



केंद्रीय भूमि जल बोर्ड

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विभाग, जल शक्ति मंत्रालय

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 SITAPUR BLOCK, SURGUJA DISTRICT, CHHATTISGARH

उत्तर मध्य छत्तीसगढ़ क्षेत्र, रायपुर

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**AQUIFER MAPPING AND MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR SITAPUR BLOCK
(SURGUJA 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: SITAPUR BLOCK

1. Salient Information:

About the area: Sitapur Block is situated on the southern part of Surguja district of Chhattisgarh and is bounded in the north by Batauli block, in west by Mainpat Block, in the east and south by Jashpur district. The block area lies between 22.62 and 22.90 N latitudes and 83.42 and 83.69 E longitudes. The geographical extension of the study area is 500.99 sq. km representing around 9.65 % of the district's geographical area. Administrative map of the block is shown in Fig. 1. Geomorphologically blocks comprises of Pediments except in north eastern part having denudational hills and valleys on Proterozoic rocks. Geomorphology map is shown in Figure 2. The major drainage of the block includes Mand and Maini River all of which are parts of Mahanadi Basin. Drainage map shown in Fig. 3.

Population: The total population of Sitapur block as per 2011 Census is 96131 out of which rural population is 86770 while the urban population is 9361. 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
Sitapur	96131	47843	48288	86770	9361

Source: CG Census, 2011

Growth rate: The decadal growth rate of the block is 13.35 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 five years i.e. 2013 to 2017) 1141.62 mm with 70 to 80 rainy days.

Table-2: Rainfall data in Sitapur block in mm

Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Annual rainfall	1262.3	914.6	1099.4	1270.7	1161.1

