

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910437787103321
Autore	Upadhyay Alka
Titolo	Water management and public participation : case studies from the Yamuna River Basin, India // Alka Upadhyay, Raveendra Kumar Rai
Pubbl/distr/stampa	New York, : Springer, 2013
ISBN	1-283-90931-6 94-007-5709-3
Edizione	[1st ed. 2013.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (162 p.)
Collana	SpringerBriefs in earth sciences, , 2191-5369
Altri autori (Persone)	RaiRaveendra Kumar
Disciplina	333.72
Soggetti	Water resources development - India - Yamuna River Water-supply - India - Management Yamuna River (India)
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Preface -- Introduction -- Brief Overview of the Yamuna River Basin and Issues -- Methodology for Public Awareness Campaign -- Case Study: Somb and Boli catchments -- Case Study: Middle Alluvial Plains -- Case Study: Banganga Catchment -- Case Study: Banas Catchment -- Case Study: Chambal Catchment -- Case Study: Sind and Betwa Catchment -- Case Study: Ken Catchment -- Lesson Learned.- Index.
Sommario/riassunto	Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) is an approach that promotes the coordinated development and management of water, land and related resources, in order to maximize economic and social welfare in an equitable manner without compromising the sustainability of vital ecosystems. Without public interest and participation, successful implementation of IWRM plans for river basin cannot be possible. Further to this, management at the watershed level to assure water supplies to support livelihood (i.e. domestic water, irrigation, industries, etc.) and sustainable groundwater development requires water augmentation through water conservation structures, and pollution control will also play a vital role. In India, because of limited period of rainfall during Monsoon (i.e. three to four months), water conservation and rainwater harvesting have been practiced since ancient days in order to meet water demands throughout the year.

These structures are generally constructed and operated through the public participation. Keeping in view of the importance of public partnership, the role of public partnership in context of water-related awareness and practices has been investigated in different parts of the Yamuna River basin. The investigation evaluates the impact of various water conservation devices on livelihood; compares the performance of recently developed water conservation structures with ancient structures; examines spatial variation of water-related problems in the basin; and proposes an institutional setup for effective governance.
