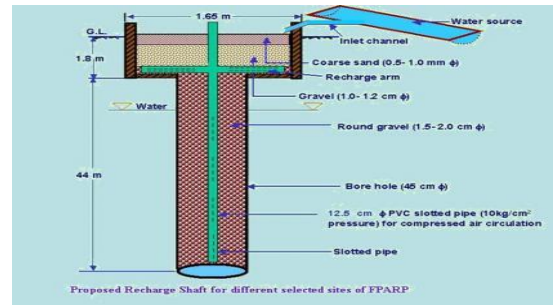




CENTRAL GROUND WATER BOARD
MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES,
RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



Excavated/dugout farm pond



**ARTIFICIAL RECHARGE TO GROUND WATER AND
WATER CONSERVATION PLAN OF CHITALWANA
BLOCK, DISTRICT JALORE, RAJASTHAN**

Western Region, Jaipur
January 2017

ARTIFICIAL RECHARGE TO GROUND WATER AND WATER CONSERVATION PLAN OF CHITALWANA BLOCK, DISTRICT JALORE

Plan at a Glance

1.	Area of the Chitalwana Block	1776.76 sq. km.
2.	Area identified for Artificial Recharge	1075.60 sq km
3.	Dynamic Ground Water Resources (as on 31.03.2011)	
	Net Ground Water Availability	59.19 MCM
	Annual Ground Water Draft	61.17 MCM
	Stage of Ground Water Development	103.35%
4.	Volume of water to be harnessed	0.298 MCM
	Volume of water available for recharge through RS	0.268 MCM
	Volume of water available for recharge through PT	-
5.	Volume of unsaturated aquifer zone available for recharge	1181.009 MCM
6.	Total number of structures to be proposed	
	Recharge structures	08 shafts in 08 village ponds
	Existing village pond with recharge shaft/ well	--
	Percolation Tanks	300 ha
	Sprinkler Irrigation	
	Expected Annual GW recharge	0.214 MCM
	Provision for supplemental irrigation, thus reducing GW withdrawal for irrigation	0.24 MCM
	Total recharge/ saving of ground water	0.454 MCM
7.	Estimated Cost	2.045 crore
	Artificial Recharge Plan	0.40 crore
	Sprinkler Irrigation	1.50 crore
	Piezometer construction	0.048 crore
	Operation and maintenance	0.097 crore

ARTIFICIAL RECHARGE TO GROUND WATER AND WATER CONSERVATION PLAN OF CHITALWANA BLOCK, DISTRICT JALORE

Introduction

The **Chitalwana Block, district Jalore** 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 **103.35%**. 1075.60 sq. km. area is potential zone area and thus feasible for artificial recharge.

Location of the block

The Chitalwana Block of Jalore District covering an area of 1776.76 Sq. Km. falls in west-south part of Jalore District and is located between North latitudes 24°37' & 25°7' and East longitudes 71°11' & 71°56'.

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 0.298 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)
JALORE	CHITALWANA	1776.76	1075.60	SR	1075.60	0.060	21.3	18.3	1181.009

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
Luni_Luni_077_RJ1907_AL	Luni	SR	41.331	0.025	Y	1	0
Luni_Luni_078_RJ1907_AL	Luni	SR	114.511	0.039	Y	1	0
Luni_Luni_079_RJ1907_AL	Luni	SR	1.637	0.001	N	0	0
Luni_Luni_081_RJ1907_AL	Luni	SR	76.879	0.048	Y	1	0
Luni_Luni_082_RJ1907_AL	Luni	SR	21.406	0.007	Y	0	0
Luni_Luni_084_RJ1907_AL	Luni	SR	1233.558	0.104	Y	3	0
Luni_Sagi_087_RJ1907_AL	Sagi	SR	37.506	0.075	Y	2	0
Luni_Sukri (Sayala)_094_RJ1907_AL	Sukri (Sayala)	SR	95.605	0.000	Y	0	0
				0.298		8	0