Source: IMD

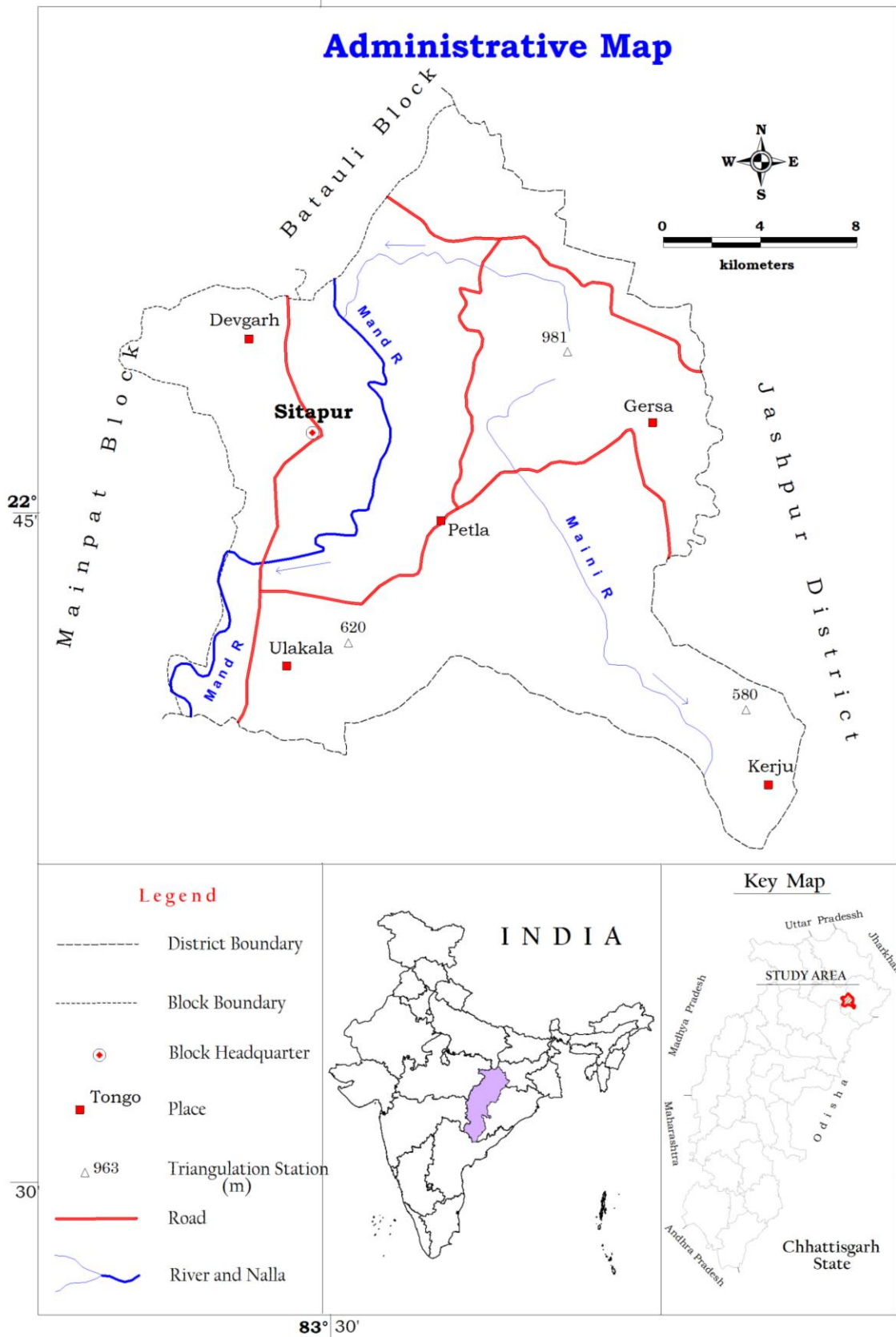


Figure 1 Administrative Map of Sitapur Block

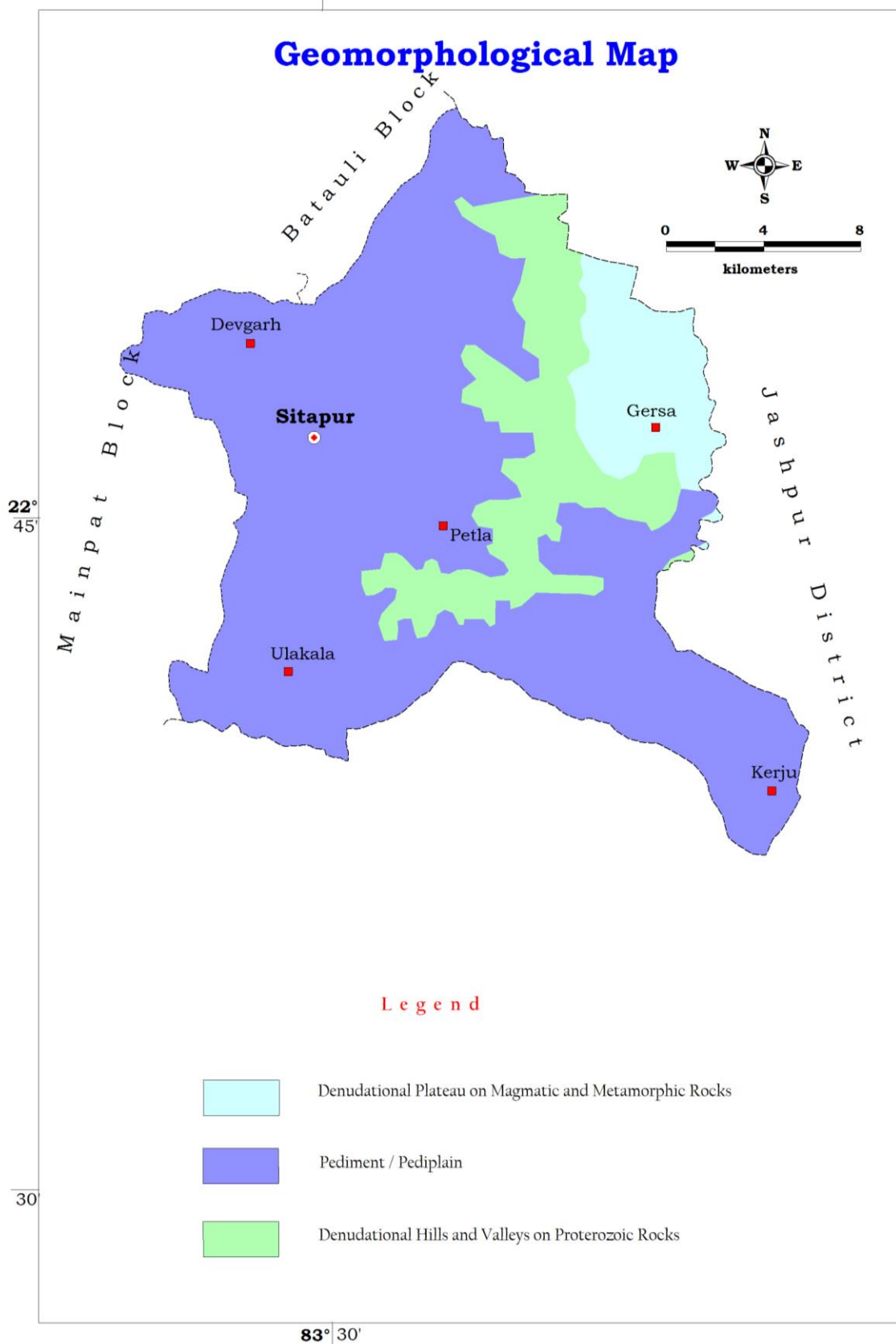


Figure 2 Geomorphology Map of Sitapur Block

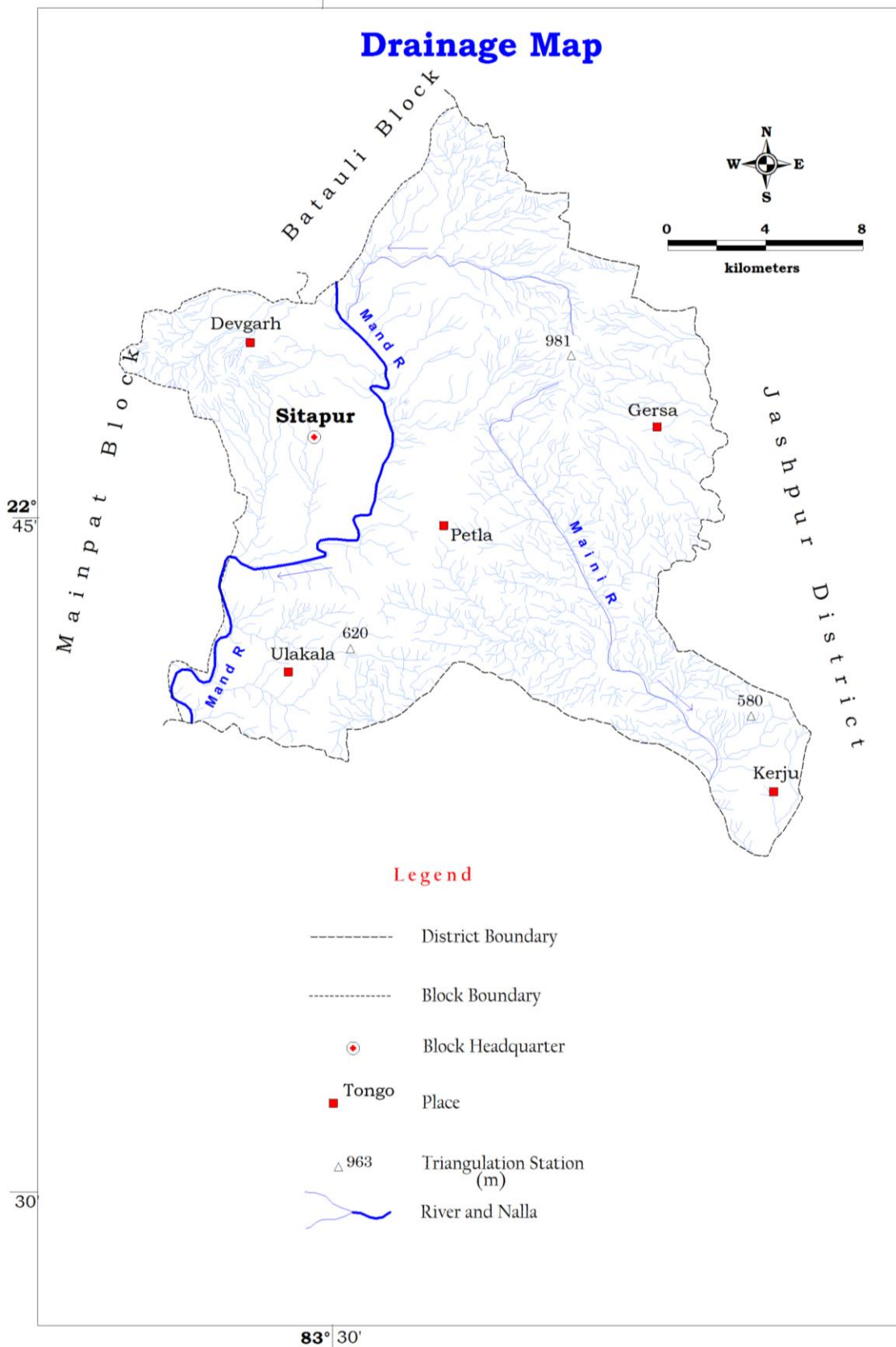


Figure 3 Drainage Map of Sitapur Block

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 Sitapur 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
50099	10854	2823	2995	5123	22596	1581	24177

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

Kharif	Rabi	Cereal				Pulses	Tilhan	Fruits and Vegetables	Sugarcane	Mirch Masala	Others
		Wheat	Rice	Jowar & Maize	Others						
22561	1616	422	17084	779	24	2175	2746	677	158	94	37

