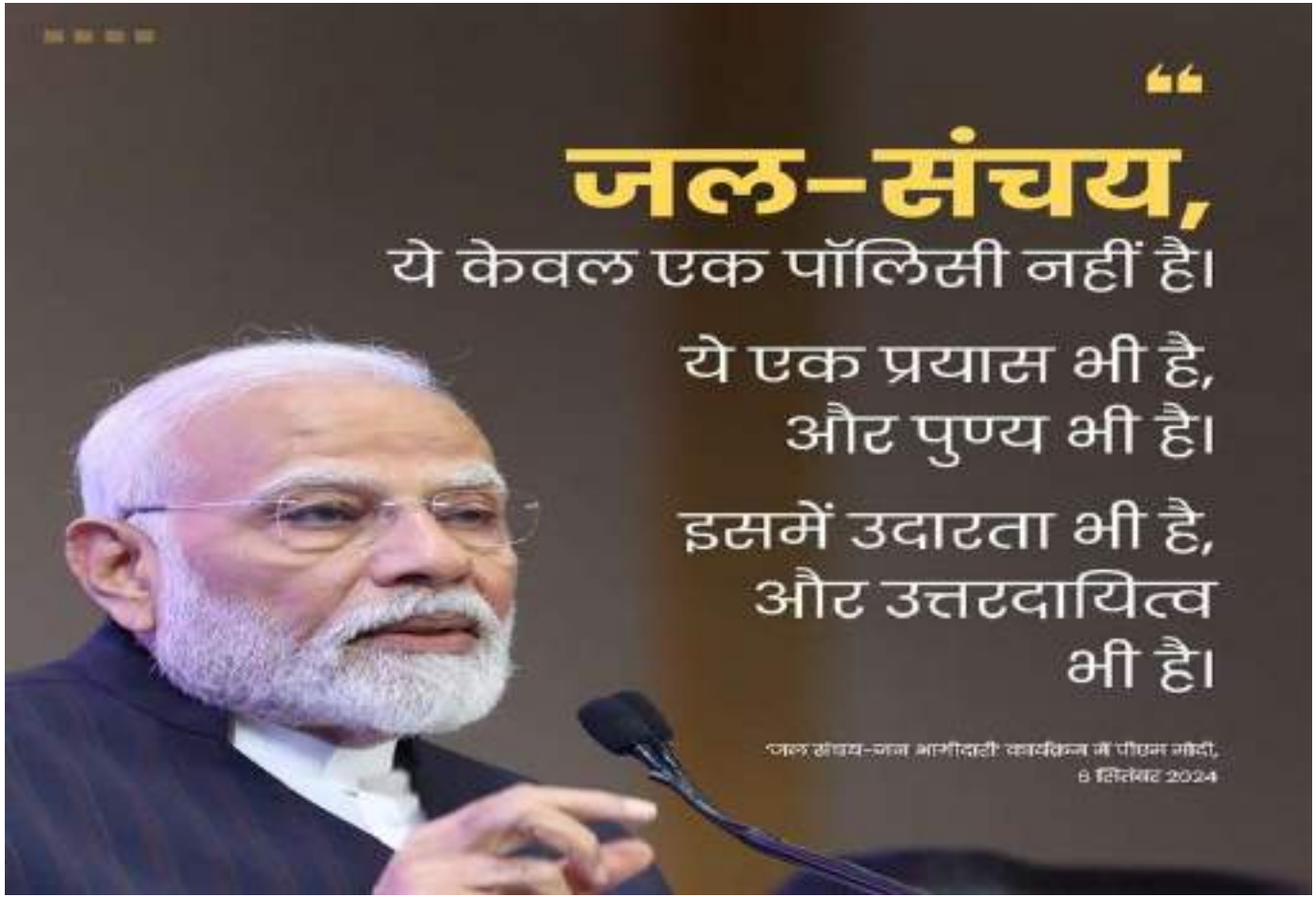








Complete overhaul or rethinking the approach towards water bodies is needed if India want to fight its water crisis without paying too heavy price.



“Water conservation, nature conservation, these are part of India's cultural consciousness”

“Indians belong to a culture that considers water as a form of God, rivers as Goddesses and Sarovars as abode of the Gods”

Way Forward

A sustainable water future for India requires:

Integration of **traditional + modern systems**


Worshipping nature is within our traditions and cultural heritage of the country