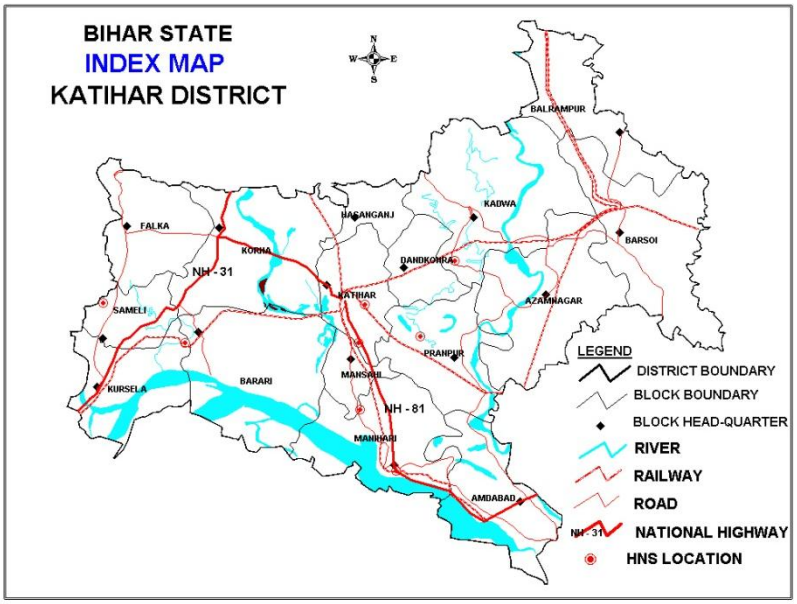
भूजल सूचना पुस्तिका

कटिहार जिला, बिहार

Ground Water Information Booklet

Katihar District, Bihar State



केन्द्रीय भूमिजल बोर्ड
जल संसाधन मंत्रालय
(भारत सरकार)
मध्य-पूर्वी क्षेत्र
पटना

Central Ground water Board
Ministry of Water Resources
(Govt. of India)
Mid-Eastern Region
Patna

सितंबर 2013

September 2013

PREPARED BY	-	Sri Raj Kumar Singh, AHG
UNDER SUPERVISION OF	-	Dr. K.K.Singh, Sc-'D' & Sri A. K. Agrawal, Sc-'D'
UPDATED By	-	Sri S.N.Dwivedi, Sc-C & Dr. Fakhre Alam, STA (Hg)

Ground Water Information Booklet
Katihar District, Bihar State

CONTENTS

KATIHAR DISTRICT AT A GLANCE

Sl. No.	ITEMS		STATISTICS
1.	GENERAL INFORMATION		
	i)	Geographical area (SqKm)	3057
		Administrative Division	03
	i)	Number of Block	16
	ii)	Number of Punchyat/Villages	
	iii)	Population (As on 2011 Census)	3068149
	iv)	Average Annual Rainfall (mm) (2004)	2194 mm
2.	GEOMORPHOLOGY		
	Major physiographic unit :		Alluvial Plain
	Major Drainages:		Ganga, Kosi, Mahananda
3.	LAND USE (in hectare)		
	a)	Forest area:	1785
	b)	Net area sown:	160,251
	c)	Total cropped area:	259,807
4.	MAJOR SOIL TYPE		Alluvial soil
5.	PRINCIPAL CROPS		Paddy, Wheat, Maize, Cereals
6.	IRRIGATION BY DIFFERENT SOURCES (Areas in Hectare, Govt. of Bihar 2004 - 05)		Area
	Dugwell		Nil
	Tubewell/Borewell		126,786.
	Tank/ponds		Nil
	Canals		4,694
	Other sources		-
	Net irrigated area		-
	Gross irrigated area		131,480
7.	NUMBER OF GROUND WATER MONITORING WELLS OF CGWB (2011)		
	No of Dug wells		13
	No of Piezometers		Nil
8.	HYDROGEOLOGY		
	Major Water bearing formation		Quaternary Alluvium
	(Pre-monsoon Depth to water level during 2011) m bgl.		2.88 – 8.66
	(Post-monsoon Depth to water level during 2011) m bgl.		2.26 – 6.47
	Long term water level trend in 10 yrs (2002-2011) in m/yr		No significant change
9.	GROUND WATER EXPLORATION BY CGWB (As on 31-03-2013)		
	No of wells drilled (EW, OW, PZ, SH, Total)		Nil
	Depth range (m)		-

