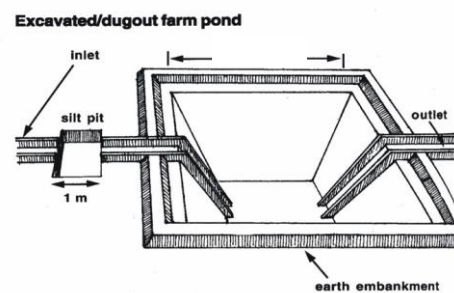
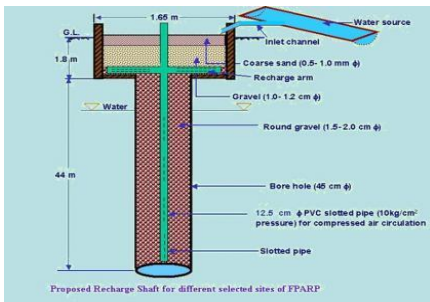




# Plan on Artificial Recharge to Groundwater and Water Conservation in Palayam Firka, Vedasandur Taluk, Dindigul District, Tamil Nadu



By

Central Ground Water Board  
South Eastern Coastal Region  
Rajaji Bhawan, Besant Nagar  
Chennai

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<b>AT GLANCE</b>	
Name of Firka	Palayam
Taluk	Vedasandur
District	Dindigul
State	Tamil Nadu
Total area	233.36 Sq.km
Total suitable area	226.36
Lat. & Lon.	10° 33' 45" to 10° 44' 48" & 77° 58' 19" to 78° 09' 16".
Rainfall	724.7 mm
Monsoon	594.35 mm
Non- Mon soon	130.35 mm
Geology	Crystalline metamorphic gneisses with quartzites and Calcic Granulites
<b>WATER LEVEL</b>	
Pre - Monsoon	5 to 12 m bgl.
Post - Monsoon	5 to 12 m bgl.
<b>GROUND WATER RESOURCES ESTIMATION</b>	
Replenish able ground water resources	17.43 MCM
Net ground water available	15.68 MCM
Ground water draft for irrigation	25.37 MCM
Groundwater draft for domestic & industrial water supply	0.82 MCM
Total ground water draft	26.18 MCM
Stage of ground water development (%)	167 %
Uncommitted surface runoff available for the Firka	20.8 MCM
Total volume of weathered zone	2800 MCM
Total volume available for recharge (considering 3 m depth from 3 m bgl)	1167 MCM
<b>ARTIFICIAL RECHARGE / CONSERVATION MEASURES</b>	
Structures Proposed ( tentative)	
Masonry Check dam	2
Nalla Bund	11
Revival, repair of pond, tanks with recharge shaft	26
Improving Water Efficiency /saving Micro irrigation system for 100 ha	0.7 MCM
Excepted groundwater recharge	2.13 MCM
Total expected groundwater recharge/ saving	2.83 MCM
Tentative total cost of the project	Rs. 6.31 Cr
Expected rise in water level by recharging /saving	0.82 m

# **Plan on Artificial Recharge to Groundwater and Water Conservation in Palayam Firka, Dindigul Taluk, Dindigul district, Tamil Nadu**

## **1. Introduction**

India is the largest user of groundwater in the world. Food grain security of the country is mainly dependent on water resources and groundwater play major role in irrigation sector. Imprints of Over-Exploitation on groundwater resources are being observed as steep deepening of water levels, drying up of shallow groundwater abstraction structures, ingress of salinity in fresh aquifers etc. which signal towards taking necessity of emergent action for artificial recharge and rainwater harvesting by utilizing surplus runoff and maintaining groundwater resources.

In Tamil Nadu dependency on groundwater has increased many folds during the recent years and the groundwater extraction for irrigation, domestic and industries have resulted in lowering of water levels, long-term water level declining trend and even drying up of wells. In order to regulate the groundwater development, Central Ground Water Board in association with State Ground Water Departments has computed Dynamic Groundwater Resources and categorized firkas as Over Exploited, Critical, Semi Critical and Safe.

Out of 1129 firkas (assessment units) of Tamil Nadu the category of groundwater development is over-exploited in 374 firkas, critical in 48 firkas, semi-critical in 235 firkas, safe in 437 firkas. And the rest 35 firkas are saline. Various measures such as rainwater harvesting, artificial recharge and water use efficiency are successfully practiced by some NGOs, Central and State governments which need replication at larger scale in close coordination with State government agencies and stakeholders, so that capacity building of state implementing agencies and awareness among stakeholders towards artificial recharge and rainwater harvesting can be made.

## **2. Objectives of the scheme**

Objectives of the proposed scheme are

- To upscale recharge activities, supplement additional groundwater resources by harvesting surplus runoff, sustainability of groundwater resources at shallow depths
- Recovery of over-exploited groundwater areas by implementing artificial recharge measures in groundwater stress areas.
- Conservation, development and sustainable management of natural resources including their usage.

### 3. Study area details

#### 3.1 Location

The total area of Palayam firka is 233.36 sq.km and Palayam firka lies between North latitudes 10°33'45" to 10°44'48" and east longitudes 77°58'19" to 78°09'16" and falls in Survey of India toposheet numbers 58F/14& 58J/2. Location map of Palayam firka is given in Figure 1.

