केंद्रीय भूमि जल बोर्ड

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भारत सरकार

Central Ground Water Board

Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation,

Ministry of Jal Shakti

Government of India

AQUIFER MAPPING AND MANAGEMENT OF GROUND WATER RESOURCES

SHANKARGARH BLOCK, BALRAMPUR DISTRICT, CHHATTISGARH

उत्तर मध्य छत्तीसगढ़ क्षेत्र, रायपुर

North Central Chhattisgarh Region, Raipur

REPORT ON
AQUIFER MAPPING AND MANAGEMENT PLAN
OF SHANKARGARH BLOCK, BALRAMPUR DISTRICT, CHHATTISGARH

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RAIPUR
2021

Acknowledgement

The author is grateful to Shri G C Pati, Chairman, Central Ground Water Board for giving opportunity for preparation of Aquifer Map and Management Plan of Shankargarh Block, Balrampur district of Chhattisgarh state. I express my sincere gratitude to Shri Utpal Gogoi, Member (East) CGWB for giving valuable guidance, encouragement and suggestions during the preparation of this report. The author is thankful to Dr. A.K.Biswal, Head of the Office, Central Ground Water Board, NCCR, Raipur extending valuable guidance and constant encouragement during the preparation of this report. I am extremely grateful to Sh. A.K.Patre, Scientist-D, for his continuous guidance and support during preparation of this report. The author is also thankful to Sh A.K. Biswal, Sc-D and Sh. J.R.Verma, Sc.D for the guidance and suggestions. I would like to acknowledge the help rendered by Smt Prachi Gupta, Sc-B while preparing aquifer map. The author is also thankful to Sh Uddeshya Kumar, Sc-B and Sh Sidhanta Sahu, Sc-B for providing the data of ground water exploration and aquifer management plan in Balrampur district. The efforts made by Sh. T.S. Chouhan, Draftsman, for digitization of maps are thankfully acknowledged. The author is also thankful to the state agencies for providing the various needful data. The author is thankful to Technical Section, Data Centre, Chemical Section, Report Processing Section and Library of CGWB, NCCR, Raipur for providing the various needful data.

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AQUIFER MAPPING AND MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR SHANKARGARH BLOCK (BALRAMPUR DISTRICT), CHHATTISGARH

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ABBREVIATIONS

DW	Dugwell	**m bgl**	meter below ground level
EC	Electrical Conductivity	**m2/day**	Square meter/ day
GS	Gabion structures	**m3/day**	cubic meter/day
GW/ gw	Ground Water	**MCM/mcm**	Million Cubic Meter
ha	Hectare	**mm**	Milimeter
Ham	Hectare meter	**OE**	Overexploited
HP	Handpump (Shallow)	**Sq Km**	Square Kilometer
lpm	litres per minute	**STP**	Sewage Treatment Plant
lps	liters per second	**T**	Transmissivity
m	meter	**TW**	Tubewell

AQUIFER MAP AND MANAGEMENT PLAN: SHANKARGARH BLOCK

1. Salient Information:

About the area: Shankargarh Block is situated on the southern part of Balrampur district of Chhattisgarh and is bounded in the west by Sarguja District and Rajpur Block, in the north by Balrampur block, in the south by Jashpur district and in the east by Kusmi block. The block area lies between 23.10 and 23.30 N latitudes and 83.28and 83.50 E longitudes. The geographical extension of the study area is 655.74 sq. km representing around 10.88 % of the district's geographical area. Administrative map of the block is shown in Fig. 1. Geomorphologically northern part comprises of denudational plateau, eastern and southern part comprises pediment and western part comprises region of plateau. Geomorphology map is shown in Figure 2. The major drainage of the block includes Mahan and Kanhar River and part of Son Basin. Drainage map shown in Fig. 3.

Population: The total population of Shankargarh block as per 2011 Census is 70244. The population break up i.e. male- female and rural- urban is given below -

Table- 1: Population Break Up

Block	Total population	Male	Female	Rural population	Urban population
Shankergarh	72088	36419	35669	72088	0

Source: CG Census, 2011

Growth rate: The decadal growth rate of the block is 16.46 as per 2011 census.

Rainfall: The study area receives rainfall mainly from south-west monsoon. About 87% of the annual rainfall is received during June to September and July and August are the months of maximum precipitation. The area gets some rainfall during winter season also. Average annual rainfall in the study area is (Average of the last ten years i.e. 2009 to 2018) 858.80 mm with 70 to 80 rainy days.

Table-2: Rainfall data in Shankargarh block in mm

Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Annual rainfall	463.2	419.4	1121.0	1067.5	805.3	832.5	419.4	916.2	1290.5	1253.0

