

## **Impact of Urbanization on Sources of Drinking Water – A Comparative Analysis of Rajasthan for the Year 2001 & 2011**

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### **Abstract**

Rajasthan, the largest state of India is facing critical water condition. Rajasthan with more than 10.4 % of the country's geographical area, supporting more than 5.5% of the human population and 18.70 % of the livestock has only 1.16 % of the total surface water available in the country. The ground water condition is deteriorating at an alarming rate in the last two decades. The availability of water in the state does not commensurate with the requirement of water, though there are various sources of drinking water available viz; tap water, well water, handpump, tubewell or borehole, spring, river, pond, tank and lake. This study has been carried out to understand the distribution pattern of drinking water resources for households for the year 2001 and 2011. Moreover, a correlation analysis has been carried between the different drinking water sources and the urban population. The percent change of different drinking water sources with the percent change of urban population for the last 10 years gives a clear view of how dependency on ground water as a source of drinking water has changed negatively with a positive change in urbanization almost throughout the state. This research provides an idea about future scenarios of water resources with respect to urbanization.