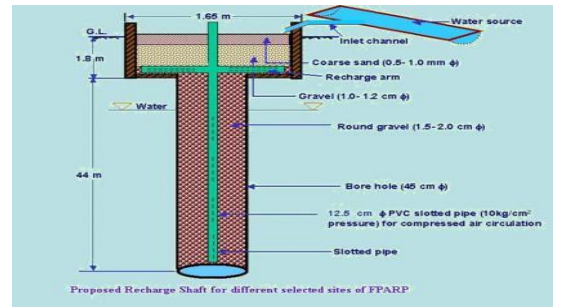
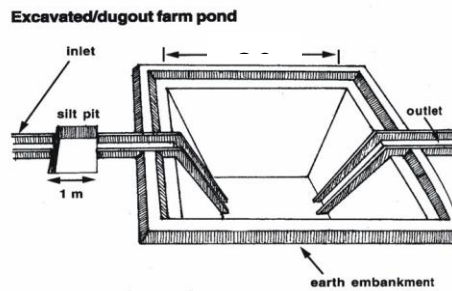




CENTRAL GROUND WATER BOARD
MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES,
RIVER DEVELOPMENT & GANGA REJUVENATION
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



**ARTIFICIAL RECHARGE TO GROUND WATER AND
WATER CONSERVATION PLAN OF PARBATSAR
BLOCK, DISTRICT NAGOUR, RAJASTHAN**

Western Region, Jaipur
October 2016

ARTIFICIAL RECHARGE TO GROUND WATER AND WATER CONSERVATION PLAN OF PARBATSAR BLOCK, DISTRICT NAGOUR

Plan at a Glance

1.	Area of the Parbatsar Block	1071.7 sq.km.
2.	Area identified for Artificial Recharge	1071.7 sq km
3.	Dynamic Ground Water Resources (as on 31.03.2011)	
	Net Ground Water Availability	28.9884 MCM
	Annual Ground Water Draft	52.8278 MCM
	Stage of Ground Water Development	182.24%
4.	Volume of water to be harnessed	0.221 MCM
	Volume of water available for recharge through RS	0.221 MCM
	Volume of water available for recharge through PT	-
5.	Volume of unsaturated aquifer zone available for recharge	1724.45 MCM
6.	Total number of structures to be proposed	
	Recharge structures	7 shafts in 7 Nos.
	Existing village pond with recharge shaft/ well	of existing village ponds
	Percolation Tanks	-
	Sprinkler Irrigation	300 ha
	Expected Annual GW recharge	0.18 MCM
	Provision for supplemental irrigation, thus reducing GW withdrawal for irrigation	0.24
	Total recharge/ saving of ground water	0.42 MCM
7.	Estimated Cost	1.798 crore
	Artificial Recharge Plan	0.182 crore
	Sprinkler Irrigation	1.50 crore
	Piezometer construction	0.03 crore
	Operation and maintenance	0.086 crore

ARTIFICIAL RECHARGE TO GROUND WATER AND WATER CONSERVATION PLAN OF PARBATSAR BLOCK, DISTRICT NAGOUR

Introduction

The **Parbatsar Block, district Nagaur** 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 **182.24%**.

Location of the block

The Parbatsar Block of Nagaur District covering an area of 1071.70 Sq. Km. falls in **northern - central part** of Nagaur District and is located between North latitudes 26°33' & 27°3' and East longitudes 74°25' & 74°52'.

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 0.221 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)
Nagaur	Parbatsar	1071.7	1071.7	HR	696.27	0.015	28.41	25.41	265.38
				SR	375.43	0.08	51.58	48.58	1459.07

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_Jojri_017_RJ2510_AL	Jojri	SR	50.660	0.000	Y	0	0
Luni_Jojri_018_RJ2510_HR	Jojri	HR	10.394	0.000	Y	0	0
Luni_Jojri_018_RJ2510_HR	Jojri	HR	0.000	0.000	Y	0	0
Luni_Jojri_019_RJ2510_AL	Jojri	SR	113.970	0.000	Y	0	0
Luni_Jojri_019_RJ2510_HR	Jojri	HR	62.447	0.000	Y	0	0
Luni_Jojri_021_RJ2510_AL	Jojri	SR	336.979	0.000	Y	0	0
Luni_Jojri_022_RJ2510_AL	Jojri	SR	167.681	0.000	Y	0	0
Luni_Jojri_024_RJ2510_HR	Jojri	HR	15.377	0.000	Y	0	0
Luni_Luni_043_RJ2510_HR	Luni	HR	35.398	0.000	Y	0	0
Luni_Luni_050_RJ2510_HR	Luni	HR	19.353	0.000	Y	0	0
Shekhawati_Mendha_014_RJ2510_HR	Mendha	HR	73.318	0.167	Y	5	0
Shekhawati_Mendha_022_RJ2510_HR	Mendha	HR	200.798	0.026	Y	1	0
Shekhawati_Mendha_023_RJ2510_HR	Mendha	HR	0.000	0.000	Y	0	0
Shekhawati_Mendha_023_RJ2510_HR	Mendha	HR	5.965	0.000	Y	0	0
Shekhawati_Mendha_025_RJ2510_HR	Mendha	HR	11.924	0.028	Y	1	0
				0.221		7	0