	Storativity (S)	-
	Transmissivity (m^2/day)	-
10.	GROUND WATER QUALITY	
	Presence of Chemical constituents more than permissible limit (e.g EC, F, As, Fe)	**As** (In pockets of Mansahi, Kursela, Sameli, Brari, Manihari and Amdabad blocks) Fe (In few sites of Falka and Manihari blocks)
	Type of water	Potable
11.	DYNAMIC GROUND WATER RESOURCES(as on 31st March 2009)- in mcm	
	Annual Replenishable Ground water Resources	869.02 MCM
	Net Annual Ground Water Draft	470.19 MCM
	Projected Demand for Domestic and industrial Uses up to 2025	73.61 MCM
	Stage of Ground Water Development	54.1%
	AWARENESS AND TRAINING ACTIVITY	Nil
	Mass Awareness Programmes organized	-
	Date:	-
	Place:	-
	No of participant:	-
	Training Programmes organized	Nil
	Date	-
	Place	-
	No of participant	-
13.	EFFORT OF ARTIFICIAL RECHARGE & RAIN WATER HARVESTING	
	Project completed by CGWB(No & Amount spent)	Nil
	Project under technical guidance of CGWB (Numbers)	Nil
14.	GROUND WATER CONTROL AND REGULATION	
	Number of OE Blocks	Nil
	Number of Critical Blocks	Nil
	Number of Blocks notified	Nil
15	MAJOR GROUND WATER PROBLEMS AND ISSUES	Arsenic contamination of ground water

GROUND WATER INFORMATION BOOKLET

KATIHAR DISTRICT, BIHAR STATE

1. Introduction

Ground water is a major source of irrigation for Bihar state. Even in canal command areas ground water is exploited heavily for irrigation. Irrigation in Katihar district is mainly depends on the ground water. In order to exploit ground water potential to increase the cropping intensity, it is essential to understand the prevailing hydrogeological system. Earlier Katihar was a sub-division of the Purnea district, which upgraded into a district on 2nd October 1973. The ground water information booklet of the district, prepared as a part of one of the activities of the "Water Year 2007", contains information, in brief, pertaining to administrative set-up, climate, irrigation practises, geomorphology, soils, hydrogeology and ground water potential.

1.1 Administrative details

Katihar district is situated in eastern part of Bihar state. It is bounded in the north and the west by Purnea district, in the south by Bhagalpur district, Bihar, and Sahebganj districts, Jharkhand and in the east by South Dinajpur and Maldah districts, West Bengal. The district is situated between latitude $25^0$42' – $26^0$22' North and longitude $87^0$10' – $88^0$05' East and falling in the parts of Survey of India toposheet number 72/O and 72/C. The total geographical area of the district is 3057 sq. km. The district has three civil sub-divions namely Barsoi, Katihar Sadar, and Manihari. It has 16 community development blocks namely Katihar, Barsoi, Kadwa, Amdabad, Manihari, Balrampur, Korha, Falka, Alamnagar, Barari, Pranpur, Mansahi, Samaili, Kursaila, Hasanganj, Dandkhora and 1514 villages (2001 census). The total population, as per 2011 census, is 3068149 i.e. Rural 2794765 & Urban 273384 (As per 2001 census). Katihar is the main town in the district. The other urban area in the district is Manihari., Barsoi and Raghunathpur. The district boundaries, administrative divisions, major roads, rivers, and HNS locations are presented in Fig 1.

1.2 Basin/sub-basin, Drainage

This district is a part of the Lower Ganga basin. This district falls in the Kosi and Mahananda sub-basin. The Kosi River and the Mahananda River with their numerous tributaries like Pamar, Dhar, Kamla, Saura Nadi, Morabrandi Nadi, Fariyani Nadi and Nagar drain the district. The river Ganga passes through the southern border of district in NW-SE direction. The other important rivers the Kosi and the Mahananda pass through the district in N-S direction.