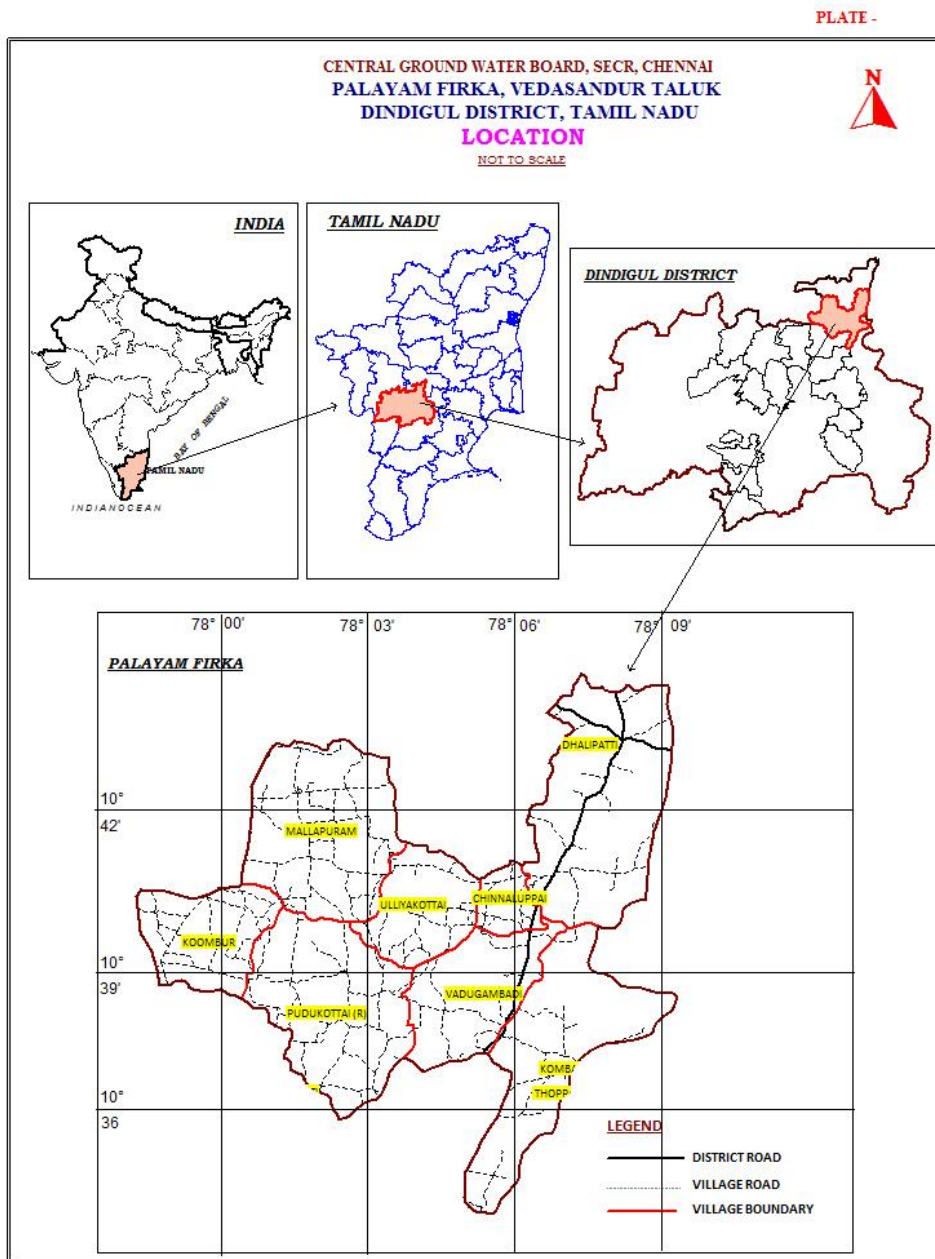


Figure 1. Location map of Palayam firka

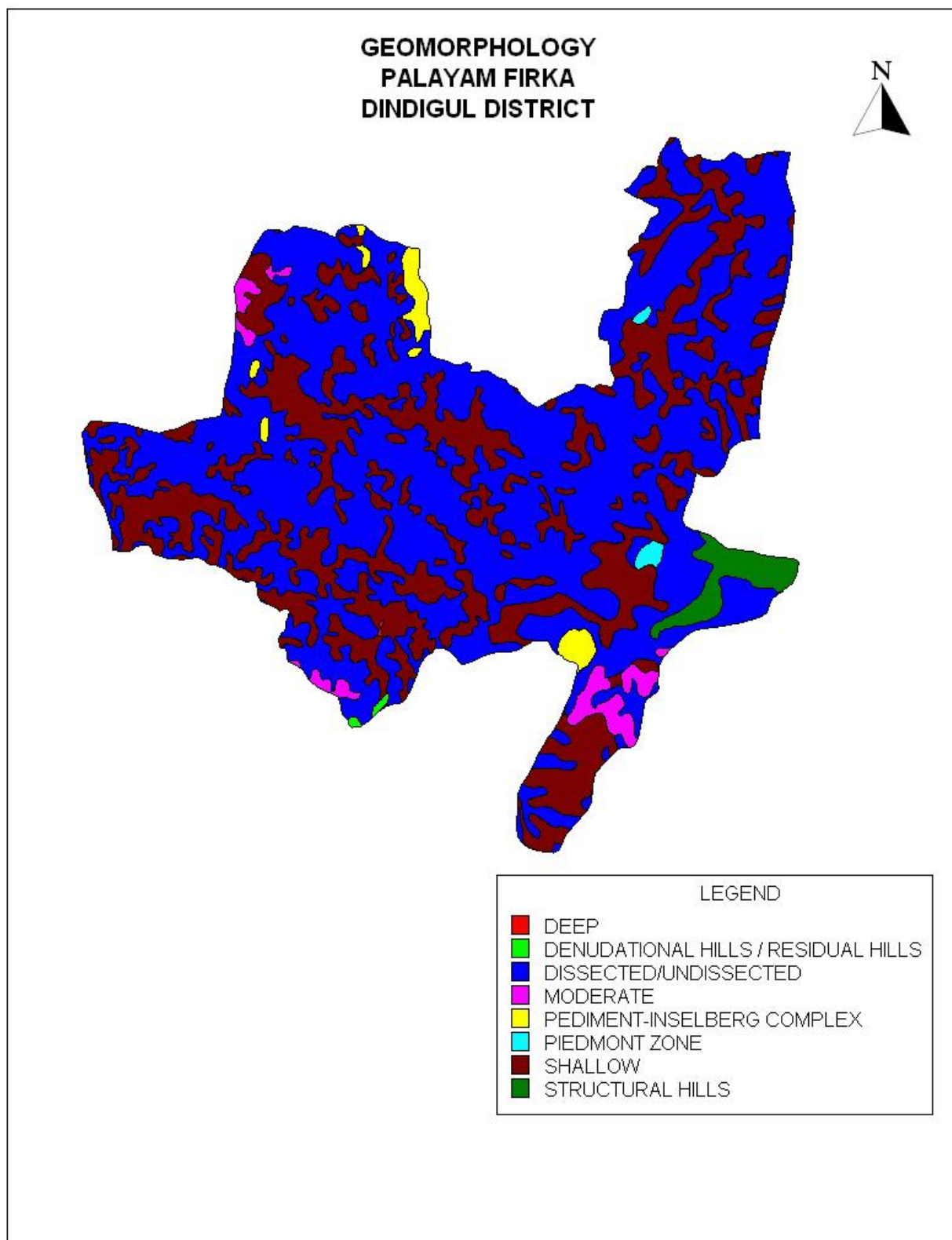
### 3.2 Geomorphological Set up

Geomorphologically, the area consists of hills and plain landforms. In plain landforms, Dissected/ indissected Pediment(61%) and Pediplain `weathered shallow(33%) are occupied major part of the firka. These landforms are influencing the ground water recharge. Hill landforms like Pediment Inselburg Complex (3%) act as runoff zone. (*Source: IRS, Anna university, Chennai Tamil Nadu*). Geomorphological map prepared using IRS- 1D data on 1: 50,000 scale and units are as per NNRMS standards. The various geomorphological units with its % of coverage area are given in table 1. and shown in figure 2.

Table 1. Various geomorphological units with its % of coverage area in Palayam firka

LANDFORMS	% of Area
PEDIPLAIN ( WEATHERED) MODERATE	2
STRUCTURAL HILLS	2
DENUATIONAL HILLS / RESIDUAL HILLS	<1
DISSECTED/UNDISSECTED	61
PEDIPLAIN (WEATHERED) DEEP	<1
PEDIMENT-INSELBERG COMPLEX	1
PEDIPLAIN ( WEATHERED) SHALLOW	33