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	557	49	21	140	44	58	0	379	1001	1112	4.24

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
Sitapur	1001	65	6.49

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

Table – 4 (A): Ground Water Budget of Sitapur 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		
Sitapur	3679.92	237.45	398.83	242.97	4559.17	455.92

Table – 4 (B): Ground Water Dynamic Resource (Unconfined Aquifer) of Sitapur 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				
4103.25	1049.90	0.00	231.08	1280.98	253.93	2799.42	31.22	Safe

Table – 4 (C): Ground Water Static Resource (Unconfined Aquifer) and Dynamic Resource (Confined Aquifer) of Sitapur 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 Confined Aquifer (Ham)	Sum of Dynamic GW resources and In storage GW resource of Confined Aquifer (Ham)
50099	5.73	0.00025	70.60	200	9301.38	9371.98

Existing and Future Water Demand (2025): The existing draft for irrigation in the area is 1049.90 Ham while the total extraction for all uses is 1280.98 Ham. At present scenario to meet the future demand for water, a total quantity of 2799.42 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 Sitapur block, water level in dugwells (phreatic aquifer) varies between 3.90 to 9.0 mbgl with average water level of 5.84 mbgl. In semiconfined aquifer, the maximum water level is 22.25 mbgl; the average water level is 15.71 mbgl.

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

Block Name	Phreatic Aquifer		
	Min	Max	Avg
Sitapur	3.90	9.00	5.84

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

Block Name	Semiconfined Aquifer		
	Min	Max	Avg
Sitapur	8.80	22.25	15.71

(ii) Post- monsoon water level: In the post-monsoon period, it has been observed that the water level varies from 1.65 to 5.00 mbgl with an average of 3.26 mbgl in phreatic aquifer. In semiconfined/fractured formation, the post monsoon water level variation range is 3.61 to 15.24 mbgl with average of 9.98 mbgl.

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

Block Name	Phreatic Aquifer		
	Min	Max	Avg
Sitapur	1.65	5.00	3.26

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

Block Name	Semiconfined Aquifer		
	Min	Max	Avg
Sitapur	3.61	15.24	9.98

(iii) Seasonal water level fluctuation: The water level fluctuation data indicates that in Sitapur block, water level fluctuation in phreatic aquifer varies from 1.30 to 4.00 m with an average fluctuation of 2.58 m. Water level fluctuation in semiconfined Aquifer varies from 0.91 to 9.19 m with an average fluctuation of 5.73 m.

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

Block Name	Phreatic Aquifer		
	Min	Max	Avg
Sitapur	1.30	4.00	2.58

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

Block Name	Semiconfined Aquifer		
	Min	Max	Avg
Sitapur	0.91	9.19	5.73

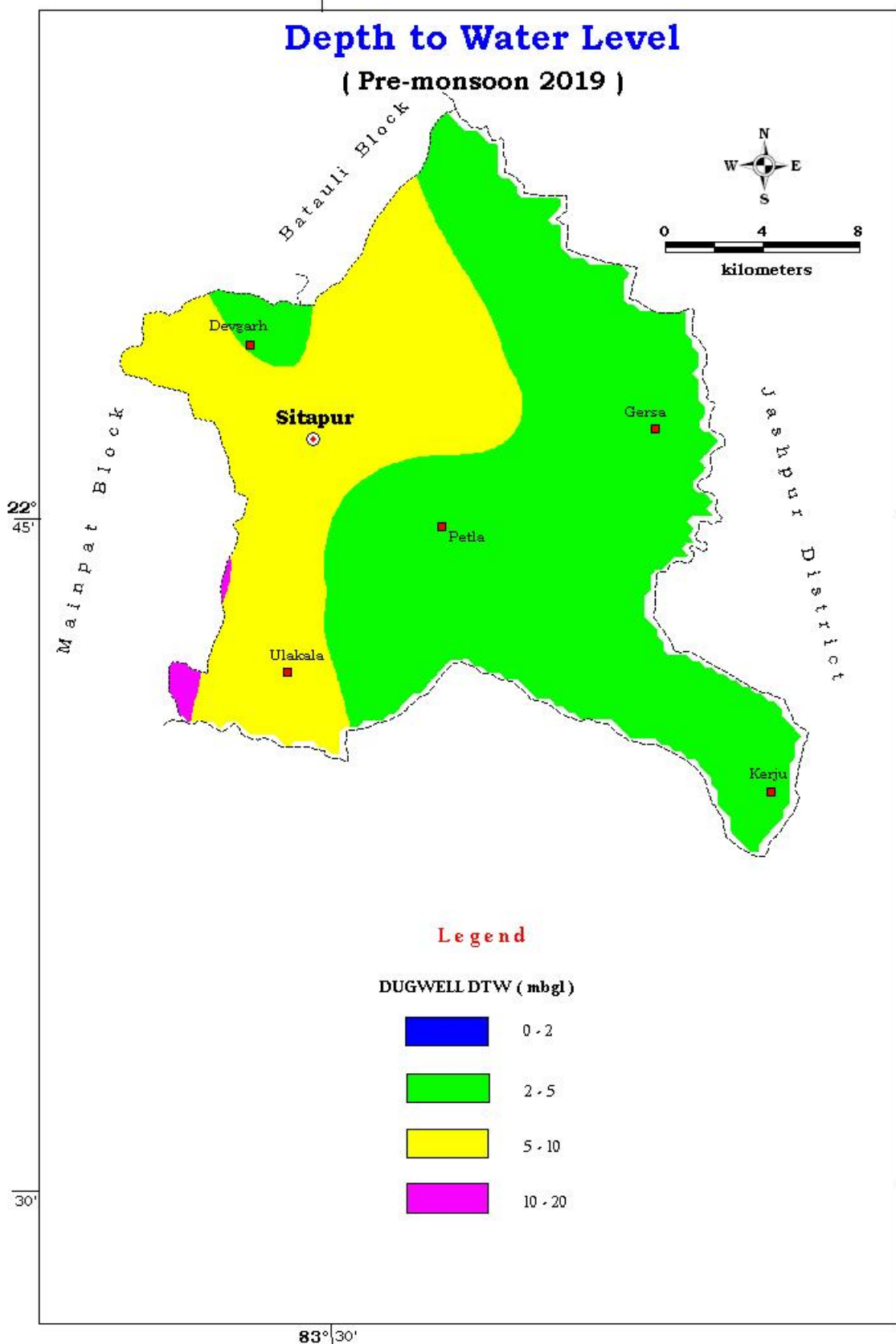


Figure 4 Depth to water level map Phreatic Aquifer (Pre-monsoon)

