

## Reviving water management practices

### What is the issue?

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Amidst drought and looming water crisis, the need for practices like 'Kudimaramath' is increasingly felt.

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### What is Kudimaramath?

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- In ancient India water was managed through **a system of patronage and community control** through village councils, particularly in South India.

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- In Tamil Nadu, during the Chola rule, parts of the Grand Anicut canal system which were maintained by the government were known as 'sarkari'.

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- The lower parts maintained by farmers were known as '**Kudimaramath**' i.e. people's maintenance by donation of labour.

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- Under 'Kudimaramath', the users were expected to contribute labour for the upkeep and repair of irrigation facilities from time to time.

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- Works on deepening of tanks, strengthening bunds, desilting supply channels and repairing sluices are taken up under 'Kudimaramath'.

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- The institution of 'Kudimaramath' witnessed a gradual decay with the advent of the British rule as the management of tanks shifted to a centralised channel namely PWD.

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- Post-Independence too, successive governments failed in their attempts to revive the 'Kudimaramath' works.

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### What is significance of tank irrigation?

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- **Tanks** have been an **important source of irrigation** in southern India.

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- They are -\n

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1. less capital-intensive.

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2. capture the run-off resulting from the unpredictable monsoon rains.

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3. conserve water for multifarious uses like irrigated agriculture, drinking water for cattle and domestic uses.

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4. augment groundwater resources through sub-surface recharge.

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- Rapid urbanisation, dumping community resources into tanks, declining community maintenance, and encroachments have degraded the condition of tanks.

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- Reports suggest that out of 5.56 lakh tanks in the country, only 4.71 lakh tanks are in use leading to a **loss of** about one million hectares of **irrigation potential**.

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- Fewer rainy days with increased magnitude are predicted by climate experts in the days to come.

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- Restoring tanks and ponds will ensure adequate water supply even during drought.

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## **What should be done?**

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- The cost-effective method of repairing, renovating and restoring the age-old tanks and other small water bodies should be given top priority.

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- It is more likely to succeed if panchayats play a pro-active role in the exercise as in Kudimaramath system.

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- Proper consultation with the stakeholders including the farmers and gram

sabhas is essential.

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- The responsibility, authority and control over the development of water bodies could be vested with the beneficiaries or the panchayats which can ensure accountability as well.

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**Source: BusinessLine**

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