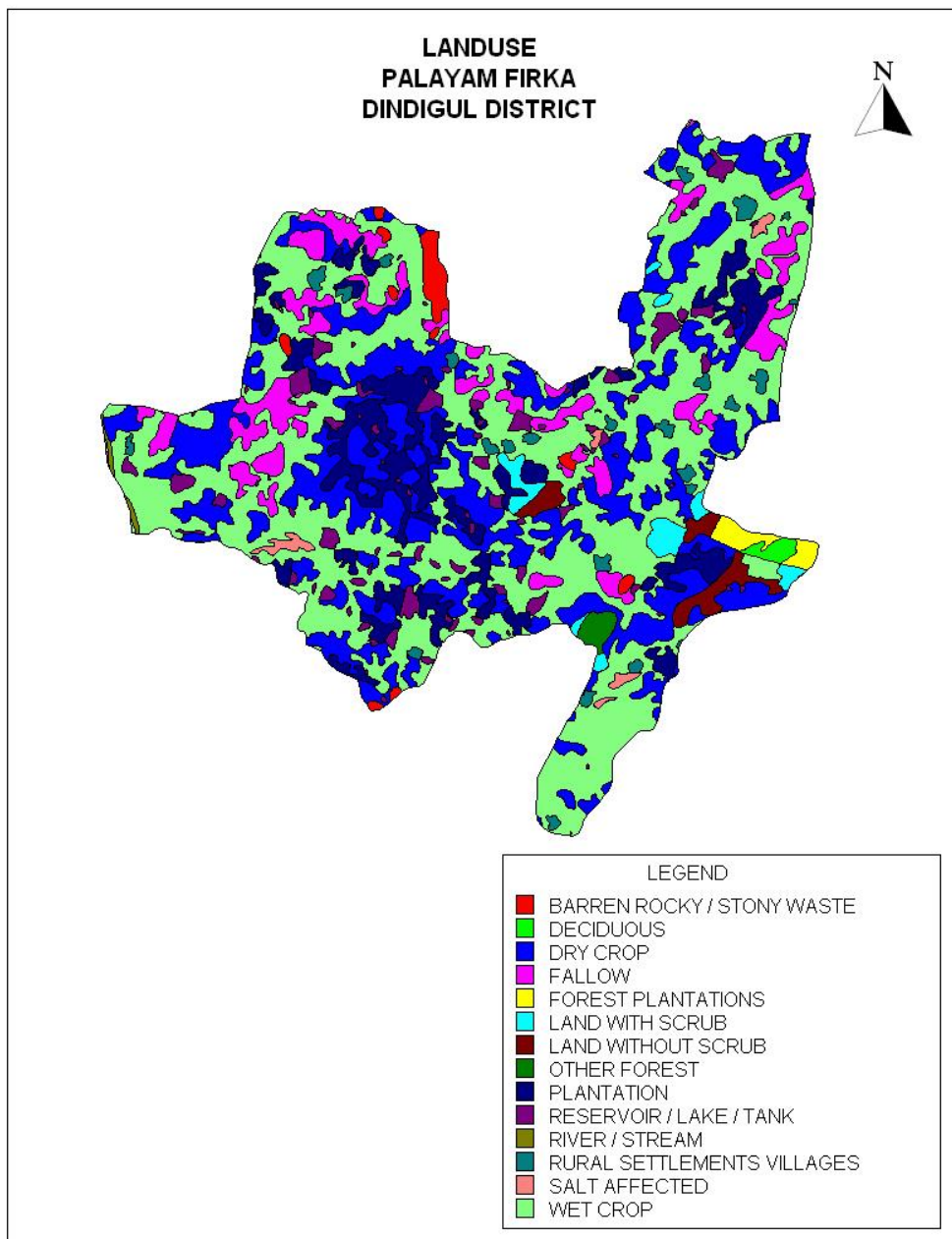
Figure-2



### 3.3 Land use and soil

The land use pattern of the Palayam Firka is given in figure 3. Predominantly the most of the area is characterised by the wet crop, plantation and dry crop (i.e agricultural field) and accounts for more than 75 % of the total area of the firka (Source: IRS, Anna university, Chennai Tamil Nadu). This area is highly suitable for water conservation and recharge. The entire Firkas is occupied by rock outcrops with loamy soil.

Figure – 3

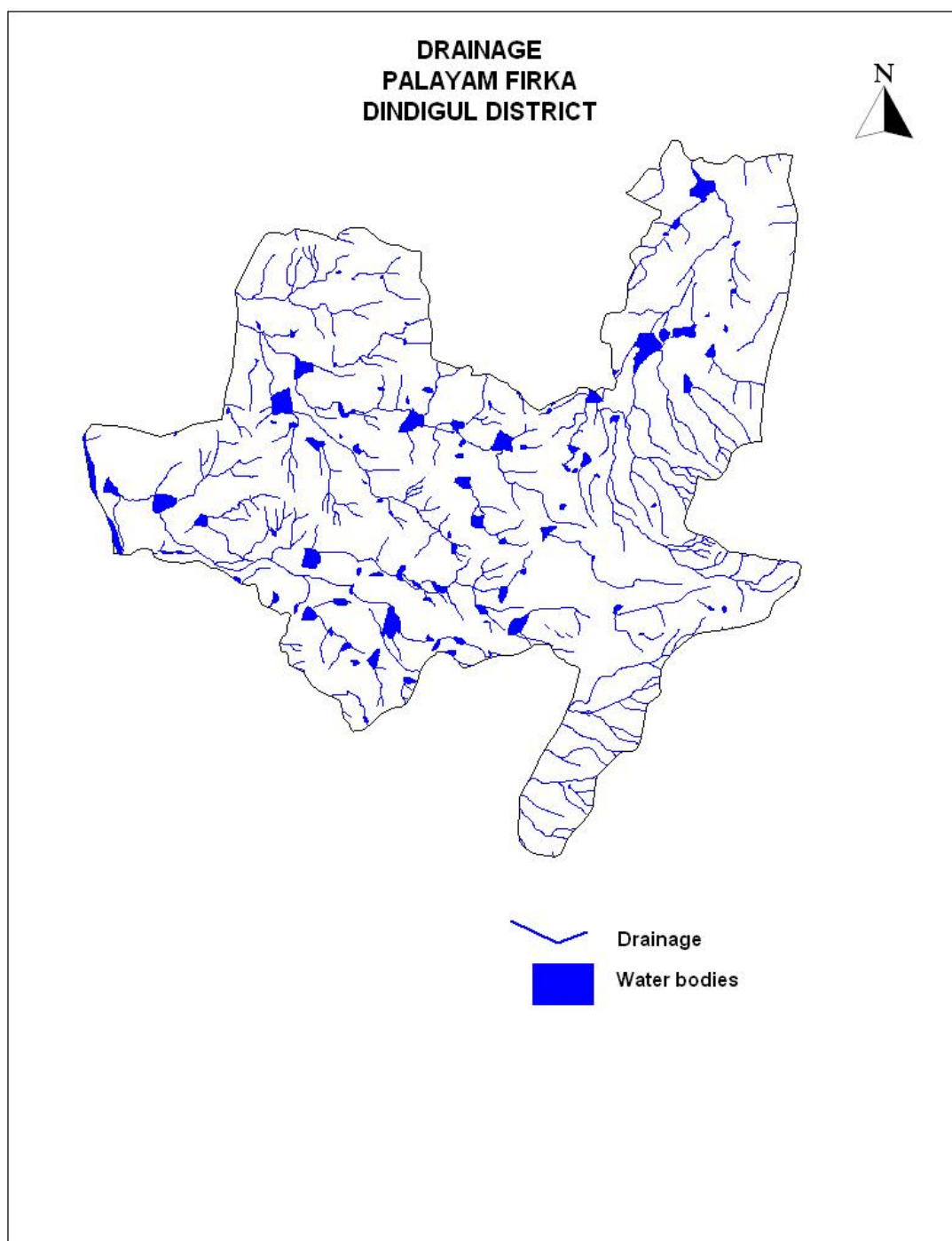




### 3.4 Drainage

The entire Firka area is within the Cauvery river basin and falls in Kodavanar river sub basin area. A number of small streams originate from the hills located in the Palayam firka and the seasonal floods inundate lower parts of the basins. Basin sub soil water is used to irrigate the lands. Tanks and surface water bodies are spread over the entire firka. The drainage pattern is the dendritic and sub-dendritic. The drainage map of Palayam firka is given in Fig 4.

Figure – 4



### 3.5 Rainfall

Palayam area falls under tropical climate. The period from April to June is generally hot and dry. The average temperature varies from 26 to 41° C. The humidity is relatively high in the mornings and varies between 65 and 85%. While in the afternoons it varies between 40 and 70%. Palayam Firkas receives rainfall from southwest monsoon (June – September), northeast monsoon (October – December) and non-monsoon periods (January – May). The area receives the major rainfall from northeast monsoon and the normal annual rainfall is 885.83mm.

