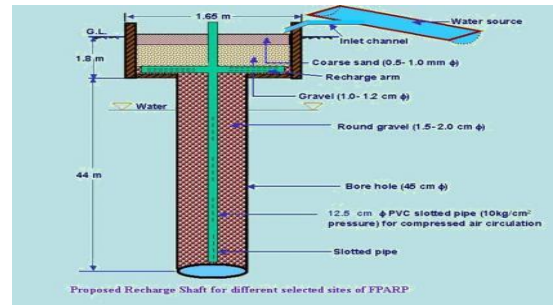
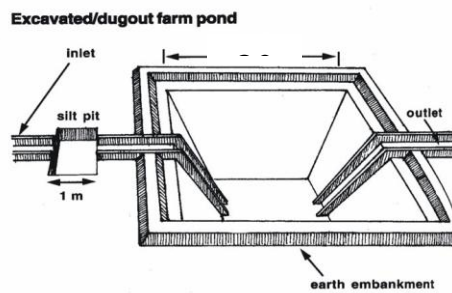




CENTRAL GROUND WATER BOARD
MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES,
RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



**ARTIFICIAL RECHARGE TO GROUND WATER AND
WATER CONSERVATION PLAN OF SAMBHAR
BLOCK, DISTRICT JAIPUR, RAJASTHAN**

Western Region, Jaipur
October 2016

ARTIFICIAL RECHARGE TO GROUND WATER AND WATER CONSERVATION PLAN OF SAMBHAR BLOCK, DISTRICT JAIPUR

Plan at a Glance

1.	Area of the Sambhar Bas Block	938.40 sq. km.
2.	Area identified for Artificial Recharge	831.48 sq km
3.	Dynamic Ground Water Resources (as on 31.03.2011)	
	Net Ground Water Availability	54.28 MCM
	Annual Ground Water Draft	145.57 MCM
	Stage of Ground Water Development	268.20 %
4.	Volume of water to be harnessed	0.22 MCM
	Volume of water available for recharge through RS	0.21 MCM
	Volume of water available for recharge through PT	-
5.	Volume of unsaturated aquifer zone available for recharge	3891.33 MCM
6.	Total number of structures to be proposed	
	Recharge structures	6 shafts in 6 Nos.
	Existing village pond with recharge shaft/ well	of existing village ponds
	Percolation Tanks	-
	Sprinkler Irrigation	300 ha
	Expected Annual GW recharge	0.17 MCM
	Provision for supplemental irrigation, thus reducing GW withdrawal for irrigation	0.24 MCM
	Total recharge/ saving of ground water	0.41 MCM
7.	Estimated Cost	1.9278 crore
	Artificial Recharge Plan	0.30 crore
	Sprinkler Irrigation	1.50 crore
	Piezometer construction	0.036 crore
	Operation and maintenance	0.0918 crore

ARTIFICIAL RECHARGE TO GROUND WATER AND WATER CONSERVATION PLAN OF SAMBHAR BLOCK, DISTRICT JAIPUR

Introduction

The **Sambhar Block, district Jaipur** is one of the over exploited blocks of Rajasthan and is under severe stress, as evident from the stage of ground water development, which has attained an alarming level of **268.20 %**.

Location of the block

The Sambhar Block covers an area of 938.40 sq. km. and falls in western part of Jaipur district. It is located between North latitudes 26°51' & 27°18' and East longitudes 75°1' & 75°32'.

Surface Water Availability

As per the studies carried out by Water Resources Department (WRD), Government of Rajasthan there is very little surplus water available for further development at 75% dependability. Based on the data made available from GWD, the surplus runoff available at 75% dependability level has been worked out for the zones as part of watershed within the block. The nature of aquifer (Alluvium/ Hard rock) is also considered while computing the number of Artificial Recharge structures feasible.

Accordingly about 0.22 MCM has been considered for recharge plan in the block. Optimum utilization of rainwater runoff depends on availability of land, feasible conditions, etc. Volume of Aquifer available for Artificial Recharge is given in **Table.1**

Supply Side Management

Feasible Artificial Recharge and Water Conservation Structures

About 0.035 MCM/year surplus has been considered for each recharge shaft and 0.2 MCM/year for percolation tank wherever feasible. The areas with shallow water level (<5m) have not been considered for construction of Artificial Recharge Structures

The number of Recharge Shaft is decided based on the number of suitable ponds available within the zone. If still some surplus remained unallocated, than few Percolation tanks are proposed at suitable locations. However, in some of the blocks entire available surplus cannot be utilized due to non availability of ponds for Recharge shaft or suitable location for Percolation tanks. Zone wise number of Recharge Structures proposed to be constructed is given in **Table 2**.

