

In the light of climate change and decreasing availability of portable water. Many cities in India are expected to lose ground water and could reach ground zero. Chennai reached last year itself. Bangalore projected to reach by 2022. and many are projected to lose within 2030.

In light of vast coastlines of India. Governments are looking for alternate ways for portable water. One among them is Desalination.

Desalination is a process where salt water is converted into drinkable water by pressing the salt through a thin membrane which blocks unwanted salts in the process. The most used process is called Reverse Osmosis.

### Benefits of Desalination:

- Vast coastlines allows India to have this process
- Emerging Urban demand could be met through desalination plants.

## Feasibility:

1. Desalination plant require huge investment.
2. Governments can opt for Public-private model with a commercial arm to and welfare arm to offset the investment.

## Concern:

1. The major concern is byproduct called Brine (excess salt / remaining salt) of the process.
2. This Brine mostly released into oceans nearby which increases salinity of the area and affecting ecosystem.

## Way forward:

Though desalination avails as an alternative to the crisis. But in long run it is unsustainable cause of ~~in~~ huge cost & ecological cost it gives.

Governments should try other sustainable options such as

- inter linking water bodies like lakes, rivers moving surplus to deficient areas
- This inter linking will be boon to monsoon based region where ~~sea~~ lakes could hold fresh water during drought if transferred.
- water shed management, Rain water harvesting
- Promoting Urban forests
- Calculated storing of Monsoon ~~waters~~ waters by augmenting available storage facilities.