Recharge Shaft

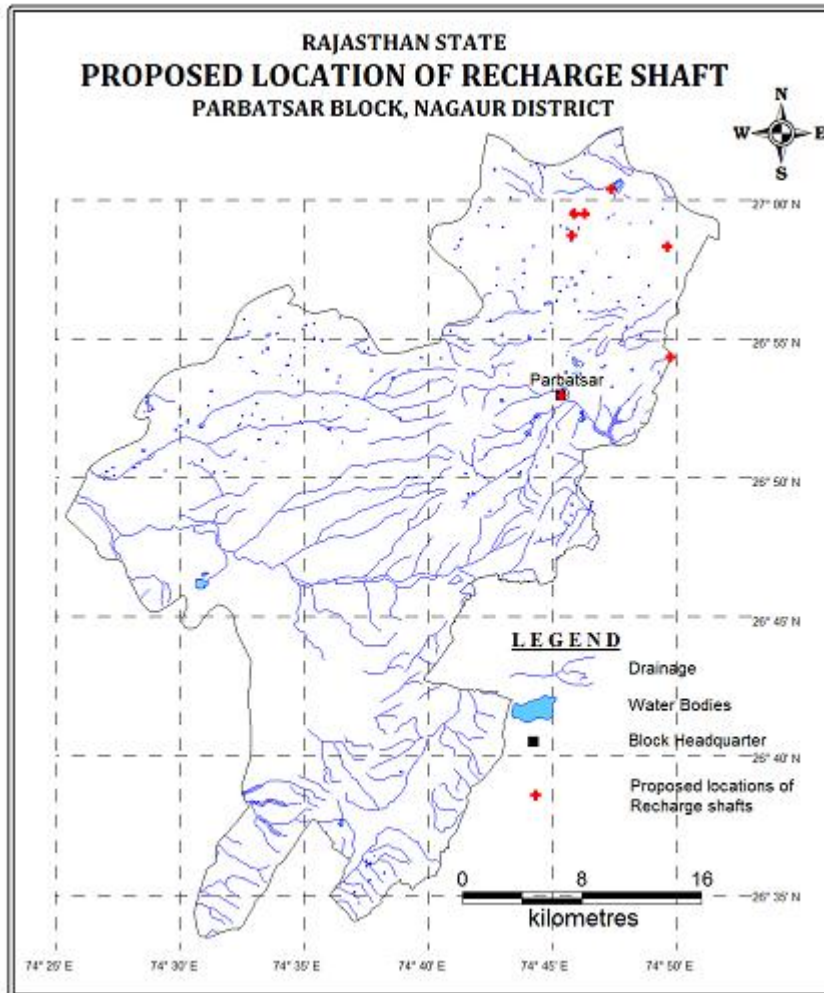
It is proposed to construct Recharge Shaft in existing ponds. The selected ponds should be atleast 3m deep and shallow ponds will be deepened accordingly. It is proposed that the inlet for the Recharge Shaft should be atleast 1m above bed of pond so that the pond retains adequate water for use by villagers.

. 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	Gangwa	74.763	26.979	Shekhawati_Mendha_014_RJ2510_HR	1	2.60	2.60
2	Gangwa	74.765	26.992	Shekhawati_Mendha_014_RJ2510_HR	1	2.60	2.60
3	Gangwa	74.771	26.992	Shekhawati_Mendha_014_RJ2510_HR	1	2.60	2.60
4	Manglana	74.789	27.007	Shekhawati_Mendha_014_RJ2510_HR	1	2.60	2.60
5	Dhonkaliya	74.827	26.972	Shekhawati_Mendha_014_RJ2510_HR	1	2.60	2.60
6	Parbatsar (M)	74.756	26.883	Shekhawati_Mendha_022_RJ2510_HR	1	2.60	2.60
7	Gingoli	74.829	26.906	Shekhawati_Mendha_025_RJ2510_HR	1	2.60	2.60
				Total	7		18.20

Fig: 1: Tentative location of Recharge Shafts



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 5 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. 1.798 cr. The tentative cost estimates of the various activities of the Plan are shown in Table 5 & 6. The unit rates are as followed by the Govt. of Rajasthan (BSR).

Table 5: 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)
Hard rock- 0.182	-	1.50

Table 6: 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	-	-	-	-	-
	Hard rock: Depth –60m, Dia 10-12”with filter pit	7	0.221	2.60	18.20	0.18
Percolation tanks (3 fillings)	200m*200m*1.5 m	-	-	-	-	-
Water Conservation Measures	Sprinkler Irrigation	300 ha	25	0.5/ha	150	0.24
		Total			168.20	0.42
Impact assessment & Monitoring						
Piezometer	50 – 80 m	5		0.6	3	
<i>Impact assessment will be carried out by implementing agency</i>						
O & M - 5% of total cost of the scheme					8.56	
TOTAL					179.76	0.42

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