Source: IMD

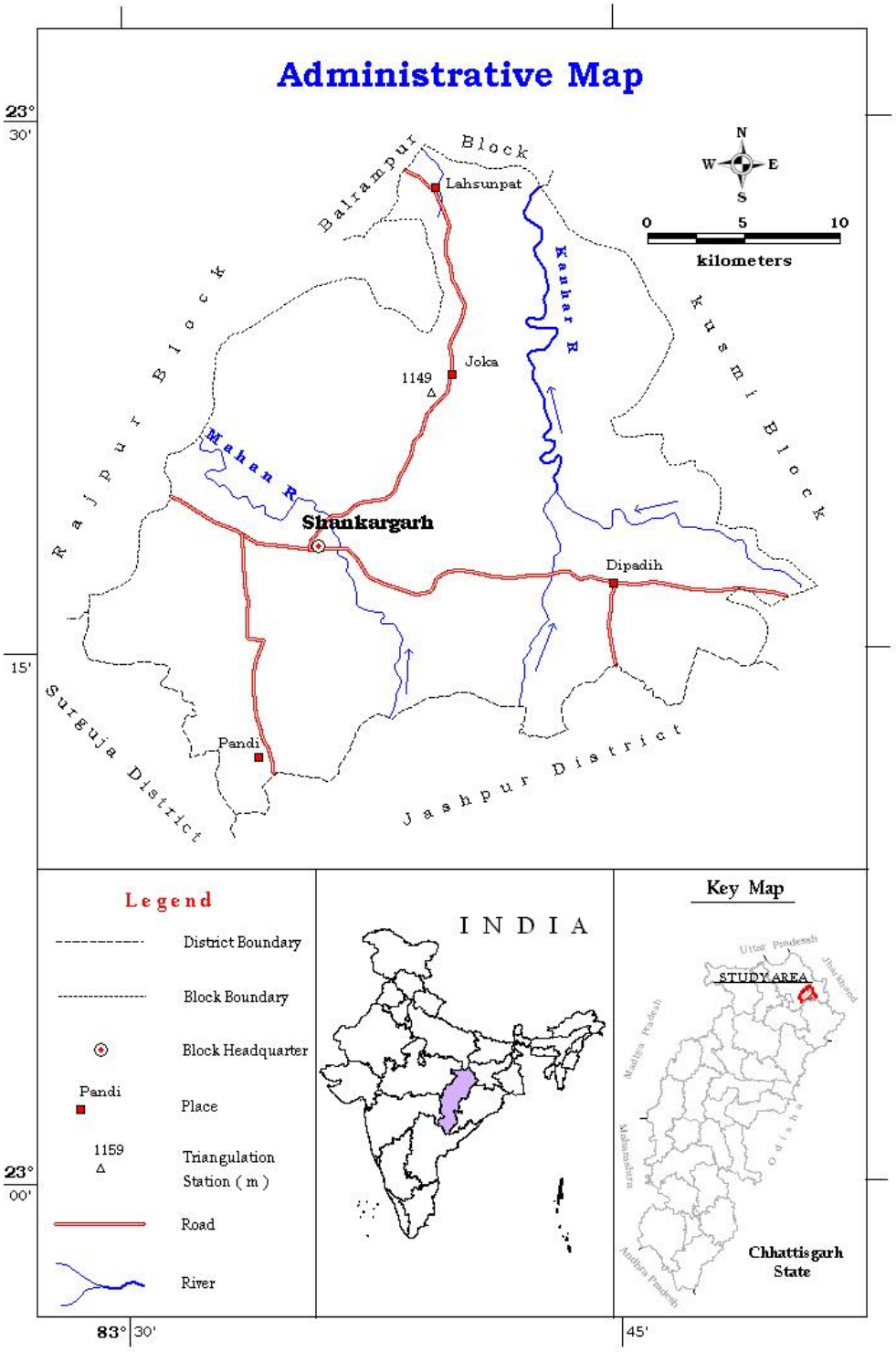

Figure 1 Administrative Map of Shankargarh Block

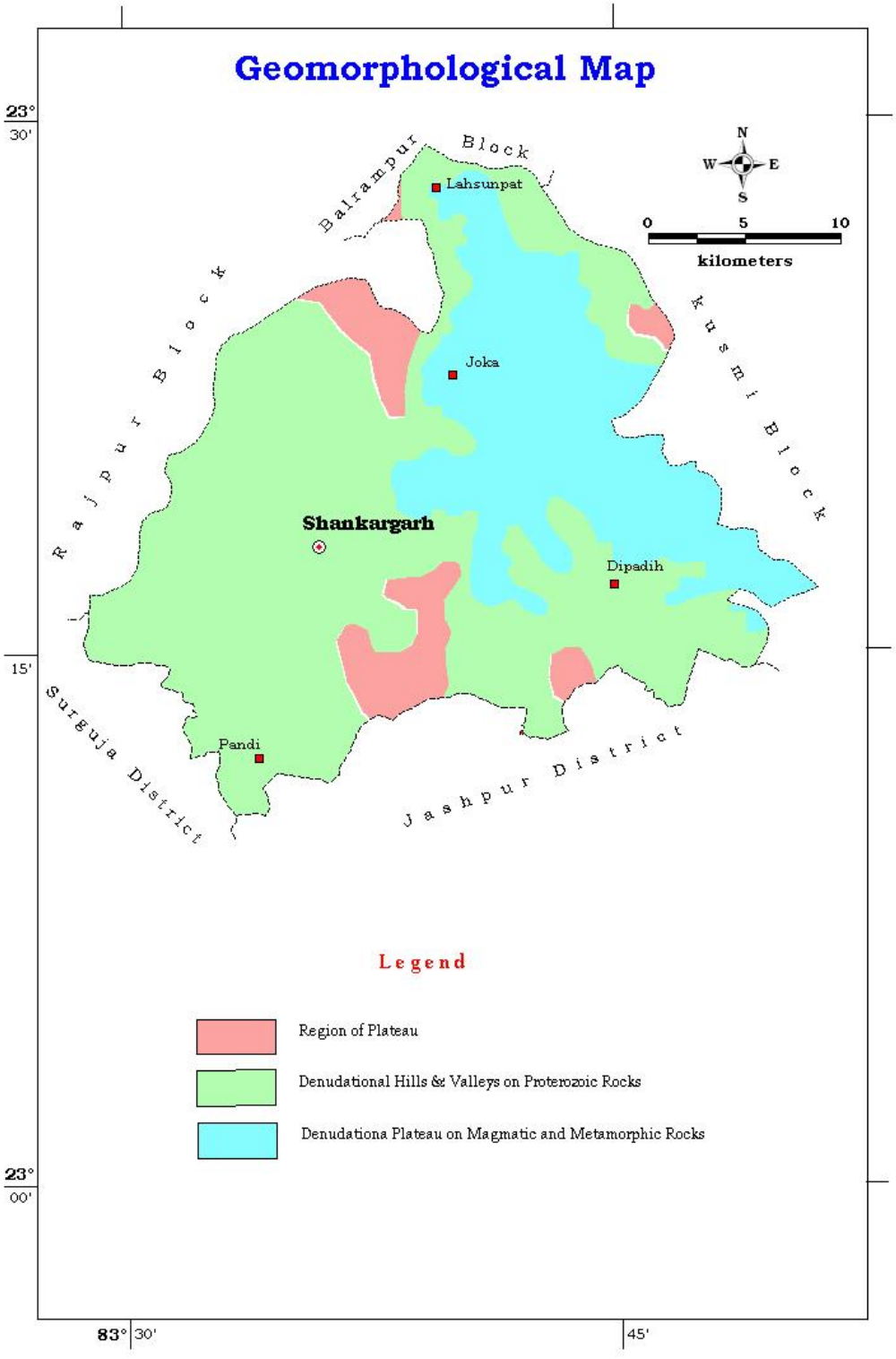

Figure 2 Geomorphology Map of Shankargarh Block

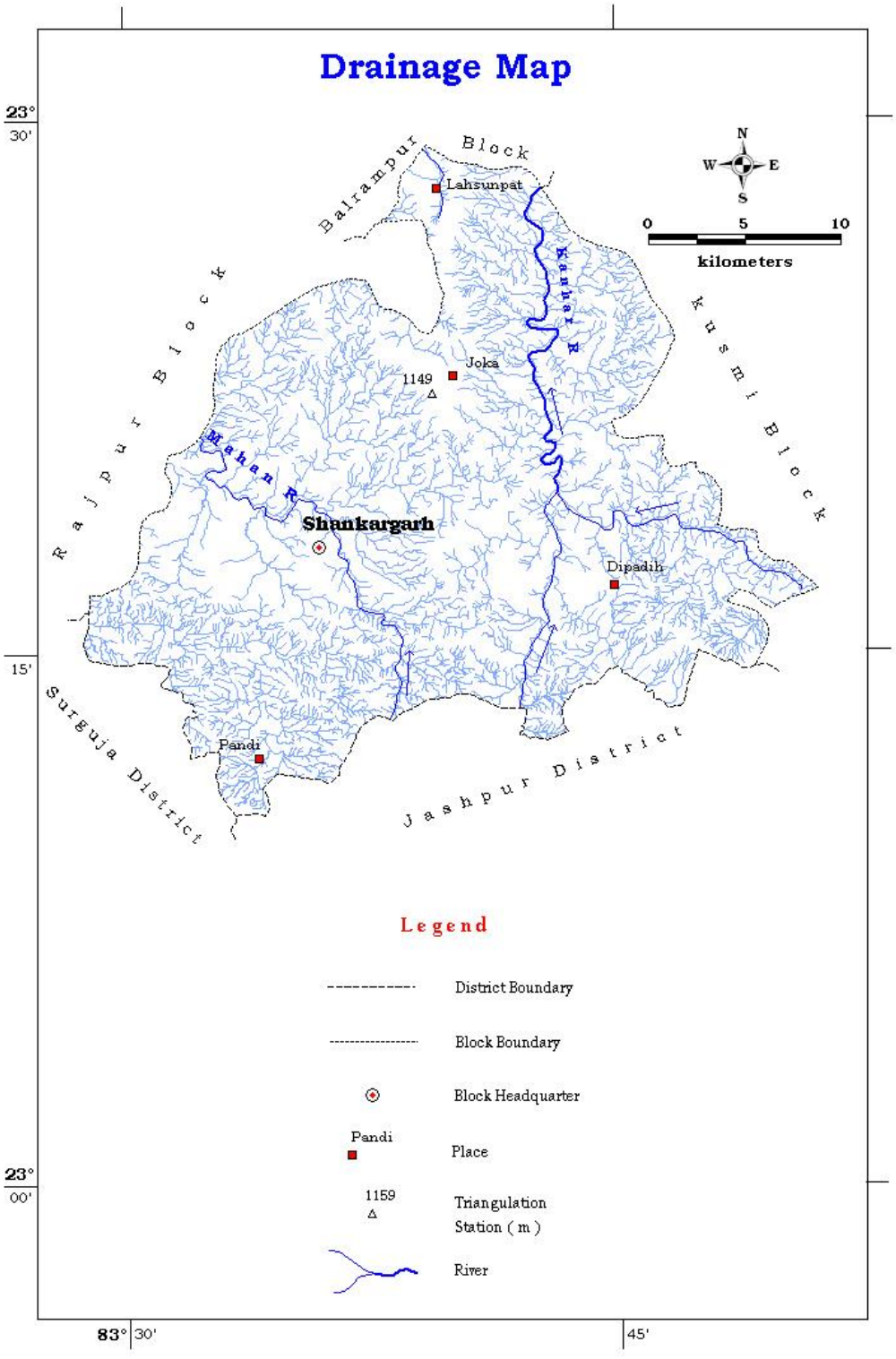

Figure 3 Drainage Map of Shankargarh Block

Agriculture and Irrigation**:** Agriculture is practiced in the area during Kharif and Rabi season every year. During the Kharif, cultivation is done through rainfall while during the Rabi season; it is done through ground water as well as partly through surface water like canals and other sources. The groundwater abstraction structures are generally Dugwells, Borewells /tubewells. The principal crops in the block are Paddy, Wheat, Vegetables and pulses.

In some areas, double cropping is also practiced. The agricultural pattern, cropping pattern and area irrigated data of Shankargarh block is given in Table 3 (A, B, C, D, and E).

Table 3 (A): Land use and Agricultural pattern (in ha)

Total geographical area	Forest area	Area not available for cultivation	Nonagricultural & Fallow land	Agricultural Fallow land	Net sown area	Double cropped area	Gross cropped area
90038	24463	2950	2577	1733	35516	15510	51026

Table 3 (C): Cropping pattern (in ha)

Kharif	Rabi	Cereal				Pulses	Tilhan	Fruits and Vegetables	Sugarcane	Mirch Masala	Others
		Wheat	Rice	Jowar & Maize	Medo						
20290	6780	1870	11560	13671	170	2400	2872	860	180	150	27

Table 3 (D): Area irrigated by various sources (in ha)

No. of canals (private and Govt.)	Irrigated area	No. of bore wells/ Tube wells	Irrigated area	No. of dug wells	Irrigated area	No. of Talabs	Irrigated area	Irrigated area by other sources	Net Irrigated area	Gross irrigated area	% of irrigated area wrt. Net sown area
2	80	50	90	415	180	57	340	840	1530	2740	7.00

Table 3 (E): Statistics showing Irrigation by Ground water

Block	Net Irrigated Area	Net Irrigated Area by ground water	Percentage of Area Irrigated by ground water wrt Net Irrigated Area
Shankargarh	1530	170	11.00

Groundwater Resource Availability and Extraction: Based on the resource assessment made, the resource availability in aquifer wise in Shankergarh block is given in the table-4.

Table – 4 (A): Ground Water Budget of Shankergarh block in Ham

Assessment Unit Name	Ground Water Recharge(Ham)				Total Annual Ground Water (Ham) Recharge	Total Natural Discharges (Ham)
	Monsoon Season		Non-monsoon season			
