

**A Study On Drinking Water Supply Problem In Salem District –Tamilnadu**

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**ABSTRACT**

Drinking water is most essential needs for livelihood and for other consumption activities. In this research analysis the drinking water problem in Salem district both in rural and urban areas were selected for study. Because of increasing population. The uses of water consumption have been increasing day by day. Generally in study area drinking water supply is being very challenging factor among the rural and urban .because the availability of ground water and other water sources are very less in many parts of the district. To analyze the drinking water problem the relevant data were to be collected from the government department and field data were also collected from the respondent. The collected data will be analyzed on the basis of objectives framed and results will derive from the collected primary and secondary sources of the data. Moreover, suitable suggestions and recommendation were made to reduce the problem of drinking supply in proper manner both in rural and urban. This work also attempts to identify the problems faced by the people when they are collecting water for the purpose of drinking from the various sources. Besides these, the demand and supply of water also be included in this research work.

**1. INTRODUCTION**

Water just like air is basically for all form of life and it is one of the most important renewable sources in the universe. And also it is a great necessity for different purpose. Such as domestic purpose, agricultural and hydropower generation purpose. Among all of these domestic needs of the water is very crucial in day to day activities of the living organism. Some of the international agreement among the different nations, reveals that the access of drinking water and sanitation as a basic human right. Even if the government has taken many steps to provide safe and sufficient drinking water to the people. but still, the drinking water supply is being one of the unsolved issue continuously. Potable water supply is one of the basic service for the rural and urban areas which is highly affects the economic progress of the people. However, many urban and rural areas all over the world are facing serious problem of water supply. so that, many environmentalist and economist are suggested to keep surrounding clean for the protection of ground water level. And the proper usage of available water source without any wastage.

Drinking water is a common natural resources for which everyone is responsible to protect in the society without any pollution and contamination. As such, it has to be handled with high degree of care. Fresh water is not only vital for human survival, healthy and dignity. But also fundamental and indispensable for economic development. Generally human life, vegetation, the eco-system ,construction, agricultural and many other things depends on water. The requirement of potable water is enhancing naturally day by day .because of some social and economic reason. Such as, population growth, industrial development and agricultural production. But the availability and access of water have been insufficient to manage the above said factors. There will a problem in equal distribution of water due to lack of water. During the

summer season the people are meet water shortage by seasonal changes. But the requirements of water have been increasing on the basis of the behavioral changes of the human being. According to the government of india report it is estimate that by 2020, India will become water stressed nation. Although at present nearly 50% of the people in India still do not have any source of protected drinking water.

According to 2001 census nearly 68.2% of the house hold, have access to safe drinking water with good quality. but still now remaining percentage of the household are not getting safe and sufficient drinking water due to many reason .particularly the supply of water for rural areas are in very serious and difficult. In India tamilnadu occupies only 4% of the geographical area and 6.04% for the population. But the available water source is only 3% of the country. Tamilnadu is at the most urbanised state with 48.45% of population living in urban areas. The average rain fall is 925 mm against the average rainfall of 1170 mm of the country. Thamilmnadu receives rainfall in the north east as well as south west monsoon. Thus tamilnadu is a water deficit state both for irrigation and safe drinking water.

## **2. OBJECTIVES**

- To study the socio-economic conditions of the sample household.
- To find out the sources of drinking water in the research area.
- To identify the problem faced by the household regarding the collection of water from the different sources.
- To review the government water supply scheme in Salem district.

## **3. METHODOLOGY**

This research work includes primary and secondary information for its analysis.

### **PRIMARY DATA**

The primary survey will be collected with the help of well prepared and pre-tested schedule on the basis of objectives framed. The data will be collected from sample selected house hold .this type of data consists the profile of respondent and their household details , water requirement and any cost incurred for water storage and purification of water.

### **SECONDARY DATA**

This data includes , census report, TWAD board records, PWD, CWSS, records will be used. besides these, annual report of statistical department, theses, books, and journals which is related to this research work. In addition to that, this portion of data includes rainfall details, domestic water supply system, desalination plant information, .

## **4. RESULT AND CONCLUSION**

The increasing population in Salem district, leads to increase the needs of drinking water supply .on the other hand ,non –domestic uses of water are important reason for increasing domestic water problem in the district because of urbanization, that is, establishing of new industries , agricultural development ,enlargement of construction work, and improper usage of water are the main issues for the shortage of domestic water. there are some imbalances in drinking water

supply both in rural and urban areas of the district. The system and development of water supply through pipeline channel, over tank at all parts of the research area. Because of the environmental changes, almost every parts of the world are facing this problem without any doubt. And hence, in recent years the study of drinking water supply studied by the most number of scholars analyzing the different kind of aspects of this problem has increased. The present research study deals about, the problems of drinking water supply Salem district at a micro level, just like other similar studies. Salem is one of the coastal district in tamilnadu and it is industrially backward and seasonally drought district. Most of the people depend on agricultural activities, fishing work and some other are engaged in territory sectors in abroad. Now a days, the size of population has growing rapidly. All political parties taking steps to implements covey water project from mutharasalanloor trichy district by way of setting over tank and water distributes through connecting pipelines to manage deficiency of water. In addition to that, R.O plant has established in some village panchayat to meet domestic water crises. Nearby 2000 liters of water purified from salt water into good water. The rain water harvesting system has adopted in all public and private building to protect ground water level. The conservation of water is a joint responsibility of all citizen of India. Let us all people come forward to protect water. The collected primary and secondary data from respondents and relevant departments are most useful in finding the demand, consumption and distribution of potable water with the support of available sources. By using the collected secondary sources of data, we can understand the in adequacy and differences of water supply in different areas.

In Salem, there are highly water deficiency panchayat blocks, Also this study reveals that how differs in the matter of water distribution and sources of water supply in between rural and urban. According to this study the private vendors are acting very important role for the supply of water during summer season. most of the vendors are collecting water from big wells in Attur block and it supplied urban and sub-urban parts of the district. The detailed analysis in chapter four, deals with water supply and utilization. The following are the few suggestions in order to solve the water supply problem in Salem district. In conclusion, the scholar would like to point out that, the Salem district CWSS should be maintaining properly. If it is proper maintenance it will very helpful to manage at the time of water shortages. The district administration has to form panchayat level water and sanitation committee (WATSAN) and it should be strengthened to monitor rural water supply without any wastage. This study also expressed that, the establishment of new desalination plant effectively to tackle future water deficiency. The rain water harvesting system should be executed in all houses to protect ground water level. Otherwise, the water problem will become unsolved issues in Salem district.

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