INDIA WATER SYSTEMS ATLAS

BIHAR

— GROUNDWATER + SURFACE WATER —

ABRIDGED VOLUME

"Rivers, floodplains and groundwater — a connected system."

Water outcome = Geomorphology × Soil × Lithology

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Evidence, intelligence and insights for water-secure, resilient and sustainable development of Bihar.

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G.L.Sudhakar
WATER INTELLIGENCE
WATER SYSTEMS

Edition T0 — October 2026

India Water Systems Atlas

Bihar

The Abridged Version

Groundwater and surface water as one connected evidence spine.

Edition T0 - October 2026

G. L. Sudhakar · Akhsheya Group · OPXL Consulting

This volume follows the Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh abridged method. Numbers come from the Bihar Schemia. Empty stays empty. A state total is not split onto a district. A station sample is not a district reading. Polygon area is not live storage in BCM. This PDF is the abridged book. It is not the atlas website and not a ship zip.

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How This Volume Is Read

The architecture is the Tamil Nadu Gold blank: thirty domains, the Parameter Index codes, vintage columns T-20 through T+5, and the rule that an empty cell stays empty.

Joins are exact Survey of India / LGD identity, or a documented one-to-one spelling alias with no second candidate. Fuzzy joins are refused.

A state total printed for Bihar stays statewide. It is not divided onto the thirty-eight districts.

A station reading stays a station reading. Pollution-board biochemical oxygen demand for 2021 is not rewritten as a district river value for the current slot.

Reservoir surface area in hectares is not live storage in BCM. WRD live volume, where joined, stays in acre-feet on the reservoir row.

Crop area is not a crop-by-groundwater matrix. That matrix stays open until a real district table exists.

Five lived territories and four city nodes are author synthesis keyed by whole districts. A cluster is not a basin polygon and not a rank.

Score Against the Tamil Nadu Standard

The Tamil Nadu standard bar used for selective release is 90 percent. Bihar completeness on the ten evidence families is 72 percent. Pending to that bar is 18 percentage points. The score is the average of ten family rates. Each family is the share of thirty-eight districts it covers. A missing family scores zero.

Family	Districts	Rate
District register	38 / 38	1.00
GW recharge T0	38 / 38	1.00
GW extractable T0	38 / 38	1.00
GW extraction T0	38 / 38	1.00
GW stage T0	38 / 38	1.00
Rainfall T0	0 / 38	0.00
Agriculture T0	38 / 38	1.00
Groundwater TDS T-5	37 / 38	0.97
Surface-water quality	0 / 38	0.00
Named reservoir	9 / 38	0.24

What holds the score down is district rainfall, surface-water quality, Arwal TDS, reservoir coverage on twenty-nine districts, and crop-by-groundwater. Book and ship zip sit outside these ten families.

Freeze and Declared Empties

The Bihar Schemia is frozen as BR-GOLD on BR_Schemia_MASTER.xlsx. Freeze means declared empties stay empty. It does not mean every hydrology cell is filled. The blank template remains a byte copy of the Tamil Nadu blank. Future RELATED parks may sit beside the spine; they do not invent a second master file name.

Declared empties at freeze: district rainfall T0; surface-water quality as a district reading; Arwal TDS inside 2019-21; live storage as a district BCM total on the twenty-nine districts without a named CWC polygon; crop-by-groundwater. Patna's package counts sit outside the ten families. This abridged PDF is written after freeze from the frozen spine and the cover page already in the Bihar folder. It does not, by itself, authorise a LOCKED ship zip.

Five Lived Territories

Water is lived in five territories. Whole districts. Not a basin polygon and not a rank. Nodes are city readings on the host district: N1 Patna, N2 Muzaffarpur, N3 Gaya, N4 Bhagalpur. C1 has no node. Domain applicability on the spine codes Glacier N and Coastal N; the other twenty-eight domains are Y. A Y is structure, not a measurement.

C1 Gandak and the northwest

Water is lived as the Gandak leaving the Nepal hills, as the canal that follows it, and as the terai edge. Flood and canal delivery share the tract. They are not one meter.

Districts: Gopalganj, Pashchim Champaran, Purbi Champaran, Saran, Siwan. No city node. Count: 5 districts. The count is not a weight.

C2 Bagmati and Kamla

Water is lived as the Bagmati, the Burhi Gandak and the Kamla on the central north plain, and as tubewells between those floods.

Districts: Begusarai, Darbhanga, Madhubani, Muzaffarpur, Samastipur, Sheohar, Sitamarhi, Vaishali. Nodes: N2 Muzaffarpur. Count: 8 districts. The count is not a weight.

C3 Kosi and Mahananda

Water is lived as the Kosi and the Mahananda, as embankment and as the east-plain flood that returns.

