

PREFACE

The Indian National Committee on Hydrology (INCOH) is an apex body, constituted by the Ministry of Water Resources in the year 1982 with its responsibility to co-ordinate various activities concerning hydrology in the country. The committee periodically updates hydrological activities and brings out state-of-art. It sanctions research schemes and provides technical support to Ministry of Water Resources (MOWR) in selecting the schemes and studies for funding as well as monitoring their progress. The committee effectively participates in various activities of UNESCO for nominating Indian Experts for various Working Groups, Reporteurs and taking part at various phases in research activities of International Hydrology Program (IHP) of UNESCO. It also, contributes for dissemination of hydrologic knowledge by organizing/sponsoring regional, national and international courses and workshops.

The committee has been bringing out a Bi-Annual Journal entitled "Jal-Vigyan Sameeksha" (Hydrology Review) regularly since 1986. This activity was taken up to disseminate information and thereby promote improvement in the standards of hydrological activities in the country. Various issues so far published deal with different themes viz. Drought (1986), Hydrological Forecasting (1986), Ground Water Management (1987), Hydrological Network Design (1987), Water Quality (1988), Drainage (1988), Remote Sensing (1989), P.C. Application in Hydrology (1990), Soil Moisture (1990), Soil Erosion and Sedimentation (1991), Flood Hydrology (1992), Water Conservation (1992), Reservoir Operation (1993), Education and Training (1993), Conjunctive Use of Surface and Ground Water (1994) and Watershed Management (1995).

This issue of Jalvigyan Sameeksha Vol.-XII, No.1, Year-1997 is being published with similar objective as its previous volumes. It is compilation of valuable information on Workshops organised/held, Bibliography of various research publications appearing in National/International Journals/Conferences/Seminars/ Symposia and Workshops as hydrological activities of some organisations of the country. Information on Awards and Honours and references of academic achievements of Individual/Organisations is also given. It is hoped that this issue of Jalvigyan Sameeksha would serve as a useful reference material to increase awareness to the practising engineers, researchers, field engineers, planners and implementation authorities, who are involved in various area of hydrology and water resources.

Our thanks are due to the organisations who extended support by contributing information about their activities for this issue of Jalvigyan Sameeksha. We sincerely acknowledge their cooperation.


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