

State Profile

Ground Water Scenario of Madhya Pradesh

Area (Sq.km)	3,08,339.48 km ²
Physiography	Six physiographic units <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Satpura Range ▪ The Vindhyan Range ▪ The Malwa Plateau ▪ The Bundelkhand Region ▪ The Mahakoshal Range ▪ The River Valleys
Drainage	The rivers Chambal, Sindh, Ken, Betwa, Chotti Mahanadi and Son flows in the northern part; in the southern part of Vindhya ranges and west of Narmada, Tapi and Mahi rivers flow in the western direction, the river Wainganga joins the river Godavari drains the State.
Rainfall (mm)	Average 917 mm <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ High rainfall in the range of 1100 mm to 2200 mm occurs in Seoni, Balaghat, Umaria, Katni, Sidhi, Panna and Satna. ▪ Low rainfall below 600 mm occurs in Ratlam, Ujjain, Barwani, Khargone, Rajgarh, etc.
Total Districts/ Blocks	50 Districts

Hydrogeology

The largest State of the country is underlain by formations in age ranging from Archaean to Recent. One fifth of the area is occupied by granite gneisses and meta-sedimentary rocks, whereas one tenth by Gondwanas comprising sand stones, lime stones & marbles. The Deccan Trap covers a larger part of the State whereas the Quaternary alluvium covers 6% of the State area. The alluvial deposits form prolific aquifers where tube wells can yield in the range of 50-80 m³/hr. The yield of tube wells in sand stones of Gondwanas ranges between 20-30 m³/hr whereas in limestones of Gondwanas, it varies between 50-80 m³/hr. The yield of tube wells in basalts in select area ranges between 20-30 m³/hr.

Dynamic Ground Water Resources (2011)	
Annual Replenishable Ground water Resource	35.04 BCM
Net Annual Ground Water Availability	33.29 BCM
Annual Ground Water Draft	18.83 BCM
Stage of Ground Water Development	57 %
Ground Water Development & Management	
Over Exploited	24 Blocks
Critical	4 Blocks
Semi- critical	67 Blocks
Ground Water Quality Problems	
Contaminants	Districts affected (in part)
Salinity (EC > 3000 μ S/cm at 25 ° C)	Balaghat, Bhind, Chhatarpur, Gwalior, Indore, Jhabua, Khargone, Morena, Neemuch, Ratlam, Rewa, Satna, Sehore, Sheopur, Shivpuri, Ujjain
Fluoride (>1.5 mg/l)	Alirajpur, Balaghat, Barwani, Betul, Bhind, Chhatarpur, Chhindwara, Datia, Dewas, Dhar, Dindori, Guna, Gwalior, Harda, Jabalpur, Jhabua, Khargone, Mandla, Mandsaur, Morena, Narsinghpur, Rajgarh, Satna, Sehore, Seoni, Shahdol, Shajapur, Sheopur, Sidhi, Singrauli, Ujjain, Vidisha
Iron (>1.0 mg/l)	Balaghat, Barwani, Betul, Bhind, Bhopal, Chhatarpur, Chhindwara, Damoh, Datia, Dewas, Dhar, Dindori, Guna, Gwalior, Hoshangabad, Indore, Jabalpur, Jhabua, Khandwa, Katni, Mandla, Mandsaur, Narsinghpur, Neemuch, Panna, Raisen, Rajgarh, Ratlam, Rewa, Sagar, Satna, Sehore, Seoni, Shahdol, Shajapur, Shivpuri, Sidhi, Tikamgarh, Ujjain, Umaria, Vidisha, East Nimar

Nitrate (>45 mg/l)	Alirajpur, Anuppur, Ashok Nagar, Balaghat, Barwani, Betul, Bhind, Bhopal, Burhanpur, Chhatarpur, Chhindwara, Damoh, Datia, Dewas, Dhar, , Dindori,Guna, Gwalior, Harda, Hoshangabad, Indore, Jabalpur, Jhabua, Khandwa, Khargon, Katni, Mandla, Mandsaur, Morena, Narsimhapur, Neemuch, Panna, Raisen, Rajgarh, Ratlam, Rewa, Sagar, Satna, Sehore, Seoni, Shahdol, Shajapur, Sheopur, Shivpuri, Sidhi, Singrauli, Tikamgarh, Ujjain, Umaria, Vidisha
Heavy metals: Lead (above 0.01 mg/l)	Lead: Balaghat, Barwani,Damoh, Datia, Dewas, Dhar, Dindori, Guna, Gwalior, Raisen, Rajgarh, Satna, Sehore, Shajapur, Shivpuri, Vidisha

Central Ground Water Authority

Areas Notified for Regulation of ground water development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dhar Block of Dhar District ▪ Manawar Block of Dhar District ▪ Mandsaur Block of Mandsaur District ▪ Sitamau Block of Mandsaur District ▪ Neemuch Block of Neemuch District ▪ Jaora Block of Ratlam District ▪ Indore Municipal Corporation, Indore District
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