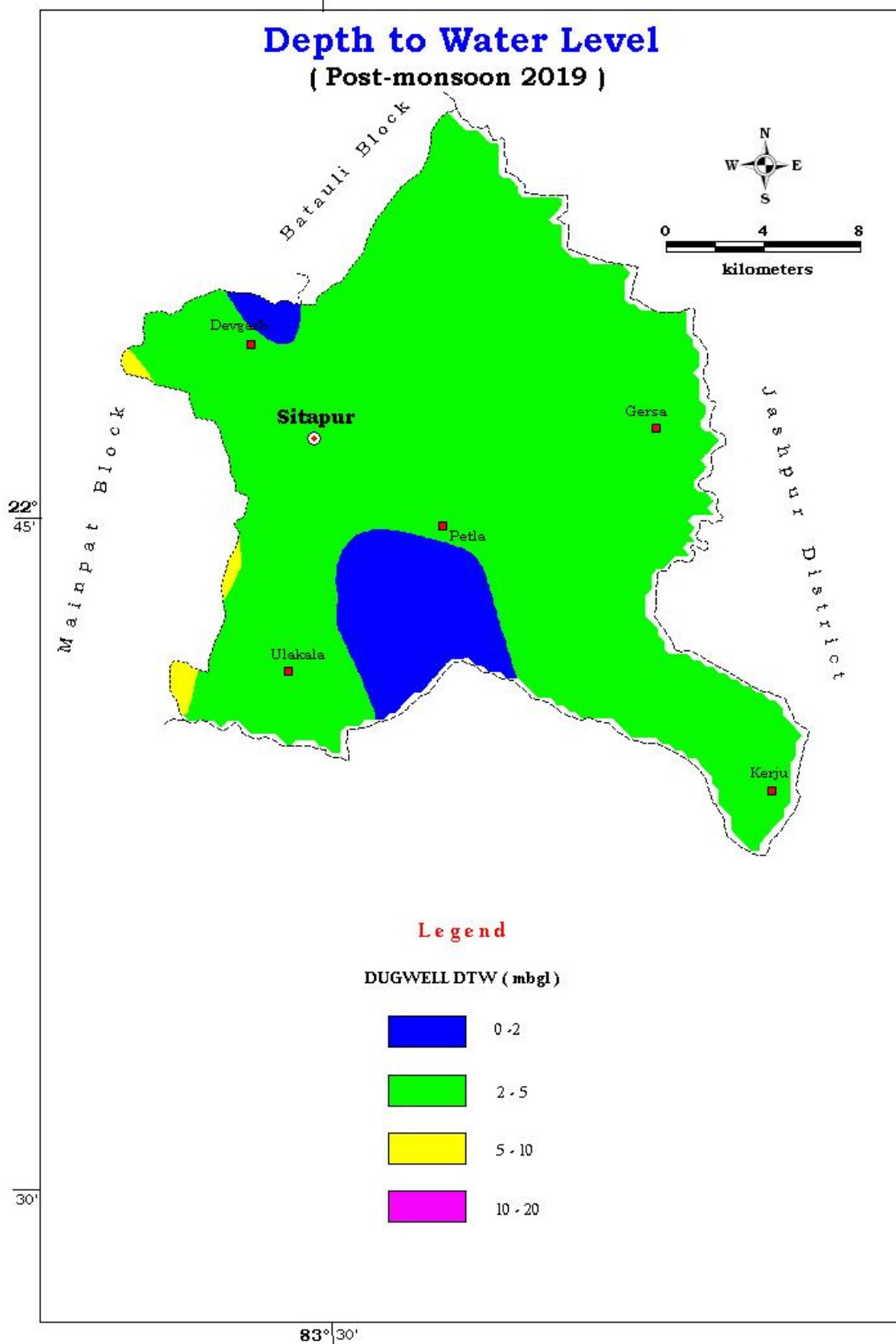


Figure 5 Depth to water level map Phreatic Aquifer (Post-monsoon)

