



IJRASET

International Journal For Research in
Applied Science and Engineering Technology



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 12 **Issue:** 1 **Month of publication:** January 2024

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2024.57851>

www.ijraset.com

Call:  08813907089

E-mail ID: ijraset@gmail.com

An Appraisal of Groundwater resources and its Hydrochemistry in Ladnun Block of Nagaur District, Central part of Rajasthan, India

Vijay Pal Meena¹, Arun Vyas²

¹Department of Geology, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur (Rajasthan), INDIA

²Government Girls College Soorsagar, Jodhpur (Rajasthan), INDIA

Abstract: Groundwater is an important source that provides support to all habitants in the arid to semi-arid regions of Rajasthan. The current study contributes to the rising demand for potable water in Ladnun block in the northern part of Nagaur district; situated in the central part of Rajasthan. This paper concentrates on the Evaluation of the hydrogeological and hydrogeochemical aspects of groundwater in the Ladnun block which encompasses three notable aquifers: Older Alluvium, Bilara Limestone, and Jodhpur sandstone.

An attempt was made to understand the groundwater quality as well as its suitability for drinking and other uses by using the water quality parameters. A comprehensive assessment of water quality parameters in groundwater samples were carried out; collected from 34 different locations in the study area in the year 2018 to 2022. Most of the villages of the study area are affected by more than 1.5mg/L fluoride, TDS, and salinity hazards which are harmful to human health. Groundwater quality is slightly hard and brackish to saline in the block due to ancient seawater entrapped in sediments, Halite, and higher-order evaporite mineral deposits.

According to WQI most of the water sample falls into the unsuitable category. Therefore, the study area recommended artificial recharge of groundwater and rainwater harvesting to overcome the water demand for drinking purposes.

Keywords: Groundwater Resources, Hydrochemistry, Fluorosis, Ladnun block, Nagaur District, Rajasthan

I. INTRODUCTION

Rajasthan, located in the western part of India, is the largest state in terms of geographical area, accounting for 10.4% of the country's total which covers 3,42,239 sq. km area. The region experiences unpredictable precipitation patterns and is classified as arid to semi-arid.

The State encompasses a large portion of the Great Indian Thar Desert, constituting approximately two-thirds of its total land area. Nagaur district is located almost in the central part of the state of Rajasthan and extends between North latitudes 26°25' and 27°40' and East longitudes 73°10' and 75°15'.

It covers an area of 17778 sq. km. The district is surrounded by seven other districts; on the north, it is bounded by Bikaner and Churu districts, on the south Ajmer and Pali districts, on the east by Sikar and Jaipur districts, and in the west Jodhpur district.

The study area of Ladnun block is situated in the northern part of Nagaur district covering about 1448.83 sq. km having co-ordinates 27°39' to 27°65' North latitude and 74°23' to 74°38' East longitude (Figure 1).

The region experiences minimal and brief surface runoff. The primary sources of groundwater in the block are Older Alluvium, Jodhpur Sandstone, Bilara Limestone, and Schists.

The rocks of the Marwar Supergroup are classified into Jodhpur, Bilara, and Nagaur groups, which correspond to sandy, calcareous, and clayey facies, respectively. The Ladnun block having important aquifers namely Jodhpur sandstone, Bilara Limestone, Older Alluvium and Schists.

The quality of groundwater in the Ladnun block exhibits significant variation. The primary quality issues related to groundwater are elevated levels of total dissolved solids (T.D.S.), fluoride, and salinity.

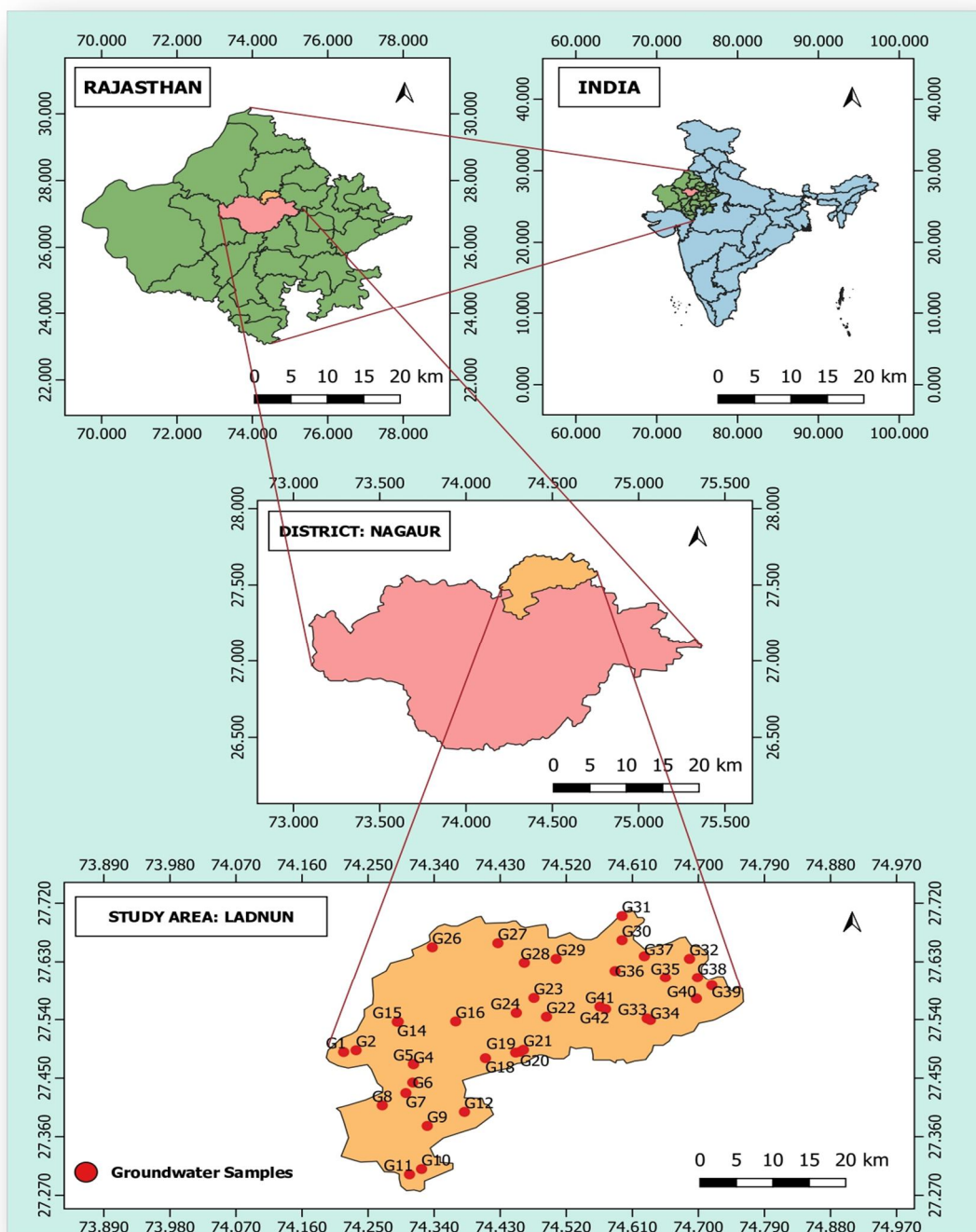


Figure: 1 Location Map of the Study area.

II. GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The Aravalli Mountain Range in Rajasthan striking northeast to southwest, dividing the state into two unequal parts. Western Rajasthan makes up three-fifths of the state, while eastern Rajasthan makes up two-fifths. The Aravalli Mountain range consists of a series of hills and valleys that stretch from Delhi in the northeast to the plains of north Gujarat in the southwest, covering a distance of approximately 650 km (GSI, 2011). The Proterozoic para-tectonic cover sequences of the Vindhyan and evaporitic Marwar hold promise for defining the Precambrian-Cambrian boundary. The Mesozoic and the Cenozoic sequences are developed only in the western part of Rajasthan.

Geologically, the Nagaur district exhibits a distinctive sequence Stratigraphic, encompassing a diverse range of rock formations spanning from the Precambrian to Recent Alluvium and wind-blown desert sands of the great Thar desert (Paliwal, 1999; Vyas and Paliwal, 2001; Gaur and Vyas, 2007).

The Quaternary and Recent geology is characterized by frequent climatic fluctuations, disorganization of the drainage systems (Lost Saraswati River), and development of the Thar Desert (Tank and Vyas, 2019) The Nagaur district also contains sedimentary rocks from the Marwar Supergroup, as well as Tertiary and Quaternary formations. Tertiary lignite, which is from the Paleocene to the Eocene period, was found at Merta, Indawar, Matasukh, and Igyar-Kasnau. The Quaternary formations in the district consist of Aeolian sand, kankars, clays, etc. are the youngest formations in the area. (Vyas et al., 2015; Chauhan and Vyas, 2021) The region also exhibits effusives and intrusives rocks from the Malani Igneous Suite. The Archaean basement consists of deformed rocks, including metasediments from the Aravalli and Delhi Supergroups, as well as Erinpura age granitic-gneisses (metamorphic rocks). The rocks of the Delhi Supergroup have experienced intrusion by the Erinpura igneous suite, which consists of porphyritic granite, biotite granite, pink granite, leucogranite, and pegmatite (Tank and Vyas, 2019).

A major part of the study area is mostly composed of blown sand, which forms the Thar Desert. The region comprising Gunpaliya, Chappara, and Baklia indicates the existence of serpentinite, pyroxenite, plagiogranite, gabbro-diorite, sheeted dykes, pillow basalt, chlorite schist, and mica schist. The lithological associations closely resemble those found in the Ophiolite Suite. (Meena and Vyas, 2023)

The study area is occupied by various rocks, including the Punagarh group of the Delhi Supergroup, the intrusive Erinpura Granite and Gneiss, as well as the sedimentary rocks of the Jodhpur, Bilara, and Nagaur groups of the Marwar Supergroup. The Sandstone of Sonia Formation, which belongs to the Jodhpur Group within the Marwar Supergroup, is found in the mine sections of Manpura, Benetha, and Swami ki Dhani areas, as well as in the Baklia, Bader, Dojar, and Ladnun areas of the study area (Table - 1) (Meena and Vyas, 2023).

Table:1. General Stratigraphic Succession of the area

Supergroup	Group	Formation	Lithology
		The Desert	Fine aeolian sand and silt with kankar / alluvium and blown sand
		Erinpura Granite and Gneiss	Granite and gneiss
		Intrusive	Amphibolite / meta basic rock
Marwar Supergroup	Jodhpur	Sonia Formation	Purple sandstone
.....Unconformity (?).....			
Bidasar Ophiolite Suite			chlorite schist with chert band
			Pillow basalt
			Sheeted dyke
			Gabbro-diorite
			Pyroxenite
Delhi Supergroup			Serpentinite
			Punagarh
Ajabgarh		Ajmer	Quartzite, limestone, marble

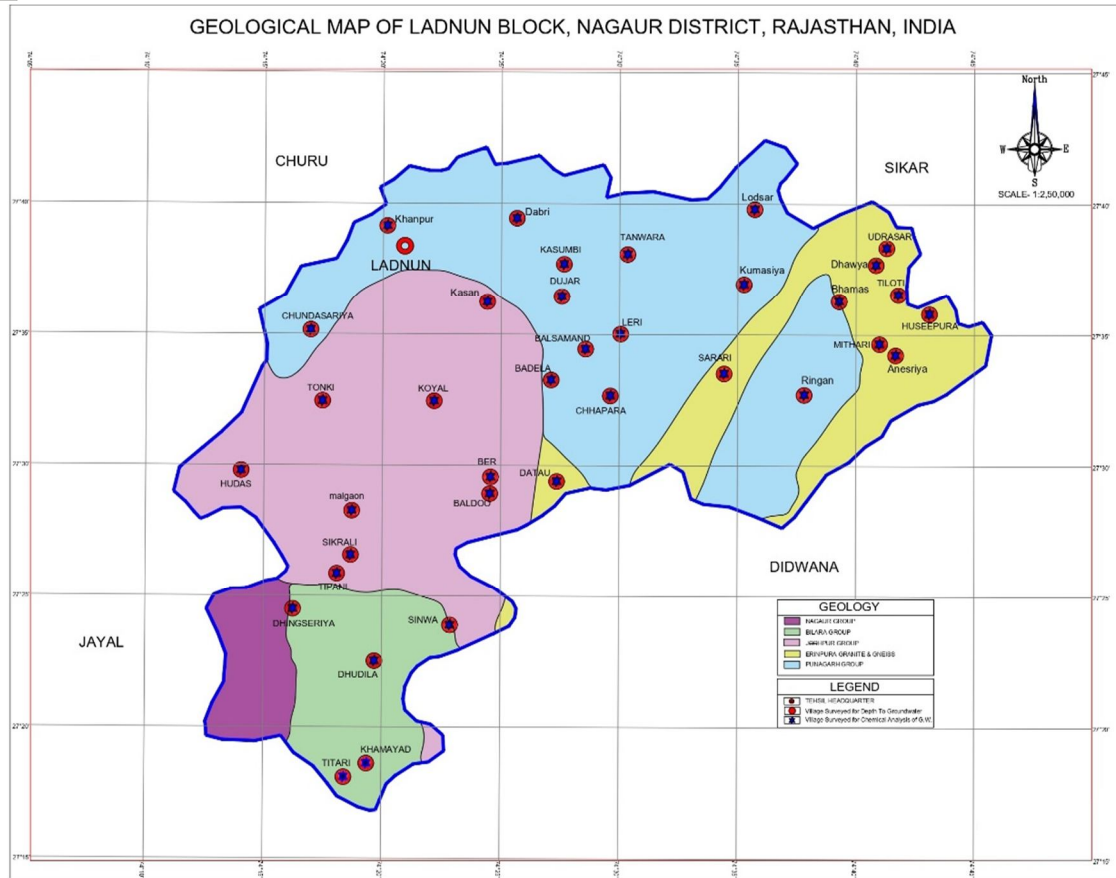


Figure: 2. Geological Map of Ladnun block, Nagaur District, Rajasthan.