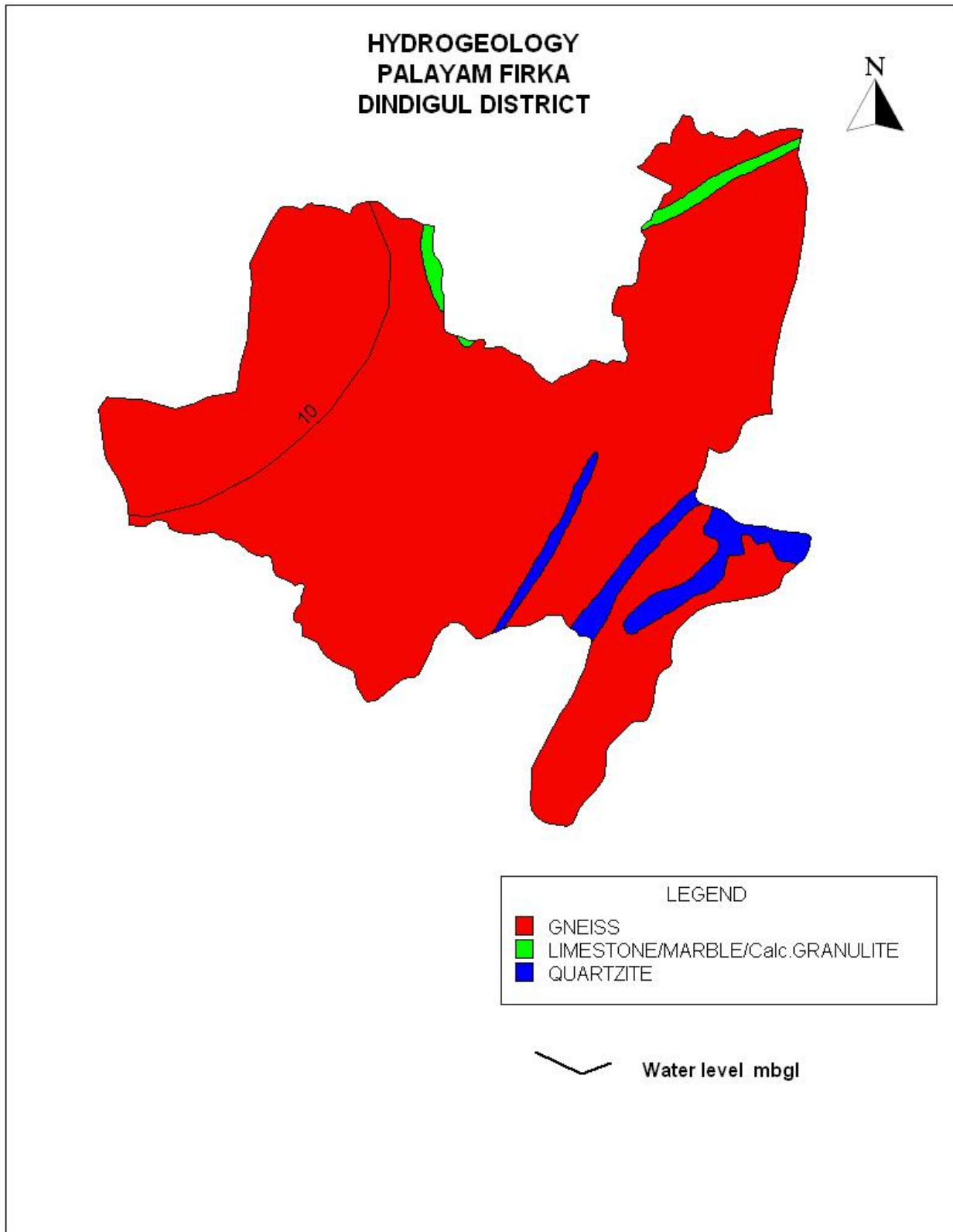
Taluk	Name of Firkas	Area in sq.km	Monsoon rainfall (Jun to Dec) In mm	Non monsoon rainfall (Jan – May) In mm	Total Rainfall In mm
Vedasandur	Palayam	233.36	594.35	130.35	724.7

### 3.6 Hydrogeology

The entire firka is underlain by the crystalline rocks consisting of Honrblede –Biotite gneiss, Epidote-Hornblede gneisses with quartzic and granulitic intrusives trending NE-SW to ENE-WSW, mainly on southeastern parts of the firka. Ground water occurs in pheratic condition in weathered and fractured gneiss rock formations. The weathering is highly erratic and the depth of abstraction structures is controlled by the degree of weathering and fracturing. Large diameter dug wells are more common ground water abstraction structures in the area. The diameter of the dug well is in the range of 5 to 10 m and depth of dug wells range from 10 to 18 m bgl. The dug wells yield up to 30-100 cu.m in summer months and few wells remains dry. The yield is adequate for irrigation for one or two crops in monsoon period. In summer it is inadequate as the groundwater storage reduces.

The hydrogeological map of Palayam firka is given in Figure 5. Decadal mean water level of pre-monsoon and post monsoon are given as fig 6a & 6b. The present water level in the firka is in the range of 5.00 to 12 m bgl.

Figure – 5



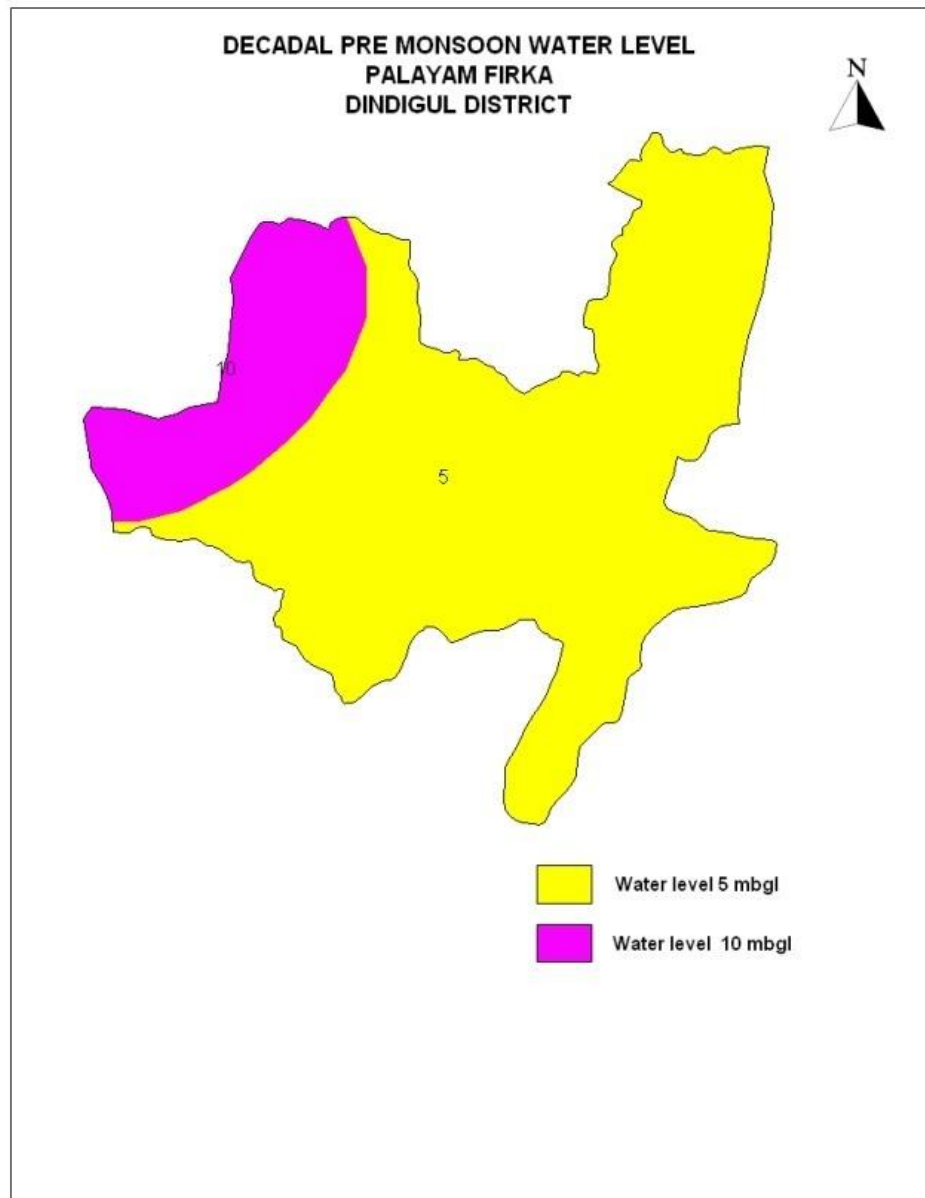


Figure 6a. Pre-monsoon water level in Palayam firka (Decadal)

