

## State Profile

### Ground Water Scenario of Manipur

Area (Sq.km)	22,327
Physiography	Four major units <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Hills</li> <li>▪ Eroded hills with flat land</li> <li>▪ Intermontane valleys</li> <li>▪ Alluvial plains</li> </ul>
Drainage	Mainly drained by river and tributaries of Meghna and Chindwin basin.
Rainfall (mm)	1454( average annual)
Total Districts / Blocks	9 Districts

#### Hydrogeology

The Manipur valley is underlain by a thin veneer of alluvial deposits, which is largely clayey in nature, underlain by rocks of Tertiary age. Ground water occurs under un-confined and confined conditions. Since the upper formations are mainly silty and clayey, open wells have poor yield prospects. However the deeper zone, consisting of sand stones of Tertiary age, forms good aquifers which are under confined conditions, Autoflow conditions are observed in Imphal where the yield of the tubewells vary from 0.5 to 4 m<sup>3</sup>/hr. The water bearing formations are not extensive. The quality of ground water is generally good.

<b>Dynamic Ground Water Resources (2011)</b>	
Annual Replenishable Ground water Resource	0.44 BCM
Net Annual Ground Water Availability	0.40 BCM
Annual Ground Water Draft	0.004 BCM
Stage of Ground Water Development	1.02 %
<b>Ground Water Development &amp; Management</b>	
Over Exploited	NIL
Critical	NIL
Semi- critical	NIL
Artificial Recharge to Ground Water (AR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Feasible AR structures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Check dam-300</li> <li>❖ Weirs-500</li> <li>❖ Gabian structure-500</li> <li>❖ RTRWH-300</li> <li>❖ Development of springs-150</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<b>Ground Water Quality Problems</b>	
<b>Contaminants</b>	<b>Districts affected (in part)</b>
<b>Iron</b> (>1.0 mg/l)	Bishnupur, Thoubal
<b>Arsenic</b> (>0.05 mg/l)	Bishnupur, Thoubal

#### Central Ground Water Authority

Areas Notified for Regulation of ground water development	NIL
---	-----