CHAPTER 4.1.9 GROUND WATER RESOURCES

KRISHNAGIRI DISTRICT

INDEX

GROUND WATER REPORT OF KRISHNAGIRI DISTRICT

INRODUCTION :

In Tamil Nadu, the surface water resources are fully utilized by various stake holders. The demand of water is increasing day by day. So, groundwater resources play a vital role for additional demand by farmers and Industries and domestic usage leads to rapid development of groundwater. About 63% of available groundwater resources are now being used. However, the development is not uniform all over the State, and in certain districts of Tamil Nadu, intensive groundwater development had led to declining water levels, increasing trend of Over Exploited and Critical Firkas, saline water intrusion, etc.

ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP

Krishnagiri district is bounded by Vellore and Thiruvannamalai districts in the East, Karnataka state in the west, State of Andhra Pradesh in the North, Dharmapuri district in the south.Its area is 5143 sq.kms.This districtis elevated from 300 to 1400m above the mean sea level.It is located between 11º12'N&12º49'N Latitude, 77º27'E&78º38'E Longitude.Krishnagiri district is having administraive divisions of 5 Taluks,10 Blocks,29 Firkas 636 Revenue villages.

Krishnagiri District is Totally bifurcated into 29 Firkas.

1. Hydrogelogy

(i) Major Geological formations:

Krishnagiri District is underlain by crystalline metamorphic complex in the western parts of district and sedimentary tract in eastern side. An area of 4551 Sq.km is covered by crystalline rocks (63%)and 2671 Sq.km is covered by sediments(37%). The general geological sequence of formation is given below:

Quaternary	-	Laterites, Sands and Clays
Tertiary	-	Sandstone, Gravels and Clays
Cretaceous	-	Limestone, Calcareous Sandstone and Clay unconformity.
Archaean	-	Charnockites, Gneisses, Granites, Dolerites and Pegmatite

- The major part of the area is covered by metamorphic crystalline rocks of charnockite, granitic gneiss of Archaean age intruded by dolerite dykes and pegmatite veins. These rocks are highly metamorphosed and have been subjected to very severe folding, crushing and faulting.
- Ground Water occurs under the phreatic condition and wherever there are deep seated fractures, it occurs under semi-confined to confined conditions.
- Occurrence of Ground Water in hard rock depends upon the intensity and depth of weathering, fractures and fissures present in the rocks.
- Granites and gneisses yield moderately compared to the yield in Charnockites.
- Depth of well in hard rock generally ranges between 8 and 15m below ground level.
- Generally yield in open wells ranges from 30 to 250m^3/day and in bore well between 260 and 430 m^3/day.The weathered thickness varies from 2.5 m to 42m in general there are 3 to 5 fracture zones within 100 m and 1 to 4 fracture zones between 100 and 200 m.

The **Cretaceous formation** is represented by Arenaceous Lime stone, Calcareous sand - stone and marl.

The **Tertiary formation** is argillaceous comprising of Silty clay stones, argillaceous Lime stone.

The **Quaternary deposits** represented by the river deposits of Ponnaiyar and Varahanadhi spread over as patches in Villupuram District. The alluvium consists of unconsolidated sands, gravelly sands, clays and clayey sands. The thickness of the sands ranges between 15 and 25 m in the alluvial formation which also form potential aquifers. In some areas, sand stone of tertiary formation are the potential groundwater reservoirs.

(ii) Aquifer Systems:

Occurrence and storage of groundwater depend upon three factors viz., Geology, Topography and rainfall in the form of precipitation. Apart from Geology, wide variation in topographic profile and intensity of rainfall constitutes the prime factors of groundwater recharge. Aquifers are part of the more complex hydro geological system and the behaviour of the entire system cannot be interpreted easily. In hard rock

terrain the occurrence of Ground Water is limited to top weathered, fissured and fractured zone which extends to maximum 30 m on an average it is about 10-15 m in Krishnagiri District.

In Sedimentary formations, the presence of primary inter granular porosity enhances the transmitting capacity of groundwater where the yield will be appreciable. The sedimentary area which occupies the eastern part of the District along the coastal tract is more favourable for groundwater recharge. Ground Water occurs both in semi confined and confined conditions. A brief description of occurrence of groundwater in each formation is furnished below.

Alluvial Formations

In the river alluvium groundwater occurs under water table condition. The maximum thickness is 37 m and the average thickness of the aquifer is approximately 12 m. These formations are porous and permeable which have good water bearing zones.

Tertiary Cuddalore sandstone

Tertiary formations are represented by Cuddalore Sandstone and characterised as fluvial to brakish marine deposits. Predominantly this formation is divided into Lower and Upper Cuddalore formations. In the Upper Cuddalore formations the groundwater occurs in semi confined conditions, whereas in the Lower Cuddalore the groundwater occurs in confined condition with good groundwater potential.

Cretaceous Formations

Groundwater occurring in the lens shape in the sandy clay lenses and fine sand is underlain by white and black clay beds which constitute phreatic aquifer depth which ranges 10m to 15m below ground level. Phreatic aquifer in Limestone is potential due to the presence of Oolitic Limestone.

Hard Rock Formations

Groundwater occurs under water table conditions but the intensity of weathering, joint, fracture and its development is much less in other type of rocks when compared to gneissic formation. The groundwater potential is low, when compared with the gneissic formations.

- **Granitic Gneiss**

Groundwater occurs under water table conditions in weathered, jointed and fractural formations. The pore space developed in the weathered mantle acts as shallow granular aquifers and forms the potential water bearing and yielding zones water table is shallow in canal and tank irrigation regions and it is somewhat deeper in other regions.

- **Charnockite**

Groundwater occurs under water table conditions but the intensity of weathering, joint, fracture and its development is much less when compared to gneissic formations. The groundwater potential is low, when compared with the gneissic formations.

Aquifer Parameters

The thickness of aquifer in this district is highly erratic and varies between 15 m to 40 m below ground level. The inter granular Porosity is essentially dependent on the intensity and degree of weathering and fracture development in the bed rock. As discussed earlier deep weathering has developed in Gneissic formations and moderate weathering in charnockite formations. The range of aquifer parameters in hard rock and sedimentary formations are give below:

Table - 11 Range of aquifer parameters

Name	Sp. Capacity (lpm/d)	Specific Yield (%)	T (m^2/d)	K (m/day)	Yield of wells (lps)
Alluvium	2.08	7.2	98	19.7	2.5
Tertiary	78-173	1.4-3.5	46-134	16-33	2-3.3
Cretaceous	33-782	0.3-2.56	33-782	10-66	1.1-3.5
Crystalline	27-224	0.8-2.5	16-60	5-20	1-2

(iii) Drilling:

The drilling types are different according to the formation of the terrain. In general, DTH rigs are used in Hard rock formations for drilling a borewell at a depth ranges from 30m to 200m, according to the extension of joints, fractures, lineaments, etc in an area. In Sedimentary formations, rotary rigs with different rotors used according to the Tube well's diameter. The Bento novate clay is used in rotary rigs to avoid the collapse of the Tube well. The sedimentary tube wells are drilled up to a depth of 30m to 300m depending on the area, yield,etc. In alluvial formations, the hand rotary used for drilling tube wells ranges from 10m to 15m.In river beds, infiltration tube wells used for extraction of groundwater.