III. HYDROGEOLOGY

The state contains three primary hydrogeological units: unconsolidated sediments, semi-consolidated sediments, and consolidated rocks. The state contains two primary types of water-bearing rock formations: soft rocks, which cover approximately 60% of the state's area, and hard rocks, which cover approximately 40%. (Paliwal and Paliwal, 2010; Vyas and Vyas, 2023). The entire Nagaur district can be hydrogeologically categorized into three formations: consolidated, semi-consolidated, and unconsolidated formations, which are characterized by six prominent aquifers: Tertiary Sandstone, Nagaur Sandstone, Bilara Limestone, Jodhpur Sandstone, Granite Gneisses, and Schist. (Vyas, 1999; Vyas and Paliwal, 2001; Vyas, 2010; Chauhan and Vyas, 2021). Depth of groundwater from 3 to 80 meters range is recorded in these aquifers and the direction of the groundwater migration in the district is from southeast to northwest (Chauhan and Vyas, 2022). The average depth to groundwater level in the Pre-monsoon 2021 period of the state is recorded as 23.73 mbgl (G.W.D. Rajasthan, 2022).

The Ladnun block contains both consolidated and unconsolidated formations. The consolidated formations consist of Precambrian metamorphic rocks, especially schists, gneisses, quartzites, and phyllites, as well as sedimentary rocks from the Marwar Supergroup, including limestone and sandstone. The Quaternary Alluvium aquifer is composed of loosely consolidated fine- to coarse-grained sand.

The hydrogeological formations recognized in the Ladnun block consist of Older Alluvium, Jodhpur Sandstone, Bilara Limestone, and Schists which consist of Purple and brown sandstone with claystone, brecciated limestone, conglomerate, Granites, and Gneiss. These are further divided into six Aquifer and Potential Zone named “ALO3a” (Older Alluvium), “STO6a” (Jodhpur Sandstone), “LSO3a” (Bilara Limestone), “SCO1a” (Schists), “SCO1b” (Schists), and “LSO3(S)” (saline Non- Potential) (Table - 2 and Figure -3) (GWD, 2022)

The groundwater is typically found beneath the water table in the alluvium, sandstone, limestone, and schist formations. However, sandstones, exist under semi-confined to confined conditions due to the presence of argillaceous beds above it. (Vyas, 1999; Vyas and Paliwal, 2001; Vyas, 2010; Chauhan and Vyas, 2021)

Table: 2. Groundwater Potential Zone and Aquifer with Hydrogeological parameters (G.W.D. 2022)

Potential Zone	Area in sq. km	Aquifer	Depth to water in Meter	Type of Well	Proposed depth in Meter	Expected yield of wells in M ³ /day	E.C. Micro-Siemens / cm at 25°c	Category
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
“ALO3a”	125.25	Older Alluvium	25 to 30	TW	140 to 150	100 to 250	<4000	Over Exploited
“STO6a”	773.58	Jodhpur Sandstone	21 to 135	TW	180 to 200	100 to 300	<4000	Over Exploited
“LSO3a”	168.75	Bilara Limestone	35 to 65	TW	180 to 200	100 to 300	<4000	Over Exploited
“SCO1a”	231.25	Schists	8 to 20	TW	75 to 108	75 to 100	<4000	Over Exploited
“SCO1b”	150	Schists	32 to 34	TW	75 to 108	75 to 100	4000-8000	Over Exploited
“LSO3(S)”	81.25	NON – POTENTIAL	43 to 53	TW	180 to 200	100 to 150	>8000	Safe

In the Ladnun block, Older alluvium's average depth to groundwater is 27 meters below ground level. The yield of wells and tube wells from these aquifers varies from 100 to 250m³/day and groundwater has electrical conductivity less than 4000 micro-siemens /cm. at 25° c. The average depth of water in Jodhpur Sandstone is 80 meters below ground level and the yield from these resources varies from 100 to 300 m³/day, The average depth of water level in Bilara Limestone is 45 mbgl, and yield from the groundwater resources varies from 100 to 300 m³/day. Other water-bearing formation schist located in the northeast part of the Ladnun block; (Figure: 3) in these aquifers' groundwater is available only in weathered zones and yield varies from 75 to 108 m³/day (low to moderate yield) (Gouran and Vyas, 1998; Vyas, 2010; Chauhan and Vyas, 2021).

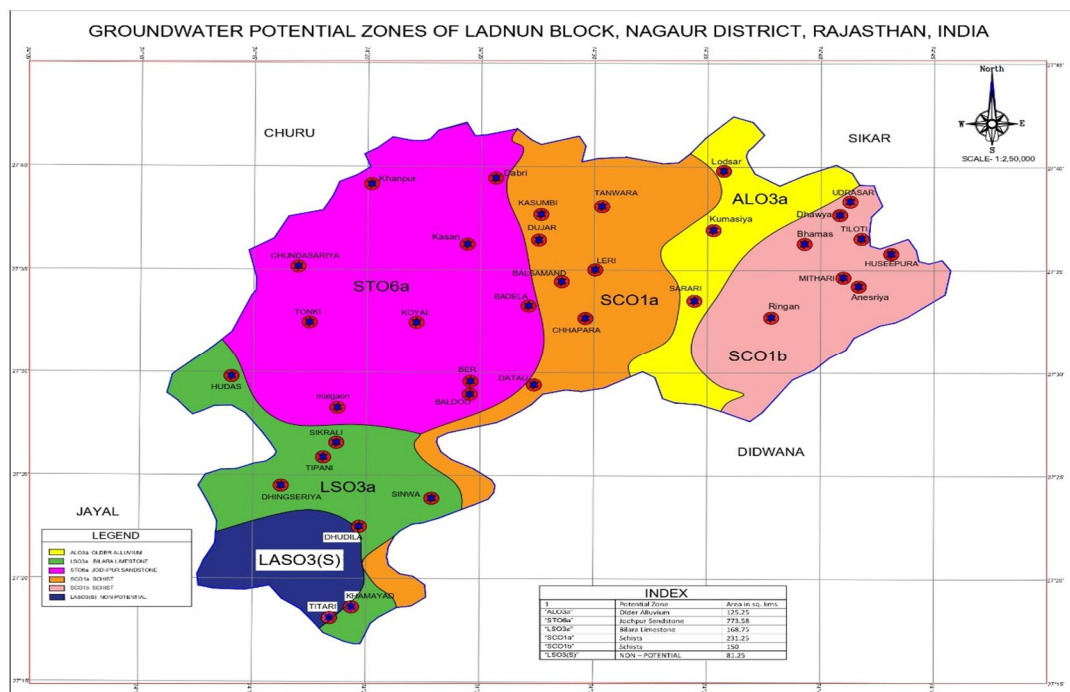


Figure: 3. Groundwater Potential Zones Map of Ladnun block, Nagaur District, Rajasthan. India.