	Recharge from Rainfall	Recharge from Other Sources	Recharge from Rainfall	Recharge from Other Sources		
Shankargarh	5177.61	140.79	526.98	325.45	6170.83	617.08

Table – 4 (B): Ground Water Dynamic Resource (Unconfined Aquifer) of Shankargarh block in Ham

Annual Extractable Ground Water Recharge (Ham)	Current Annual Ground Water Extraction(Ham)				Annual GW Allocation for Domestic Use as on 2025	Net Ground Water Availability for future use	Stage of Ground Water Extraction (%)	Categorization (OE/Critical/Semicritical/Safe)
	Irrigation Use	Industrial Use	Domestic Use	Total Extraction				
5553.75	1525.25	173.47	0.00	1698.72	194.28	3834.22	30.59	Safe

Table – 4 (C): Ground Water Static Resource (Unconfined Aquifer) and Dynamic Resource (Confined Aquifer) of Shankargarh block in Ham

Static Resources Area (Ha)	Difference Piezometric Head (Pre-post) m	Storativity (S)	Dynamic Ground Water Resource of Confined Aquifer (Ham)	Bottom level of the top confining layer (m)	In storage Ground Water Resource of Unconfined Aquifer (Ham)	Sum of Dynamic GW (Confined Aquifer) and In storage GW (Unconfined Aquifer) resource (Ham)
90038	6.51	0.00025	144.19	205.00	4228.31	4372.50

Existing and Future Water Demand (2025)*:* The existing draft for irrigation in the area is 1410.50 Ham while the total extraction for all uses is 1579.47 Ham. At present scenario to meet the future demand for water, a total quantity of 2626.32 ham of ground water is available for future use.

Water Level Behavior: (i) Pre- monsoon water level: In the pre-monsoon period, it has been observed that in Shankargarh block, water level in dugwells (phreatic aquifer) varies between 4.90 to 8.90 mbgl with average water level of 6.38 mbgl. In semiconfined aquifer, the maximum water level is 20.70 mbgl; the average water level is 15.18 mbgl.

Table 5A: Phreatic aquifer Depth to Water Level in mbgl (Pre-monsoon)

Block Name	Phreatic Aquifer		
	Min	Max	Avg
Shankargarh	4.90	8.90	6.38

Table 5B: Semiconfined Aquifer Depth to Water Level in mbgl (Pre-monsoon)

Block Name	Semiconfined Aquifer		
	Min	Max	Avg
Shankargarh	11.75	20.70	15.18

(ii) Post- monsoon water level**:** In the post-monsoon period, it has been observed that the water level varies from 2.00 to 6.50 mbgl with an average of 3.49 mbgl in phreatic aquifer. In semiconfined/fractured formation, the post monsoon water level variation range is 3.85 to 11.93 mbgl with average of 7.15 mbgl.