In Hard rock, the well designing is simple. The upper top soil and highly weathered zone is cased with PVC pipe and the remaining weathered, Fissured, Jointed portion is left as it is. In Krishnagiri District, the weathered zone ranges from 1.0m to 12.0m. In Granitic gneiss area, the highly weathered portion will be more up to 15m but in charnockite area, the weathered zone will extend up to 8.0m to 10.m only. In Sedimentary area, the well construction depends on the occurrence of sand thickness in the referred area. The logger is also used in the construction to identify the area of good quality of water.

2. GROUNDWATER REGIME MONITORING:

(i) Notes on existing water level scenario:

The water level is being monitored by State Ground & Surface Water Resources Data Centre from 1971 onwards from a network of 1746 observation wells (shallow open wells) located all over the State. The water level readings are observed in the first week of every month by the field officers. In Krishnagiri District,58 observation wells and 56 piezometers,totally 114 wells are monitoring on Monthly basis. The Central Ground Water Board also monitors the water level from 900 numbers of wells spread all over the State. They observe water level four times in a year. (i.e January, May, August and November). The collected water level data are uploaded in GWDES software and database is maintained regularly for analysing the water level trend with rainfall. From the Monitoring network of wells, the selected representative

wells are taken for Resource Estimation computations.

In Krishnagiri District, during the pre monsoon, the water level generally in declining trend ranges from G.L. to 15m. The depth of well below GroundLevel 12.0m are become dry during hot season like May, June, July. In the post monsoon, the water level generally in upward trend due to rainfall and it may reach the Ground Level also. The water level trend maps for pre and post monsoons are included as Annexure- I & II.

(ii) Long term trend of water level:

The long term fluctuations of water levels range from G.L. to 14.0m in many parts of the Krishnagiri District. The analysis reveals that the water level has gone down in the north, west and central parts of the Krishnagiri District. The inference taken from the annual fluctuation is due to lack of rainfall which in turn affects the groundwater levels in phreatic aquifer. The seasonal fluctuation study reveals that due to necessity for development of ground water for different sectored needs and due to failure of monsoons, the water level has gone down. The hydrograph of observation wells water level trend from 2005 to 2017 enclosed as Annexure – III and water level trend from 2000 to 2017 of Piezometers enclosed as Annexure – IV for Krishnagiri District.

(iii) Existing network of Monitoring wells:

In Krishnagiri District, the existing network of monitoring wells is 114 wells, 58 wells are observation wells and 56 wells are piezometers. These wells are observed for every month water level.

Krishnagiri District: Observation Wells - Location and Co-ordinates

Well No	District	Tahsil / Taluk	Block / Mandal	Village	Latitude	Longitude
53011	Krishnagiri	Uthangarai	Uthangarai	Singarapettai	12°15'00"	78°37'00"
53011A	Krishnagiri	Uthangarai	Uthangarai	Singarapettai	12°11'48"	78°20'14"
53012	Krishnagiri	Uthangarai	Uthangarai	Uthangarai	12°16'07"	78°31'49"
53013	Krishnagiri	Pochampalli	Mathur	Anandur	12°15'45"	78°22'38"
53016	Krishnagiri	Pochampalli	Mathur	K.Papparapatti	12°23'34"	78°30'27"
53017	Krishnagiri	Pochampalli	Bargur	Sandur	12°24'30"	78°21'00"

53017A	Krishnagiri	Pochampalli	Bargur	Sandur	12°23'31"	78°20'19"
53018	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	Kaveripattinam	Karukkanchavadi	12°24'38"	78°12'27"
53019	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	Kaveripattinam	Periyathobbai	12°23'41"	78°03'15"
53020	Krishnagiri	Denkanikottai	Thalli	Kundukottai	12°25'45"	77°44'53"
53021	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	Bargur	Bargur	12°33'00"	78°21'00"
53022	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	Peddamelpalli	12°33'00"	78°13'00"
53023	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	Mettupalli	12°15'45"	78°22'38"
53024	Krishnagiri	Denkanikottai	Kelamangalam	Anusonai	12°34'17"	77°53'52"
53025	Krishnagiri	Denkanikottai	Thalli	Anniyalam	12°32'59"	77°44'48"
53026	Krishnagiri	Denkanikottai	Thalli	Thalli	12°35'00"	77°40'00"
53027	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	Veppanapalli	Veppanapalli	12°42'00"	78°11'00"
53028	Krishnagiri	Hosur	Shoolagiri	Sundagiri	12°39'00"	78°03'00"
53029	Krishnagiri	Hosur	Shoolagiri	Perandapalli	12°42'43"	77°53'25"
53030	Krishnagiri	Hosur	Hosur	Bagalur	12°50'01"	77°52'01"
53039	Krishnagiri	Pochampalli	Mathur	Sonarahalli	12°21'45"	78°30'28"
53040	Krishnagiri	Denkanikottai	Thalli	Anchetty	12°21'48"	77°42'56"
53041	Krishnagiri	Denkanikottai	Thalli	Andevanapalli	12°27'40"	77°45'47"
53042	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	12°31'39"	78°12'46"
53043	Krishnagiri	Denkanikottai	Thalli	Madagondapalli	12°37'24"	77°45'39"
53044	Krishnagiri	Hosur	Shoolagiri	Shoolagiri	12°38'55"	78°01'00"
53045	Krishnagiri	Hosur	Hosur	Mathigiri	12°50'05"	77°52'05"
53046	Krishnagiri	Hosur	Shoolagiri	Berigai	12°47'48"	77°58'00"
53063	Krishnagiri	Uthangarai	Uthangarai	Pavakkal	12°11'46"	78°20'14"