IV. HYDROCHEMISTRY

To assess the quality of groundwater in Ladnun Block, samples were collected from 34 different villages during the Pre-monsoon season of 2018 through the post-monsoon season of 2022. The chemical analysis indicates that the groundwater quality in the Ladnun block exhibits high levels of fluoride, nitrate, chlorides, and total dissolved solids, surpassing the limit set by the Bureau of Indian Standards (1992).

A. Nitrate (NO₃)

The presence of nitrate in groundwater is a crucial determinant of water potability. A large amount of nitrate in groundwater indicates contamination from external sources, making it unsuitable for drinking purposes due to its poor quality. The excessive application of nitrogenous fertilizers, haphazard sewage disposal practices, and the decomposition of organic material in surface water bodies are major contributors to the presence of nitrates in groundwater. 20.58% of the Groundwater sources in the Ladnun block fall in the desirable limit of Nitrate (i.e. <45 mg/l), 26.47% of groundwater sources have high values of Nitrate (i.e. 46-100 mg/l) while the remaining 52.95% of the groundwater showing very high values of Nitrate (i.e. >100 mg/l). Chhapara and Anesriya villages in the Ladnun block reported high Nitrate values of up to 326 mg/l and 330 mg/l respectively. Nitrate concentration in groundwater within desirable limits lies only in seven villages. All other samples show nitrate in the groundwater samples exceeding 45 mg /liters. Over of samples (09 villages) in the block have nitrates exceeding the emergency limit i.e.100 mg /Liter. The rest of the 18 samples are unsuitable for drinking as well as domestic purposes Nitrate concentration ranges from 04 Mg/l (minimum) in the Balddoo villages and 330 Mg/l (maximum) in the Anesriya village. (Table : 3 and Table : 5)

Table: 3. Nitrates Distributions with BIS water standards index; villages wise in the Ladnun.

Nitrates (as NO ₃) Mg/l	Water Standards Index for uses	Percentage of Area (%)	Name of Village
0-45	Desirable limit	20.58	Malgaon, Khanpur , Chundasriya, Tonki, Koyal, Ber, Baldo
45-100	Permissible Limit	26.47	Hudas, Sikrali, Tipani, Dhingseriya, Titari, Badela, Dujar, Tanwara, Mithari
100-<	Unsuitable	52.95	Dhudila, Khamiyad, Sinwa, Datau, Chhapara, Balsamand, Kasan, Dabri, Kasumbi, Lodsar, Udrasar, Dhawya, Ringan, Bhamas, Kumasiya, Tiloti, Huseepura, Anesriya

B. Chloride (Cl)

Chloride is present in small amounts in the earth's crust, but it is a significant component of most natural waters when dissolved. The most prevalent chloride found in natural waters is sodium chloride (NaCl), commonly known as table salt. Common chlorides present in water include calcium chloride, magnesium chloride, and iron chloride. Groundwater containing a chloride concentration exceeding 200 mg/l will have a noticeable salty taste. According to the Bureau of Indian Standards (1992), it is recommended that the chloride levels in drinking water should be around 250 mg/l in normal circumstances and can be increased to 1000 mg/l in emergencies for optimal human health. Increased consumption can lead to a substantial rise in the prevalence of hypertension, stroke risk, left ventricular hypertension, osteoporosis, renal stones, and asthma in humans (Ramesh and Soorya, 2012). Chloride is naturally present in all types of water. The chloride content of groundwater is attributed to minerals such as apatite, mica, and hornblende, as well as the liquid inclusions found in igneous rocks (Das and Malik, 1988). The elevated chloride concentration in the Ladnun Block indicates that the groundwater in the area is characterized by high levels of hardness and salinity, specifically of the chloride type. Only 2.95% of the Groundwater sources in the Ladnun Block fall in the desirable limit of Chloride (i.e. <250 mg/l), 38.23% of groundwater sources have high values of Chloride (i.e. 251-1000 mg/l), and the remaining 58.8.2% of the groundwater showing very high values of Chloride (i.e. >1000 mg/l). Mithari Khanpur and Kusumbi village in Ladnun block reported a high Chloride value of up to 2800 mg/l and 10900 mg/l. Chemical analysis of samples of 34 villages has shown that about 97.05% of villages in the block have Chlorides in the groundwater more than 250 mg/l. (Table: 4) Chloride concentration ranges from 70 ppm (Baldo) to 10900 ppm (Kusumbi).

The primary origin of chlorides in groundwater is the entrapment of ancient seawater within sedimentary layers. Halite and other complex evaporite minerals are found in deposits formed through the process of evaporation. Through the process of evaporation, the water content from precipitation becomes more concentrated, and the deposition of particulate matter from the atmosphere, especially in arid to semi-arid regions

Table: 4. Chloride Distributions with BIS water standards index villages wise in the Ladnun

Chloride (as Cl) Mg/l	Water Standards Index	Percentage of Area (%)	Name of Village
0-250	Desirable limit	2.95	Balduo,
251-1000	Permissible Limit	38.23	Titari, Huseepura, Dhawya, Ringan, Bhamas, Kasan, Tonki, Koyal, Ber, Datau, Chhapara, Balsamand, Chundasriya
1000 <	Unsuitable	58.82	Hudas, Malgaon, Sikrali, Tipani, Dhingseriya, Dhudila, Khamiyad, Sinwa, Badela, Dujar, Khanpur, Dabri, Tanwara, Lodsar, Udrasar, Kumasiya, Tiloti, Mithari, Anesriya, Kasumbi

C. Total dissolved solids (TDS)

Total dissolved solids (TDS) are used as a measure of the water's salinity. Water containing more than 500 mg/l of total dissolved solids (TDS) is deemed unfit for consumption (WHO, 1971). A high Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) level that surpasses the permissible limit can be ascribed to different pollutants seeping into the groundwater. This can reduce the water's ability to move, cause irritation in the human gastrointestinal tract, and lead to laxative effects. High levels of Total Dissolved Solids (TDS) can make water unattractive for bathing and washing. Only 2.95% of the Groundwater sources in the Ladnun Block fall in the desirable limit of the TDS (i.e. <500 mg/l), 5.88% of groundwater sources having high values of TDS (i.e. 501-2000 mg/l), and remaining 91.17% of the groundwater showing very high values of TDS (i.e. >2000 mg/l) (Table: 5.). Over 91.17% of samples (31 out of 34 villages) in the block have T.D.S. in the groundwater exceeding the emergency limit i.e. 2000 mg /liter. Values of T.D.S. range between 366 ppm (Balduo) to 24500 ppm (Kusumbi) (Figure: 4).