Table 1: Volume of Aquifer available for artificial recharge

District	Block	Area of Block (Sq. km.)	Potential area suitable for recharge (Sq. km.)	Type of Aquifer	Area feasible for artificial recharge (Sq km)	Sp Yield	Average DTW (mbgl) NOV 2013	Thickness of unsaturated zone 3 m below ground level (m)	Volume of sub surface storage space available for artificial recharge (MCM)
Jaipur	Sambhar	938.4	831.48	SR	831.48	0.12	42.00	39.00	3891.33

Table 2: Number of recharge structure

ZoneCode	Sub_Basin	Type of Aquifer	Zone-Area (sq. km.)	Total Surplus (MCM)	Water Level >5m	Feasible RS_Prop	Feasible PT_Prop
Banas_Mashi_056_RJ1710_AL	Mashi	SR	43.832	0.000	Y	0	0
Banas_Mashi_057_RJ1710_AL	Mashi	SR	128.785	0.000	Y	0	0
Shekhawati_Mendha_017_RJ1710_AL	Mendha	SR	68.613	0.000	Y	0	0
Shekhawati_Mendha_018_RJ1710_AL	Mendha	SR	209.043	0.114	Y	3	0
Shekhawati_Mendha_020_RJ1710_AL	Mendha	SR	257.143	0.031	Y	1	0
Shekhawati_Mendha_024_RJ1710_AL	Mendha	SR	231.182	0.074	Y	2	0
				0.219		6	0

Recharge Shaft

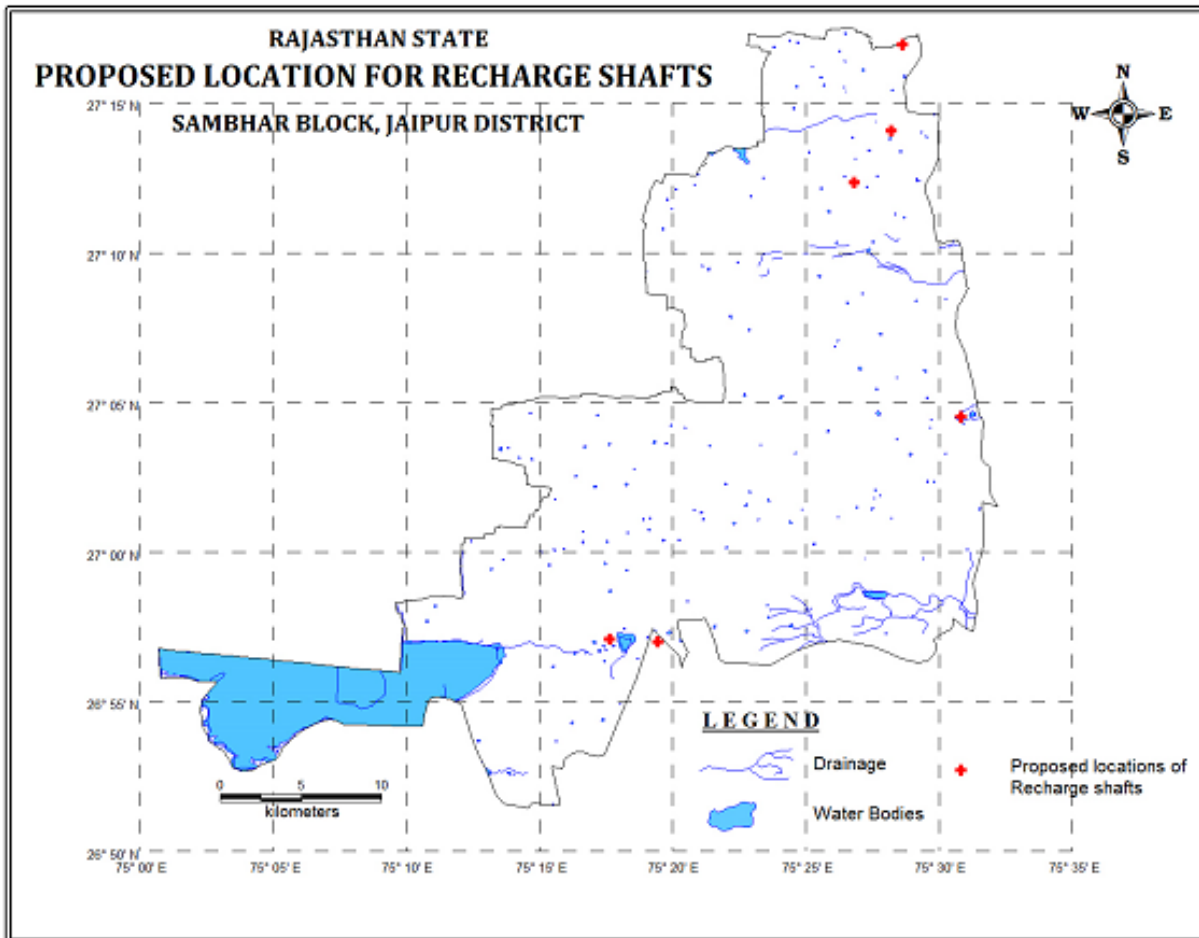
It is proposed to construct Recharge Shaft in existing ponds. The selected ponds should be atleast 3m deep and shallow ponds will be deepened accordingly. It is proposed that the inlet for the Recharge Shaft should be atleast 1m above bed of pond so that the pond retains adequate water for use by villagers.