53064	Krishnagiri	Uthangarai	Uthangarai	Kallavi	12°11'47"	78°20'12"
53065	Krishnagiri	Pochampalli	Mathur	Kunnathur	12°23'35"	78°30'28"
53066	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	Kaveripattinam	Doddakaradiyur	12°20'18"	78°19'30"
53067	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	Kaveripattinam	Agaram	12°20'12"	78°16'30"
53068	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	Kaveripattinam	Sappanipatti	12°20'40"	78°13'00"
53070	Krishnagiri	Pochampalli	Bargur	Gollanagamangalam	12°30'32"	78°20'16"
53071	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	Chinnamuthur	12°27'44"	78°12'26"
53071AY	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	Chinnamuthur	12°27'00"	78°13'00"
53072	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	Bellarampalli	12°29'50"	78°08'37"
53073	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	Maharajakadai	12°37'30"	78°15'08"
53074	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	Balanapalli	12°46'15"	78°07'30"
53075	Krishnagiri	Hosur	Shoolagiri	Samalpallam (Melumalai)	12°36'55"	78°05'09"
53076	Krishnagiri	Hosur	Hosur	Kaganur	12°51'00"	77°49'55"
53077	Krishnagiri	Hosur	Hosur	Mookkandapalli	12°43'39"	77°49'27"
53078	Krishnagiri	Hosur	Shoolagiri	Kathinayakandoddi	12°49'10"	77°58'02"
53079	Krishnagiri	Hosur	Shoolagiri	Karadikuttai	12°39'20"	77°50'13"
53080	Krishnagiri	Denkanikotti	Harur	Valaithottam	11°58'50"	78°32'39"
A53011	Krishnagiri	Uthangarai	Uthangarai	Uthangarai	12°15'59"	78°32'07"
A53012	Krishnagiri	Uthangarai	Uthangarai	Uthangarai	12°16'11"	78°32'06"
A53013	Krishnagiri	Uthangarai	Uthangarai	Uthangarai	12°16'00"	78°32'06"
A53014	Krishnagiri	Uthangarai	Uthangarai	Uthangarai	12°16'57"	78°32'72"

A53022	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	12°31'09"	78°12'49"
A53023	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	12°31'09"	78°12'49"
A53024	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	12°31'09"	78°12'49"
A53025	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	12°31'09"	78°12'49"
A53026	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	12°31'09"	78°12'49"
A53027	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	12°31'09"	78°12'49"
A53029	Krishnagiri	Denkanikottai	Kelamangalam	Denkanikottai	12°03'44"	77°47'21"
A53031	Krishnagiri	Hosur	Hosur	Kamraj Colony	12°43'55"	77°49'54"

Krishnagiri District- Piezometers - Location and Co-ordinates

Well no	District	Tashil/Taluk	Block/Mandal	Village	Latitude	Longitude
HP17009	Krishnagiri	Uthangarai	Uthangarai	Pavakkal	12.195833	78.583333
HP17010	Krishnagiri	Uthangarai	Uthangarai	Singarapettai	12.251389	78.616667
HP17011	Krishnagiri	Uthangarai	Uthangarai	Kallavi	12.248611	78.441667
HP17012	Krishnagiri	Pochampalli	Pochampalli	Mahadevagollahalli	12.402778	78.345556
HP17013	Krishnagiri	Hosur	Shoolagiri	Berigai	12.805556	77.969444
HP17014	Krishnagiri	Hosur	Hosur	Anchetti	12.351944	77.720278
HP17015	Krishnagiri	Hosur	Hosur	Mookandapalli	12.751389	77.802778
HP17016	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	Kaveripatinam	Guttapatti	12.377500	78.160833
HP17017	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	Kaveripatinam	Arasampatty	12.285000	78.309167
HP17018	Krishnagiri	Pochampalli	Kaveripattinam	Nagarasampatti	12.351667	78.289167
HP17019	Krishnagiri	Denkanikottai	Kelamangalam	Ullukurukai	12.551667	77.965833
HP17020	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	Veppanapalli	Theertham	12.761667	78.114722
HP17021	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	Puliancheri	12.609444	78.129444
HP17022	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	Veppanapalli	Bandarapalli	12.575278	78.166667
HP17023	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	Veppanapalli	Peria Manavaranapalli	12.736944	78.156667
HP17024	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	Alapatty (Kodugur)	12.531667	78.063056
HP17028	Krishnagiri	Denkanikottai	Thalli	Thalli	12.504167	77.712500
HP17029	Krishnagiri	Hosur	Hosur	Balathodanapalli	12.790278	77.900000
HP17030	Krishnagiri	Hosur	Hosur	Nandhimangalam	12.790000	77.900000
HP17031	Krishnagiri	Hosur	Shoolagiri	Gudisadhanapalli	12.612500	78.019444
HP17032	Krishnagiri	Pochampalli	Mathur	Enusonai	12.308333	78.487500
HP17033	Krishnagiri	Pochampalli	Mathur	Samalpatti	12.345833	78.511111
HP17034	Krishnagiri	Uthangarai	Mathur	Kunnathur	12.345833	78.511111
HP17038	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	Bargur	Orappam	12.535000	78.282500

HP17039	Krishnagiri	Denkanikotti	Thalli	Salivaram	12.425556	77.781111
HP17042	Krishnagiri	Denkanikotti	Kelamangalam	Kelamangalam	12.602222	77.852778
HP17048	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	Kaveripattinam	Nadupaiyur	12.375278	78.216944
HP17049	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	Kaveripattinam	Avathavadi	12.341111	78.268333
MWS17082	Krishnagiri	Hosur	Shoolagiri	Berigai	12.804167	77.975000
MWS17083	Krishnagiri	Denkanikottai	Thalli	Nattrapalayam	12.105556	78.145556
MWS17084	Krishnagiri	Denkanikottai	Thalli	Urigam	12.299444	77.617500
MWS17085	Krishnagiri	Denkanikottai	Thalli	Kundukottai	12.423333	77.755833
MWS17086	Krishnagiri	Denkanikottai	Kelamangalam	Pachchappanatti	12.554167	77.852222
MWS17087	Krishnagiri	Denkanikottai	Kelamangalam	Nagamangalam	12.570000	77.940000
MWS17088	Krishnagiri	Hosur	Hosur	Dhinnur	12.710556	77.819167
MWS17089	Krishnagiri	Denkanikottai	Thalli	Achchubalu	12.247222	77.737500
MWS17090	Krishnagiri	Hosur	Hosur	Jeemangalam	12.800278	77.864167
MWS17091	Krishnagiri	Hosur	Shoolagiri	Chennasandiram	12.832778	78.023333
MWS17092	Krishnagiri	Hosur	Shoolagiri	Chembarasanapalli	12.708333	78.025000
MWS17093	Krishnagiri	Hosur	Shoolagiri	Agaram	12.631389	77.924722
MWS17094	Krishnagiri	Hosur	Shoolagiri	Ullatti	12.609722	78.001389
MWS17095	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	Moramadugu	12.481667	78.123056
MWS17096	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	Kaveripattinam	Marigoundanchauvlur	12.400833	78.245556
MWS17097	Krishnagiri	Uthangarai	Uthangarai	M.Vellalapatti	12.218889	78.417500
MWS17098	Krishnagiri	Pochampalli	Bargur	Santhur	12.393889	78.342778
MWS17099	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	Maharajakadai	12.619167	78.243611
MWS17100	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	Bargur	Anginayanapalli	12.534444	78.389444
MWS17101	Krishnagiri	Pochampalli	Bargur	Achamangalam	12.525000	78.320833
MWS17102	Krishnagiri	Pochampalli	Mathur	Pasanthi	12.292222	78.475556
MWS17103	Krishnagiri	Uthangarai	Uthangarai	P.Ettipatti	12.181667	78.603889
MWS17104	Krishnagiri	Uthangarai	Uthangarai	Maganoorpatti	12.325000	78.584722
MWS17105	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	Veppanapalli	Naranikuppam	12.635000	78.186667
MWS17106	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	Veppanapalli	Kadavarapalli	12.702500	78.173056