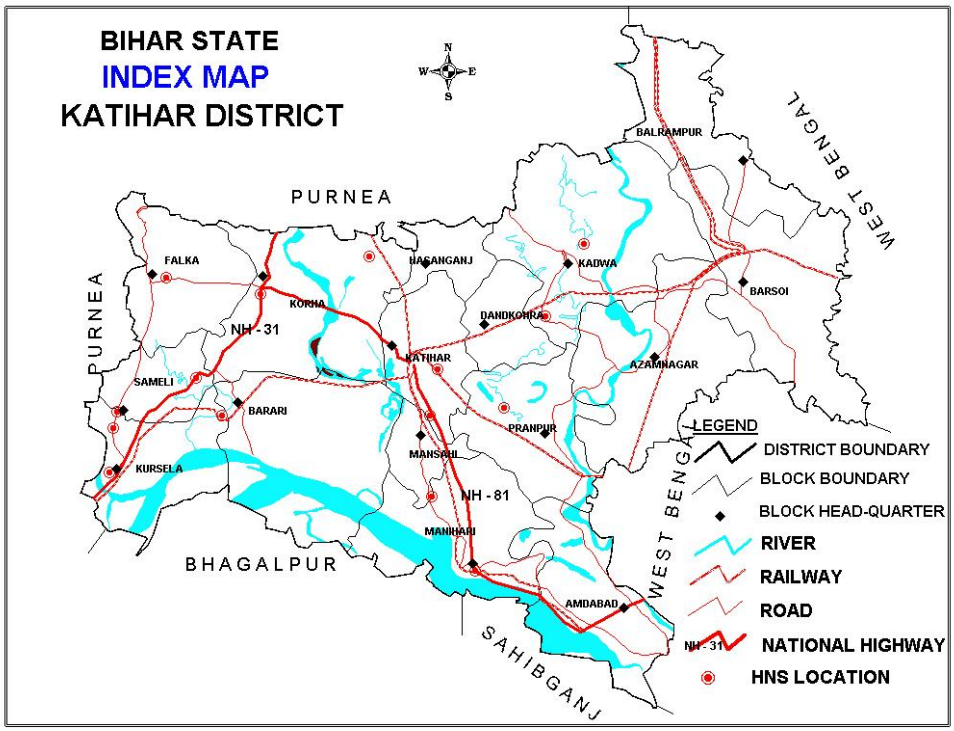


Fig. 1 Index Map of Katihar district.

1.3 Irrigation practices

Crops are grown in the four cropping seasons— Bhadai, Aghani, Rabi and Garma. The land use land cover, Government of Bihar (2004-05) data shows net sown area in the district is 160,251 hectares. The area sown more than once is 99,556 hectares. The total cropped area in the district is 259,807 hectares. The area under forests is 1,785 hectares. The land put to non-agricultural uses is 56,037 hectares.

The district forms tail-end area of Eastern Kosi Canal Command area. The gross area irrigated is 131,480 hectares. Out of total gross irrigated area, the area irrigated from ground water is 126,786 hectares. The irrigation from the ground water is mainly through the shallow tube wells. The area irrigated from canals is 4,694 hectare (Govt. of Bihar 2004-05).

1.4 Studies/Activities of CGWB

Central Ground Water Board is presently carrying out studies pertaining to geogenic contamination of ground water in phreatic aquifer from arsenic. Ground water samples from affected parts of the district have been collected for chemical analysis for arsenic concentration.

There are 16 Hydrograph Network Stations in the district. The Department monitors ground water level of phreatic aquifer from these monitoring stations 4 times in a year.

2.0 Climate and Rainfall

The district experiencing three seasons viz., summer from March to early June, rainy from mid June to September end, and winter from November to Feburary. Mean daily maximum ambient temperature in summer is close to 43^0C. The mean daily minimum ambient temperature in winter is 8^0C. The relative humidity is generally above 70% in major part of the year.

