



जल NEWSLETTER

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Drinking Water Needs to be Free for All

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Nature provides humanity five Life Elements- Water, Air, Sky, Fire and Earth. Without these five Live Elements no one can exist in this universe that includes- Animals, Birds, Living Organisms & Vegetation. All Five Elements are necessary for all and are complement for each other. These Life Saving elements are provided Free of Cost to all.

My biggest question is that- **Why Water is being sold to general public?**

Who manufacture Water? Why Water is being termed as commodity? Who can clean the Water? How Water is being wasted? How Water is being conserved?

All above terms are being used world over only to make money by misleading people. Who are behind all these factors? In India alone private business has crossed over US\$35000 Million per month now. Do they realize that 80% of Indian population living in cities is forced to buy water to the tune of Rs 800 to Rs 1500.00 per month, which is higher than the cost of Atta & Daal (Lentils) for their family.

Why this Cruelty against poor mankind? Who is responsible for this?

I am really waiting for the day when all five elements will be sold to all, including Animals, Living Organism, Birds and Vegetation. Selfish people have made normal people to pay for drinking water, how will they charge money from Animals, Birds & Vegetation? If any one of them Ends, how other will survive?

Let us examine the result of research carried out by various International Research agencies including Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, India in respect to Plastic Bottle Water and RO Machines.

Plastic Water Bottle- Plastic is made from Fossil Fuel and BPA chemical is mixed with plastic for transparency in Bottle. What kind of water is filled in bottles, it is known to manufacturer only as on each bottles it is written "Packaged Water". BPA & Plastic generates twelve kind of diseases from Memory Loss, Migraine to Cancer as hot air dissolve BPA & Plastic into water.

R.O. Machines (Reverse Osmosis) – This machines removes most minerals from water and creates Dead Water. It almost eliminates Calcium & Magnesium. It also reduces TDS in water to the tune of 50-60. And they claim it to be the Sweet Water. Do we need this water for humanity?

We require 300 – 500 TDS in healthy drinking water, even higher TDS upto 900 does not harm us, our body system can clean this everyday. Plastic Bottle Water & RO Machine does not give us, on the other hand it weakens our immune system, thereby we get so many diseases.

How Do we get 300 TDS safe water for drinking? My personal experience is if water is treated by any Municipality properly and supplied through Pipelines to Homes is the best Water for Drinking, like Delhi water supplied by Jal Board is found to be safe and healthy. In this type of Water, people do not need any other filtration. Earthen Pot or Mataka is the best treatment for Water for naturally naturalize the water and it also rectify the Mineral issues.

Your worries in other water should be that it should not have bacteria, where ever this is doubtful you boil your water and drink or use normal filtration which does not kills minerals.

Government Role in Water- Govt is not the owner of any water, it is only custodian or trustee,. Govt prime role should be management, treatment and supply of water. Since water is not manufactured by any one including Govt. it should be supplied to general public Free of Cost. Govt collects various taxes from public for public welfare, it should spend tax money on water management and treatment. If required, Govt may levy any other tax towards water treatment. Please remember, potable Water is required by all- Human being, Animals, Birds, Living Organism and Vegetation. Govt should have strict monitoring management for water with social audit & technical audit. As per audit report of Delhi Jal Board, it cost only Ra 0.06 paisa per ltr including cost of treatment, distribution etc. Govt agencies can not sale water. From time to time Govt should declare the quality parameter of water in all zones. Where ever quality is not drinkable, it should supply the water through other means.

Water is the Safest Medicine for better Health- Your most of the diseases can be treated with correct water ie. Alkaline Water, Anti Oxidant Water etc. Your water drinking habits and time can heal most of the diseases. Behavior of Water towards Negative & Positive environment makes a big difference, read Dr Masaru Emoto a Japanese scientist report on this subject.