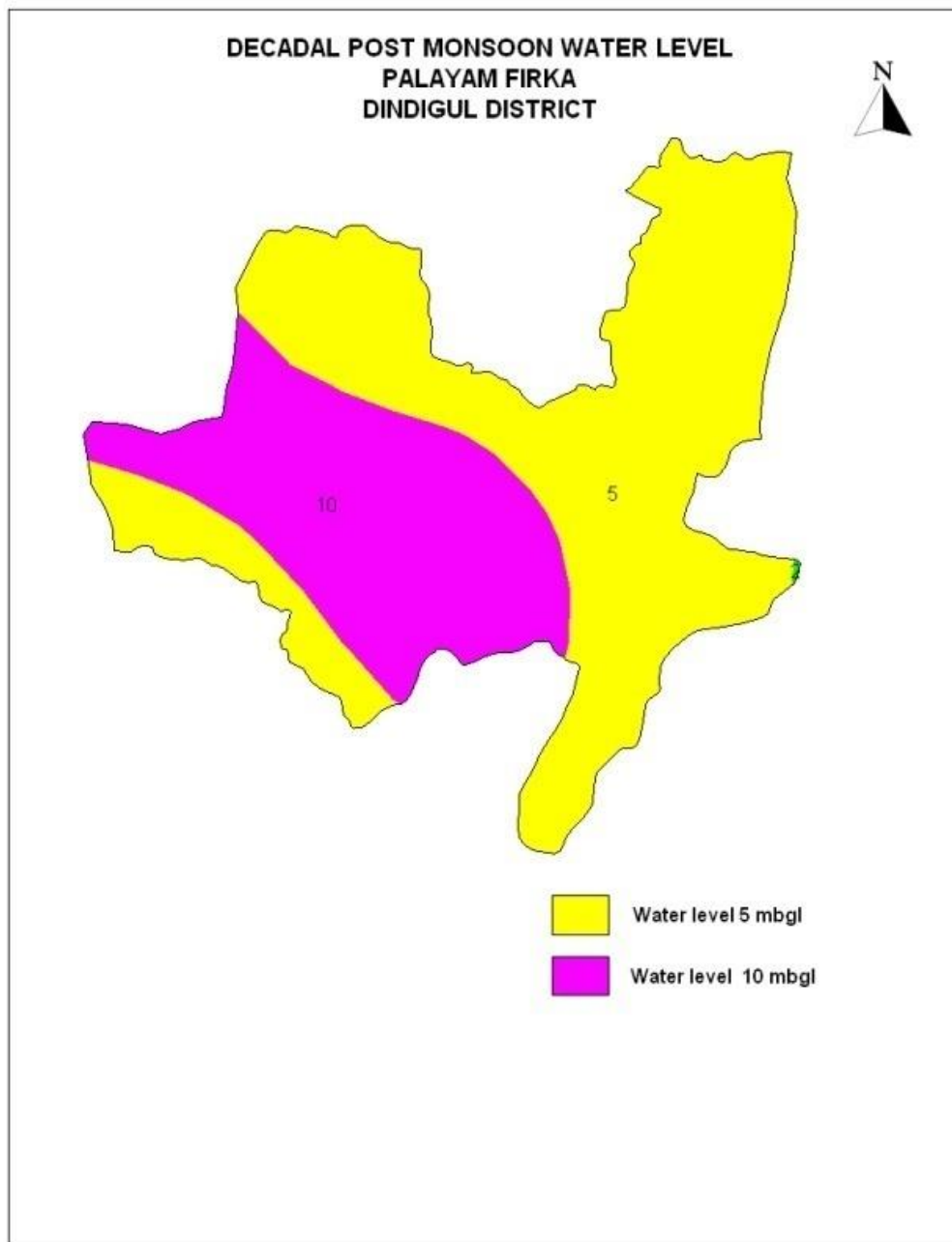


Figure 6b. Post-monsoon water level in Palayam firka (Decadal)

### 3.7 Dynamic Ground water Resources

The ground water resources have been computed jointly by Central Ground Water Board and State Ground Water Resources Data Centre (PWD, WRO, Govt. of Tamil Nadu) as on 31st March 2011. The computation has been done using GEC1997 methodology. The salient features of the computations are furnished in table 2.

**Table 2. Dynamic Ground water resources estimation of Palayam firka**

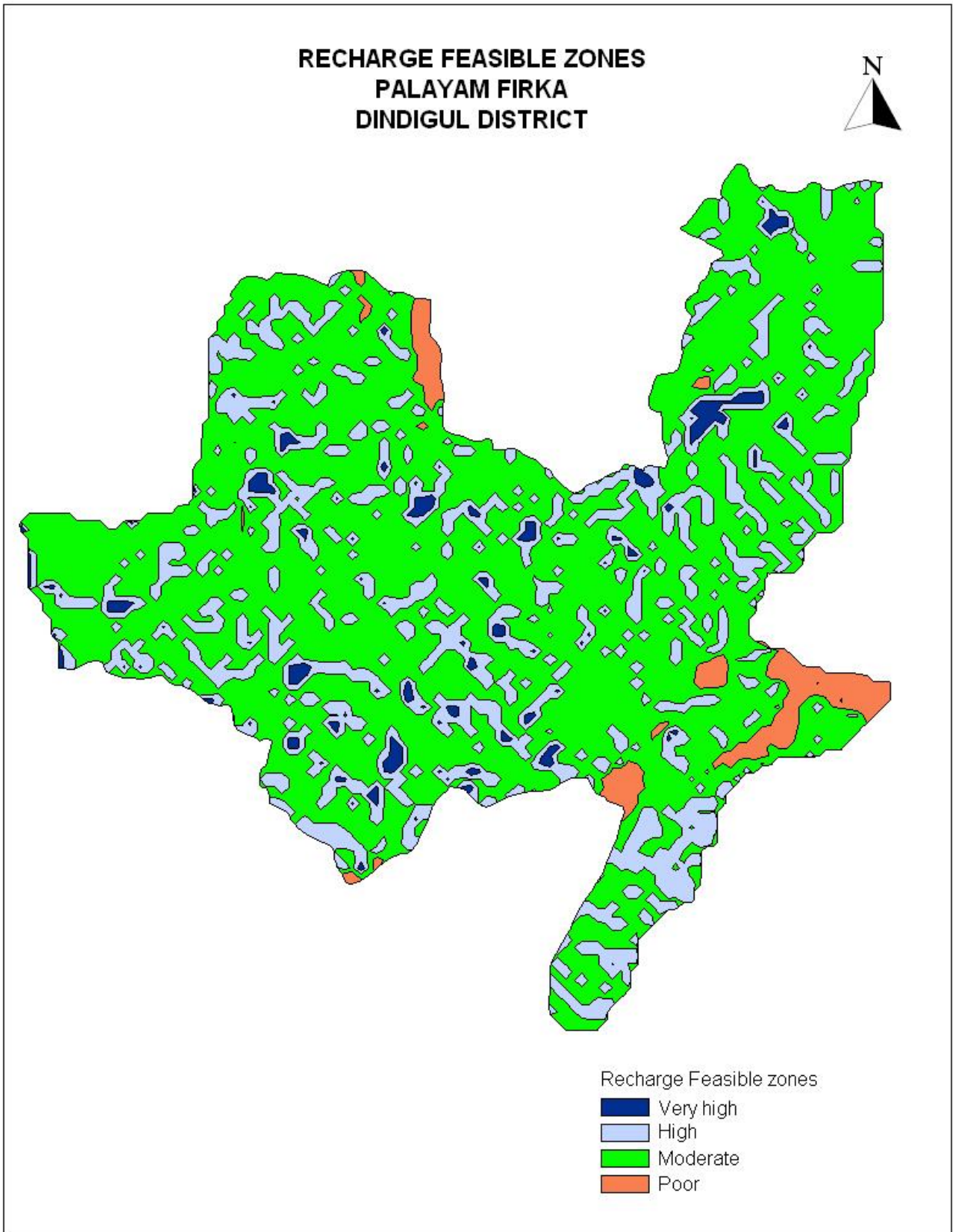
Firka	GW WORTHY AREA	REPLENISH ABLE GROUND WATER RESOURCES	NET GROUND WATER AVAILABLE	GROUND WATER DRAFT FOR IRRIGATION	GROUNDWATER DRAFT FOR DOMESTIC & INDUSTRIAL WATER SUPPLY	TOTAL GROUND WATER DRAFT	STAGE OF GROUND WATER DEVELOPMENT (%)	CATEGORY
	( Sq.Km)	( In MCM)					%	
Palayam	220.83	17.43	15.68	25.37	0.83	26.18	167	OVER EXPLOITED