Table 5C: Phreatic Aquifer Depth to Water Level in mbgl (Post-monsoon)

Block Name	Phreatic Aquifer		
	Min	Max	Avg
Shankargarh	2.00	6.50	3.49

Table 5D: Semiconfined Aquifer Depth to Water Level in mbgl (Post-monsoon)

Block Name	Semiconfined Aquifer		
	Min	Max	Avg
Shankargarh	3.85	11.93	7.15

(iii) Seasonal water level fluctuation: The water level fluctuation data indicates that in Shankargarh block, water level fluctuation in phreatic aquifer varies from 0.50 to 3.85 m with an average fluctuation of 2.90 m. Water level fluctuation in semiconfined Aquifer varies from 6.88 to 8.86 m with an average fluctuation of 8.03 m.

Table 5E: Phreatic Aquifer Depth to Water Level Fluctuation (meter)

Block Name	Phreatic Aquifer		
	Min	Max	Avg
Shankargarh	0.50	3.85	2.90

Table 5F: Semiconfined Aquifer Depth to Water Level Fluctuation (meter)

Block Name	Semiconfined Aquifer		
	Min	Max	Avg
Shankargarh	6.88	8.86	8.03

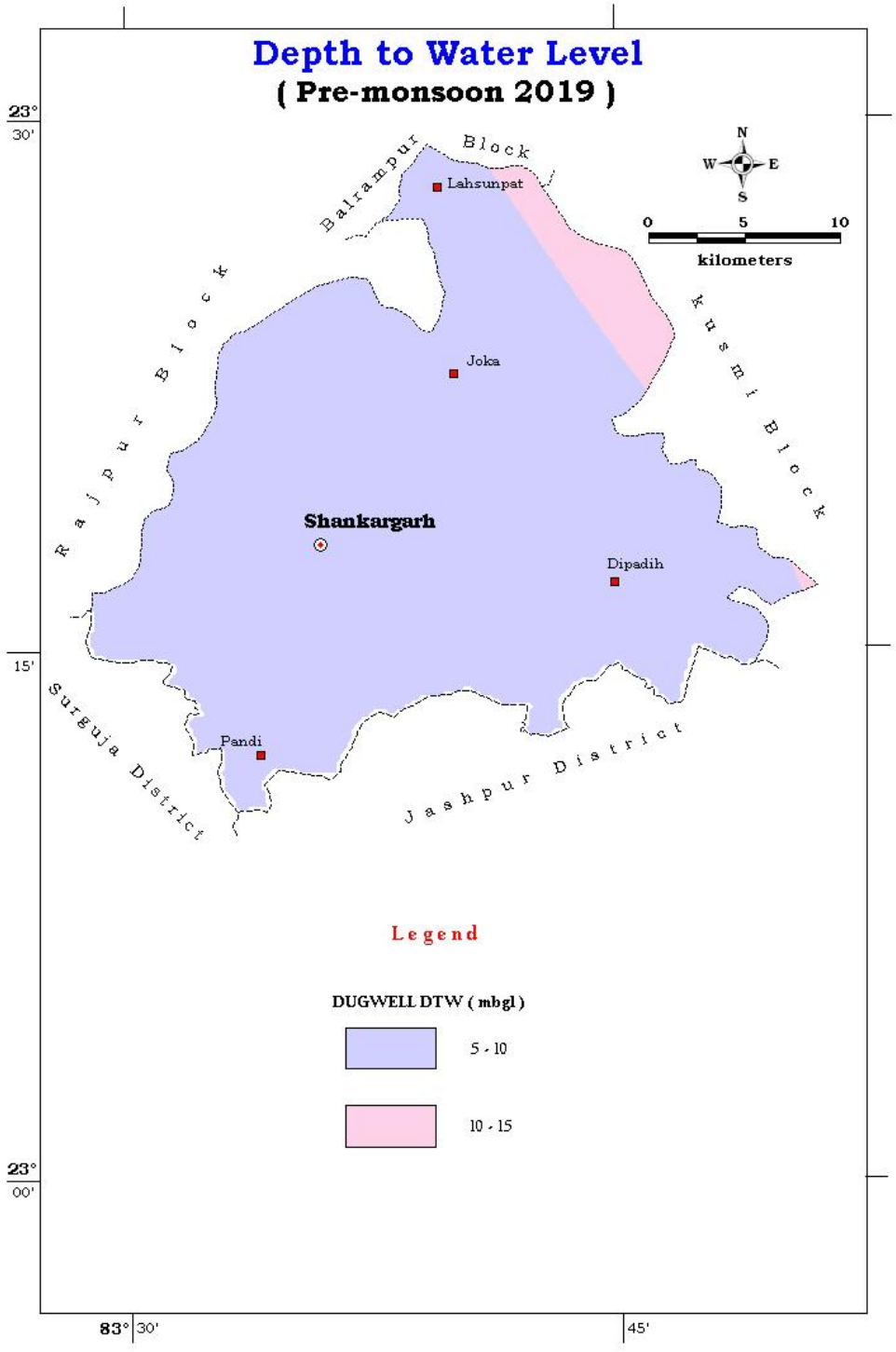

Figure 4 Depth to water level map Phreatic Aquifer (Pre-monsoon)