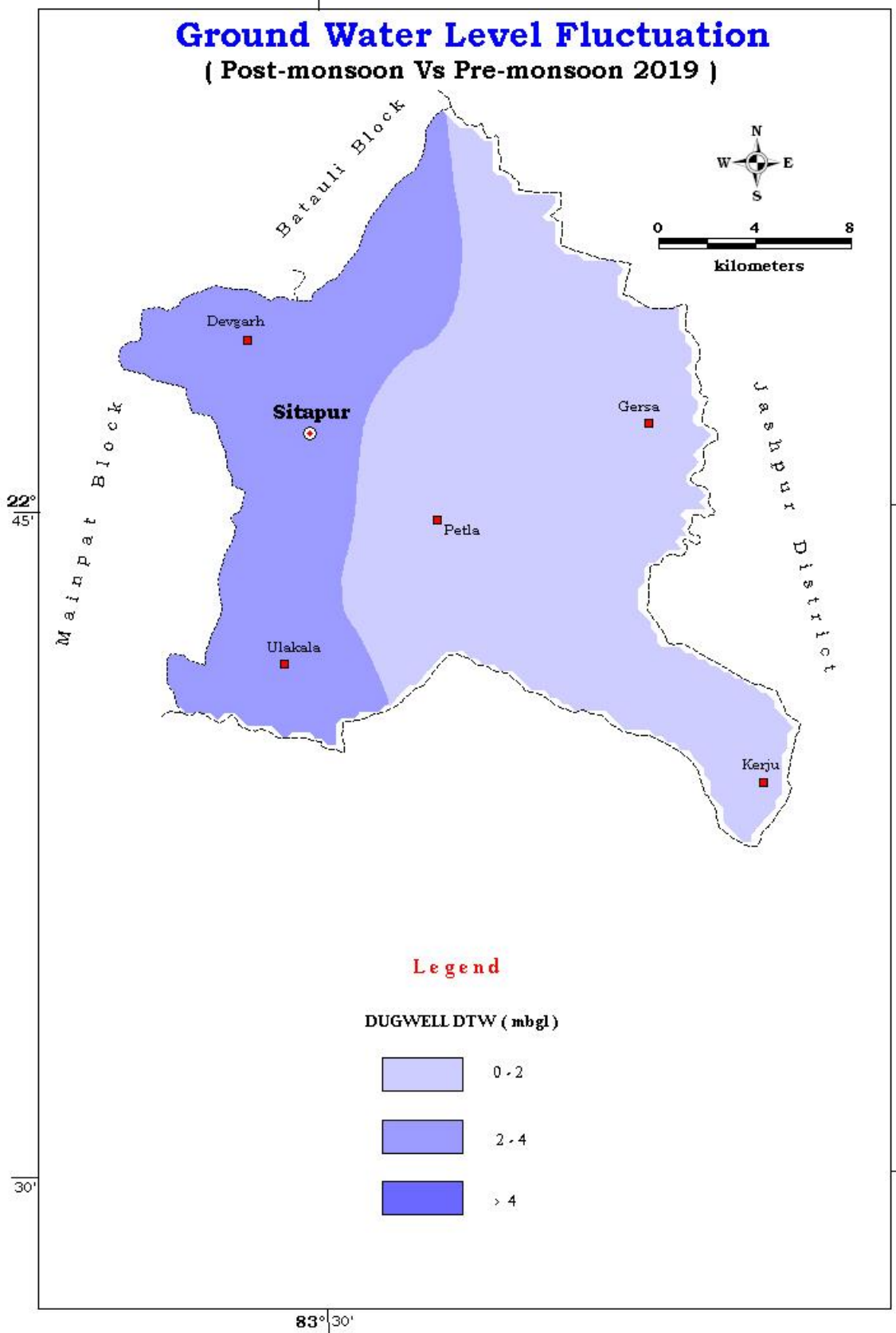


Figure 6 Depth to water level fluctuation map of Phreatic Aquifer

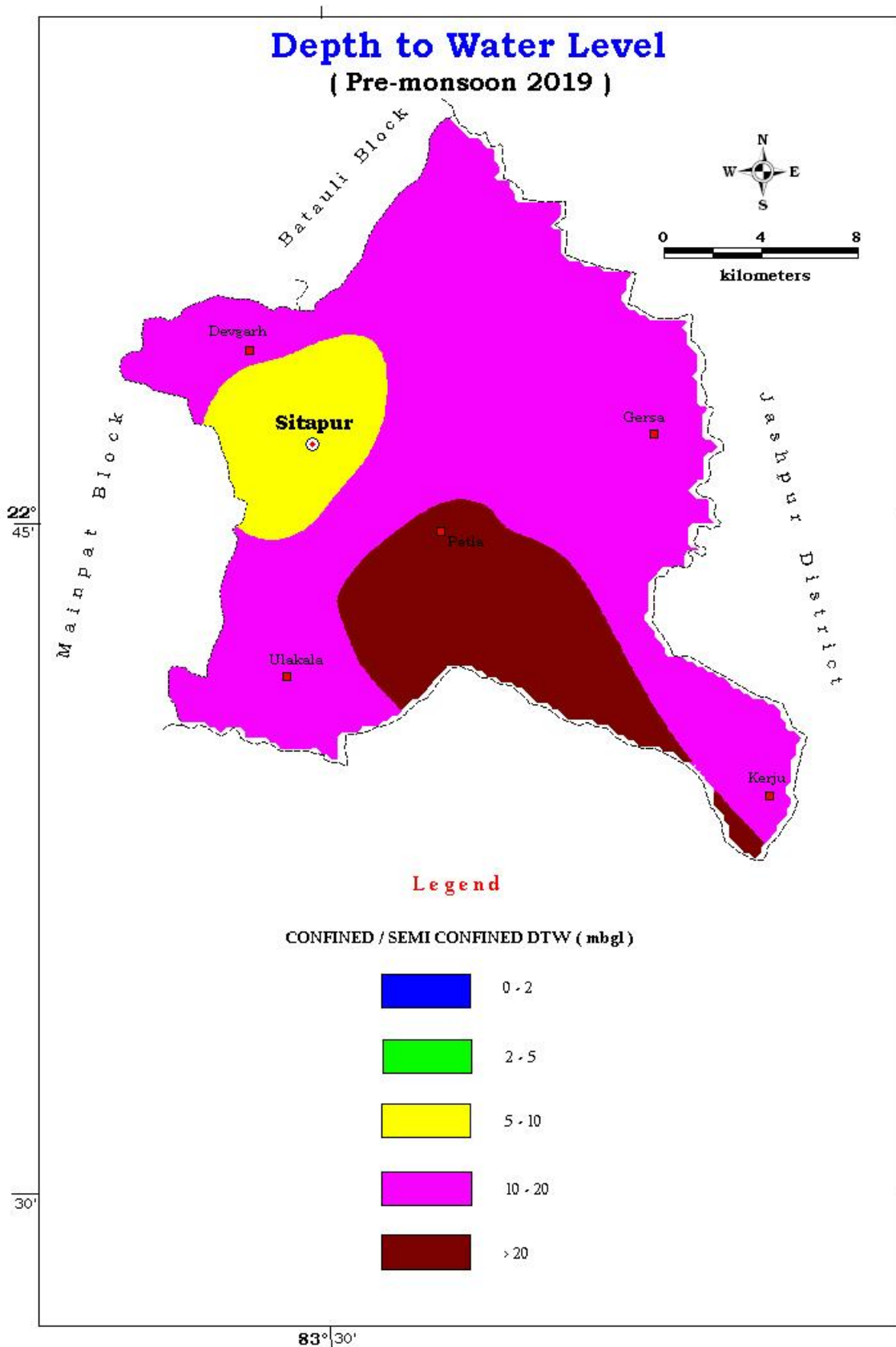


Figure 7 Depth to water level map Semiconfined Aquifer (Pre-monsoon)