Avdhesk Kumar Upadhyay- a Brief Profile

1977 – 1979	Served in Indian Air Force
1981	Graduation from St John's College Agra
1982 – 1992	Served in Electronic Industry in Delhi/Canada.
1992 – 2013	Successful Business in Energy Conservation/ LED/ Solar etc.
2014 – 2016	Dairy Business and Village based Social Services in UP
2016 – 2017	(1) Social Services on Water Issues in Agra District. (2) Survey of entire Agra region on water scarcity. (3) Submitted to Govt. 10 solution plans for Agra (4) Converted 54 Hectare Irrigation Land into Water Reservoir in Farah District at Jodhpur Jhad Village, also (5) Carried 70% work on Park Miner Canals for flow of water from Rohta Canal to Shahjahan Garden connecting to Taj area. (8) Conducted Survey of Colonies in Agra. (9) Conducted many work shop on Water in schools of Agra, which included Post Card feedback from residents of Agra.(10) conducted many workshops on Water Conservation, Water Distribution and implementation. Jaladhikar team is established in Agra, working regularly on water issues.
2018 – Present	Since March 2018 conducting Water & Plastic workshop in Schools & Colleges of Delhi, so far educated more than 1,50,000 students along with distribution of Post cards for feedback from the schools. Our entire team is working to educate children on critical water issue. We propose to reach 10 lacs students by November 2018 and receive Post cards also.

A Future Challenges : Per Capita Water Availability down 70% in 60 years in India

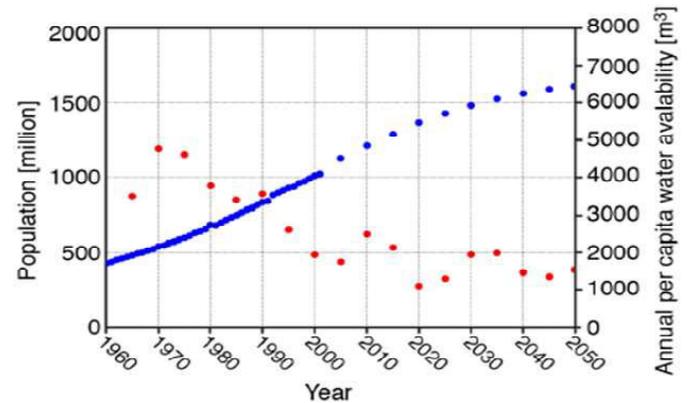
Dr. Atul Tiwari
 Department of Biotechnology
 Dr. M.P.S. Group of Institutions, Sikandra, Agra

Various parts of the country are reeling under a severe drought and a water crisis. Data also reveals that the situation is getting worse by the day. The per capita water availability in the country has come down 70% from 1951 to 2011, in a span of 60 years. While growth of population is one of the reasons for this, the over exploitation of ground water coupled with lack of harvesting is making matters worse.

Requirement would reach 1447 BCM by 2050:

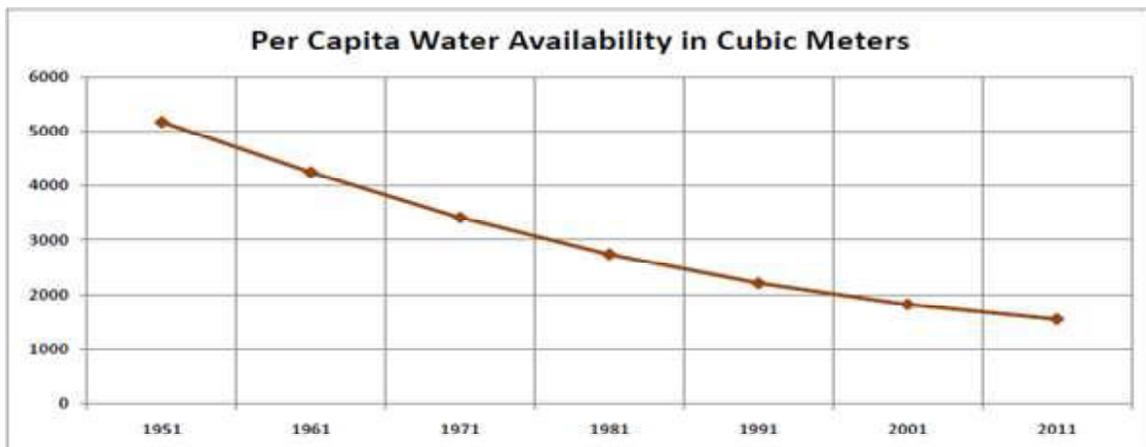
The average annual water availability in the country has been assessed as 1869 billion cubic meters (BCM). The total water requirement for various uses like agriculture, industrial and domestic uses etc. in the country has been assessed by the 'Standing Sub-Committee for Assessment of Availability and Requirement of Water for Diverse Uses in the Country' to be about 813 BCM, 1093 BCM, and 1447 BCM by the year 2010, 2025 and 2050 respectively. However, the National Commission for Integrated Water resources Development has assessed that with achievement of the desired level of efficiency, the water requirement by the year 2010, 2025 and 2050 will be about 710 BCM, 843 BCM and 1180 BCM respectively. Bulk of this requirement would be for irrigation. As per the Central Water Commission, only