Districts: Araria, Katihar, Khagaria, Kishanganj, Madhepura, Purnia, Saharsa, Supaul. No city node. Count: 8 districts. The count is not a weight.

C4 Son and the south plateau

Water is lived as the Son and the south plateau, as hard ground and as the canals that leave the river.

Districts: Arwal, Aurangabad, Bhojpur, Buxar, Gaya, Jehanabad, Kaimur (Bhabua), Nalanda, Nawada, Rohtas. Nodes: N3 Gaya. Count: 10 districts. The count is not a weight.

C5 Ganga bank and the south-east

Water is lived as the Ganga bank and the south-east, as the capital reading at Patna and as the older towns downstream.

Districts: Banka, Bhagalpur, Jamui, Lakhisarai, Munger, Patna, Sheikhpura. Nodes: N4 Bhagalpur, N1 Patna. Count: 7 districts. The count is not a weight.

Identity and Documented Aliases

District identity is the NWIC / Survey of India outline for state BR. Names kept as published include Pashchim Champaran, Purbi Champaran, Purnia, and Kaimur (Bhabua). Four GWRA spellings join one-to-one with no second candidate: East Champaran to Purbi Champaran; West Champaran to Pashchim Champaran; Purnea to Purnia; Kaimur to Kaimur (Bhabua). Motihari is not aliased onto Purbi Champaran. DES crop names join on exact casefold. A fuzzy join is refused. A statewide split onto districts is refused.

Glacier (D2) and Coastal (D19) are coded N for Bihar. The other twenty-eight domains are coded Y on the applicability matrix. Applicability is not a filled parameter cell. An empty MASTER DATA cell under a Y domain stays empty until a Bihar source for that district, parameter and vintage is in hand.

Thirty Domains

The Parameter Index carries thirty domains. For Bihar, Glacier and Coastal are not applicable. The other domains are applicable as structure. Applicability does not invent a measurement. Where MASTER DATA has no valued row for a district under an applicable domain, the cell stays empty.

#	Domain	Bihar note
1	Climate System	CL-001 T0 empty on all 38. Subdivision 2024 parked.
2	Glacier and snowmelt	Coded N. Empty.
3	Geology and geomorphology	Empty as a table.
4	River system	Stations on register; not averaged to district BOD.
5	Flood system	Lived in territory sentences. No flood-hectare table promoted.
6	Dam and reservoir	32 CWC polygons. Live acre-feet on joined rows. Not BCM.
7	Groundwater system	GWRA 2025 four parameters, T0, all 38.
8	Aquifer system	Empty as its own register.
9	Borewell and tubewell	Empty as its own register.
10	Water quality	WQ-003 T-5 on 37/38. Surface quality empty.
11	Soil system	Empty.
12	Agriculture system	AG-001/002/003 T0 from DES 2024-25.
13	Irrigation system	Warehouse hectares not promoted as IR-003/IR-005.
14	Water consumption	Empty.
15	Urbanization system	Patna node; WW package counts outside index.
16	Water body system	Polygon attributes on sheets. Not storage.
17	Forest system	Empty. FC-* is not DES land-use forest.
18	Ecology and biodiversity	Empty.
19	Coastal system	Coded N. Empty.
20	Population and settlement	Empty.
21	Sanitation and health	Empty as district hydrology.
22	Industry and energy	Empty.
23	Economic system	Empty.
24	Governance system	Empty.
25	Disaster system	Empty.
26	Food security system	Empty.
27	Livelihood system	Empty.
28	Ancient and traditional water	Empty.
29	Interstate water system	Empty as allocation table.
30	Future risk system	Empty. T+5 stays empty.

Groundwater Account, 2025

CGWB GWRA 2025 Annexure II for Bihar. Units are hectare-metre and percent. T0 only. Four spelling aliases are documented one-to-one: East Champaran to Purbi Champaran, West Champaran to Pashchim Champaran, Purnea to Purnia, Kaimur to Kaimur (Bhabua). Patna's printed extractable resource and stage are kept as printed.

District	Recharge	Extractable	Extraction	Stage %
Araria	154,530.67	141,181.71	30,224.68	21.41