(iv) Data Constraints:

The following are constraints in collecting the water level data in the field and validating the data are:

1) The water level data are collected on the monthly basis in the referred observation wells and piezometers. The collected data is not sufficient quantity for analyzing purpose due to drying of wells, Wells abounded by various reasons, lack of selecting the alternate wells, lack of open wells available for monitoring purpose due to increased usage of bore wells in the villages, Panchayats, etc. In many villages, the water supply schemes implemented by overhead tank supply or mini energised pumps and the existing open wells are not used generally by the villagers and moreover, they filled with garbage.

2) The number of bore wells should be increased for monitoring purpose.
3) The site selection of new bore wells should be based on the Geological methods.
4) Strengthening the network of monitoring wells by closing the gaps in the network.
5) Maintenance cost should be allotted to maintain the bore wells on the periodical basis to maintain the quality as well as yield.
6) Installation of Automatic water level recorders in the sensitive and more water level fluctuation in the bore wells will helpful to monitor the extensive depletion of groundwater areas.
7) Upgrading the measuring instruments will helpful to take accurate reading of water levels in the field.
8) Upgrading the soft ware will helpful to minimize the errors and increasing the accuracy of data.
9) Erecting the Telemetric water level recorders in the over exploited Firkas will helpful to monitor the over extraction of groundwater.

10) Lack of manpower and transporting vehicles are also major problems for data collection in the field in proper time.

3. DYNAMIC GROUND WATER RESOURCES:

The State Ground and Surface Water Resources Data Centre has estimated the ground water resources of Tamil Nadu periodically in co-ordination with the Central Ground Water Board, Government of India , Ministry of Water Resources, Chennai, based on the Methodology evolved by the Ground Water Resources Estimation Committee, 1997 (GEC 97).

Groundwater potential assessment is a dynamic one and not static. While assessing an area, the following factors can be considered such as Geology, Total Irrigated Area, Total Number of Wells used for Irrigation, Water Level Data for the past five years, Average Rainfall, Total Recharge, Irrigation methods adopted in the area, Cropping pattern details, Seepage factor, Specific yield, Geological conditions prevailing in that area, Recharge through Artificial recharge structures, etc.

Groundwater potential assessment proposal should be presented for approval in the Central and State Level Working Group Committees and then,

presented for final approval in the Central Level Committee as well as State Level Committees.

The Ground Water Potential Assessments as on January 1992 and January 1997 were done in the State, taking the Panchayat Union Block as an Assessment Unit and the entire State **was categorized as Dark, Grey and White areas**. The Blocks with more than 85% to 100% ground water development (extraction) were categorized as “Dark Blocks” and the blocks with ground water development between 65% to 85% were categorized as “Grey Blocks” and blocks with less than 65% ground water development were categorized as “White Blocks”.

Subsequently, the **Ground Water Potential Assessment was done as on March 2003 and as on March 2009.** In these assessments, the Panchayat Union Blocks in Tamil Nadu were **categorized as Over-Exploited, Critical, Semi-Critical, Safe and Saline instead of Dark, Grey and White blocks.** The Blocks with more than 100% extraction were categorized as “Over Exploited Blocks”, the blocks with 90% to 100% extraction as “Critical Blocks”, the blocks with 65% to 90% extraction as “Semi Critical Blocks”, the blocks with less than 65% extraction as “Safe Blocks” and the bad quality blocks were categorized as “Saline Blocks”. No schemes should be formulated in over exploited and critical blocks - “Notified Blocks – A category – (Stage of Groundwater extraction is 90% and above)”.

The re-estimation of groundwater resources in the State as on March 2011 and as on March 2013 can be assessed in Micro Level basis. In these assessments, the assessing unit is Firka (Unit of Taluk) and **categorized as Over-Exploited, Critical, Semi-Critical, Safe, and Saline Firkas.** As on March 2013 assessment, in the Krishnagiri District

Based on the Estimation of Ground Water Resources of Tamil Nadu State as on March 2013, Out of 1139 Firkas in the State, 358 Firkas are categorized as “Over Exploited Firkas”, 105 Firkas are categorized as “Critical Firkas”, 212 Firkas are categorized as “Semi Critical Firkas”, 429 Firkas are categorized as “Safe Firkas” and 35 Firkas are categorized as “Saline Firkas”.

When compared to last assessment as on March 2011, the “Over Exploited Firkas” comes down from 374 to 358 Firkas, the “Critical Firkas” increased

from 48 to 105 Firkas, the “Semi Critical Firkas” comes down marginally from 235 to 212 Firkas, the “Safe Firkas” comes down marginally from 437 to 429 Firkas and the “Saline Firkas” remains same as 35 Firkas. The alteration of Firkas are due to the construction of Artificial Recharge structures such as Check Dams, Recharge Wells, Recharge shafts, percolation ponds; etc was constructed in the “Over Exploited Firkas” by various departments.

Methodology adopted for Estimation of Ground Water Potential :

The present methodology used for resources assessment is known as Ground Water Resource Estimation Methodology - 1997 (GEC'97) .In GEC'97, two approaches are recommended - **water level fluctuation method and norms of rainfall infiltration method**. The water level fluctuation method is based on the concept of storage change due to differences between various input and output components. Input refers to recharge from rainfall and other sources and subsurface inflow into the unit of assessment. Output refers to ground water draft, ground water evapotranspiration, base flow to streams and subsurface outflow from the unit. Since the data on subsurface inflow / outflow are not readily available, it is advantageous to adopt the unit for ground water assessment as basin / sub basin / watershed, as the inflow / outflow across these boundaries may be taken as negligible.

In each assessment unit, hilly areas having slope more than 20% are deleted from the total area to get the area suitable for recharge. Further, areas where the quality of ground water is beyond the usable limits should be identified and handled separately. The remaining area after deleting the hilly area and separating the area with poor ground water quality is to be delineated into command and non-command areas. Ground water assessment in command and non-command areas are done separately for monsoon and non-monsoon seasons.