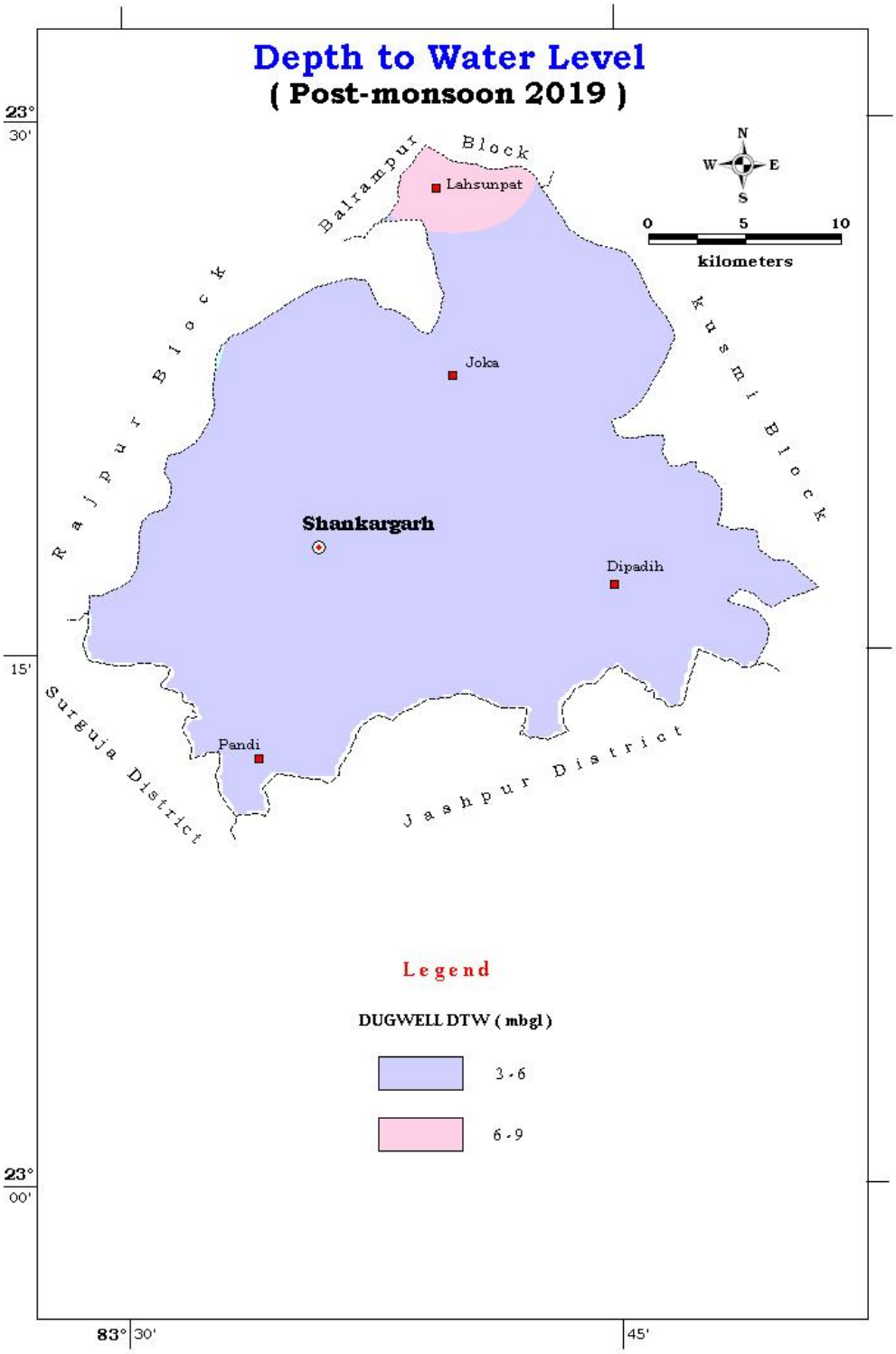

Figure 5 Depth to water level map Phreatic Aquifer (Post-monsoon)

