State Profile

Ground water Scenario of Chnattisgarh		
Area (Sq.km)	1,35,191	
Physiography	 The Northern Hill Ranges The Chhattisgarh Plain The Bastar Plateau 	
Drainage	The major rivers that drain the State are Mahanadi, Indravati, Son and Narmada.	
Rainfall (mm)	 Higher normal annual rainfall, more than 1 mm is restricted to plateau regions of north-eastern and southern parts. Plains of central and northern-most parts of the region receive less than 1500 mm 	
Total Districts	18 Districts	

Ground Water Scenario of Chhattisgarh

Hydrogeology

Major water bearing formations are weathered, jointed & fractured rocks of Proterozoic age where ground water occurs under water table conditions. Water bearing fractures generally occur within 100 m depth. The semi-consolidated formations (Gondwanas) are another water bearing formations with weathered sandstone and lime stone forming good aquifers. The unconsolidated sediments including alluvium and laterite are also water-yielding medium.

12.42 BCM
11.63 BCM
4.05 BCM
35 %
1
2
18 Blocks
 Area identified for AR: 22401 sq. km. Volume of water to be harnessed: 2902.72 MCM Volume of water to be harnessed through RTRWH: 52.07 MCM Feasible AR structures: Percolation tanks-4729 Nala Bunds/Check dams-15862 Recharge Shafts-28549 Gabion Structure-38062 RTRWH(H)- 190000 RTRWH(G&I)- 10000

Ground Water Quality Problems

Contaminants	Districts affected (in part)
Fluoride (>1.5 mg/l)	Bastar, Bilaspur, Dantewada, Dhamtari,
	Janjgir-Champa, Jashpur, Kanker, Korba,

	Koriya, Mahasamund, Raipur, Rajnandgaon, Surguja
Iron (>1.0 mg/l)	Bastar, Dantewada, Kanker, Koriya,
Nitrate (>45 mg/l)	Bastar, Bilaspur, Dantewada, Dhamtari, Jashpur, Kanker, Kawardha, Korba, Mahasamund, Raigarh, Raipur, Rajnandgaon
Arsenic (>0.05 mg/l)	Rajnandgaon