The rainfall recharge during monsoon season computed by Water Level Fluctuation (WLF) method is compared with recharge figures from Rainfall Infiltration Factor (RIF) method. In case the difference between the two sets of data are more than 20% then RIF figure is considered, otherwise monsoon recharge from WLF is adopted. While adopting the rainfall recharge figures, weight age is to be given to WLF method over adhoc norms method of RIF. Hence, wherever the difference between RIF & WLF is more than 20%, data have to be scrutinized and corrected accordingly.

During non-Monsoon season, rainfall recharge is computed by using Rainfall infiltration Factor (RIF) method. Recharge from other sources is then added to

get total non-Monsoon recharge. In case of areas receiving less than 10% of the annual rainfall during non-monsoon season, the rainfall recharge is ignored.

The total annual ground water recharge of the area is the sum-total of monsoon and non-monsoon recharge. An allowance is kept for natural discharge in the non-monsoon season by deducting 5 to 10 % of total annual ground water recharge.

The balance ground water available accounts for existing ground water withdrawal for various uses and potential for future development. This quantity is termed as Net Ground Water Availability.

Net Ground Water Availability = Annual Ground Water Recharge - Natural discharge during non-monsoon season.

GEC'97 methodology has recommended norms for various parameters being used in ground water recharge estimation. These norms vary depending upon water bearing formations and agroclimatic conditions. While norms for specific yield and recharge from rainfall values are to be adopted within the guidelines of GEC'97, in case of other parameters like seepage from canals, return flow from irrigation, recharge from tanks & ponds, water conservation structures, results of specific case studies may replace the adhoc norms.

The Gross yearly ground water draft is to be calculated for Irrigation, Domestic and Industrial uses. The gross ground water draft would include the ground water extraction from all existing ground water structures during monsoon as well as during non-monsoon period. While the number of ground water structures should preferably be based on latest well census, the average unit draft from different types of structures should be based on specific studies or adhoc norms given in GEC'97 report.

The stage of Ground water Development is defined by

$$\text{Stage of Ground water Development (\%)} = \frac{\text{Existing Gross Ground water Draft for all uses}}{\text{Net annual Ground Water Availability}} \times 100$$

The units of assessment are categorized for ground water development based on two criteria – a) stage of ground water development and b) long-term trend of pre and post monsoon water levels. Four categories are - Safe areas which have

ground water potential for development; Semi-critical areas where cautious ground water development

is recommended; Critical areas; Over -exploited areas where there should be intensive monitoring and evaluation and future ground water development be linked with water conservation measures.

The criteria for categorization of assessment units are as follows:

S. No.	Stage of Groundwater Development	Significant Long term Decline		Categorization
		Pre-monsoon	Post -monsoon	
1.	<=70%	No	No	SAFE
		Yes / No	No / Yes	To be re-assessed
		Yes	Yes	To be re-assessed
2.	>70% and <=90%	No	No	To be re-assessed
		Yes / No	No / Yes	SEMI – CRITICAL
		Yes	Yes	SEMI – CRITICAL
3.	>90 and <=100%	No	No	To be re-assessed
		Yes / No	No / Yes	CRITICAL
		Yes	Yes	CRITICAL
4.	>100%	No	No	To be re-assessed
		Yes / No	No / Yes	OVER- EXPLOITED
		Yes	Yes	OVER- EXPLOITED

Note:' *To be re-assessed' means that data is to be checked and reviewed. If the ground water resources assessment and the trend of long term water levels contradict each other. This anomalous situations requires a review of the ground water resource computations, as well as the reliability of water level data.*

The long term ground water level data should preferably be for a period of 10

years. The significant water level decline may be taken in consideration between 10 to 20 cm/ year depending upon the local hydro geological conditions.

Dynamic Ground Water Resources Estimation of TamilNadu As on March 2013

District Summary

(in ha.m)

KRISHNAGIRI DISTRICT							
Sl.No (District))	**District**	**Net Annual Ground Water Availability**	**Existing Gross Ground Water Draft for Irrigation**	**Existing Gross Ground Water Draft for domestic and industrial water supply**	**Existing Gross Ground Water Draft for All uses (4+5)**	**Stage of Ground Water Development {(6/3)*100} %**	**No of Over Exploited Firkas**
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**
1	KRISHNAGIRI	35,425.08	38,331.30	2,158.18	40,489.48	114	12

Firka Wise Summary

(in ha.m)

KRISHNAGIRI DISTRICT							
Sl.No	**Assessment Unit (Firka)**	**Net Annual Ground Water Availability**	**Existing Gross Ground Water Draft for Irrigation**	**Existing Gross Ground Water Draft for domestic and industrial water supply**	**Existing Gross Ground Water Draft for All uses (4+5)**	**Stage of Ground Water Development {(6/3)*100} %**	**Category of the Firka**
1	ALAPATTI	1,089.02	2,441.15	59.13	2,500.28	230	OVER EXPLOITED
2	ANDEVANAPALLI	1,253.13	302.00	45.24	347.24	28	SAFE
3	ANJETTI	651.91	158.33	47.32	205.65	32	SAFE
4	BAGALUR	975.26	578.68	91.33	670.01	69	SAFE
5	BARGUR	1,495.21	1,860.40	80.05	1,940.45	130	OVER EXPLOITED