Rainfall in the district is mainly by southwest monsoon active from mid June to September end. The average annual rainfall for the year 2004 is 2194 mm. Nearly 85% of the annual precipitation occurs during monsoon period.

3.0 Geomorphology and Soil types

The area represents flat topography with regional slope towards south. The areas towards north are at higher elevation. It gradually reduces towards south. The regional slope takes a tilt from west to east. The district has alluvial soil. The soil in the southern and western part of the district is sandy in nature. Overall the soil in the district is non-calcareous and non-saline in nature and is a mixture of clay, sand and silt in varying proportions.

4.0 Ground Water Scenario

4.1 Hydrogeology

The entire district is underlain by thick unconsolidated sediment of Quaternary period. Geological survey of India has proposed classification based on drainage and nature of alluvial deposits as follows.

System	Series	Formation	Lithology
Quaternary	Upper Holocene	Diara formation	Alteration of fine grey silt and clay
	Unclassified Holocene	Kosi formation	Grey silt and clay alteration with fine to medium sand
		Purnea formation	Pale yellow and grey silt and silty clay, fine sand, grey medium to coarse sand with thin partings of sand and fine silt

Mode of Occurrence of Ground Water

Quaternary unconsolidated sediments consisting of sand, gravel and pebbles constitute potential ground water aquifer. The thickness of granular zone is about 50-70 meters within a depth of 80 meters. The persistent clay layers are absent and ground water occurs under pheratic condition in major part of the district. Though lateral facies changes have been observed, the aquifer system may be considered as single continuous one down to a depth of 80m. The aquifer is highly potential and a discharge of 100m^3/hr may be obtained for nominal drawdown of 2m. The hydrogeological map and yield potential shown in Fig. 2

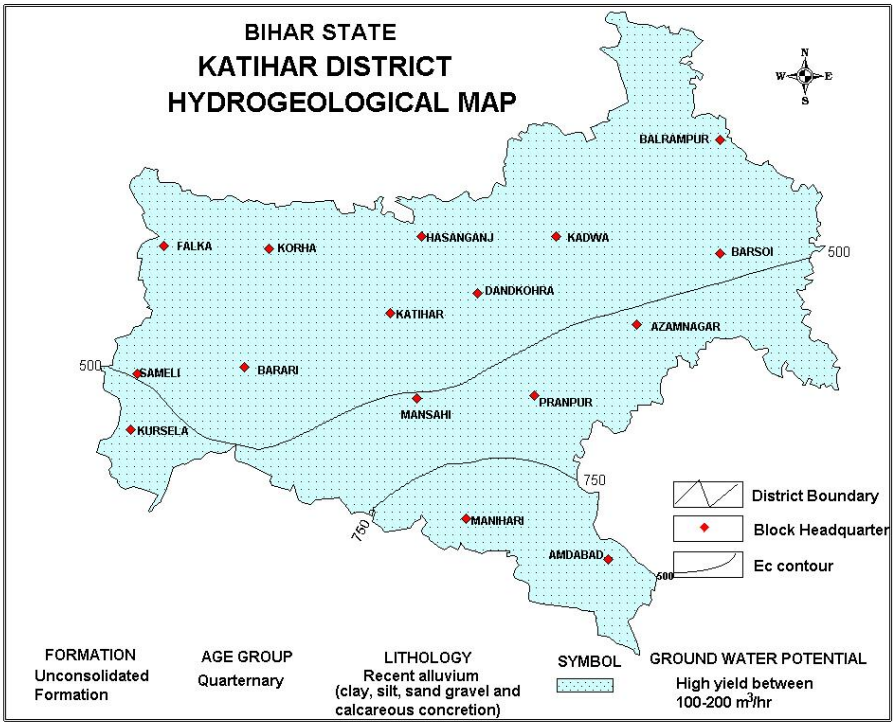


Fig 2: Hydrogeological map of Katihar district

Water Level Fluctuation

The pre-monsoon (May 2011) water level in the district varies between 2.88 to 8.66 m bgl (Fig 3). In the northern and central part of the study area water level ranges between 2 to 5 m bgl and in souther part water level is > 5 m bgl.). In post-monsoon (November 2011) water level varies between 2.26 to 6.47 mbgl (Fig 4). In maximum parts of the area water level ranges between 2 to 5 m bgl and in in mall part of the area water level is > 5 m bgl.