### 4. Spatial Data Integration

The potential area for groundwater recharge is highly influenced by Geology, Geomorphology, Land use /land cover, Drainage, Surface Water Body, Weathered Thickness and first fractured Depth in the area. In order to ascertain the suitable area for groundwater recharge in firka, spatial data integration has been attempted using index overlay model in GIS environ. In this model, above seven layers have been integrated by assigning weightage to each layer either 20 or 10 and cumulative weight for all layers as 100. Geomorphology, weathered thickness and surface water bodies are assigned weightage of 20 each and the rest 4 layers viz., geology, land use, drainage and fractured depth have been assigned 10 each out of the total 100 scale, so as the total score would be 100 for all seven layers. Sub-classes of each theme has been assigned scores of 1-10 scale and then all the seven layers have been integrated and a map with feasible recharge zones has been generated. The resultant map has been reclassified into four classes (Very High-low integrated values) indicating the suitable area for artificial recharge and given in fig-7 and described below.

ZONE	% OF AREA COVERAGE	SIGNIFICANCE*
Very high	2	Suitable for all major recharge structures like Percolation pond and stop dam, check dam etc.,
High	24	Suitable for all major recharge structures like stop dam, check dam etc.,
Moderate	71	Suitable for all major recharge structures like earthen check dam, Boulder check dam and Nala bund etc.,
Poor	3	Hilly/Forest /Catchment area

\*However, the field verification is required to confirm above potential area for groundwater recharge.



**Figure 7 showing the recharge worthy area of Palayam firka**

## **5. Planning for groundwater recharge /conservation**

### **5.1 Justification of the artificial recharge & conservation measures**

- ❖ The Palayam Firkas is with high stage of groundwater development i.e, 167 % and with sufficient amount of uncommitted surface runoff/flow of 20.8 MCM.
- ❖ The total weathered zone available beneath the ground in the firka is 2800 MCM. Out of these total volume available for recharge considering 5 m depth from 3 m) is1167 MCM.
- ❖ The Palayam Firka consists of 113 surface water bodies /lakes (cover more than 3 % of the total area of the firka) which are well connected by the drainage. Revival and Recharge of these ponds will enhance the sustainability of the ground water abstraction structures.
- ❖ However, most of the ground water developments for agricultural purposes are met through dug-cum bore well and bore wells only. Hence, there is sufficient scope of recharge.
- ❖ Model generated in the Palayam areas reveals that more than 25 % of area is suitable for recharge under good category as per integration of considered parameters.
- ❖ In Palayam firka more than 75 % area is characterised by the agricultural activities, there is sufficient scope for the water conservation measures for enhance the crop production and better ground water development.

### **5.2 Availability of surplus surface water for artificial recharge or conservation**

The uncommitted surface flow for Palayam Firka is estimated as per the norms followed by State Ground & Surface Water Resources data centre, PWD, Taramani, Chennai (Aug 2015). The available of surplus surface water for Palayam Firka is 20.8 MCM.

### **5.3 Proposed interventions including tentative location of artificial recharge /conservation measures**

On basis of above description the following three type of approach have been made to propose artificial recharge or conservation structures.

- a. Artificial recharge
- b. Water conservation measure
- c. Water Efficiency

#### **5.3.1 Artificial recharge**

The details of artificial recharge structures proposed along with justification are given below.

##### **5.3.1.1 Check dam/Nala bund**

Palayam firka area is covered by the seasonal nallahs/drains which carry heavy discharge during monsoon period is debauched into the water bodies within a short duration. It is proposed that such seasonal nala will be identified and the rain water will be harnessed through construction of series of check dams, nala bund and gabion structures so as to harness this water thereby increasing the resident period of the water in these channels and to increase the soil moisture content. As per the integrated model prediction, it is proposed to construct 2 Check dam and 11 Nala bunds. The



tentative location of these 13 ARs are given below and shown in Plate 1. The size and location of these structures are tentative and details field survey is essential to ascertain the exact size and location.

Tentative location of proposed 2 Check dam in Palayam firka

S. NO.	LATITUDE(DD)	LONGITUDE(DD)	TYPE OF ARS
1	10.7027	78.0338	Check Dam
2	10.7101	78.029	Check Dam

Tentative location of proposed 11 Nalla bund in Palayam firka

SL.NO	LATITUDE (DD)	LONGITUDE(DD)	TYPE OF ARS
1	10.7153	78.0293	NALLA BUND
2	10.7095	78.0235	NALLA BUND
3	10.707	78.015	NALLA BUND
4	10.7029	78.0391	NALLA BUND
5	10.6556	78.1248	NALLA BUND
6	10.6615	78.123	NALLA BUND
7	10.6421	78.1222	NALLA BUND
8	10.6372	78.1297	NALLA BUND
9	10.6658	78.0045	NALLA BUND
10	10.6627	78.008	NALLA BUND
11	10.663	78.0236	NALLA BUND

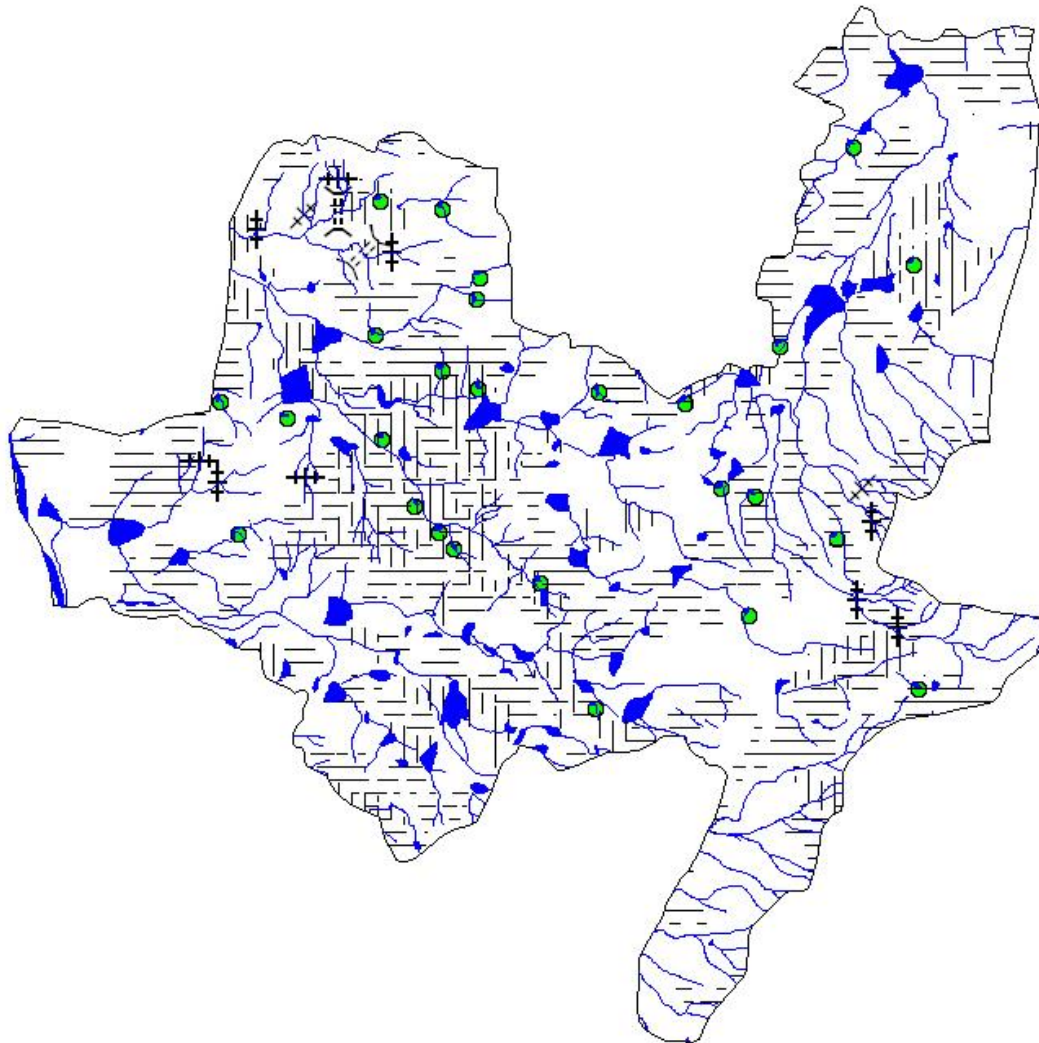
### 5.3.1.2. Revival, repair of water bodies

