

Water Conflicts in the Context of Increasing Urbanisation and Industrialisation

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Anil Agarwal Dialogues
Excreta Does Matter

4-5 March 2013; New Delhi

Pimpri-Chinchwad: Conflict over Pavana waters

पुणे । बुधवार, १० ऑगस्ट २०११ । किंमत ₹ ३

पवनेचे पाणी पेटले; गोळी

मावळमध्ये जलवाहिनीविरोधात हिंसक आंदोलन; दगडफेकीत अधीक्षक



किर (ता. मावळ) : पवना जलवाहिनी प्रकल्पाच्या विरोधात मंगळवारी 'मावळ बंद' दरम्यान झालेल्या आंदोलनाला हिंसक वळण लागले. आंदोलकांनी



सका
व
पिपरी
जलवा
झाले
लागले
पोलिस
जगांच
जखमी
जाण
केलेल्या
अधीक्षक
पोलिस
पोलिस

जलवाहिनीच्या विरोधातील आंदोलनाला हिंसक वळण लागल्यानंतर पोलिसांनी आंदोलकांवर जोरदार लाठीमार केला.

गोळीवाचविण्यासाठीच गोळीबार

जलवाहिनीच्या विरोधातील घटनेबाबत जिल्हा पोलिस अधीक्षक संदीप कर्णिक यांचा दावा

ता. ९ : 'जलवाहिनीच्या सुरु केले. वसे कृत्य करणाऱ्यांना जमावाने अचानक दगडफेक सुरु केली. काढून मी दगड उचलणाऱ्यांच्या टिकटिकागी ताब्यात पेण्यात आले. पोलिसांच्या वाहनांना आंदोलकांनी गोळी झाडली. त्यामध्ये दोघोळ

Three killed in police firing on farmer stir on E-way

By: Kaumudi Gurjar Date: 2011-08-10 Place: Pune

Cops among over 20 injured as 500 farmers protesting against government's pipeline plan hold up Expressway traffic for over near Talegaon

Police firing on some 500 farmers agitating on the Expressway at Talegaon yesterday claimed

Ganga canal: Conflict over water for Delhi



Hirakud dam (Odisha): Conflict over increasing urban and industrial use



Mansi Wakal Dam and Udaipur city: Conflict over water transfers and PPP



Khandwa (MP): Conflict over PPP



मुस्लिम पंचायत ने नर्मदा जल अधिसूचना पर उठाई गंभीर आपत्तियां अनुबंध ही निरस्त हो

नर्मदा जलप्रदाय योजना | नगर पालिक निगम अधिसूचना पर दर्ज करवाने का प्रारंभ हो गया है। मलीपुरा मुस्लिम रैली निकालकर पुष्ठीय आपत्तियों में बिंदु पर निगम का र्णित कराने हुए विरोध



नर्मदा जल सुला मंच में न तो कोई स्पष्टीकरण और न ही कोई समाधान

सवालोंने पर बस आश्वासन

हंगामा, आरोप-प्रत्यारोप, खेमांबंदी और राजनीतिक दौड़पेंच का

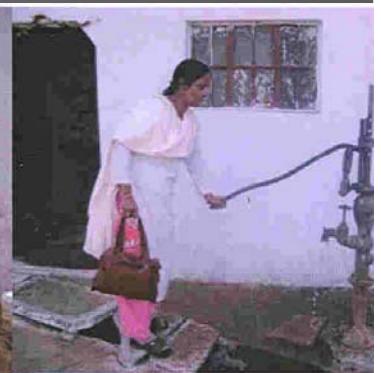
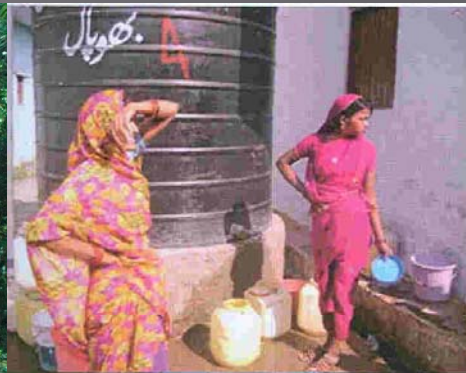
संसार: नर्मदा जल सुला मंच की विचारधारा एवं सदस्यों के मद्देन रखते आरक्षण सुल मंच समर्थक राइटिस्ट धरुण मंगल जेठवानी के बतौर नर्मदा जल सुला मंच की बैठक में शामिल हुए।

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Bhopal: Conflict over safe water, environment & justice



Same man as PICT #4, skin rashes on his belly.