Table: 5. Total Dissolved Solids Distributions with BIS & WHO water standards index villages wise in Ladnun

Total Dissolved Sooids in Mg/l	Water Standards Index	Percentage of Area (%)	Name of Village
0-500	Desirable limit	2.95	Balduo
501-2000	Permissible Limit	5.88	Koyal, Chundasriya
2000- <	Unsuitable	91.17	Ber, Datau, Tanwara, Bhamas, Balsamand, Badela, Sinwa, Sikrali, Tipani, Dhingseriya, Khamiyad, Dujar, Kasan, Khanpur , Dabri, Kasumbi, Udrasar, Dhawya, Ringan, Kumasiya, Tiloti, Huseepura, Mithari, Anesriya, Hudas, Malgaon, Dhudila, Tonki, Lodsar, Titari, Chhapara

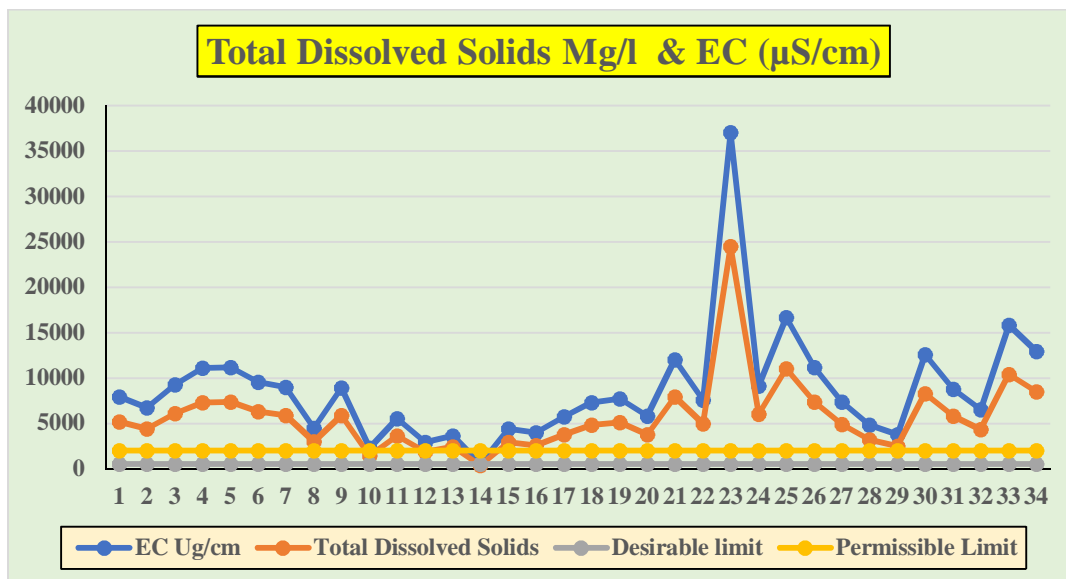


Figure: 4. Spatial Distributions of TDS and EC with BIS water standards index sample-wise

Nearly 2.95% of the Groundwater sources in the Ladnun Block fall in the fresh to slightly brackish (i.e. E.C.< 2000 µS/cm), 14.7% of groundwater sources are moderately saline (i.e. E.C. 2000-4000 µS/cm), 38.23% of groundwater sources are highly saline (i.e. E.C. 4000-8000 µS/cm) and the remaining 44.12% of the groundwater are very highly saline (i.e. E.C.>8000 µS/cm). Kusumbi village in Ladnun Block reported the highest E.C. value up to 3700 µS/cm (G.W.D. Report,2018).

Groundwater in Ladnun Block is alkaline. pH value of groundwater samples ranges from 7.4 (Balsamand) to 8.8 (Dhyawa and Udrasar).The results of analyzed groundwater samples are presented in Table - 6.

Table: 6. Hydrochemical parameter analysis in the study area

VILLAGE	Source	PH	Total Hardness (as CaCo3)	Calcium (as Ca)	Magne-sium (as Mg)	Chloride (as Cl)	Nitrates (as NO3)	Fluoride (as F)	T.D.S
Hudas	T/W	7.6	1800	320	240	1400	331	0.908	5900
Malgaon	T/W	8.2	650	100	96	1360	38	1.11	4400
Sikrali	T/W	8	980	160	139.2	2000	58	1.85	6100
Tipani	GLR	7.6	1050	160	156	2480	50	1.61	7300
Dhingseriya	GLR	7.4	1100	200	144	2320	57	1.59	7400
Dhudila	T/W	7.9	800	128	115.2	2000	113	1.38	6300
Khamiyad	T/W	8	550	88	79.2	1730	150	1.77	5900
Titari	T/W	7.9	450	72	64.8	850	84	0.919	3000
Sinwa	T/W	7.7	1000	160	144	1740	311	1.51	5900
Chundasriya	GLR	8.1	360	56	52.8	300	29	1.72	1480
Tonki	GLR	8	700	112	100.8	920	8	1.46	3600
Koyal	T/W	8.3	420	60	64.8	500	42	1.46	1885
Ber	GLR	8	460	64	72	680	37	1.85	2400
Baldoo	O/W	8.5	170	24	26.4	70	4	0.924	366
Datau	O/W	8	560	92	79.2	450	317	2.28	2900

Chhapara	O/W	7.6	980	160	139.2	400	326	0.919	2600
Balsamand	H/P	7.4	930	160	127.2	880	301	1.59	3800
Badela	GLR	7.6	800	128	115.2	1540	66	1.87	4800
Dujar	T/W	7.7	760	120	110.4	1600	74	3.07	5100
Kasan	H/P	8.6	350	56	50.4	600	307	8.29	3800
Khanpur	O/W	7.5	1700	280	240	2800	5	0.912	7900
Dabri	T/W	8	800	128	115.2	1080	320	6.39	5000
Kasumbi	H/P	8.4	550	88	79.2	10900	312	16.1	2450 0
Tanwara	O/W	8.1	1000	160	144	2100	98	2.32	6000
Lodsar	O/W	8	1700	320	216	3400	291	1.49	1100 0
Udrasar	O/W	8.8	480	80	67.2	1600	282	13.9	7400
Dhawya	O/W	8.8	250	40	36	730	293	13.1	4900
Ringan	O/W	8.5	450	72	64.8	650	123	3.09	3200
Bhamas	O/W	8.4	360	56	52.8	500	265	2.02	2500
Kumasiya	GLR	8.5	970	160	136.8	2300	206	4.9	8300
Tiloti	O/W	8.4	700	112	100.8	1300	304	4.51	5800
Huseepura	H/P	8.5	470	80	64.8	900	130	8.93	4300
Mithari	T/W	8	550	88	79.2	2800	93	9.79	1040 0
Anesriya	H/P	8.3	1000	160	144	1850	330	8.4	8500

1) Fluoride Problem in the Region

The presence of fluoride in groundwater has garnered societal attention due to its influence on human physiology. A lack of fluoride (<0.6 mg/lit) leads to dental cavities, while an excessive amount (>1.5 mg/lit) results in skeletal fluorosis and other symptoms. (W.H.O.,1971, Bureau of Indian Standards. 1992). higher values of fluoride have a direct impact on an individual's metabolic functions, potentially leading to skeletal fluorosis, dental fluorosis, non-ulcer dyspepsia, and polyuria (increased frequency of urination). Polydipsia, muscle weakness, recurrent abortions/stillbirths resulting from impaired blood flow to the fetus due to arteriosclerosis and calcification of blood vessels, oligospermia, azoospermia, decreased testosterone levels, and tooth enamel discoloration. (Underwood, 1977; W.H.O., 1984; Singh and Seimbi, 1988; Machoy et.al.,1991; Susheela, 1999; Maanju et.al. 2003). As a result of the arid to semi-arid climate and limited availability of surface water resources, the people living in Rajasthan rely heavily on groundwater for drinking and agricultural needs. The fluoride issue is affecting most of the districts in the state. India is home to approximately 20% of the villages worldwide that are affected by fluoride contamination. Rajasthan has more than 50% of the total number of fluoride-affected villages in the country, with 16,560 out of 33,211 villages (UNICEF, 2001). Approximately 64% of the villages in the Nagaur district suffer from endemic fluoride-related issues.