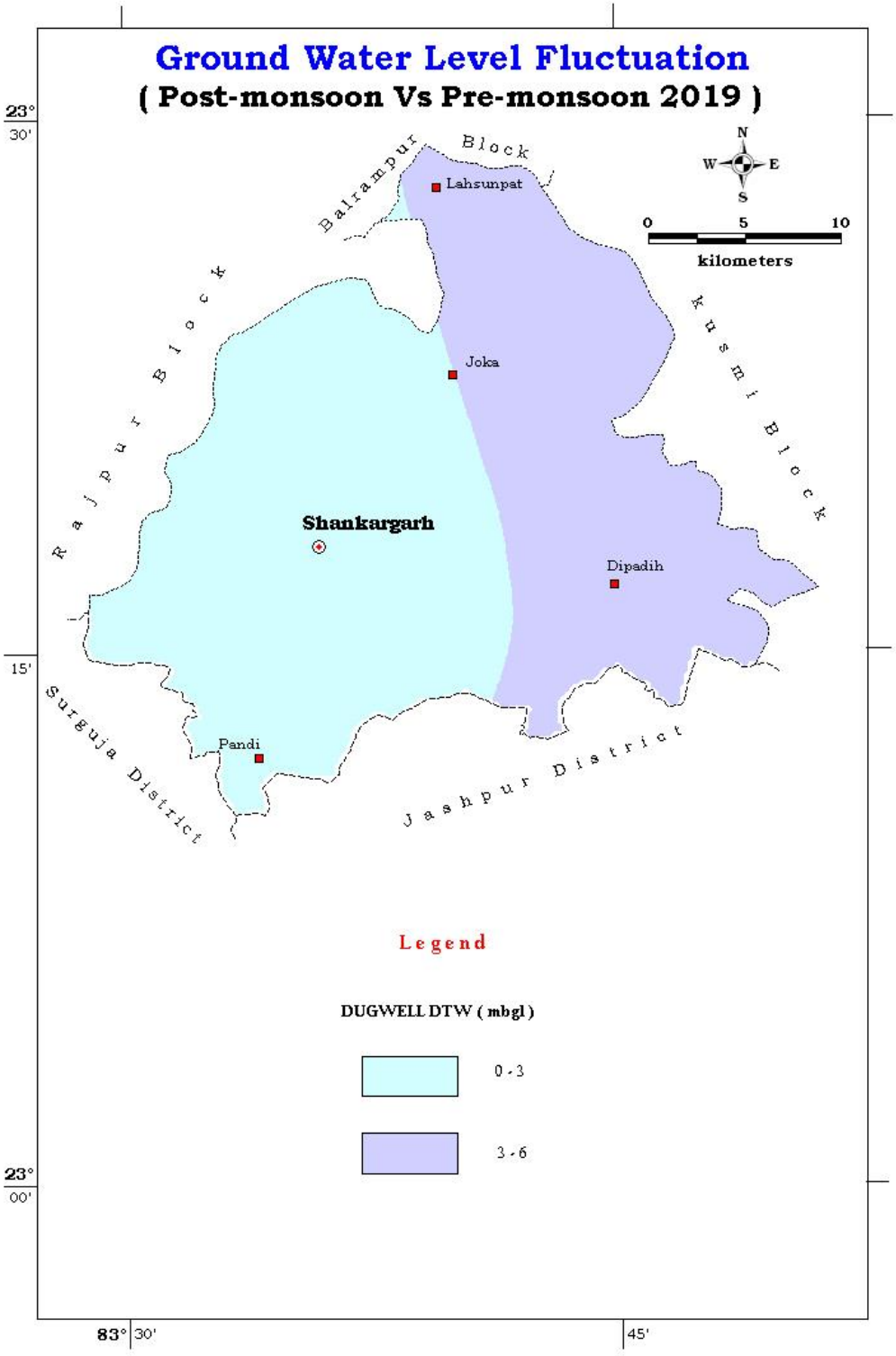

Figure 6 Depth to water level fluctuation map of Phreatic Aquifer

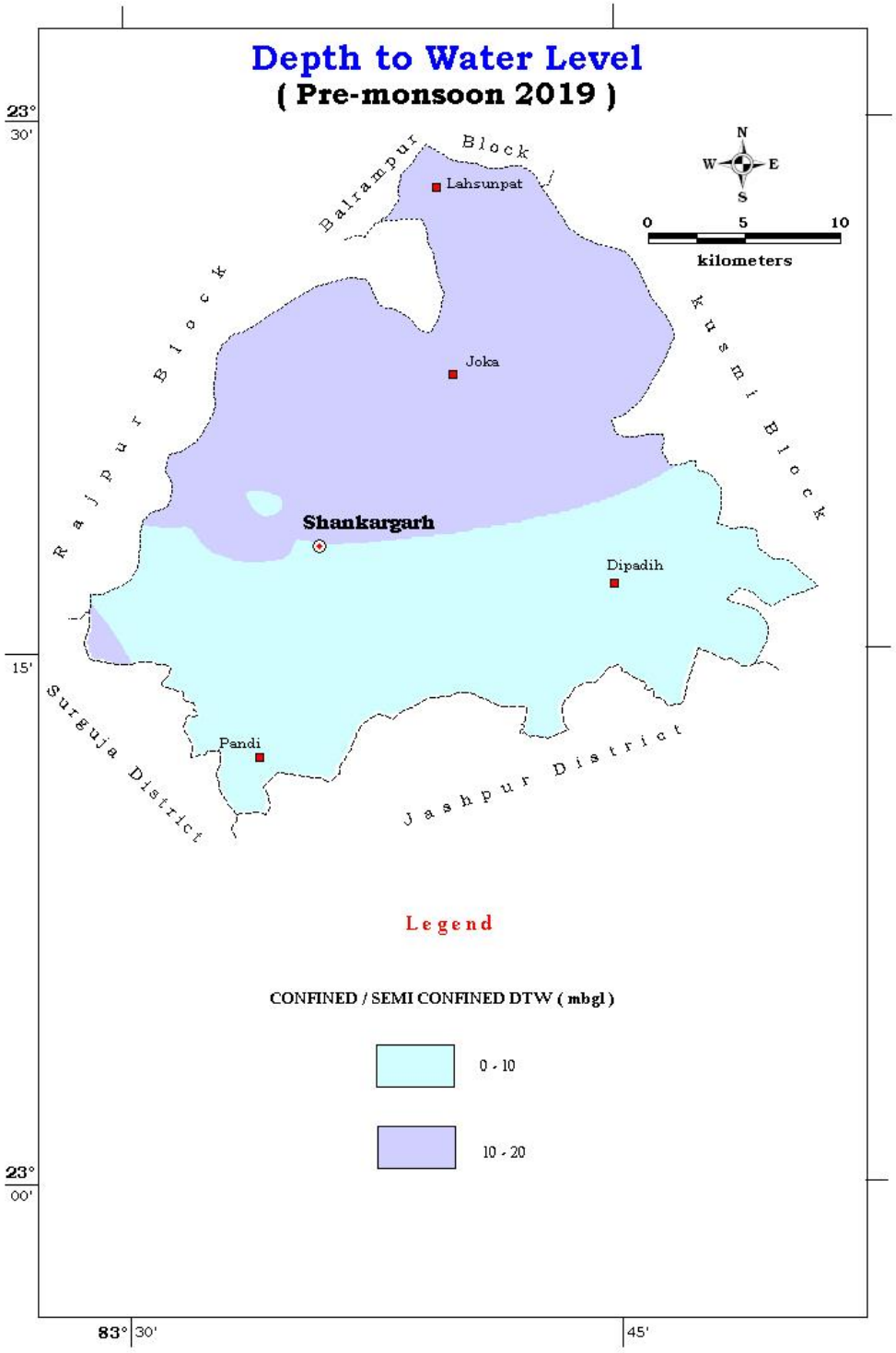

Figure 7 Depth to water level map Semi confined/confined Aquifer (Pre-monsoon)

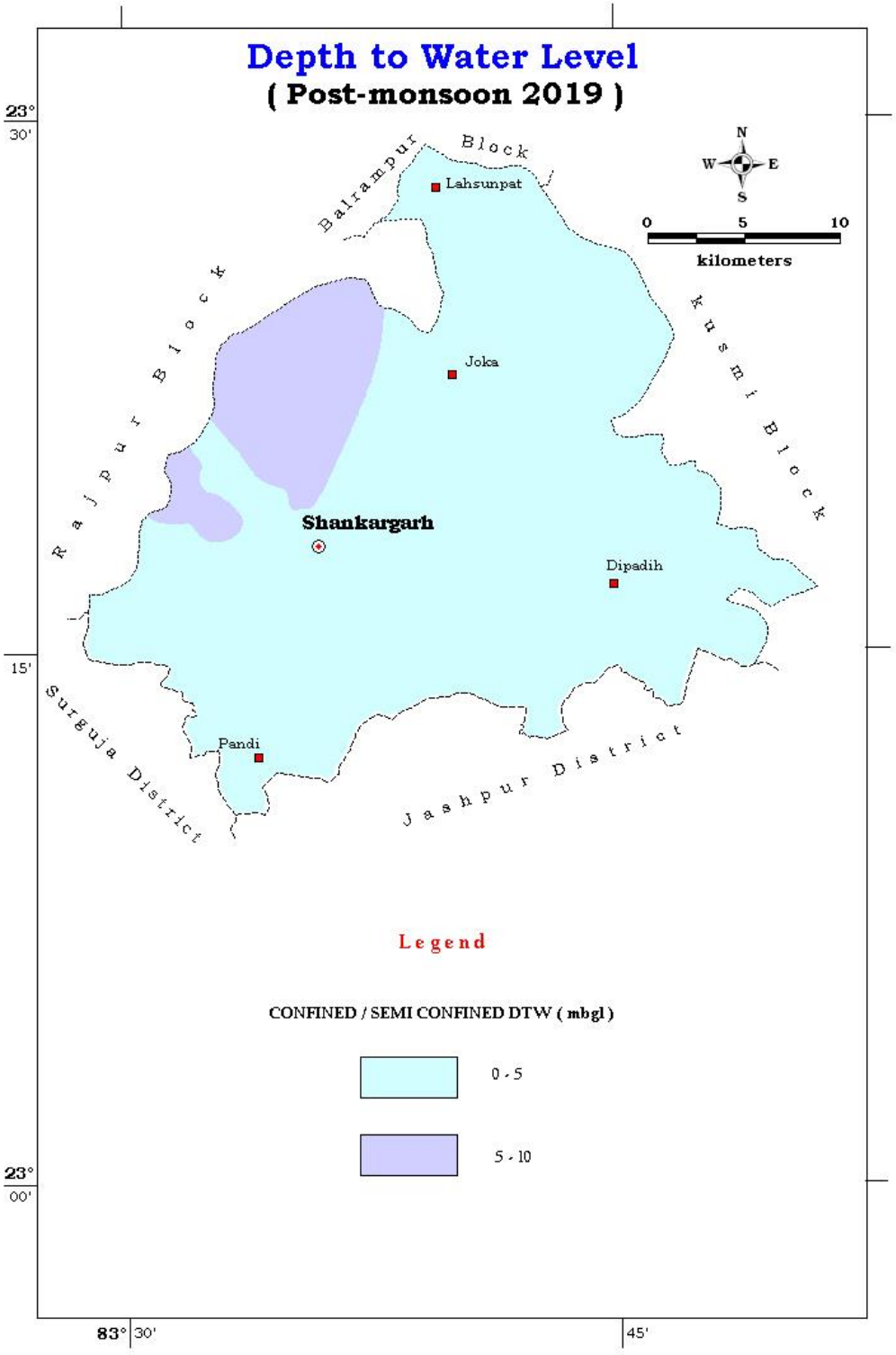

Figure 8 Depth to water level map Semi confined/confined Aquifer (Post-monsoon)