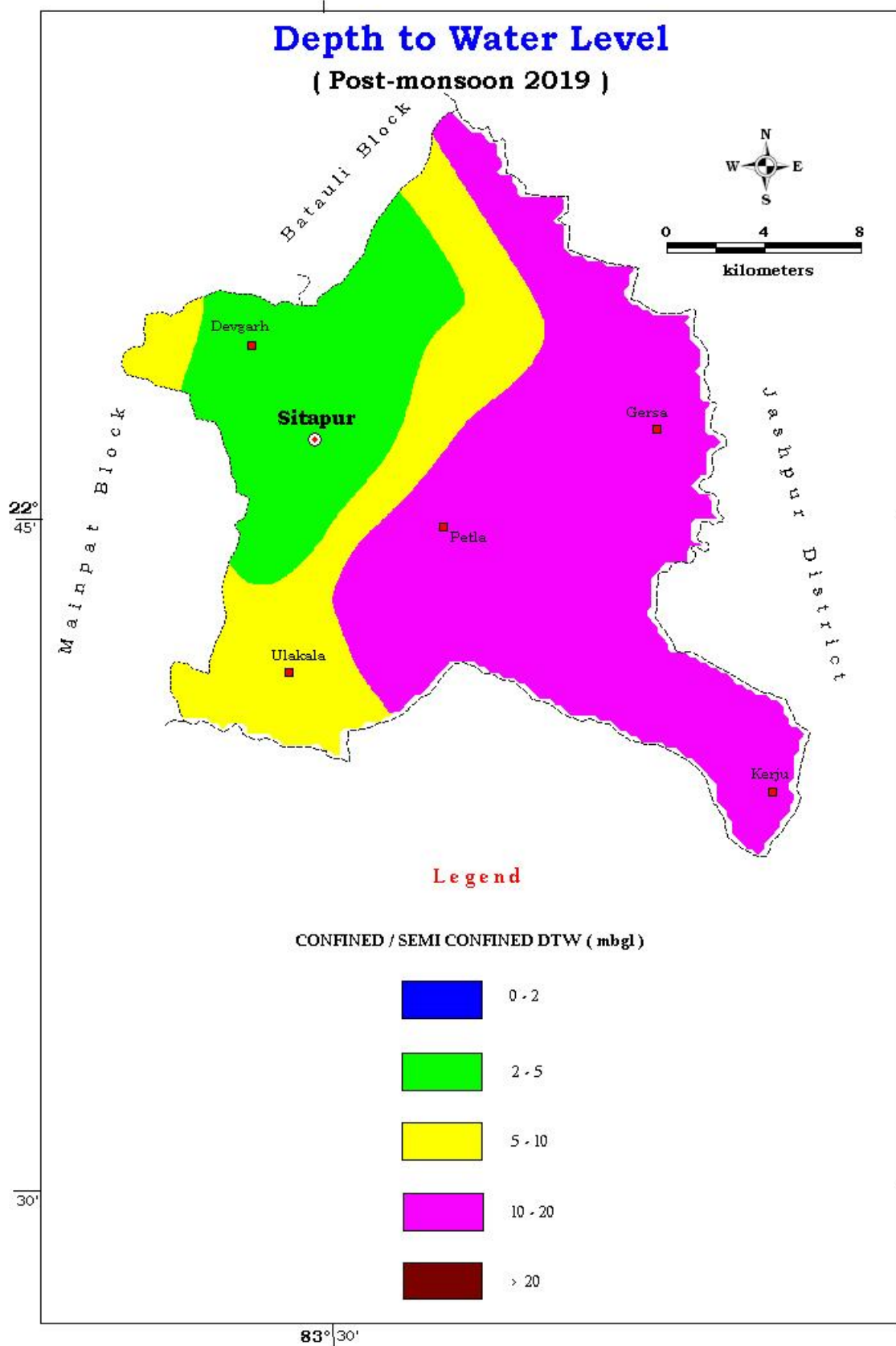


Figure 8 Depth to water level map Semiconfined Aquifer (Post-monsoon)

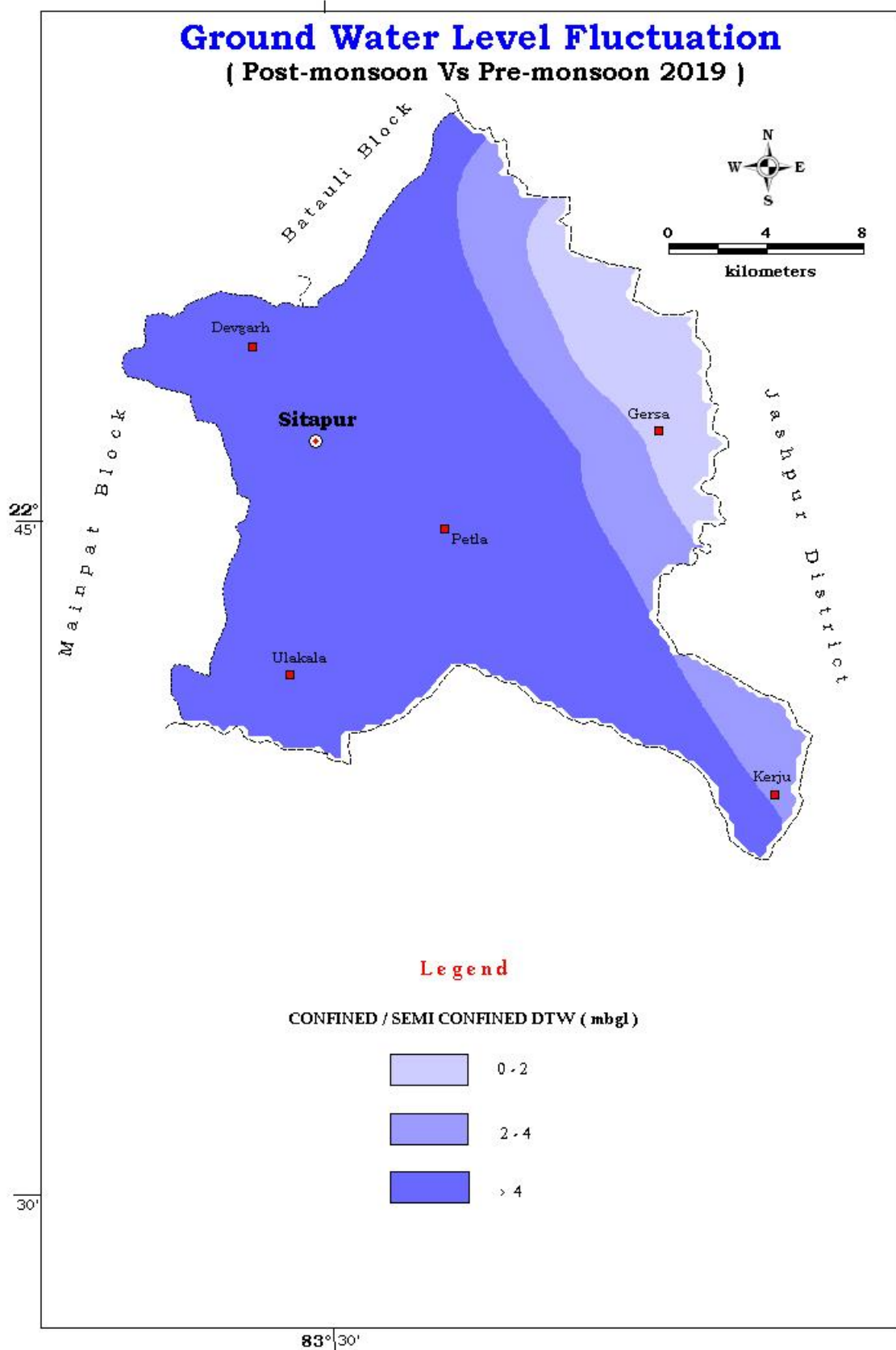


Figure 9 Depth to water level fluctuation map of Semiconfined Aquifer

(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.