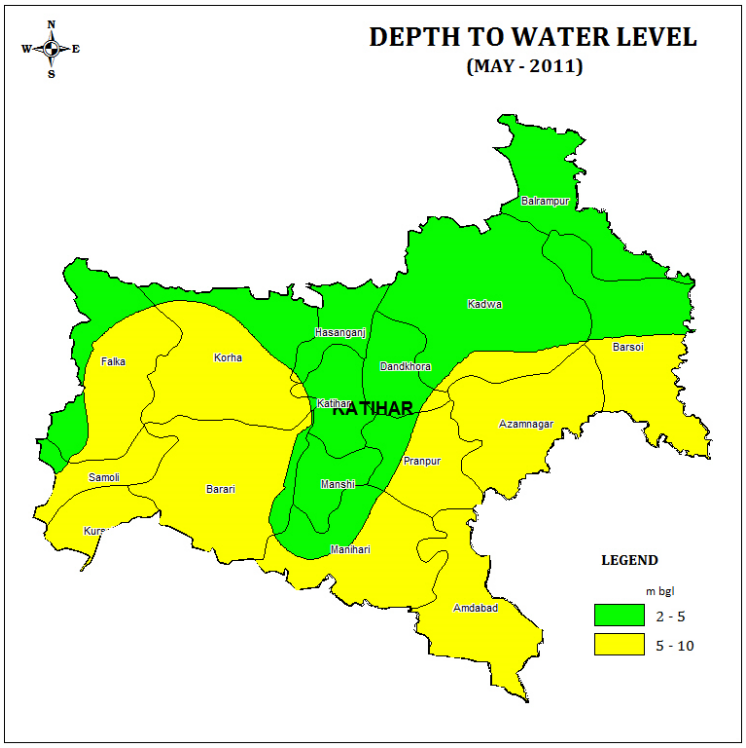


Fig 3: Pre-monsoon (May 2011) water level map of Katihar district

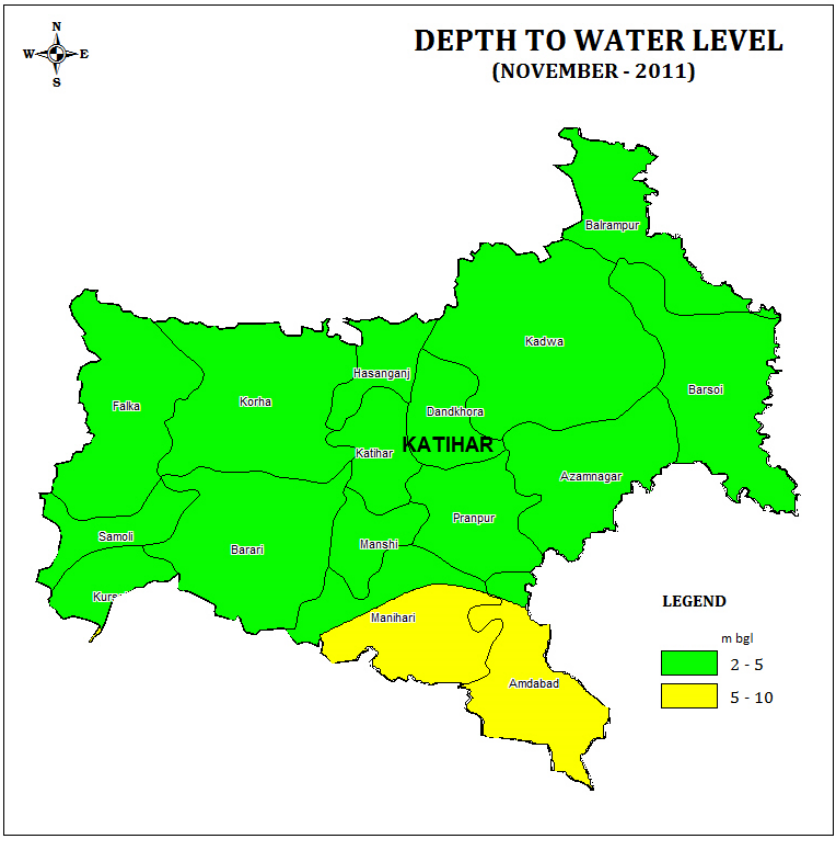


Fig 4: Post-monsoon (November 2011) water level map of Katihar district

4.2 Ground Water Resources

The net annual replenishable ground water resource as on 31st March'09 worked out to be 86902 ha m. The gross annual draft for all uses worked out to be 47019 ha m. Allocation of ground water for domestic and industrial use for 25 years worked out to be 7361 ha m. The stage of ground water development as on 31st March 2009 is 54.1%. The stage of ground water development is highest in Azamnagar (76.5%) and and lowest in the Manihari blocks (36.3%). The dynamic ground water resource is depicted in Fig 5. The block-wise resource is given in Table 02.

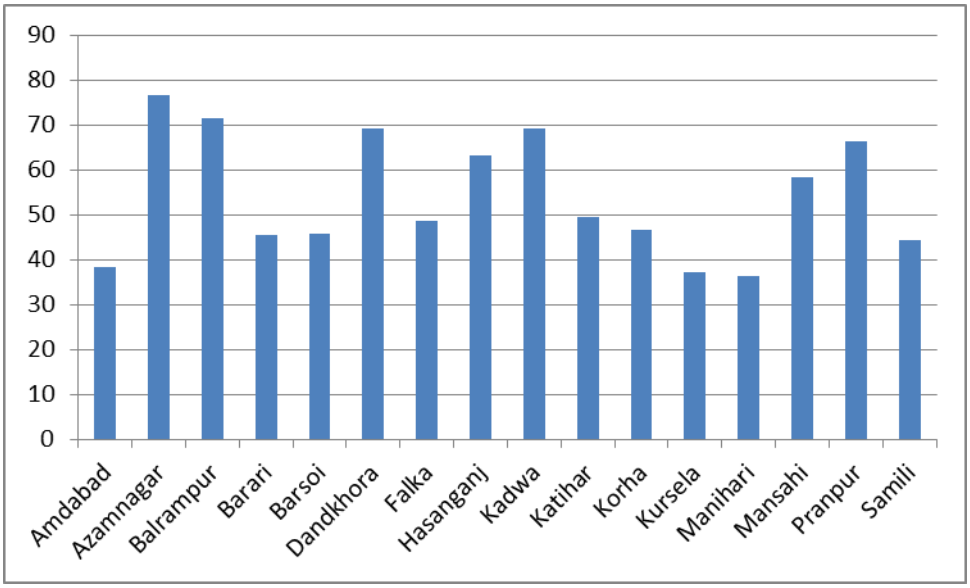


Fig 5: Block-wise stage of ground water development Map of Katihar district

Table 2: Blockwise dynamic ground water resource of Katihar district
(As on 31st March 2009, in ha m)