Hussain et al. (2007) conducted a study on the distribution of fluoride contamination in groundwater. The study was carried out in 750 villages in the Nagaur district of Rajasthan, where a total of 871 water samples were collected. The fluoride concentration in the district ranged from 0.1 to 19.0 mg/lit. A total of 510 villages, accounting for 68% of the sample, exhibited a fluoride concentration exceeding 1.5 mg/lit. A total of 142 villages, accounting for 18.93% of the sample, fell into category I. In this category, the fluoride concentration in the water was below the maximum desirable limit of 1.0 mg/lit, as per the drinking water standards. Among the 750 villages in Nagaur districts, 98 villages (13.06%) had a fluoride concentration ranging from 1.0 to 1.5 mg/lit, which classified them as category II. The maximum allowable concentration of fluoride in the drinking water standard is 1.5 mg/Liter. Approximately 44% of the population residing in 322 villages (equivalent to 42.93%) consumes water that contains a fluoride concentration ranging from 1.5 to 3.0 mg/lit.

This concentration exceeds the maximum permissible limit as advised by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS). The fluoride concentration in the groundwater exceeded 5.0 mg/lit in 22 villages, which accounts for 2.93% of the total. The fluoride concentration in the Nagaur district is non-uniform due to disparities in the occurrence and availability of fluoride-bearing minerals in water, as well as the process of weathering and leaching.

The groundwater in the Nagaur district exhibits a significant presence of fluoride across all aquifer types (Vyas, 2015). Fluoride in groundwater originates from minerals such as Fluorite, Apatite, Topaz, Fluorspars, Metamorphic, and Sedimentary rocks. The presence of elevated levels of fluoride in certain areas of the study region (specifically in the Banka Patti belt) leads to the occurrence of Dental and Skeletal Fluorosis, as well as other ailments such as tooth discoloration, spinal abnormalities, bone deformities, and impaired growth in both humans and livestock

2) *Fluoride Problem in Ladnun Block*

The principal sources of fluoride are the minerals fluorite and apatite. Most fluorides are low in solubility and amounts of Fluorides present in ordinary waters are therefore limited. Commonly concentration of fluoride in natural water ranges between 0.01 to 10 mg/L. In the study area, Fluoride is a crucial determinant of the properties of drinking water. The concentrations of fluoride vary between 0.90 and 16.1 mg/L, with an average concentration of 3.42 mg/L. Higher concentrations exceeding the recommended level can lead to harmful consequences such as dental and skeletal fluorosis. Based on fluoride concentration in the groundwater; the study area is classified into five categories as follows:

- Category I: Fluoride concentration is less than 1.0 mg/l, 14.7% of the total samples
- Category II: Fluoride concentration ranging from 1.0 mg/l to 1.5 mg/l, 11.76 of the total samples
- Category III: Fluoride concentration ranging from 1.5 mg/l to 3.0 mg/l, 38.24% of total samples
- Category IV: Fluoride concentration ranging from 3.0 mg/l to 5.0 mg/l, 17.64% total sample
- Category V: Fluoride concentration exceeding 5.0 mg/l, 17.64 % total samples

The distribution of fluoride in groundwater in the study area is given in Table: 7.

Table: 7. Fluoride Distributions with BIS & WHO water standards index villages wise in the Ladnun block.

Fluoride (as F) in Mg/l	Water Standards Index	Percentage of Area (%)	Name of Village
0-1	Desirable limit	14.7	Titari, Chhapara, Baldoo, Hudas
1-1.5	Permissible Limit	11.76	Malgaon, Dhudila, Tonki, Koyal, Lodsar
1.5-3	Extreme Conditions	38.24	Ber, Datau, Tanwara, Bhamas, Balsamand, Badela, Chundasriya, Sinwa, Sikrali, Tipani, Dhingseriya, Khamiyad
3-5	Unsuitable	17.64	Dujar, Ringan, Kumasiya, Tiloti, Mithari, Anesriya
5 <	Unsuitable	17.64	Kasan, Dabri, Kasumbi, Udrasar, Dhawya, Huseepura,

14.7% of the Groundwater sources in the Ladnun block fall in the desirable limit of Fluoride (i.e. <1.0 mg/l), 11.76% of groundwater sources have values of Fluoride (i.e. 1.0mg/l <1.50 mg/l) permissible limit, and 73.54 the remaining groundwater sources have high values of Fluoride (i.e. >1.50 mg/l) unsuitable. The Kusumbi in the Ladnun block reported the highest Fluoride value 16.1mg/ l and the lowest in the Hudasa village (Meena and Vyas, 2023).

The presence of fluoride in groundwater may be linked to sedimentation processes, as the quaternary sediments in the Ladnun block area are abundant in micaceous minerals that contain fluoride. The groundwater in the eastern regions of Ladnun block exhibits significant levels of fluoride concentration. The map displaying the Fluoride area in the Ladnun block is shown in Figure: 5.