6	BARUR	1,340.56	1,018.13	50.14	1,068.27	80	SEMI CRITICAL
7	BERIGAI	693.34	528.50	40.93	569.43	82	SEMI CRITICAL

KRISHNAGIRI DISTRICT

Sl.No	Assessment Unit (Firka)	Net Annual Ground Water Availability	Existing Gross Ground Water Draft for Irrigation	Existing Gross Ground Water Draft for domestic and industrial water supply	Existing Gross Ground Water Draft for All uses (4+5)	Stage of Ground Water Development {(6/3)*100} %	Category of the Firka
8	DENKANIKOTTA	961.04	481.88	40.43	522.31	54	SAFE
9	GURUPARAPALLI	944.65	1,893.65	39.12	1,932.77	205	OVER EXPLOITED
10	HOSUR	1,264.72	1,030.75	183.89	1,214.64	96	CRITICAL
11	KAKKADASAM	1,243.89	653.40	56.19	709.59	57	SAFE
12	KALLAVI	1,267.80	1,882.40	49.20	1,931.60	152	OVER EXPLOITED
13	KAVERIPATTINAM	1,691.38	926.85	240.17	1,167.02	69	SAFE
14	KELAMANGALAM	1,477.66	948.55	43.41	991.96	67	SAFE
15	KRISHNAGIRI	1,160.10	2,227.00	136.92	2,363.92	204	OVER EXPLOITED
16	MATHIGIRI	941.56	733.30	23.97	757.27	80	SEMI CRITICAL
17	MATHUR	1,300.73	2,284.60	143.04	2,427.64	187	OVER EXPLOITED
18	NAGARASAMPATTI	1,198.83	953.25	50.12	1,003.37	84	SEMI CRITICAL
19	PALEPALLI	1,374.11	1,697.30	63.27	1,760.57	128	OVER EXPLOITED
20	PERIYAMUTHUR	1,418.17	985.40	60.57	1,045.97	74	SEMI CRITICAL
21	POCHAMPALLI	1,213.44	1,749.23	52.49	1,801.71	148	OVER EXPLOITED
22	RAYAKOTTAI	1,965.28	1,379.30	65.21	1,444.51	74	SEMI CRITICAL
23	SAMALPATTI	1,130.92	2,409.80	34.46	2,444.26	216	OVER EXPLOITED
24	SHOOLAGIRI	1,264.60	981.38	86.45	1,067.82	84	SEMI CRITICAL
25	SINGARAPETTAI	1,394.20	2,374.50	90.15	2,464.65	177	OVER EXPLOITED
26	THALLY	1,251.99	770.40	84.17	854.57	68	SAFE

27	UTHANAPALLI	1,170.59	913.75	69.84	983.59	84	SEMI CRITICAL
28	UTHANGARAI	1,093.22	1,633.00	60.96	1,693.96	155	OVER EXPLOITED
29	VEPPANAPALLI	1,197.77	2,534.45	69.98	2,604.43	217	OVER EXPLOITED
TOTAL		**35,425.08**	**38,331.30**	**2,158.18**	**40,489.48**	**114**	

4. Groundwater quality issues:

The rainfall is the main source for the availability of water both in surface and sub surface. The quantum of rainfall varies every year depending upon the monsoon. However, the extraction of surface and sub surface water is increasing year by year. It leads to environmental impact on the water sources like depletion of water level, deterioration of water quality. It makes the demand for the quantification of available water and also its quality for various purposes like agriculture, industries, drinking and domestic purposes.

For the present assessment, the value of Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) have been considered for demarcation of good / bad quality areas. For this purpose, the TDS value of less than or equal to 2000 mg/l have been considered as good quality and the value more than 2000 mg/l have been considered as bad quality areas.

The presence of fluoride in natural Ground Water is having its merits and demerits depending upon the concentration. Presence of fluoride <1.0 mg/l in drinking water reduces dental diseases whereas higher level > 1.50 mg/l will affect the health and causes dental fluoridise. Nitrate is noted significantly in Ground Water due to use of chemical fertilizer for agriculture and other local pollution rocks and soils are also contributing nitrate to Ground Water. Arsenic is another poisonous heavy metal in Ground Water. The allowable limits for drinking purposes are 0.05 mg/l.

In Villupuram District, the quality of Ground Water generally ranges from moderate to good quality both in the shallow dug well and bore wells except in & around the Kazhuveli tank, where the water quality is poor due to seawater intrusion in the lagoons during high tide seasons, the production of salt and Aquaculture farming.

5. Groundwater issues and challenges:

The groundwater quantity and quality are to be highlighted and may be analyzed in terms of :

(i)Problems posed by nature:

In terms of Quantitative aspects, nowadays, rainfall may more within the short period of duration. Due to this aspect, recharge is less and runoff will be more. The availability of groundwater is less due to over extraction than recharge. The Percentage of OE/Critical Firkas increased due to this reason. Increasing the artificial recharge structures in the proper areas may avoid the depletion of groundwater especially in OE/Critical Firkas.

(ii) Problems caused by anthropogenic activities:

The problems caused due to intensive groundwater extraction, intensive surface water irrigation, intensive mining activities, growing urban complexes and industrial establishments will lead to drastic depletion in groundwater resources only. Proper alternative recharge structures must be established.

(iii) Problems caused by socio-economic condition:

The land holdings of farmers may be different from another. One farmer having more than 5 Acres has less expense than a farmer having one acre. The free electric supply to all farmers have chance to extract more groundwater. To avoid this, proper guidance will be given to the farmers for the usage of groundwater.

(iv) Administrative issues:

To control, regulate and manage the Ground Water Resources in the State, there is no groundwater act, now in force. But, the **Chennai Metropolitan Area Ground Water (Regulation) Act, 1987** is in force and it extends to Chennai City and notified 302 revenue villages in Kanchipuram and Thiruvallur Districts, only.

The rest of Tamilnadu, **G.O.(Ms).No.142, Public Works (R2) Department, dated: 23.07.2014** and **G.O.(Ms).No.113, Public Works (R2) Dept , Dt:09.06.2016** are regulate and manage the groundwater resources. The Government of Tamil Nadu had enacted the **Tamil Nadu Ground Water (Development and Management) Act, 2003**. However, this **Act was repealed on 14.09.2013**, in order to enact a comprehensive law to develop and manage the groundwater in the changed scenario in the State.

The pricing policy for groundwater users is also an important strategy in controlling the illegal extraction of groundwater by taking from lorries,etc. The

unused dug wells and bore wells can be used as artificial recharge structures will be good concept in recharging the ground water.

6. Groundwater Management and Regulations:

(i) <u>Statute/Law/Policy/Regulations if any</u>:

The Central Ground Water Authority has been constituted to regulate, control, development and management of ground water resources for whole country based on overall situation prevailing in India. But, the ground water conditions are varying from State to State. **Ground Water is a State subject and the State Government has every right to protect and regulate their own precious ground water resources according to the prevailing conditions in the State.**

The Tamil Nadu Government had enacted **"The Tamil Nadu Ground Water (Development and Management) Act, 2003"** which was subsequently **repealed in 2013**, so as to bring out an effective management Act considering the present scenario. **As an interim measure, for regulating the exploitation of ground water, the Government have issued G.O. (Ms) No.142,PWD dated 23.07.2014 for regulations for management of ground water for safe guarding the scarce groundwater resources in Tamil Nadu State.** In the absence of an Act, the Government executes this Government order to control, regulate and manage the Ground Water Resources while taking into consideration of the future of the State and its people.

The State Ground and Surface Water Resources Data Centre has estimated the Ground Water resources of Tamil Nadu State periodically in co-ordination with the Central Ground Water Board, Government of India, SECR, Chennai, based on the Methodology evolved by Ground Water Resources Estimation Committee, 1997 (GEC 97).