The existing ponds and tanks in loose their storage capacity as well as the natural ground water recharge through these water bodies has also become negligible due to siltation and encroachment by farmers for agriculture purposes. There are several such villages where ponds/ tanks are in dilapidated condition. These existing village tanks which are normally silted and damaged can be modified to serve as recharge structure in case these are suitably located to serve as percolation tanks. Through desilting, coupled with providing proper waste weir, the village tanks can be converted into recharge structure. Several such tanks are available in the area which can be modified for enhancing ground water recharge. Studies, however, are needed to ascertain whether the village tanks are suitably located to serve as recharge structures. The locations of about 11 existing ponds/tanks have been identified with latitude and longitude given below and marked on Plate 1. The above 11 tanks/ponds could be taken up for the renovation with recharge shaft.




**Tentative location of proposed de-siltation of pond/tanks with recharge shaft in Palayam firka.**

Sl. No.	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	STRUCTURE	ACTION
1	10.6458	78.0649	TANK/ RESERVOIR	DESILTATION AND RECHARGE
2	10.6797	78.0537	TANK/ RESERVOIR	DESILTATION AND RECHARGE
3	10.6994	78.054	TANK/ RESERVOIR	DESILTATION AND RECHARGE
4	10.6954	78.0534	TANK/ RESERVOIR	DESILTATION AND RECHARGE
5	10.6519	78.0494	TANK/ RESERVOIR	DESILTATION AND RECHARGE
6	10.7112	78.0473	TANK/ RESERVOIR	DESILTATION AND RECHARGE
7	10.6828	78.0473	TANK/ RESERVOIR	DESILTATION AND RECHARGE
8	10.6546	78.0469	TANK/ RESERVOIR	DESILTATION AND RECHARGE
9	10.6238	78.0748	TANK/ RESERVOIR	DESILTATION AND RECHARGE
10	10.6792	78.0753	TANK/ RESERVOIR	DESILTATION AND RECHARGE
11	10.6592	78.0425	TANK/ RESERVOIR	DESILTATION AND RECHARGE
12	10.6771	78.0908	TANK/ RESERVOIR	DESILTATION AND RECHARGE
13	10.6708	78.0366	TANK/ RESERVOIR	DESILTATION AND RECHARGE
14	10.7126	78.0362	TANK/ RESERVOIR	DESILTATION AND RECHARGE
15	10.6623	78.0972	TANK/ RESERVOIR	DESILTATION AND RECHARGE
16	10.6893	78.0354	TANK/ RESERVOIR	DESILTATION AND RECHARGE
17	10.64	78.1023	TANK/ RESERVOIR	DESILTATION AND RECHARGE
18	10.661	78.1034	TANK/ RESERVOIR	DESILTATION AND RECHARGE
19	10.6873	78.1078	TANK/ RESERVOIR	DESILTATION AND RECHARGE
20	10.6746	78.0197	TANK/ RESERVOIR	DESILTATION AND RECHARGE
21	10.6535	78.1178	TANK/ RESERVOIR	DESILTATION AND RECHARGE
22	10.7223	78.1207	TANK/ RESERVOIR	DESILTATION AND RECHARGE
23	10.7017	78.1317	TANK/ RESERVOIR	DESILTATION AND RECHARGE
24	10.627	78.1324	TANK/ RESERVOIR	DESILTATION AND RECHARGE
25	10.6543	78.0109	TANK/ RESERVOIR	DESILTATION AND RECHARGE
26	10.6774	78.0077	TANK/ RESERVOIR	DESILTATION AND RECHARGE




**PROPOSED ARTIFICIAL RECHARGE STRUCTURES  
PALAYAM FIRKA, VEDASANDUR TALUK  
DINDIGUL DISTRICT, TAMIL NADU**






**LEGEND**

-  Drainage
-  Tank/Reservoir
-  Road

**PROPOSED TYPE OF ARS**

-  Nala Bund (11)
-  Check Dams (2)
-  Desilatation and Recharge shaft (26)

**AREA SUITABLE FOR MICRO IRRIGATION & FARM PONDS**

-  Dry crop area
-  Plantation area
-  Wet crop area

## **5.3.2 Water conservation measure**

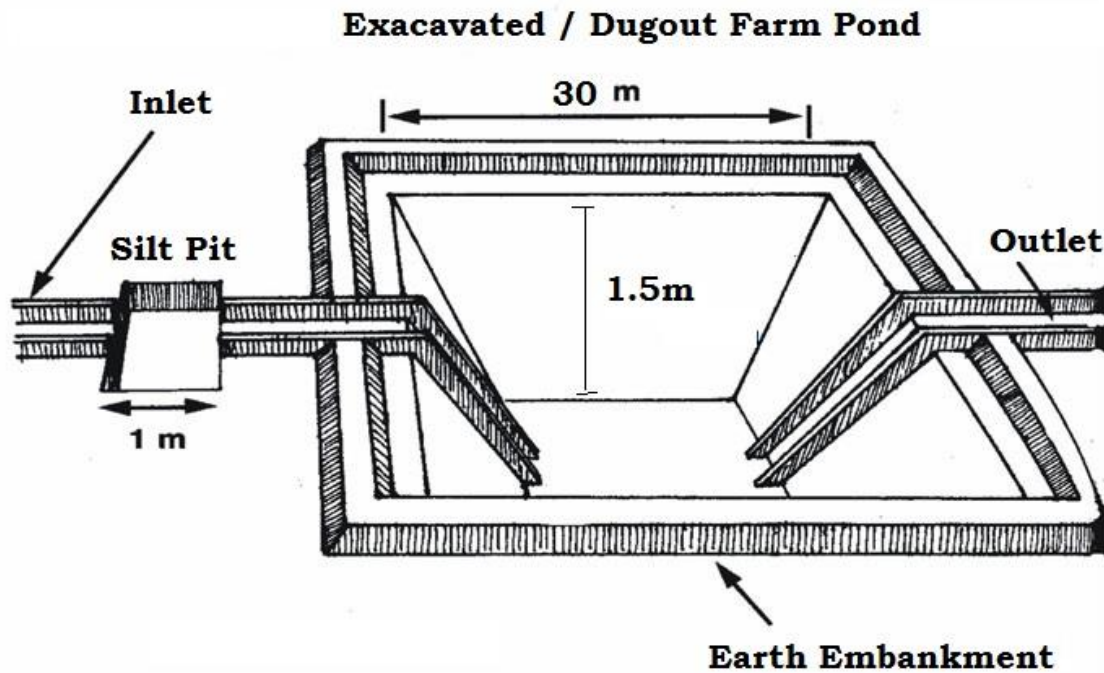
### **5.3.2.1 Farm Pond**

A farm pond is a large dug out in the earth, usually square or rectangular in shape, which harvests rainwater and stores it for future use. It has an inlet to regulate inflow and an outlet to discharge excess water. The pond is surrounded by a small bund, which prevents erosion on the banks of the pond. The size and depth depend on the amount of land available, the type of soil, the farmer's water requirements, the cost of excavation, and the possible uses of the excavated earth. Water from the farm pond is conveyed to the fields manually, by pumping, or by both methods.

