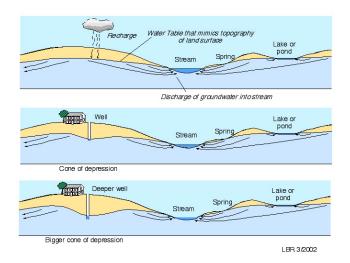
Water and Development

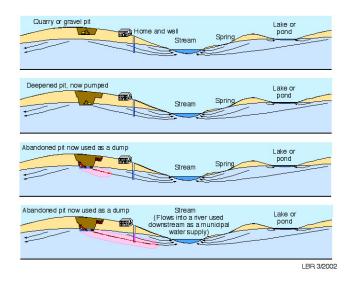
Part 3e: Regional Groundwater

Milind Sohoni

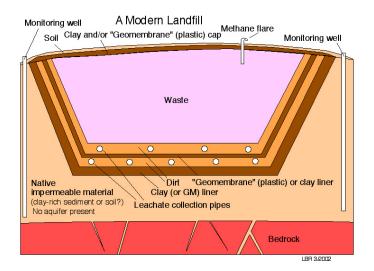
www.cse.iitb.ac.in/~sohoni email: sohoni@cse.iitb.ac.in



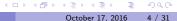
courtesy: Bruce Railsback again!



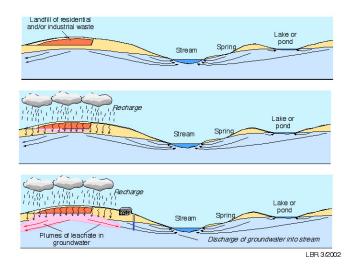
courtesy: Bruce Railsback again!



courtesy: Bruce Railsback again!



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courtesy: Bruce Railsback again!



The regional situation



- Lots of unit situations. Interacting boundary conditions.
- How is this to be analysed?

Regional Objectives



- How does a region meet its water demands.
- Demands ↓. Supply ↑.

- Careful balance between run-offs and infiltration
- Overall understanding of groundwater holding capacity and flows.
- Taking care not to contaminate surface and GW.
- Simple and fair laws and regulation.

A necessary condition

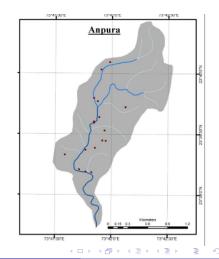
Regional data. Regional processes. Regional understanding.

An ACWADAM study

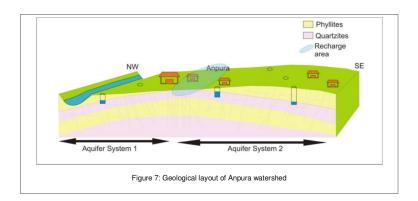
3 watersheds and an aquifer in Dungarpur dis., Rajasthan. http://www.acwadam.org/pdf/aquifer_based_mgmt/aquifer_pdf_01.pdf







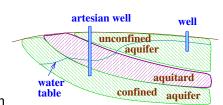
An ACWADAM study



- Field Vists, Geological Survey
- Secondary Data-Borelogs, CGWB.

Aquifers

- Materials which are poor in conductivity or storage are called aquitards.
- Example: Base Rock, Clays.
- Unconfined aquifer: accessible from the surface.
 - also replenishable: maximum sustainable pumping rate is recharge rate.
- Confined or partially confined: access blocked or limited by aquitard.
 - also fossil: depletion is almost permanent.



- The water table itself may cross many layers.
- Extraction of water from confined and unconfined layers cause different changes.

Regional Analysis

Typical groundwater flows are more complicated than earlier unit situations

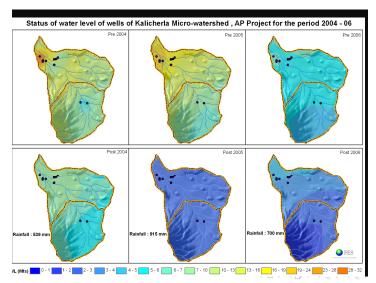
- Surface water/Groundwater interactions.
 - lakes and streams
 - springs (seepage)
- Ambient water-table movements
 - Seasonal changes
 - Inteference with other water end-users.
- Inherent Complexity
 - aquifer characteristics
 - extraction and use, rain, surface cover etc.