Accordingly, **the Ground Water Potential Assessment done as on January 1992 and as on January 1997 on the basis of Panchayat Union Blocks as assessment units** in Tamil Nadu and **categorized as Dark, Grey and White areas.** The Blocks with more than 85% to 100% ground water development were categorized as "Dark Blocks" and the blocks with ground water development

between 65% to 85% were categorized as “Grey Blocks” and less than 65% ground water development were categorized as “White Blocks” and the Government approved the categorisation and released as Government order and G.O.No:326, PW (R2) Dept, dated: 23.11.1993. It was in effect up to the next assessment done as on March 2003.

Subsequently, **the Ground Water Potential Assessment done as on March 2003**, **categorized the blocks as Over Exploited, Critical, Semi Critical, Safe, Saline instead of Dark, Grey and White blocks**. The Blocks with more than 100% were categorized as “Over Exploited Blocks”, the blocks in between 90% to 100% as “Critical Blocks”, the blocks in between 65% to 90% as “Semi Critical Blocks” and less than 65% as “Safe Blocks” and the bad quality blocks were categorized as “Saline Blocks” and the same was approved by the Government and released as G.O.No:51, PW (R2) Dept, dated: 11.02.2004. It was in effect up to the next assessment done as on March 2009.

The Next **Ground Water Potential Assessment done as on March 2009**, and the same was approved by the Government and **released as G.O.No:52,PW(R2) Dept, dated: 02.03.2012.**

As per G.O.No.52,PW(R2) Dept, dated: 02.03.2012 and G.O. (Ms) No.142,PW(R2)Dept dated 23.07.2014, the State Government have authorized and empowered the Chief Engineer, State Ground and Surface Water Resources Data Centre, Chennai for issuing permission or license or No Objection Certificate/renewal for drawal and transportation of Ground Water based on the hydro geological conditions to the New Industries, Packaged Drinking Water Companies, Infrastructures and Mining projects, etc except the areas to which the Chennai Metropolitan Area Ground Water (Regulation) Act,1987 extends.

Subsequently, the next **Ground Water Resources Assessment of the State was completed as on March 2011** and taking **Firka as an assessment unit** in the State of Tamil Nadu. Based on the above assessment, **the Government had approved and issued G.O.(Ms).No.113, Public Works (R2) Dept , Dt:09.06.2016** for categorisation of the Firkas in the State as Over Exploited, Critical, Semi-Critical and Safe Firkas. All the Over Exploited and Critical Firkas are notified as **“A” Category** (where the stage of ground water extraction is 90% and Above) and all the Semi Critical

and Safe Firkas are notified as **"B" Category** (where the stage of ground water extraction is below 89%). In this Government Order, the Government had directed that **no Schemes should be formulated in the "A" Category Firkas and in "B" Category Firkas, all the Schemes should be formulated through State Ground and Surface Water Resources Data Centre by issuing No Objection Certificate for Ground Water Clearance.**

The term "Schemes" excludes Energisation of Agricultural pump sets by the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board. The present order may also exclude the Ground Water drawal for a). Domestic purpose by individual household, b). Domestic Infrastructure project (Housing), c).Government's Drinking Water Supply Schemes and d). non water based industries, (i.e.- the industries which do not require and use water, either as raw material or for other processing). However, the domestic use of water by this non water based industries will be permitted by the Chief Engineer / State Ground and Surface Water Resources Data Centre based on hydro geological conditions. (i.e. NOC from Chief Engineer, State Ground and Surface Water Resources Data Centre, Water Resources Department, Chennai). The list of non water based industries will be issued by the Industries Department of Government of Tamil Nadu separately.

Appropriate rain water harvesting and Artificial recharge schemes should be carried out in the categories viz , Over exploited , Critical , Semi Critical and Safe blocks of Tamil Nadu. While carrying out the above schemes, priority should be given to marginal quality and bad quality areas so as to avoid further deterioration.

All the schemes and proposals based on Ground Water will have to adhere to the Government orders and conditions. The Chief Engineer, State Ground and Surface Water Resources Data Centre had received the Government approval on Groundwater Assessment as on March 2011.

Regarding granting permission/ License for transportation of ground water for water suppliers/ private water tankers for selling the water on commercial basis, the State Ground and Surface Water Resources Data Centre, Public Works Department is not issuing any No Objection Certificate.

The Chief Engineer, SG&SWRDC have empowered to issue the NOC for drawal of Ground Water is up to 1 Million Gallons per day. Beyond this, the

firms should get an approval in Water Utilisation Committee for drawal of both Surface and Ground Water resources in Tamil Nadu.

(ii) <u>Suggestions for improvement of groundwater governance</u>.

Groundwater is recognized as a common pool resource. The use of groundwater by anybody should in no way cause adverse impacts on realization of other person's fundamental right to safe water for life. Access to groundwater without any discrimination, equitable distribution, and sustainable use considering the needs of future generations are considered. Right to water for life is the first priority and then to agriculture, and eco system needs. The precautionary principle and the polluter pay principle only to conserve and recharge groundwater.

The responsibility of the State for ensuring every person's right to safe water even when water service is delegated to a private agency. Groundwater is not amenable to ownership by the State, communities or persons and the State is the public trustee of groundwater. It also deals elaborately on groundwater protection and groundwater security plans.

The Groundwater Act should incorporate legal pronouncement on groundwater such as the public, trust doctrine and recognition of the right to groundwater. It addresses the deficiencies in the present legal frame work in dealing with over exploitation and includes the improvements to the control mechanism to ensure the qualitative and quantitative sustainability of groundwater resources. It proposes to strengthen the regulating powers of Panchayat and Municipal bodies related to Ground water in line with articles 243G and 243W of the constitution.

The Pricing of Ground Water for irrigation, Industrial and domestic purposes and collecting fees by water users association should be left to the State decision.

(iii) <u>Institutions governing/managing/monitoring the resources and Institutional structure, gaps if any</u> :

While framing the Groundwater Act, the recommendation for the constitution of (1) Gram Panchayat Groundwater Sub-Committee, (2) Block Panchayat Groundwater Management, (3) Ward Groundwater Committee, (4)

Municipal Water Management Committee, (5) District Ground Water Council and (6) State Ground Water Advisory Council to control and manage Ground water should be considered.

- The constitution of aforesaid committees is completely based on administrative boundaries such as village, block, ward, municipality, district etc. But, with respect to water resources control and management issues and conflicts, the boundary should be based on river basins to have efficient monitoring and management of water resources. The Government of India, in all issues related to water resources considered only the basin boundary concept. Hence, the institutional frame work has to be revised so as to have the jurisdiction of the committees with respect to basin / watershed concept. Further, Government of India, MoWR, RD &GR advocates time and again integrated water resources management. The above institutional frame work separately for groundwater is not in line with that.
- Further, it has also provided for many committees, viz., Gram Panchayat Groundwater Sub-Committee, Village Water and Sanitation Committee, Ward Committee, Municipal Committee, Block level Committee, District level Committee and State level Committee. For managing surface water resource water users association already exists. Too many committees at village / ward level would jeopardize the very purpose of managing the Groundwater resources efficiently and may invite lot of conflicts.