#### **Advantages of Farm Ponds**

- They provide water to start growing crops, without waiting for rain to fall.
- They provide irrigation water during dry spells between rainfalls. This increases the yield, the number of crops in one year, and the diversity of crops that can be grown.
- Bunds can be used to raise vegetables and fruit trees, thus supplying the farm household with an additional source of income and of nutritious food.
- Farmers are able to apply adequate farm inputs and perform farming operations at the appropriate time, thus increasing their productivity and their confidence in farming.
- They check soil erosion and minimize siltation of waterways and reservoirs.
- They supply water for domestic purposes and livestock
- They promote fish rearing.
- They recharge the ground water.
- They improve drainage.
- The excavated earth has a very high value and can be used to enrich soil in the fields, levelling land, and constructing farm roads

As per the Landuse classification of the firka, majority of the area is covered by the agricultural field. Hence it is proposed to construct 100 farm ponds as per the specification of AED, Govt. of Tamil Nadu (30 x 30 x 1.5 m).



#### 5.3.2.2. Micro Irrigation System (Sprinkler/ drip/ HDPE pipes)

Micro irrigation is defined as the frequent application of small quantities of water directly above and below the soil surface; usually as discrete drops, continuous drops or tiny streams through emitters placed along a water delivery line.

In flood/furrow irrigation method more than 50% of applied water is wasted through seepage to deeper level, localized inundation causes loss through evaporation and it leaches out the nutrients from the plant. While through drip & sprinkler irrigation wastage of irrigational water could be minimized. The studies on different crops, has revealed that irrigation water is saved drastically. The conveyance losses (mainly seepage & evaporation) can be saved up to 25 to 40% through utilization of HDPE pipes. Initially the scheme is proposed to be implemented in worst affected areas showing deepest water levels and significant declining trends. So with micro irrigation system the irrigation draft can be minimised by 50% and an amount of 325000 cum water can be saved for 100 ha of dry crop area.

It is proposed to take up micro irrigation system in 100 ha. The cost estimation for this component has been taken from SOR of Agricultural Engineering Department (AED), Govt. of Tamil Nadu. Tentative locations of proposed micro irrigation are shown in Plate 1.

## 6. Tentative Cost Estimation

A tentative number of feasible structures, its cost and expected annual groundwater recharge / water saving is given in the table 7. The unit rates are as followed by the PWD, Govt. of Tamil Nadu (Sources : Schedule of rates, Govt. of Tamil Nadu 2015).

**Table 7. Showing the Cost Estimation of proposed Artificial Recharge Structures**

Feasible Artificial Recharge & Water Conservation structures/ activities	Tentative Design	quantity (in nos. or area in sq. m)	Total volume (cu.m )	Tentative unit cost (in Rs lakh)	Total tentative cost (in Rs lakh)	Expected Annual GW recharge /saving (cu.m)
<b>Recharge Structures/ Activities</b>						
Masonry Check dams ( 5 Fillings )	Crest- 10 -15 m; Height- 1 m to 1.5 m	2	34000	9	18	27200
Nala bunds/ Gabion ( 4 Fillings)	Width: 5 to 15 m	11	33000	2.0	22	26400
Revival, repair of water bodies (3 fillings)	(~100mx100mx2.5m)	26	1950000	12	312	1560000
Recharge shaft with the pond /tanks	Recharge shaft of 1.5m dia with 2m depth with filter media in lower 1m, Bore dia 10" Casing 6" Depth 30m	26		2	52	
<b>Water Conservation Activities</b>						
Farm Pond (in ha) (5 filling)	( 30 m x 30m x 1.5 m)	100 unit	600000	1	100	510000
Sprinkler/ drip/ HDPE pipes	For 1 ha with 5 m interval HDPE pipe	100 ha	1000000	0.6 /ha	60	700000
<b>Sub total</b>					<b>564</b>	<b>2823600</b>
<b>Impact assessment and O &amp; M</b>						
Piezometers Up to 50 m bgl – 9 nos. @ 0.6 lakh					<b>5.4</b>	
<b>Total cost of the project</b>					<b>569.4</b>	
<b>O &amp; M - 5 % of total cost of the scheme</b>					<b>28.47</b>	
Impact assessment to be carried out by the implementing agencies @5% of total cost					<b>28.47</b>	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>					<b>626.34</b>	

Note: The type, number and cost of structure may vary according to site, after the ground truth verification

## 7. Implication modalities

The implementation of the scheme will be done by the line department of the state selected by the respective State authority. Further, it is to add that more than 50 % MGNREGA works related to water conservation/sustainable management, accordingly a convergence guideline has been made between National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) (Ministry of Rural Development) & Programmes of Water Resources (MoWR , RD & GR). The district Dindigul is one among the list of districts identified for Convergence between NREGS and schemes of MoWR. The details of permissible works under convergence are envisaged in the Joint Convergence Guideline.

### a.) Time schedule

Steps	1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter	2 <sup>th</sup> Quarter	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter	5 <sup>th</sup> Quarter	6 <sup>th</sup> Quarter	7 <sup>th</sup> Quarter	8 <sup>th</sup> Quarter
❖ Identification of line department /implementing agency and preparation of DPR								
❖ Approval of scheme and release of sanction of funds								
❖ Implementation of ARS								

Phase = one quarter or 3 months or equivalent to financial quarter

### b.) Operation and maintenance

In all projects Impact assessment has to be carried out to ensure that projects is economically viable, socially equitable and environmentally sustainable by inter-related socio-economic, cultural and human-health impacts, both beneficial and adverse. Accordingly it is proposed to have impact assessment at the rate of 5 % of the total cost of the project for 5 years from the completion of artificial recharge.

**Prepared under Supervision of**

**Shri. A. Subburaj, Head of Office, CGWB, SECR, Chennai**

**Nodal Officer**

Dr.S.Subramanian, Senior Hydrogeologist, CGWB, SECR, Chennai

**Program – Core Working Committee**

Shri. A. Ravi, Sr.Hg (Scientist- D, **CGWB, SECR, Chennai**)

Dr. S. Subramanian, Sr.Hg (Scientist- D, **CGWB, SECR, Chennai**)

Ms. D. Dhayamalar, Sr.Hg (Scientist- D, **CGWB, SECR, Chennai**)

Dr.B. Umapathi, Sr.Hg (Scientist- D, **CGWB, SECR, Chennai**)

Shri. R. Arumugam , Scientist D, **CGWB, SECR, Chennai**

**Compiled by**

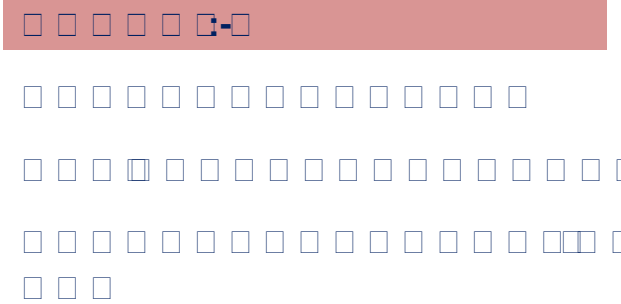
Dr.S.Subramanian, Senior Hydrogeologist, **CGWB, SECR, Chennai**



**CONSERVE WATER FOR SUSTENANCE, PROSPERITY AND HAPPINESS**



**Contact for further details**



The Regional Director

Central Ground Water Board

South Eastern Coastal Region

E1, C Block, Rajaji Bhawan



Besant Nagar

Chennai –600090