1123 BCM of water is utilizable out of the available water including surface and ground water resources.



Per Capita Water Availability in 2011 is 1545 Cubic Meters:

The per capita water availability in the country is reducing due to increase in population. The average annual per capita availability of water taking into consideration the population in various census has come down 70% from 1951 to 2011, in a span of 60 years. The per capita availability of water as per 1951 census was 5177 cubic meters. This is down to 1545 cubic meters as per 2011 census. As per the 2001 census, it was 1816 cubic meters. It has continuously decreased owing to the increase in population.



What is an over exploited area?

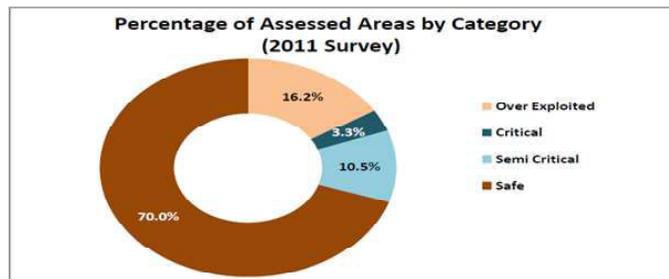
Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) categorizes various assessed units into Over-exploited, Critical etc based on the *stage of ground water development and the long-term trend of pre- and post-monsoon groundwater levels*. The stage of ground water development is a ratio of Annual Ground Water Draft and Net Annual Ground Water Availability in percentage. Present stage of ground water development in the country is 58%. The following are the four categories as defined by CGWB based on the criteria mentioned above

S.No	Stage of Ground Water Development	Significant Long term Decline		Categorization
		Pre-monsoon	Post-monsoon	
1	≤ 70%	No	No	Safe
2	>70% and ≤90%	No	No	Safe
		Yes/No	No/Yes	Semi-critical
3	>90% and ≤100%	Yes/No	No/ Yes	Semi-critical
		Yes	Yes	Critical
4	>100%	Yes/No	No/Yes	Over-Exploited
		Yes	Yes	Over-Exploited

One in every six assessed blocks is over exploited in ground water:

The latest assessment of Dynamic Ground Water Resources was carried out jointly by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) and the State Governments in 2011. Out of 6607 assessed units (Blocks/ Mandals/ Talukas) in the Country, 1071 units falling in 16 States and 2 UTs have been categorized as ‘Over-Exploited’. 217 assessed units are ‘Critical’ and 697 are ‘Semi-Critical’. In other words, one out of every six assessed

units is over exploited while 3 out of every 10 assessed units are not safe. Overall, 30% of the assessed units are in over-exploited, critical or semi critical state.



Delhi & Rajasthan at the top of Ground Water Exploitation:

Within the states, 92.6% of the assessed units in Delhi are in over-exploited, critical or semi critical state. Rajasthan is a close second with 88.9% of the assessed units in such a state. In both Punjab and Haryana, more than 80% of the assessed units are in such a state. More than 30% of the assessed units are not in a safe state in 10 of the states. In Bihar, only 2.1% of the assessed units are in such a state while in Odisha, all the 314 assessed units were found to be safe.