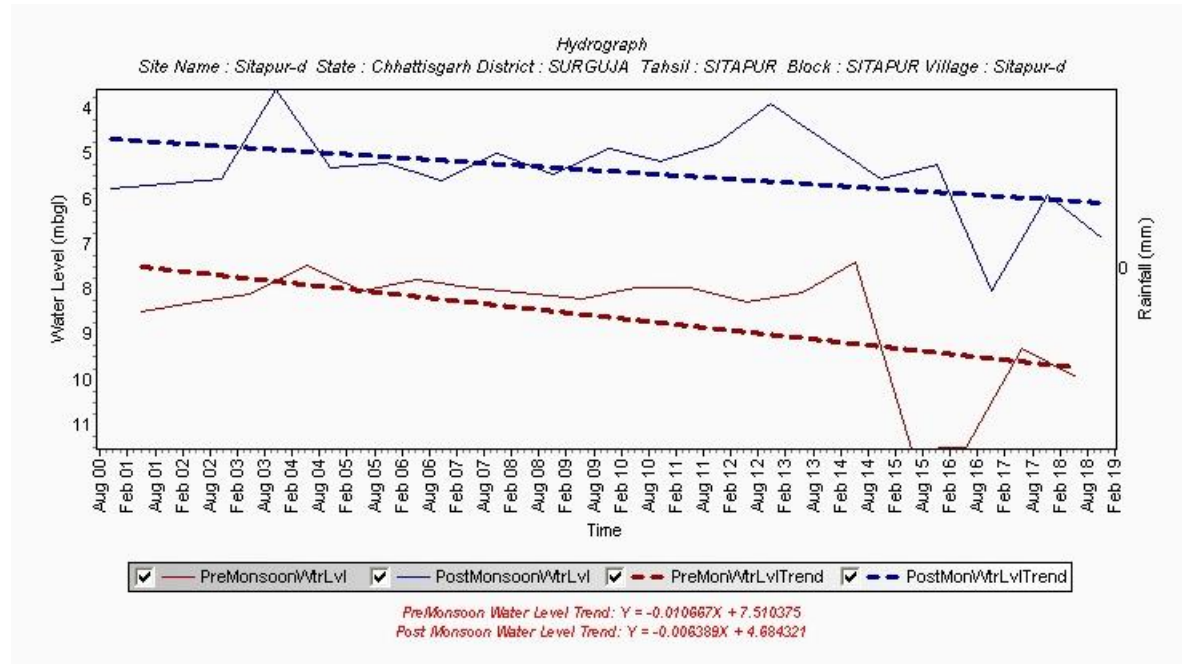


Figure 10 a: Hydrograph of Sitapur Village, Sitapur block

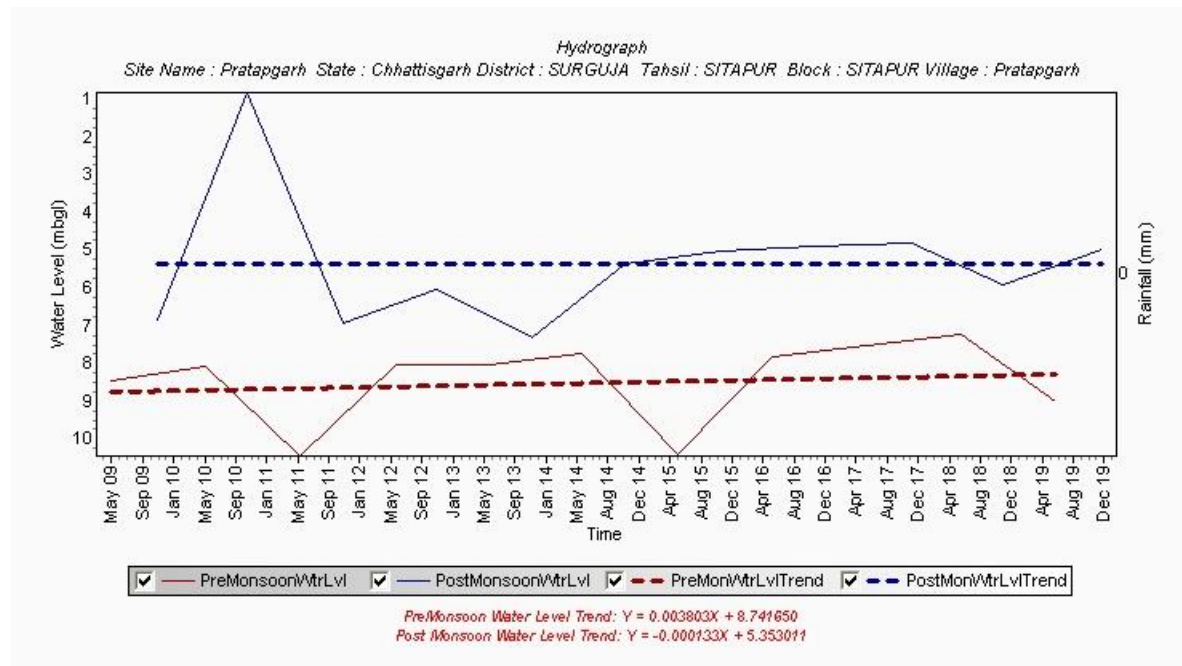


Figure 10 b: Hydrograph of Pratapgarh Village, Sitapur block

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. considering the fact that the hydrogeology of weathered–fractured aquifers is highly heterogeneous due to complexity in geological, structural and geomorphological features hydrogeological characteristics is summarized as follows.

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. 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.