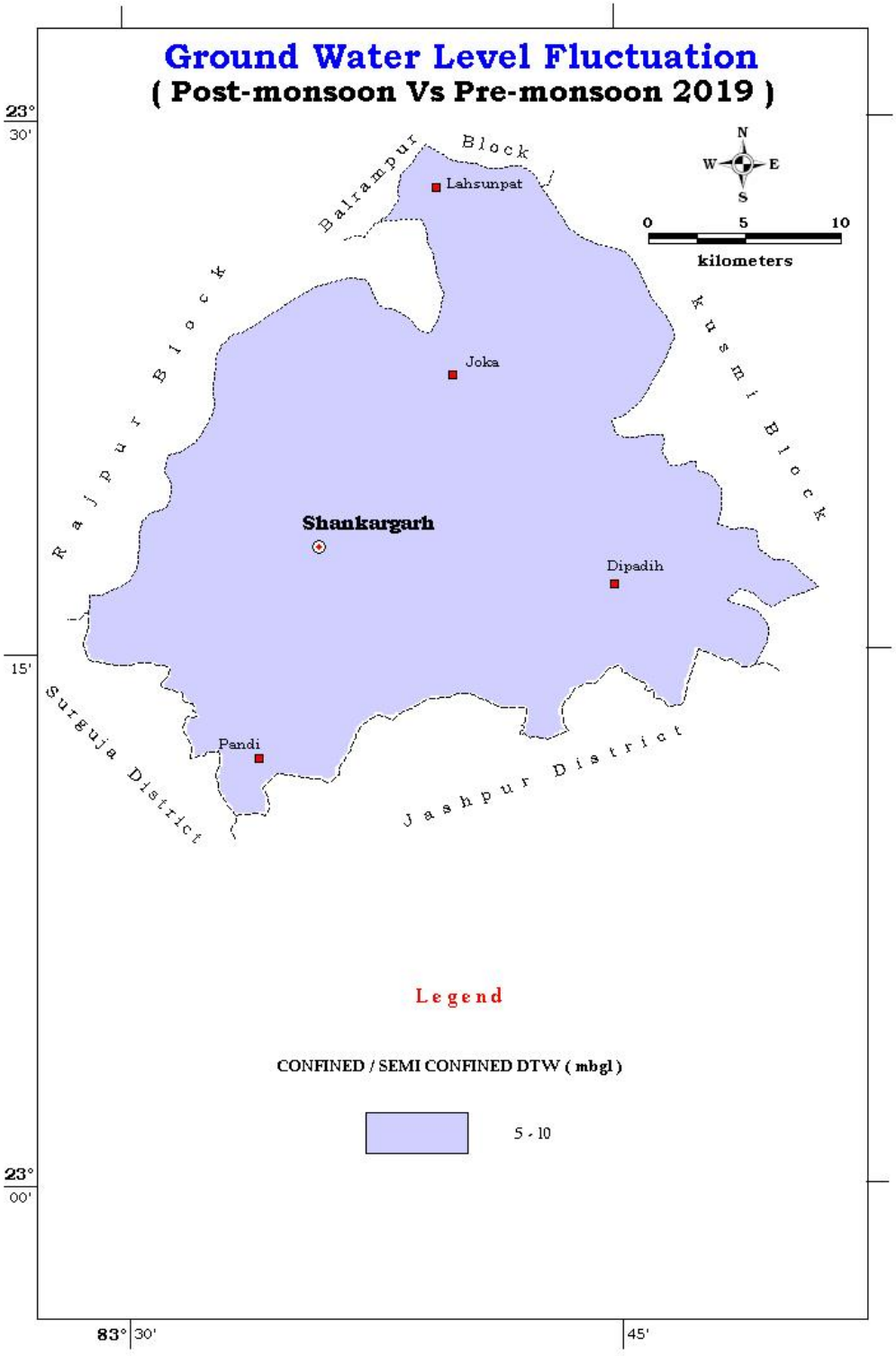

Figure 9 Depth to water level fluctuation map of Semi confined/confined Aquifer

(iv) The long term water level trend: There is no significant decline in water level in pre and post monsoon period in all observed NHS networks.

2. Aquifer Disposition:

Number of Aquifers: There is one major aquifer system viz. Granite Aquifer system and. Granite aquifer system has the shallow aquifer and deeper aquifer which occurs in phreatic and semiconfined condition respectively. Although there are few patches of unclassified metamorphic, biotite schist and other rocks.

3-d aquifer disposition and basic characteristics of each aquifer:
Granite Aquifer System: Groundwater occurrence is largely limited to secondary permeability, such as weathered zones, joints, fractures or faults. The potential of weathered zones depends on the degree and depth of weathering and associated fracturing, and the saturated thickness. The aquifers are generally discontinuous, and often confined. Higher yields are obtained where thick weathered zones are associated with bedrock fracturing.
The average thickness of the weathered portion in the area is around 20 m. In general, the discharge varies from meagre to 12.7 lps. In block maximum discharge was at Chiranga village where total 04 set of fracture zone identified having the cumulative discharge of 12.7 lps. At 104 mbgl last water zone encountered. The average drawdown of the formation is around 29 m. DTH drilling technique is preferred in Granite aquifer where well construction is required depending upon the thickness of weathered zone. Water zone has been encountered up to 158 mbgl in the formation. Transmissivity range observed is upto 43.72 sq meter/day.