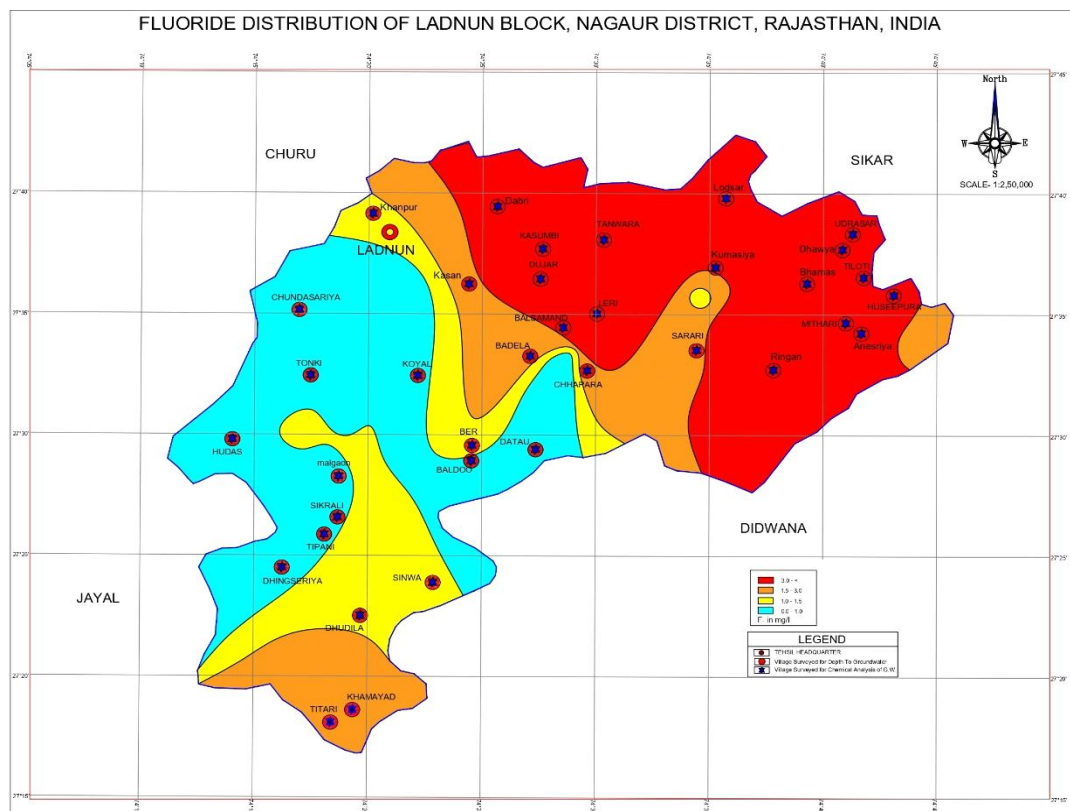


Figure: 5. Fluoride distribution Map of Ladnun block, Nagaur District, Rajasthan. India.

V. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The "water" is on the verge of being classified as a scarce commodity. India's per capita annual water supply is 2461 cubic meters. Groundwater, bestowed upon all living beings by nature, is the most precious and frequently utilized resource on our planet. Individuals in all communities must acknowledge groundwater as a precious asset that necessitates careful handling, collection, storage, and administration to ensure its availability during periods of scarcity. The accessibility of subterranean groundwater resources is vital for the sustenance of life. The residents of Rajasthan State heavily rely on groundwater for drinking, agriculture, and industrial needs due to the arid climate and limited availability of surface water resources.

The groundwater in the study area of Ladnun block is experiencing issues with its quality. The study area exhibits significant variability in groundwater quality, with high salinity observed in the northern and central regions of the Ladnun blocks. The water table depth exhibits significant variation within the area. Groundwater quality issues are primarily caused by elevated levels of Total Dissolved Solids (T.D.S.), Nitrate, Chloride, Salinity, and Fluoride (Vyas, 1999). The elevated concentration of fluoride in the groundwater within the study area has resulted in significant and detrimental consequences, leading to the occurrence of fluorosis issues in the region. A significant accumulation of fluoride is found in the northwest flow path of groundwater, where the hydraulic gradient is relatively low, as well as in the vicinity of fluoride-rich rocks. (Chauhan, D. and Vyas, A. 2022) The presence of granites, gneisses, and ophiolitic suite deposits in the Ladnun block area is responsible for the elevated levels of fluoride in the groundwater. The presence of elevated levels of fluoride in the groundwater in this region poses a significant risk to the quality of drinking water, as highlighted by Vyas (2010). The recommended measures for the area involve conducting a comprehensive survey to determine the elevation levels by installing multiple piezometers at various locations within the study area. This should be followed by regular and periodic monitoring of the piezometers. Additionally, it is important to study the variations in fluoride levels about the fluctuations in the water table. Comprehensive investigations will be conducted to determine the precise origin of fluoride in the region. The rural uneducated section of society should receive basic education regarding the detrimental health consequences of elevated fluoride levels (Vyas, 2010). The impact of fluoride on human physiology has garnered significant societal attention, particularly when it is found in groundwater. The hardships faced by the local population are exacerbated by the arid to semi-arid climate, inadequate and irregular precipitation, absence of accessible water sources, recurrent famines, and declining water levels in the underground aquifers.

Hence, it is recommended that the research area implement appropriate strategies for the preservation and prudent administration of groundwater resources. The findings of the epidemiological survey conducted in Nagaur district indicate that a large number of individuals are suffering from Dental Fluorosis and Skeletal Fluorosis. There has been a significant rise in the sales of small packets of Pan Masala, Gutkha, mouthwash, and mouth rinses in recent years, especially in northern India and specifically in Rajasthan. It is worth noting that these products also contain high levels of fluoride (Chauhan, D. and Vyas, A. 2022; Ozha, et al., 2003).

VI. CONCLUSION

The excessive utilization of groundwater in the Ladnun block, combined with insufficient replenishment of groundwater, has led to the decline of the water table, depletion of aquifers, and degradation of groundwater quality. Hence, it is advisable to implement appropriate strategies for preservation and prudent schemes for managing groundwater. Large-scale implementation of artificial recharge methods is necessary to enhance groundwater resources. This can be achieved through practices such as rooftop rainwater harvesting and other viable water harvesting systems commonly used in the region (Figures: 6 and 7), (Quereshi and Vyas, 2017) such as Talab, Nadi, Tanka, Pond, Bawari, Percolation tanks, and other suitable recharge structures. Developing a lift canal from the main Indira Gandhi Canal in the high-fluoride concentrated groundwater area will soon provide an alternative to using surface water for drinking and irrigation purposes. (Chauhan and Vyas, 2021).



Figure: 6. Viable water harvesting structure in Ladnun block, Nagaur District of Rajasthan



Figure: 7. Viable water harvesting structure alongside an Open Well in Ladnun block, Nagaur District of Rajasthan