Muddy water from hand pump H/P An 4. This water is also used as drinking water.



Chennai: Urban-peri-urban conflicts over groundwater



Delhi: Privatised service delivery and inequity



Khari river (Gujarat): Dumping of municipal wastes & industrial effluents in and around Ahmedabad



Conflicts mainly relate to:

- ▣ Sourcing of water
- ▣ Inter-sectoral allocation
- ▣ Inequitable access
- ▣ Pollution and water quality problems: dumping of untreated urban sewage and industrial wastes
 - The quality of return flows
- ▣ Reform process: Privatisation, mode of delivery, pricing
- ▣ Resource colonisation: a case of unequal relationship between the periphery and the core
- ▣ Class, caste, patriarchy, ethnicity, rural-urban divides, geo-politics all map on to water

Increasing urban and industrial demand

- ▣ Increasing importance of urbanisation
 - Growth in urban population
 - Increasing urbanisation of rural aspirations and lifestyles

- ▣ Domestic and industrial water use:
 - In 2000: about 8% of total water use
 - Projected for 2050: about 20% of total water use

Water justice, equity and conflicts

- ▣ The issue of justice is central in all types of water conflicts:
 - Equity within a particular water use or sector
 - Allocation of water across different sectors
- ▣ Water justice issues are different in both these scenarios
 - Equity within a particular sector shows how egalitarian the water distribution norms and practices are
 - Allocation of water across different sectors is related to the developmental pathway

Diversions and re-allocations

- ▣ Increasing diversions of water from agriculture to industries and urban use
- ▣ Maharashtra experience:
 - In 2003 the government limited the powers of the Irrigation Department to reserve water for non-agricultural use to 25% of the storage in the dams
 - Set up a High Power Committee with the powers to sanction demands for reservations for more than 25% for non-agricultural uses
 - About 1500 Mm³ of water has been diverted from agricultural use to urban and industrial use from 2003 to 2011
 - ▣ Affecting about 250,000 ha of irrigated agriculture

Way forward

- ▣ Access to exogenous water to cities should carry conditionalities:
 - The conjoint use of local and exogenous water in a definite proportion
 - Equitable distribution and access: assurance of 'lifeline' water to all
 - Efficiency in use
 - Treatment of effluents, recycling and re-use
 - Part of the water tariff to be earmarked for protection of local water bodies, the exogenous sources and their catchments

Way forward

- ▣ Water for industries
 - The nature of the industrial entity like size, ownership structure, products, pollution impact and extent of reuse/recycling of water should be considered in deciding allocations to industries
 - Industries should show that all other measures like recycling and re-use, efficiency measures in processes, local water harvesting are all exhausted
 - Water for industries should not be at the expense of livelihoods of the peasantry

Way forward

- ▣ The issue of privatisation
 - Privatisation of water sources and entitlements
 - Privatisation of service delivery

- ▣ Whatever be the mode of provision, there should be certain non-negotiables:
 - Meeting of basic (lifeline water) of all and the water supply conditions to be included in the legal instruments
 - Clear institutional and legal mechanisms for redressal

Way forward

- ▣ Knowledge based dialogues for negotiated settlements
 - Flexibility and periodic consensus process
 - Need for institutional space
 - Science-policy-stakeholder interaction (SPSI)
 - Need for public hearings prior to diversions and re-allocations
 - Access to reliable data

- ▣ Need for piloting in an action research mode

FORUM FOR POLICY DIALOGUE ON

WATER CONFLICTS IN INDIA



▣ Websites:

- [URL://waterconflictforum.org](http://waterconflictforum.org)
- [URL://conflicts.indiawaterportal.org](http://conflicts.indiawaterportal.org)