(iv) <u>Areas of people/private participation if any</u>:

The participation of people or private parties in the groundwater management is not suggestible, acceptable one and more chances of making litigations in the society and has unnecessary law and order problems may arise.

7. Tools and Methods

(i) Water Level and quality measurements through wells, piezometers, DWLR with telemetry, ground water elevation.

In general, water levels in the observation wells and piezometers can be taken manually by measuring tape. This is the simple, cost effective, good accuracy and less maintenance method. Water Levels are observed above the Measuring point.

Monitoring water level in DWLR with telemetry is costly, high maintenance, good accuracy, get the data immediately on desktop, easy to analysis purpose.

The water quality generally is analysed in the Chemical Lab only by collecting water samples in Pre Monsoon and post Monsoon period in the field. Sometimes, instant kits are used for analyzing the TDS and Ph level in the water.

(ii) Metering water supply to confirm contribution from groundwater.

Metering the water supply is essential one to monitor the overall usage of groundwater by different sectors. Flow meter must be fixed in every extraction structure and it has to be monitored periodically by Government officials.

8. Performance Indicators:

(i) Bench Marks/ Norms/ Standards and deviation from the norms/bench marks/ standards currently.

The Ground Water resources of State periodically estimated in co-ordination with the Central Ground Water Board, Government of India, SECR, Chennai, based on the Norms evolved by Ground Water Resources Estimation Committee, 1997 (GEC 97).

The ground water potential assessment can be assessed based on the bench marks such as Average Rainfall, Total recharged Area, Monthly Water Level Data, Total no of wells in the area, Irrigation methods adopted, Cropping pattern details, Geological conditions prevailing in that area, Specific yield, Seepage factor, Constructed Artificial recharge structures, etc and various calculations methods, etc, have to be considered.

Status of various Performance Indicators

(ii) Percentage of over exploited ,critical, Semi critical , Safe and Saline/Poor quality Firkas/area units

- Trend of over exploited and critical Firkas to total Firkas as per pervious assessment. (2009 Assessment Vs 2011 Assessment)

  The Ground Water Potential Assessment as on March 2009, Out of 10 blocks in Krishnagiri District, 6 blocks are categorized as Over Exploited and Critical blocks and remaining 4 blocks are categorized as Semi Critical and Safe blocks.

The next Ground Water Resources Assessment of the State was done as on March 2011 and taking Firka as an assessment unit. In Krishnagiri District, totally 30 Firkas, 13 Firkas are categorized as Over Exploited and remaining 17 Firkas are categorized as Semi Critical and Safe blocks.

Instead of taking Block as an assessment, Firka can be taken as assessment unit is to concentrate the assessment in micro level. For Eg, a block contains more than three to four Firkas. In this block, two Firkas may have good groundwater potential than other two Firkas but it may to categorize as Over Exploited. To avoid this, assessment done on the basis of Firkas for the benefit of farmers to the implementation of schemes related to Irrigation.

The percentage of over exploited and critical Firkas has been increased by changing the concept from Block to Firka assessment. The total percentage of over exploited and critical Blocks for 2009 Assessment is 60%, but, the total percentage of over exploited and critical Firkas as on March 2011 Assessment is 43.33%, in the Krishnagiri District.

- Trend of over exploited and critical Firkas to total Firkas as per latest assessment

The percentage of over exploited and critical Firkas has been decreased in 2013 latest assessment when compared to 2011 assessment. In 2011 assessment, out of 30 Firkas, the total percentage of over exploited and critical Firkas is 43.33%, but, In 2013 assessment, out of 29 Firkas, it has been come down marginally to 44.88%, in the Krishnagiri District.

- Existing state of groundwater resources as compared to previous assessment (2013 Vs 2011 assessment).

Based on the Estimation of Ground Water Resources of Tamil Nadu State as on March 2013, Out of 29 Firkas in the District, 12 Firkas are categorized as “Over Exploited Firkas”, 1 Firkas are categorized as “Critical Firkas”, 8 Firkas are categorized as “Semi Critical Firkas”, 8 Firkas are categorized as “Safe Firkas”.

Based on the Estimation of Ground Water Resources of Tamil Nadu State as on March 2011, Out of 30 Firkas in the District, 13 Firkas are categorized as “Over Exploited Firkas”, 11 Firkas are categorized as “Semi Critical Firkas”, 6 Firkas are categorized as “Safe Firkas”.

When compared to last assessment as on March 2011, the "Over Exploited Firkas" comes down from 13 to 12 Firkas, the "Critical Firkas" increased from Nil to 1 Firkas, the "Semi Critical Firkas" increased marginally from 10 to 11 Firkas, the "Safe Firkas" increased from 6 to 8 Firkas and the "Saline Firkas" remains Nil Firkas. The alteration of Firkas are due to the construction of Artificial Recharge structures such as Check Dams, Recharge Wells, Recharge shafts, percolation ponds; etc was constructed in the "Over Exploited Firkas" by various departments.

S.No	Categorisation	No of Firkas	
		2011	2013
1	Over Exploited	13	12
2	Critical	Nil	1
3	Semi Critical	11	8
4	Safe	6	8
5	Saline	Nil	Nil
TOTAL		30	29

(iii) Water Level(Well hydrographs and water level trends – pre and post monsoon such as declining trend/rising trend,etc).

(iv) Comparison of area irrigated from groundwater resources (Current assessment 2013 to previous assessment 2011).

S.No	Description	2011 Assessment	2013 Assessment
1	Area Irrigated from ground water resources(In hm)	6538.07	6505.06

(v) No. of groundwater abstraction structures (existing no. over the year and trends).

S.No	Description	2011 Assessment	2013 Assessment
1	No of groundwater abstraction structures for Irrigation	1,71,071 Wells	1,70,983 Wells

(vi) Trend in water quality (no of habitations affected with groundwater contamination like As, F, Salinity etc. Change in contamination level over the years.

(vii) Source augmentation (Groundwater)

- Area covered with infrastructure for recharging groundwater:

  The proper artificial recharge structures has to be constructed based on local geological conditions in the areas of existing infrastructure for recharging groundwater according to their extraction needs.

- GW recharge plan to combat adversaries:

  Groundwater recharge plans has to be strictly followed by with of implementing the groundwater laws to combat adversaries.

9. Reforms undertaken/being undertaken/proposed if any.

10. Road Map of activities/tasks proposed for better governance with timelines and agencies responsible for each task/activity.