. The tentative location of villages for construction of recharge shaft/well in existing village pond and their cost estimates are shown in Fig 1 and Table 3.

Table 3: Tentative locations of village for village pond with recharge shaft

S.No.	Village	Long	Lat	Watershed	No of Shafts	Unit cost (Rs in lac)	Total cost (Rs in lac)
1	Dholya Ka Bas	75.447	27.206	Shekhawati_Mendha_018_RJ1710_AL	1	5	5
2	Junsya Kalan & Khurd	75.470	27.235	Shekhawati_Mendha_018_RJ1710_AL	1	5	5
3	Kanwarpura	75.477	27.282	Shekhawati_Mendha_018_RJ1710_AL	1	5	5
4	Bhainsawa	75.513	27.075	Shekhawati_Mendha_020_RJ1710_AL	1	5	5
5	Jaitpura	75.294	26.951	Shekhawati_Mendha_024_RJ1710_AL	1	5	5
6	Jagmalpura	75.324	26.950	Shekhawati_Mendha_024_RJ1710_AL	1	5	5
Total					6		30

Figure 1: Showing Tentative location of the Recharge Shaft



Demand Side Management

Efficient Irrigation:

In Flood/ furrow irrigation method more than 50% of applied water is wasted through seepage to deeper levels, local inundation causes loss through evaporation and it leaches out the nutrients from the plants. While through drip and sprinkler irrigation method, wastage through irrigation losses could be minimized. Ground water usage can be minimized drastically by using HDPE pipes. Initially the scheme can be proposed to be started in 300 ha area, which is worst affected showing deepest water level and declining trends. The area is to be finalized based on land holdings, willingness of farmers and No Objection certificate from the land owner.

Impact Assessment and Monitoring

Assessment of impact of the artificial recharge schemes implemented is essential to assess the efficacy of structures constructed. It helps in identification of cost-effective recharge mechanisms for optimal recharge into the ground water system. It also helps to make necessary modifications in site selection, design and construction of structures in future.

It is proposed to construct 6 piezometers, at suitable locations for monitoring of water levels, in the vicinity of proposed recharge structure.

Revival, Repair of Water Bodies

The existing ponds and tanks with time 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.

Financial Outlay of the Plan

The total estimated cost of the Plan is Rs. 1.9278 cr. The tentative cost estimates of the various activities of the Plan are shown in Table 4 & 5. The unit rates are as followed by the Govt. of Rajasthan (BSR).

Table 4: Cost of the recharge structures

Cost Recharge Shaft Rs in crs (Unit cost Rs 0.05 cr for alluvium and Rs 0.026 cr for hard rock)	Cost of Percolation Tank in Rs in crs (Unit cost Rs 0.4 cr)	Cost of Sprinkler irrigation in Rs (Unit cost 0.005 cr/ha)
Soft rock – 0.30	-	1.50

Table 5: Tentative cost of different activities

Feasible Artificial Recharge & Water Conservation structures/ activities	Tentative Design	Quantity (in nos. or area in ha)	Rainwater harvested (MCM) or No. of sprinklers (/ha)	Tentative unit cost (in Rs lakh)	Total tentative cost (in Rs lakh)	Expected Annual GW recharge/ conservation (MCM) @ 0.8 MCM/structure
Recharge Structures/ Activities						
Recharge shaft within the pond /tanks	Alluvium – Depth 80m, Dia: 10-12” with filter pit	6	0.21	5	30	0.17
	Hard rock: Depth –60m, Dia 10-12”with filter pit	-	-	-	-	-
Percolation tanks (3 fillings)	200m*200m*1.5 m	-	-	-	-	-
Water Conservation Measures	Sprinkler Irrigation	300 ha	25	0.5/ha	150	0.24
		Total			180	0.41
Impact assessment & Monitoring						
Piezometer	50 – 80 m	6		0.6	3.6	
<i>Impact assessment will be carried out by implementing agency</i>						
O & M - 5% of total cost of the scheme					9.18	
TOTAL					192.78	0.41

Note: Type, number and cost of structure may vary according to site after ground verification