Typical First Step:

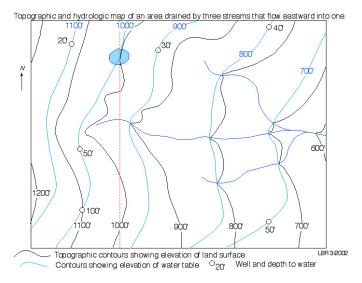
- Observation Wells: Depth of water table at various (x, y) locations.
- Piezo meters: Heads at various (x, y, z) points.
- Estimation of the WT at all points.
- Plot iso-contour lines for WT.
- GW Flowlines: perpendicular to iso-WT lines.

A watershed*

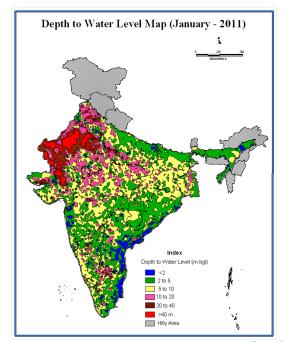
*Thanks to FES.org

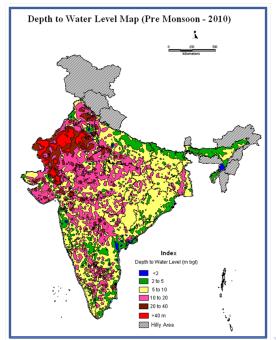


WT and Elevation contours



from: Prof. Bruce Railsback http://www.glv.uga.edu/railsback/GeologicalDiagrams2.html.





Maharashtra-GSDA

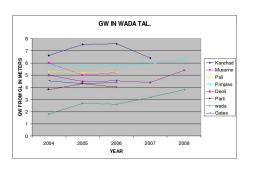
- Water is a state-subject, and so is Groundwater.
- In Maharashtra: Groundwater Surveys and Development Agency http://mahagsda.org

under the Water Supply and Sanitation Department

- Groundwater extraction and utilization falls under the MWRRA.
- Functions:
 - Generate and supply data related to ground-water.
 - ▶ Undertake studies and advise the govt. and people.
 - ▶ Implement and execute acts and laws related to ground-water.
- Infrastructure:
 - ► Thousands of observations wells (WT) and piezo-meters (heads).
 - field-offices, weather, topographical and geological data.
- Example: Thane district of area 9500 sq. km. has 92 observation wells (i.e., one observation per 100 sq. km.!), which are monitored quarterly.

GSDA-Organization and Reports

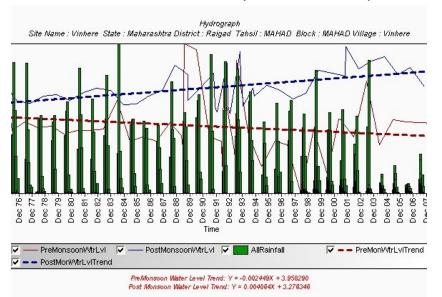
- HQ at Pune, 6 branches (Amravati, Nagpur, Nashik, Kokan, Aurangabad, Pune).
- Each branch with a Senior Geologist,
 Deputy Engineer with a jurisdiction of roughly 5 districts
- Organization of Maharashtra into basins and sub-basins.



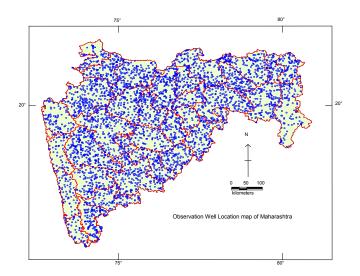
Observation well data for Summer of Wada taluka, Thane district.

- Construction of Summary data on Water-balance.
 - rainfall, wells, borewells, extraction, recharge.
 - borewell success rates, subsidies.

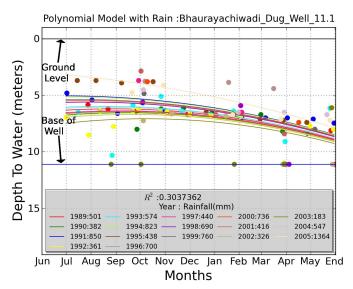
Raigad district Hydrograph (source GSDA)



Observation Wells



Models



Thanks

