

## Water Stress in India

### What is the issue?

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- The NITI Aayog's water management index was released recently. Click [here](#) to know more.

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- This, along with a NABARD sponsored study on water productivity of different crops depicts the country's increasing water stress.

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### What are the highlights of NITI Aayog's report?

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- The current water crisis in the country is said to be the worst in history.

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- NITI Aayog maintains that about 600 million people face high to extreme water scarcity.

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- This is almost half the population of the country.

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- About 200,000 people die every year due to lack of safe water.

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- The crisis will escalate with the water availability dwindling to merely half of the effective demand by 2030.

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- Groundwater resources (40% of total water supply) are also predicted to deplete rapidly.

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- This may accentuate water paucity in both rural and urban areas.

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- Some 21 cities, including Delhi, Bengaluru and Hyderabad, will almost run out of groundwater by as soon as 2020.

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- If these come true, around 40% of the population will lose access to water.

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- Also, the gross domestic product (GDP) will take a hit of about 6%.

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### **What does NABARD's study reveal?**

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- It holds the overuse of water in the agricultural sector responsible for the present adversity.

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- Over two-thirds of the nation's available water is consumed in the farm sector.

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- In this, about 80% goes just to three crops — rice, wheat and sugarcane.

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- The most intensive cultivation of these water-guzzling crops is high in water-stressed regions.

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- E.g. sugarcane in Maharashtra, rice and wheat in Punjab and Haryana.

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- The report attributes the water crisis to unsustainable cropping trends.

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- This in turn is attributed to ill-advised incentives

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- i. liberally determined minimum support prices

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- ii. assured marketing through open-ended procurement

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- iii. subsidised or free supply of water and power

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### **What are the possible solutions?**

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- The largely academic suggestions mooted in these reports to remedy the

situation include the following:

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- Effective pricing for water and power.
- Greater marketing support for water-efficient crops in water-constrained areas.
- A general shift from price support to cash transfer to let the actual crop prices to be determined by market forces.
- Dis-incentivising the cultivation of water-intensive crops in states like Maharashtra, Punjab and Haryana.
- Shifting these crops to water-rich eastern and north-eastern regions.

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### **What is the way forward?**

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- It is to be noted that present water crisis is largely man-made.
- India is not an inherently water-starved country.
- It receives annually about 2,600 billion cubic metres (BCM) of water through rain and snow.
- However, only around 258 BCM (or less than a tenth) can potentially be stored in available water reservoirs.
- Measures such as rainwater harvesting to conserve water have to be taken.
- The efficient use of water in farming through micro-irrigation should be ensured.
- This would be more sustainable than changing the cropping patterns in order to withstand the water crisis.

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**Source: Business Standard**

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