

122 In the context of water security in India, there is a
1-3 compelling need to reuse waste water for water use
efficiency. Analyse.

India faces drought and floods at
the same time. There are 600 million people in
India who are prone to water scarcity.
At this juncture wastewater treatment hits
the bulls eye.

Water scarcity when water supplies drops below
1000 m³/person it is termed as water scarcity.

As per Observer Research Foundation CORF
water demand in India is set to grow by
2-8% from 2010-30 impacting a supply
gap of 50% by 2030.

It would adversely affected agriculture,
food processing, textiles etc which employ more
people significantly impacting our GDP.

Wastewater solutions

The National Framework on safe reuse of

treated wastewater gives operational guidelines to states to use recycled water.

As per UN University Asia generates 42% of global waste water. Treating waste water can generally meet 13% of fertilizer demand and 31 million ha can be irrigated.

India suffers 21% of ~~non~~ communicable disease due to wastewater. India joined with Israel in the water attaché system for best practices in water management.

The draft National water policy aims to reduce industrial water footprint by using recycled water and cities to use treated water for non-potable use.

Challenges Water is in state list, so states and centre must be on the same page. Infrastructure upgradation needs investment.

Reviving traditional water conservation techniques, using tailor-made satellites and mobilizing public in water management can mitigate the water scarcity issue.