

## PREFACE

As per the Indian mythology, soil, water, fire, air and space are the basic constituents of life. Because of the unprecedented increase in population, we have not managed these resources in the intelligent and judicious manner. Development and optimal use of water, not only for agriculture, but also for hydropower generation, for coping with floods and droughts, for drinking water and for solving other problems has become the need of the day. India is a vast country in which people of various caste, religion and culture live with harmony and peace. Developments in science and technology can be useful only if their knowledge is imparted to the common man. In the modern age, modified techniques of water conservation and management have been evolved and it is required that the common man may understand and use these methods in real life.

Language is a medium which can act as an effective bridge in bringing together the people of different languages and culture. For the sovereignty and integrity of the country, it is necessary to bring the people of various regions close to each other. For attaining this objective, the custom of learning each others language and the mutual interaction should be encouraged. This publication has two basic objectives: i) to present the equivalents of common hydrological terms in eight regional languages so that the people in concerned regions can understand the hydrological terms, and ii) lingual interaction among various states through Hydrology.

The Institute published the first volume of Hydrological Terminology in August, 1992. Based on the encouragement received from this work, it was decided to further these efforts. For the second volume of Hydrological Terminology, the concerned states were contacted and a list of 605 hydrological terms was finalized. Water resources departments of concerned states, in collaboration with the State language departments and linguist experts, prepared the equivalents of hydrological terms in their regional languages. These equivalents were then written in Devanagari and Roman script with the help of language experts.

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