CLIMATE CHANGE TRENNDS AND ASSOCIATED ENVIRONMENT IMPACT IN UDAIPU BASIN OF RAJASTHAN, INDIA

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The study area Udaipur Basin lies between 73036'51"East to 73049'46"E longitude and 24028'49" to 24042'56" North latitude. It is a saucer shaped basin 22 kms wide from East to West and 24 kms long from North to South. Its average height is 577 meters above the mean sea level. Udaipur City popularly known, as the City of Lakes or Venice of the East is a picturesque city located to the south of the north-western state of Rajasthan in India. Founded by Maharana Udai Singh of Mewar in 1559 A.D. Udaipur is one of the most majestic and historical city with rich cultural heritage and diversity. Climate implies the long-term average of the individual weather condition. It is among the most important determinants of survival and human livelihoods. During the course of human civilization, communities in all part of the world have developed ways of earning livelihoods. During the last fifty decade the Udaipur Basin is facing the severe climate change. Cutting of the dense forest from the surrounding the gurdles of hills and also depleting the under ground water table, the drought situation has been increased due to forest cutting particularly in the Udaipur basin because of which the temperature has been increased upto 5 degree C. In Udaipur basin 13 springs has been dried up and also rainy days has been decreased by 65 days to 40 days