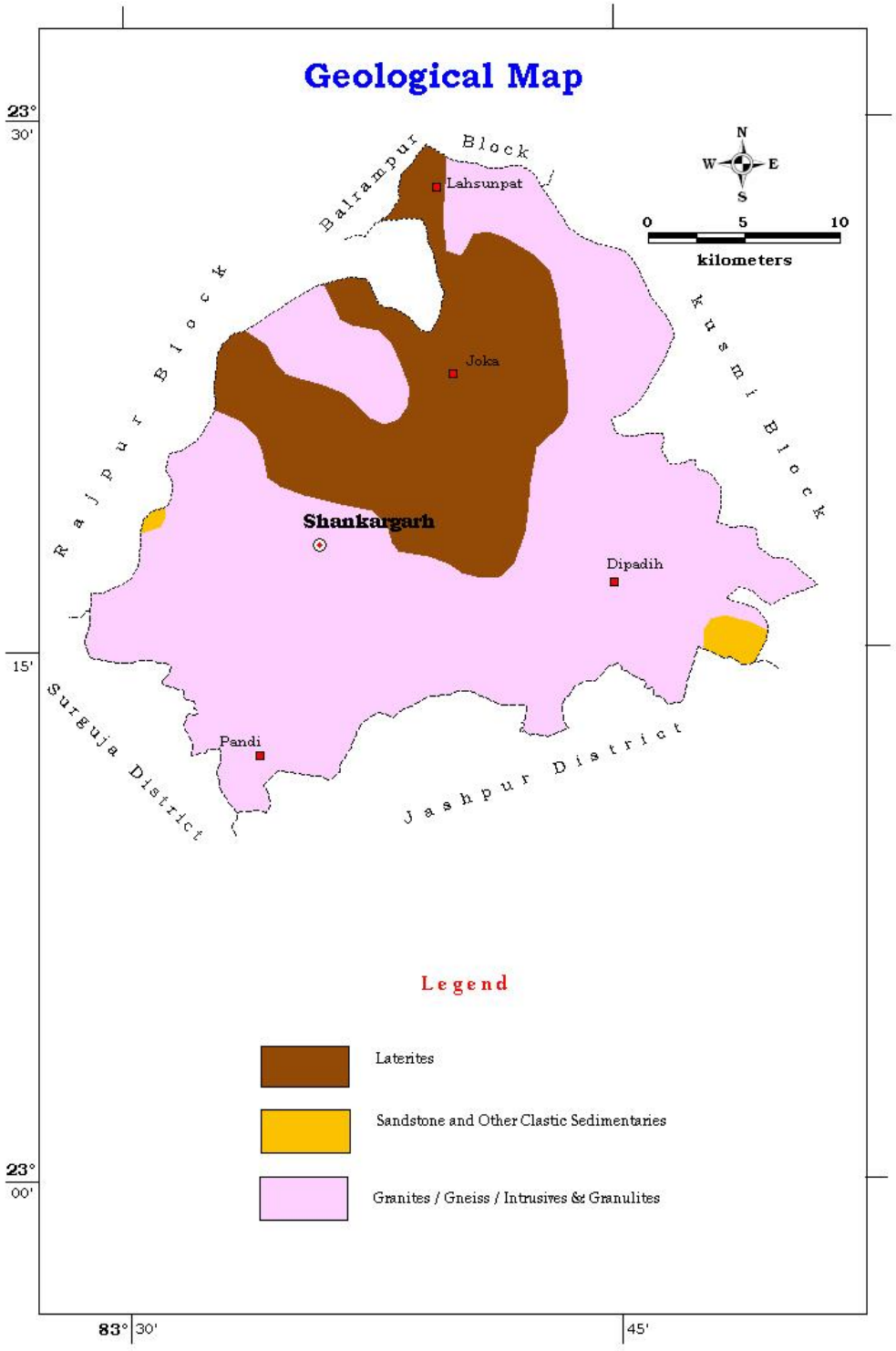

Figure 11: Aquifer map of Shankargarh block

3. Ground water Resource, extraction, contamination and other issues:

Resource availability of Shankargarh block is given in the table -4 where net ground water availability for future use is 3834.22ham. The extraction details and the future scenario (2025) along with the categorisation are also depicted in the table-4.

Table 7 Categorization of Assessment Unit

District	Block	Stage of Ground water development (%)	Categorisation
Balrampur	Shankargarh	30.59	Safe

Categorisation: Shankargarh block falls in safe category. The stage of Ground water development is 30.59%. The Annual Extractable Ground Water Recharge is 5553.75ham. The Ground water draft for all uses is 1698.72Ham.

Chemical Quality of Ground water and Contamination**:** Throughout the study area, the water samples from both dugwell and handpumps were collected and chemical analysis has been completed. Overall ground water of the study area is suitable for the drinking, agriculture and industrial purpose.

4. Ground Water Resource enhancement:

Aquifer wise space available for recharge and proposed interventions:

Table -8: Summarised detail of Volume of porous space available for recharge (Aquifer wise)

Major Aquifer	Area Identified for Artificial Recharge (Sq. Km)	Sp. Yield for the formation	Volume of vadose zone available for recharge(mcm)	Sub surface storage potential (mcm)
Granite gneiss	16.27	0.011	73	0.806

5. Issues:

(i) During summer, dugwells in villages becomes dry at many locations. Several handpumps also stop yielding water. The aquifer itself is a low yielding one.

(ii) In Granite aquifer system potential zone for ground water is related with occurrence of fracture, so drilling a high yield well is always a challenge. Proper scientific study coupled with geophysical investigation may minimize the failure of well.

(iii) Fluoride and Iron filter plant may be installed in the villages having higher value of contaminants..

6. Management Plan:

(i) It has been observed during fieldwork, there is colossal wastage of groundwater through private well and public water supply system. So, Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities need to be organized to sensitize people on the issues of depleting groundwater resource. Massive awareness campaigns are essential to aware people about the importance of community participation in saving water.

(ii) Desiltation of existing Tanks and Talabs to be carried out for efficient storage of rainwater. Also Rain water harvesting structures may be constructed in villages to reduce stress on groundwater.

(iii) It has been observed that the demand of ground water is increasing for irrigation, industrial and domestic uses. At locations where water level is declining, we have to go for artificial recharge on a long-term sustainability basis. Artificial Recharge structures may be constructed at suitable locations especially in the areas where the water level remains more than 3m in the post-monsoon period in this block to arrest the huge non-committed run-off and augment the ground water storage in the area. The different types of artificial structures feasible in the block are described in table-9.

Table-9: Types of Artificial Recharge structures feasible

Name of Block	**Area Feasible for recharge (sq.km)**	**Volume of Sub Surface Potential for Artificial recharge (MCM)**	**Types of Structures Feasible and their Numbers**			
			Percolation tank	**Nalas bunding cement plug/ check dam**	**Gravity head /Dug well/ tube well/Recharge shaft**	**Gully plugs Gabion structures**
Shankargarh	16.27	0.972	2	8	20	15
	Recharge Capacity (MCM)/structure		0.2192	0.0326	0.00816	0.0073

(iv) Fluoride and Iron filter plant may be installed in the villages having higher value of contaminants.

(v) In urban areas STP may be installed for the treatment of sewage water in proper numbers to avoid contamination of ground water. Treatment of sewage water in village through soak pit for the individual houses and Seechewal model or similar model for community level may be adopted to avoid contamination of ground water. Treated water may also be reused for irrigation and other industrial purposes.

(vi) Since the stage of development in the block is 37.38 %. There is scope of utilizing more ground water for future irrigation purpose. Additional number of Ground

water abstraction structure may be developed for the effective utilization of ground water resources in the block. The ground water is presently developed through dug wells and tube wells. Yield potential for the block has been shown in Aquifer map (fig 11). Sites for wells need to be selected only after proper scientific investigation. The ground water quality also needs to be ascertained and the wells used for water supply should be first checked for Iron, Fluoride and other pollutants.

Table 10: Potential of Additional GW abstraction structure creation

Net Groundwater availability (ham)	Stage of ground water Development (%)	Present ground water draft (Ham)	Ground water draft at 70% stage of development (ham)	Surplus ground water at present Stage of Development (ham)	Number of TW Recommended in each block (Assuming unit draft as 1.6 ham/structure/year)	Number of DW Recommended in each block (Assuming unit draft as 0.72 ham/structure/year)
4225.96	37.38	1579.47	2958.17	1378.70	517	766

7. Conclusion:

For effective utilization of Ground water existing draft for irrigation may be coupled with micro irrigation system. Change in irrigation pattern, optimum use of available resource, use of ground water potential created after artificial recharge can lead to groundwater savings and increase in gross cropped area of the block (Table: 11).

Table 11: Detail of groundwater saved through change in cropping pattern and other interventions

Block	Existing Gross Ground Water Draft for Irrigation in Ham	Additional Saving of GW after using Micro Irrigation methods in Ham (Assuming 30 % saving)	GW Potential created after Artificial recharge structure in Ham	Development by new GW abstraction structure	Additional GW irrigation Potential created in Ham	Additional Irrigation potential creation for Maize/ wheat in winter season in Ha (Assuming 500 mm water requirement)	Percent increase in Crop area compare to Gross cropped area
Shankargarh	1525.25	457.57	97.19	2188.91	2743.67	5487.34	20.18