REFERENCES

- [1] Bureau of Indian Standards. (1992) Indian Standard Drinking Water Specification (First Revision) IS 10500: 1-8
- [2] Chauhan, D. and Vyas, A. (2021) Hydrogeological Studies of Degana Block in Nagaur District of Rajasthan, India. International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET). ISSN: 2321-9653; Volume 9 Issue I Jan 2021. pp. 585-589.
- [3] Chauhan, D. and Vyas, A. (2022) An appraisal of Hydrogeological Conditions and Fluoride problem in Degana Block of Nagaur District, Rajasthan, India. Periodic Research, P: ISSN No. 2231-0045, E: ISSN No. 2349-9435 VOL.- XI, ISSUE- II November – 2022, RNI No. UPBIL/2012/55438.
- [4] Das, P.K., Malik, S.D. 1988. Groundwater of Khatra region of Bankura district, West Bengal: Some chemical aspects in reference to its utilization. J. Ind. Water Res. Soc., 8(3): 31–41.
- [5] Gaur, C. P. and Vyas, A. (2007) Sustainable development of mineral resources of Nagaur district, Rajasthan, India. In: P. C. Avadich and H. Bhu (eds.) Emerging trends of research in geology with special reference to Northwestern India. Proceeding of National seminar organized by Department of Geology, M.L.Sukhadia University, Udaipur. pp.191-199.
- [6] GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA, JAIPUR. (2011) Miscellaneous Publication No. 30 Part 12 3rd Revised Edition, 2011 pp. 3-4 ISSN 0579-4706 PGSI. 327 700-2010 (DSK-II) © Govt. of India.
- [7] Gouran, H.K. and Vyas, A. (1998) Groundwater resources of Nagaur district, part IV, Groundwater assessment, State Groundwater Department, Nagaur, Rajasthan, India. 150 p. (Unpublished report).
- [8] G.W.D., Rajasthan. (2022) Groundwater level scenario in Rajasthan- 2021 (pre and Post Monsoon Survey - 2021), DSPC, Groundwater Department, Jodhpur.231p.
- [9] Hussain, J., Sharma, K. C., Arif, M., and Hussain, I. (2007) Fluoride distribution and Modeling using best subset procedure in Nagaur District of central Rajasthan, India. Abstracts of papers accepted for XXVIIIth Conference of the ISFR, October 9–12, 2007; Beijing, China. Conference abstracts. Fluoride 40 (4). Abstract number: 37. October-December, 2007. 259–292.
- [10] Maanju, S. K., Vyas, A., Paliwal, B.S., Sinha, A.K., Mittal, G.S., Gaur, C.P. and Khan, H. (2003) Appraisal of the impact of high fluoride groundwater on human health: A case study. Extended Abstract, International Conference on Soil and Groundwater Contamination and cleanup in Arid Countries.20-23 January 2003. Muscat, Sultanate of Oman.pp.29-30.
- [11] Machoy, Z., Dabkowska, E., and Nowicka, W. (1991) Increased fluoride content in mandibular bones of deer living in industrial regions in Poland. Env. Geochem. and Health. 13 (3), pp. 161-163.
- [12] Meena V. P. and Vyas A. (2023) Hydrogeological Studies of Ladnun Block in Nagaur District of Rajasthan, India International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET) ISSN: 2321-9653; Volume 11 Issue XII, Dec 2023- Available at www.ijraset.com, pp. 1824 -1832.
- [13] Ozha, D. D., Mathur, K. M. L., and Golani, F. M. (2003) Scourge of High Fluoride in groundwaters of Arid Rajasthan and Strategy of its Mitigation. Asian J. Exp. Sci. Vol. 17, No. 1 & 2, 2003, pp. 43-49.
- [14] Paliwal, B. S. (1999) Geology of the region to the west of Aravalli Mountain-Some observation. In: B.S. Paliwal (Ed) Geological evolution of Northwestern
- [15] India. Scientific Publishers (India), Jodhpur. PP. 387-414.
- [16] Paliwal, B. S. and Paliwal, S. C. (2010) Depleting Groundwater Resources in the great Thar Desert of India. In: B.S. Paliwal (Ed) Global – Groundwater Resources and Management. Selected Papers from The 33rd International Geological Congress, General Symposium: Hydrogeology, Oslo (Norway) Aug. 6-14, 2008.Scientific Publishers (India), Jodhpur, pp. 1-38.

- [17] Quereishi, J. R., and Vyas, A. (2017) Sustainable development of vegetation and Groundwater in Didwana Block of Nagaur district, central part of Rajasthan, India. Multi-disciplinary International Journal Remarking An Analisation. ISSN No. (E) 2455 – 0817, ISSN No. (P) 2394 – 0344. Vol 2. Issue – 8, November, 2017. pp. 17 – 23.
- [18] Ramesh, K., Soorya, V. 2012. Hydrochemical Analysis and Evaluation of Groundwater Quality in and around Hosur, Krishnagiri District, Tamil Nadu, India. *Int. J. Res. Chem. Environ.*, 2(3): 113–122.
- [19] Singh, C., and Seimbi, C. S. (1988) Some new interdisciplinary approaches to an understanding of the problem of fluoride vis-à-vis man, animal and environment. *Indian Jour. Env. Health.* 30 (2) pp163-167.
- [20] Susheela, A.K. (1999) Fluorosis management program in India. *Curr. Sci.* 77 (10) 1250-1256.
- [21] Tank, A. and Vyas, A. (2019). Groundwater Potential and Quality in Makrana block of Nagaur District, in the central part of Rajasthan, India. *India Journal of Applied Research.* Vol. 9, Issue- 2. Print ISSN - 2249-555X. pp.- 5-7.
- [22] Underwood, E.J. (1977) Trace elements in human and animal nutrition. Academic press.545p.
- [23] UNICEF (2001) Fight Fluorosis and Save Our Children, UNICEF-HT.Publ.16 p.
- [24] Vyas, A. (1999) Groundwater resources of Nagaur district, in the central part of Rajasthan, India. In: A. M. Baride, M. V. Baride and J. B. Panwar (Eds.) Session vol., National seminar on Dhule (M) Groundwater and Watershed development, at Dhule, (M.S.), India. Jan.11-12, 1999. Jai Hind College, Dhule. (M.S.) India. pp. 97-106.
- [25] Vyas, A. (2010) Hydrogeological studies of Degana Block of the Nagaur district, the central part of Rajasthan, India. *Journal of Applied Geochemistry.* Vol.12 No.2 (2010). Indian Society of Applied Geochemists (ISAG) Hyderabad. pp.272-281.
- [26] Vyas, A. (2015) Fluoride contamination in Groundwater of Nagaur District, Rajasthan and Health Hazards: A Review. In: K. L. Shrivastava and P. K. Srivastava (Eds.). *Frontiers of Earth Science, Pre-conference volume - The Indian Science Congress Symposium in Earth Science, Mumbai.* Scientific Publishers (India), Jodhpur. pp. 287-296.
- [27] Vyas, A., Mittal, G. S. and Gaur, C. P. (2015) Lignite Deposits of the Bikaner – Nagaur Basin, around Matasukh-Kasnau in Nagaur District of Rajasthan. *Jour. Geol. Soc., India*, Vol. 86(6), pp. 742-746
- [28] Vyas, A. and Paliwal, B. S. (2001) Hydrogeological studies of the Nagaur District, Rajasthan, India. In: H. Bhu and V. Agrawal (eds.) *Groundwater Resources, Evaluation and Management. Proceeding of the National Seminar on Groundwater Resources.* Department of Geology, M.L.S. University, Udaipur. pp.233-243.
- [29] Vyas, A. and Vyas, K. (2023). Groundwater Resources of Rajasthan: Status and the Management. In: A. K. Shandilya, Y. K. Mawale and V. Singh (eds.) *Peninsula Geology and Environment*, Oxford Book Company, Delhi. Vol. .2. pp.231- 242.
- [30] W.H.O. (1971) Fluoride. In: *McGraw-Hill Encyclopaedia of Science and Technology*, Vol. 5, McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York.
- [31] W.H.O. (1984) Fluorine and Fluorides: Environmental Health Criteria. W.H.O., Geneva.



10.22214/IJRASET



45.98



IMPACT FACTOR:
7.129



IMPACT FACTOR:
7.429



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Call : 08813907089  (24*7 Support on Whatsapp)