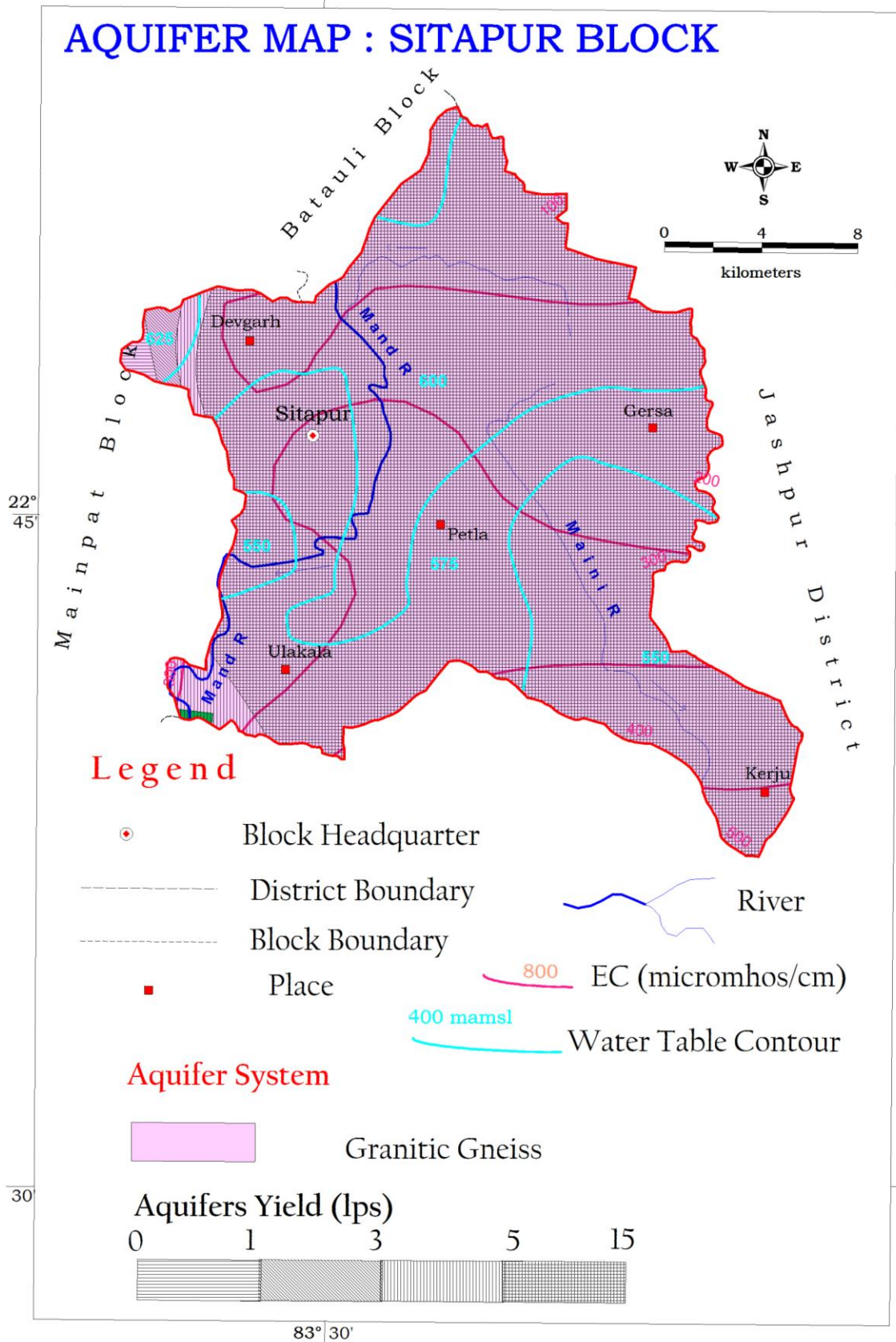


Figure 11: Aquifer map of Sitapur block

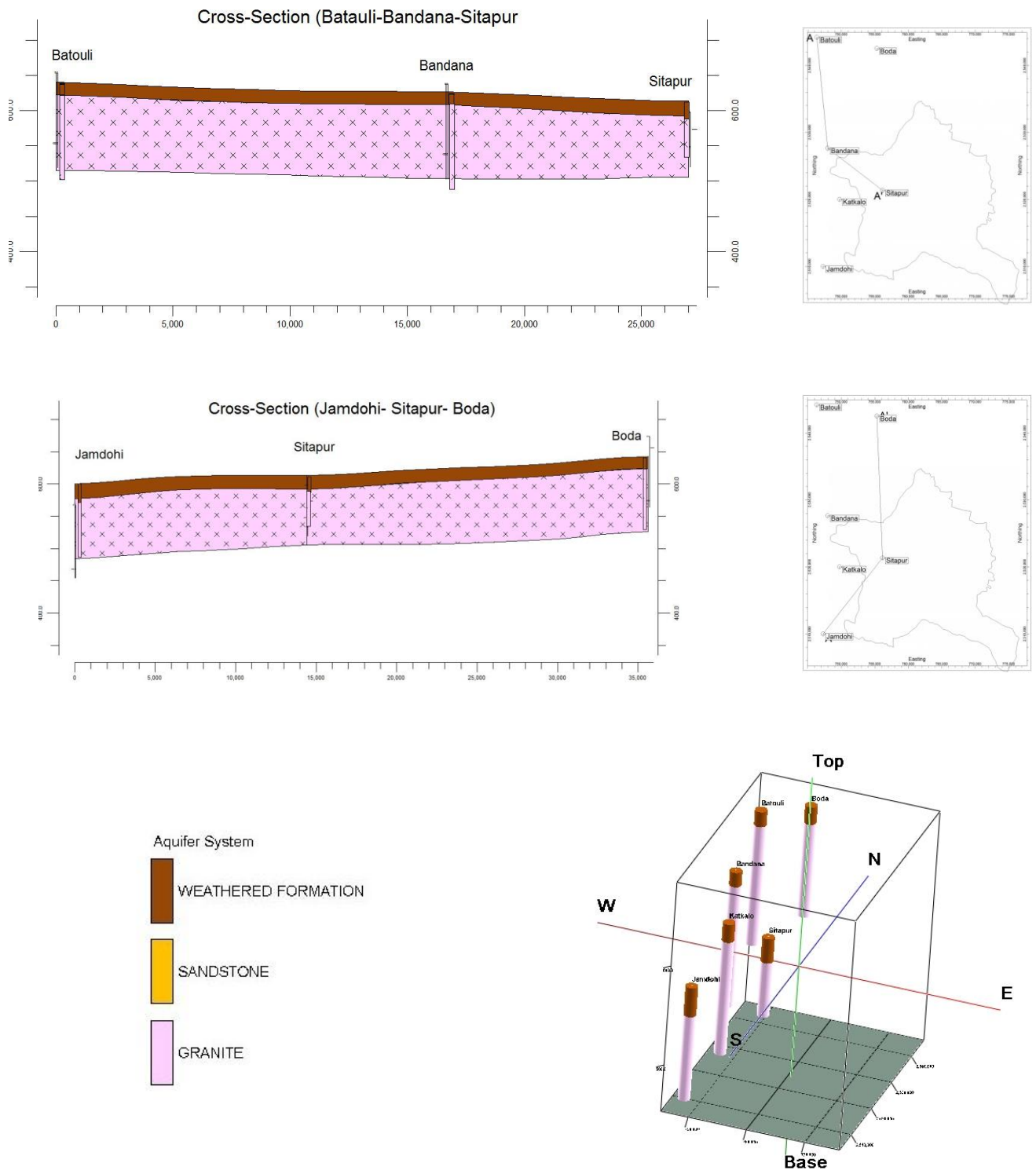


Figure-12, Disposition of Aquifer, Sitapur Block

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

Resource availability of Sitapur block is given in the table -4 where net ground water availability for future use is 2799.42 ham. 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
Sitapur	Sitapur	31.22	Safe

Categorisation: Sitapur block falls in safe category. The stage of Ground water development is 31.22 %. The Annual Extractable Ground Water Recharge is 4103.25 ham. The Ground water draft for all uses is 1280.98 Ham.

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 (Annexure I). Several villages have Iron and Flouride concentration more than permissible limit. Overall ground water of the study area is suitable for the drinking, agriculture and industrial purpose. In Sitapur at 34 villages Fluoride contamination and at 23 villages Iron contamination reported. (Source: <https://ejalshakti.gov.in/IMISReports/MIS.html>)

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	57.54	0.02	86	1.726

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
Sitapur	57.54	2.195	5	14	43	40
	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) 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 31.22 %. 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)
4103.25	31.22	1280.98	2872.28	1591.30	597	884

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
Sitapur	1049.90	314.97	219.53	1591.30	2078.89	4157.78	17.20%