Sl. No	Assessment Unit /District	Net Annual Ground water Availability	Existing Gross Ground Water Draft for Irrigation	Existing Gross Ground water Draft for Domestic and Industrial Water Supply	Existing Gross Ground Water Draft For all Uses (10+11)	Allocation for Domestic and Industrial Requirement Supply upto year 2025	Net Ground Water Availability for future irrigation development (9-10-13)	Stage of Ground Water Development (12/9)*100 (%)
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Amdabad	4511	1484	239	1722	401	2626	38.2
2	Azamnagar	9238	6620	447	7066	750	1868	76.5
3	Balrampur	4722	3159	222	3380	372	1191	71.6
4	Barari	9236	3815	399	4214	671	4751	45.6
5	Barsoi	10164	4179	474	4653	796	5189	45.8
6	Dandkhora	2401	1565	98	1663	165	672	69.3
7	Falka	4207	1819	220	2039	369	2018	48.5
8	Hasanganj	1877	1109	78	1187	130	637	63.2
9	Kadwa	9100	5809	486	6296	817	2474	69.2
10	Katihar	2707	1108	236	1344	760	839	49.6
11	Korha	8539	3599	381	3980	640	4300	46.6
12	Kursela	2028	659	96	755	161	1208	37.2
13	Manihari	7283	2282	360	2642	591	4410	36.3
14	Mansahi	2006	1058	113	1171	190	758	58.4
15	Pranpur	4447	2745	204	2948	342	1360	66.3
16	Samili	4436	1837	122	1959	204	2395	44.2
Total		**86902**	**42846**	**4173**	**47019**	**7361**	**36695**	**54.1**

