State Profile

Ground Water Scenario of Nagaland

Area (Sq.km)	16,579
Rainfall (mm)	1715(Average annual)
Total Districts / Blocks	11 Districts

Hydrogeology

Physiographically, the State consists of narrow strip of hills running from east to south west and facing the Assam plains to its north and north east. The deep aquifers are thinly bedded down to 300 m. The water table rests within 4 mbgl except in some pockets towards Naga-Patkai hills where it goes upto 12 m bgl. The yield of tubewells on the bank of Dhansiri and Diphu rivers is around 2 m3/hr. The low yield is because of finer nature of aquifer materials. Besides the foothill zones, some intermontane valleys have also been observed like at Tijit, Tiru, Longnoth and Baghty valleys. Yield of the wells in these areas vary from 16 to 62 m3/hr. The thickness of saturated zone is 30 to 70m with in 300 m depth one an average, the wells of 250 m depth can yield between 20-30m3/hr. The quality of ground water is generally good.

Dynamic Ground Water Resources (2011)	
Annual Replenishable Ground water Resource	0.62 BCM
Net Annual Ground Water Availability	0.55 BCM
Annual Ground Water Draft	0.03 BCM
Stage of Ground Water Development	6.13 %
Ground Water Development & Management	
Over Exploited	NIL
Critical	NIL
Semi- critical	NIL
Artificial Recharge to Ground Water (AR)	▪ Feasible AR structures ❖ Check dam-500 ❖ Weirs-1000 ❖ Gabian structure-1000 ❖ RTRWH-300 ❖ Development of springs-200
Ground Water Quality Problems	
Contaminants	**Districts affected (in part)**
Iron (>1.0 mg/l)	Dimapur, Zuwheboto, Mokokchung

Central Ground Water Authority

Areas Notified for Regulation of ground water development	NIL