

irrigated area of Punjab and Haryana. While excess of water created ecological destruction in these cases, improper and unsustainable use of water in the arid and semi-arid regions generated ecology movements in different way. The anti-drought and desertification movements which are called water movements in strict sense are becoming particularly strong in the dry areas of Maharashtra, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Orissa etc. Ecological water use for survival is being advocated by water based movements like Pani Chatna, Pani Panchayat, Mukti Sangharsh etc. Another major movement originating from the ecological destruction of recourses by growth based development is spreading all along the 7,000 km. long coast line of India. It is the movement of a small fishing communities against the ecological destruction caused by mechanised fishing whose instant profit motive is destroying the coastal ecology and its long term biological productivity in a big way.

II. Classification of People's movements relating to water resource and water based resources.

To know the details of these water movements I visited many NGOs and social action groups. There is lack of documentation on the subject. I had approached some activists who told me that I cannot get any systematic information. It can only be gathered from

various articles and books written on the ecology and environment. It is scattered over a disjointed literature from where we tried to collect some information and the same is produced in this paper.

Water is a natural resource that is used for a variety of purposes. These include household consumption, irrigation, energy production, large hydro-electric projects, micro-hydel and water mills, industry and commerce.

For each of these use, there are a large number of users. This leads to not only competing needs but also to conflicts for access to a given resource.

The basic challenge of water resource management, therefore, is not only to develop adequate water resources for different uses, but also to ensure their equitable sharing so that conflicts in society arising from competition for access are also minimised. Equitable sharing, however, does not simply mean equal apportionment, but it takes into account desired priorities within the different uses. Conservation and pollution control implies that the available water is used most efficiently, in the technological and social sense, i.e. technological efficiency in accordance with a defined set of priorities of the demands.

Keeping in view the above facts, we can divide the movements under the categories of access, use and productivity. The other classification may be done on the ground of water as a resource and water based resources. Fishermen struggles etc. come under the latter category. We can't put a movement into a particular category. Some movements are related to both movement against water pollution of a river on the one hand and movement for the survival of fishermen on the other. It would be better to divide these movements under following categories:

- (1) Anti-drought Movements
- (2) Anti-Pollution Movements (include Fishermen struggle)
- (3) Anti-Dam Movements
- (4) Anti-Caste Movements

The anti-drought and desertification movements are becoming particularly strong in dry areas of the country. Ecological water use for survival is being advocated by water based movements like Pani Panchayat etc. such movements are put under first category i.e. of access to water. Some movements originate from the destruction of water resources through pollution which are placed under second category. There are also so many movements of fishing communities against the ecological destruction in this country as their

survival is based upon survival of fish. Such type of movements may also be placed under the same category. Tehri, Narmada, Inchampalli etc. dams are related to the produce of water and electricity and the movements against these development projects come under third category. Some movements are based on access to water on the basis of caste disabilities which are kept under last category.

III. List of some popular movement's on Water Resources

(1) Anti Drought Movements:

- (i) Pani Panchayat
- (ii) Sukhomajari
- (iii) The Relegan Siddhi
- (iv) The Pani March
- (v) Gramayan
- (vi) Tarun Bharat Sangh
- (vii) Sangli People's Dam

(2) Anti-Pollution Movements (include Fishermen Movements):

- (i) Swachh Ganga Abhiyan
- (ii) Movement against Zauri Agro
- (iii) Movement against Orient Paper Mills
- (iv) Movement against Gwalior Rayons
- (v) Movement against Harihar Polyfiber
- (vi) Kanyakumari March
- (vii) Ganga Mukti Ka Sanghrsh
- (viii) India's Marine Fisher Folks Struggle