4.3 Chemical Quality of Ground Water

Chemical quality of water is important for deciding the suitability for irrigation, industrial and drinking purposes. Ground water of phreatic aquifer is suitable for drinking and irrigation purposes. The ground water is mildly alkaline with average pH of 8.0. The pH is highest at Kadwa (8.51). . Electrical conductivity (EC) varies from 290 micro seimens/cm at Katihar to 850 micro seimens/cm at Manihari. All major parameters are within the permissible limit. Of late arsenic concentration in ground water above permissible limit has been reported from Mansahi, Kursela, Sameli, Brari, Manihari and Amdabad blocks. Manihari has the highest number of habitations affected from geogenic contamination of ground water with arsenic. The arsenic contaminated water is hazardous for human health. Iron above permissible limit is reported from the Dumer of Falka block and Manihari of Manihari block.

4.4 Status of Ground Water Development (Block-wise)

The development of ground water is mainly through shallow tube wells sunk to depth of 60 – 80 m below ground. As per the minor irrigation census, there were 34152 shallow tube wells, 67 states owned deep tube wells present in the district and 15 dug wells in the district is used for the irrigation purposes. Additional 304968 shallow tube wells were sunk in the district upto 2004 under "Million Shallow tube well" programme. The use of dug wells for the irrigation is very limited. The entire district is underlain by prolific and regionally extensive aquifers of huge thickness. It receives abundant rainfall in a year, which recharge the aquifers. About 96% of the total irrigated land is served with the ground water. The irrigation from ground water is mainly with the diesel operated pumps. The shallow tube wells drilled with bamboo boring technique is most common in the region. The shallow tube well upto depth range of 20-40 m yields 75 –100 m^3/hr.

5.0 Ground Water Management Strategy

Ground water has special significance in the agriculture of the district. Thus, there is need to adopt an integrated approach of development of ground water resources dovetailed with ground water augmentation to provide sustainability to ground water development.

5.1 Ground Water Development

The aquifer system present in the district is highly potential. A shallow tube well to the depth range of 20-40 m, tapping granular zone of 10-15 and 25-30 m respectively may yield as high as 75 m^3/hr. A well assembly of 76 mm diameter or 102 mm diameter with 5 to 10 m of slotted pipes can be used for construction of tube wells. Deep tube wells can be constructed by tapping potential aquifer present in the depth range of 50-80 m bgl. A well down to a depth of 70-80 meters tapping aquifer of 50-70 m can yield an average of 100 m^3/hr for nominal drawdown. The distance of separation between two shallow tube wells should be 150-200 m and between two deep tube well should be 500 – 600m. Rotary rigs can be use for drilling of shallow and deep tube wells. Bamboo borings can also be used in shallow aquifer. All the blocks are underlain by thick, prolific, and regionally extensive aquifer, which can be exploited through shallow tube wells and bamboo borings as detailed above. In the arsenic affected blocks shallow aquifer upto 60 m may be sealed and deeper aquifer below 80m may be tapped to arsenic free water (i.e., arsenic below permissible limit of 50 ppb).

5.2 Water conservation and Artificial Recharge

All the blocks of the district fall under safe category. Artificial recharge and Rainwater harvesting technique may be adopted in the Azamnagar and Katihar blocks where stage of ground water development is high. As the entire district is covered by the alluvial formation contour bunding and recharge ponds are most suitable structure in the rural areas of the blocks. Artificial recharge measures can also be adopted in the arsenic affected blocks especially in arsenic affected habitations. It may help in dilution of arsenic concentration in ground water. The blockwise stage of development and suitable block for artificial recharge and rain harvesting is shown in Fig 6.