Recharge Shaft

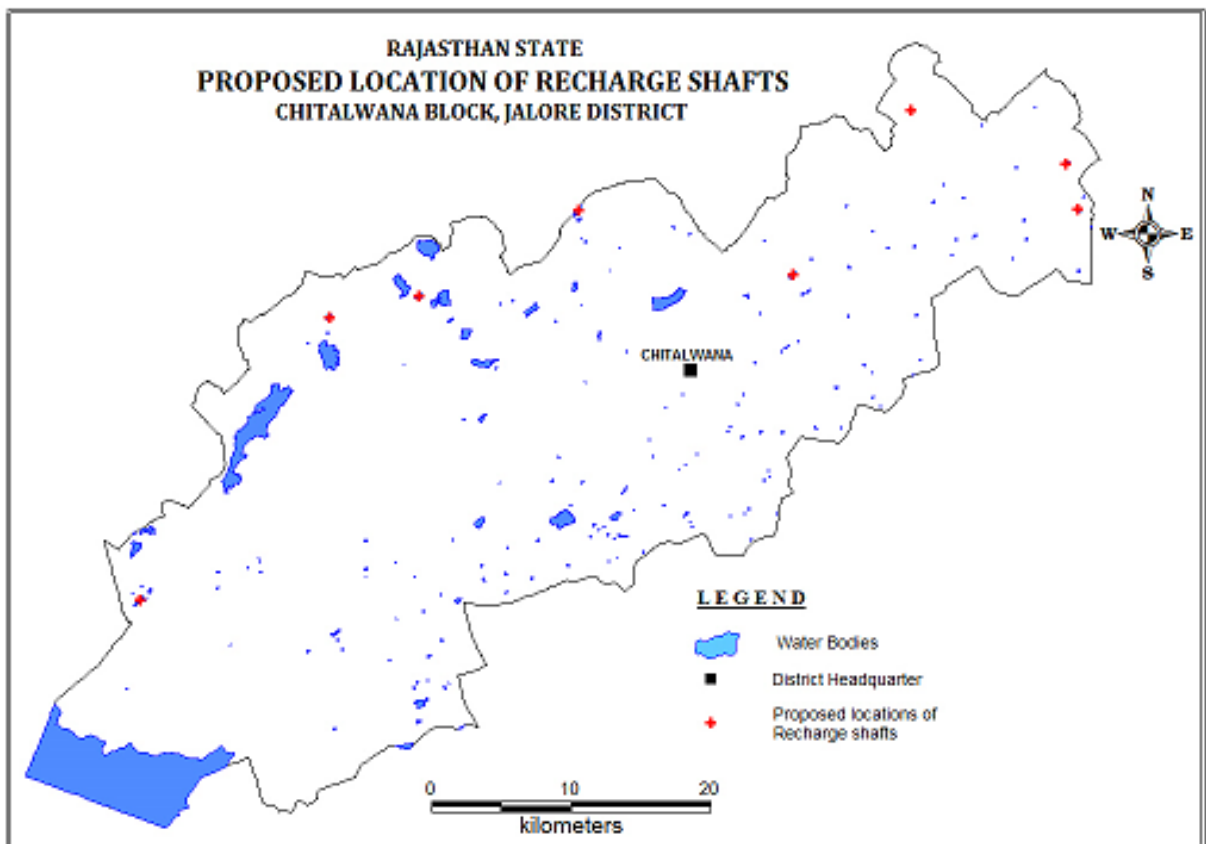
It is proposed to construct Recharge Shaft in existing ponds. The selected ponds should be atleast 3m deep and shallow ponds will be deepened accordingly. It is proposed that the inlet for the Recharge Shaft should be atleast 1m above bed of pond so that the pond retains adequate water for use by villagers.

. 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	Tatra	71.816	25.078	Luni_Luni_077_RJ1907_AL	1	5	5
2	Meghawa	71.580	25.013	Luni_Luni_078_RJ1907_AL	1	5	5
3	Doogri	71.404	24.945	Luni_Luni_081_RJ1907_AL	1	5	5
4	Ranodar	71.732	24.972	Luni_Luni_084_RJ1907_AL	1	5	5
5	Sayar Ka Koseeta	71.467	24.958	Luni_Luni_084_RJ1907_AL	1	5	5
6	Khejariyali	71.270	24.763	Luni_Luni_084_RJ1907_AL	1	5	5
7	Nimbau	71.926	25.043	Luni_Sagi_087_RJ1907_AL	1	5	5
8	Vapa	71.935	25.014	Luni_Sagi_087_RJ1907_AL	1	5	5
				Total	8		40

Fig. 1: Tentative location of 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 8 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. 2.045 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 – 0.40	-	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	8	0.268	5	40	0.214
	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			190	0.454
Impact assessment & Monitoring						
Piezometer	50 – 80 m	8		0.6	4.80	
<i>Impact assessment will be carried out by implementing agency</i>						
O & M - 5% of total cost of the scheme					9.74	
TOTAL					204.54	0.454

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