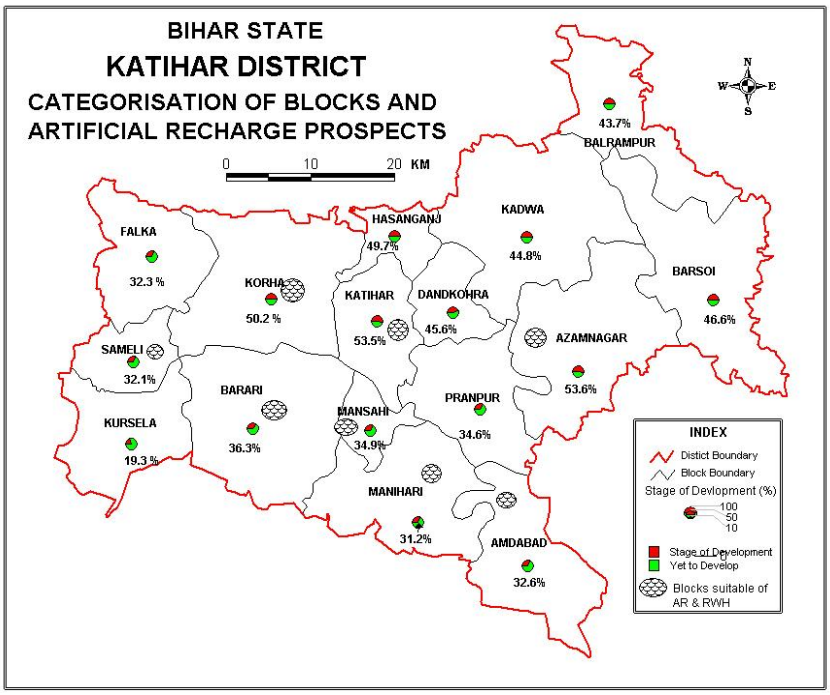


Fig 6: Categorisation of blocks and artificial recharge prospects

6.0 Ground Water Related Issue and Problems

Arsenic is present above permissible limit in Mansahi, Kursela, Sameli, Brari, Manihari and Amdabad blocks of the district along the command area of river Ganga. The arsenic occurrence is sporadic in these blocks of the district. Maximum number of habitation in Manihari blocks is in risk zone of arsenic contamination. Central Ground Water Board, Mid-Eastern Region is doing sampling from these blocks to monitor the arsenic contamination in the ground water. The study of arsenic distribution in other districts of Bihar reveals that the arsenic is found above permissible limit in the shallow aquifer up-to depth of 60m. The iron above permissible limit is found at Dumer (7.0 mg/l) in Falka block and at Manihari (3.45 mg/l) in Manihari blocks. The stage of ground water development is low in many blocks of the district. The stage of ground water development is lowest in Kursela (19.3%). Therefore, huge scope is available for the ground water development in the district to increase the cropping intensity. There are no other major ground water related issues and problem in the district.

7.0 Mass Awareness and Training Activity

Mass Awareness Programme (MAP) and Water Management Training Program (WMTP) yet to be organized in this district.

8.0 Area notified by CGWA / SGWA

The entire blocks falls safe category there is no significant long-term decline in ground water level in any of the HNS located in the districts. As such no block has been notified under CGWA / SGWA.

9.0 Recommendation

1. Ground water development in the district can be done with the help of shallow tube well, bamboo borings and deep tube well.
2. The overall stage of ground water development is 54.1%. Therefore, there is scope for the development of ground water.
3. Ground water potential of the district can be exploited to increase the cropping intensity of the district.
4. Arsenic is found above permissible limit in few blocks of the district. Construction of Arsenic free deep tube-well in the habitations where, arsenic is found above permissible limit is necessary.
5. Arrangement should be made for arsenic free pipe water supply of drinking water to the arsenic affected habitations.
6. Diesel operated pump sets enhances the lifting cost of tubewell water. In order to reduce financial burden, alternative low cost energy should be provided for the energisation of pumps.
7. Non-conventional energy resource can be used for the energisation of pumpsets, where it seems feasible.