District	Recharge	Extractable	Extraction	Stage %
Arwal	21,129.94	19,075.19	10,005.15	52.45
Aurangabad	131,132.11	118,753.71	40,859.05	34.41
Banka	72,398.8	65,462.86	28,061.78	42.87
Begusarai	56,281.56	50,653.36	34,275.28	67.67
Bhagalpur	79,788.7	72,112.64	33,763.57	46.82
Bhojpur	89,435.37	80,491.84	40,231.42	49.98
Buxar	64,652.31	58,367.22	27,668.49	47.4
Darbhanga	78,109.77	70,422.18	41,020.09	58.25
Gaya	134,680.75	121,604.75	67,603.76	55.59
Gopalganj	105,702.48	95,682.65	54,790.42	57.26
Jamui	49,872.76	45,012.36	18,771.27	41.7
Jehanabad	34,597.11	31,147.61	25,547.76	82.02
Kaimur (Bhabua)	81,825.16	74,653.62	32,702.04	43.81
Katihar	119,702.71	109,422.24	46,831.3	42.8
Khagaria	47,985.62	44,158.22	27,775.78	62.9
Kishanganj	67,996.83	62,664.8	22,055.2	35.2
Lakhisarai	43,070.33	38,763.27	12,461.87	32.15
Madhepura	108,651.83	98,038.44	36,852.18	37.59
Madhubani	143,570.03	130,736.8	60,164.21	46.02
Munger	41,904.77	37,833.57	13,991.86	36.98
Muzaffarpur	123,462.49	111,162.45	72,471.01	65.19
Nalanda	68,770.2	62,276.36	47,126.48	75.67
Nawada	73,094.08	65,961.42	32,846.45	49.8
Pashchim Champaran	185,349.09	168,862.7	53,263.53	31.54
Patna	108,716.22	98,029.81	59,747.83	60.95
Purbi Champaran	193,736.69	176,663.17	80,394.84	45.51
Purnia	169,604.57	153,922.23	58,094.92	37.74
Rohtas	126,082.26	114,671.24	34,661.96	30.23
Saharsa	68,751.29	63,348.59	23,573.2	37.21
Samastipur	88,644.19	79,958	54,648.73	68.35
Saran	111,496.83	100,795.6	42,468.58	42.13
Sheikhpura	18,704.17	16,973.15	9,984.71	58.83
Sheohar	18,074.55	16,443.37	9,065.05	55.13
Sitamarhi	70,842.48	65,866.83	30,686.44	46.59
Siwan	106,397.23	96,578.65	52,352.48	54.21
Supaul	111,425	101,447.59	33,512.08	33.03
Vaishali	80,439.67	72,896.53	46,397.41	63.65

Crop Area, 2024-25

DES Land Use Statistics, crop year 2024-25. Area under crops as thousand hectares. Rice is AG-001, wheat AG-002, sugarcane AG-003. An empty sugarcane cell stays empty.

District	Rice	Wheat	Sugarcane
Araria	37.02	17.25	-
Arwal	19.04	11.79	-
Aurangabad	172.87	117.19	-
Banka	102.94	29.73	0.27
Begusarai	12.54	66.64	4.95
Bhagalpur	59.46	45.65	0.13
Bhojpur	104.14	109.24	-
Buxar	84.68	88.91	0

District	Rice	Wheat	Sugarcane
Darbhanga	94.66	53.73	0.23
Gaya	116.59	62.23	-
Gopalganj	48.02	57.75	6.33
Jamui	44.49	25.06	-
Jehanabad	45.63	34.5	-
Kaimur (Bhabua)	123.51	104.52	0
Katihar	76.49	16.78	0.02
Khagaria	18.06	26.32	0.12
Kishanganj	88.91	6.74	0.06
Lakhisarai	48.44	19.46	0.34
Madhepura	76.41	38.77	0.17
Madhubani	167.03	86.55	0.11
Munger	25.45	15.11	0.03
Muzaffarpur	137.32	123.71	0.89
Nalanda	109.88	82.49	0.01
Nawada	103.63	79.12	-
Pashchim Champaran	117.5	71.73	151.68
Patna	94.32	93.45	0.03
Purbi Champaran	217.77	123.38	16.6
Purnia	136.64	16.09	0
Rohtas	241.8	222.91	-
Saharsa	73.69	42.6	0.03
Samastipur	83.25	51.4	3.26
Saran	62.39	87.22	0.1
Sheikhpura	25.17	22.13	0.02
Sheohar	21.17	14.4	0.49
Sitamarhi	110.95	93.96	4.71
Siwan	91.58	86.18	1.93
Supaul	114.23	59.61	-
Vaishali	37.02	36.06	0.05

Irrigation hectares by source sit in the bulk warehouse. They are not rewritten as IR-003 canal command percent, not as IR-005 coverage, and not as crop-by-groundwater. Forest-cover codes on the Parameter Index are FSI forest cover, not DES land-use forest. Those promotions are refused here exactly as they are refused in the Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh method.

A reader who wants a single agriculture score will not find one. Rice, wheat and sugarcane are three rows. A blank sugarcane cell is not a confession that the crop is absent statewide; it is a confession that the printed DES cell for that district was blank. Empty stays empty.

Groundwater TDS in T-5

CGWB positive-sample means inside 2019-21. Written only in T-5. T0 stays empty. Where a 2021 sample exists it is used; otherwise the 2019 mean. Arwal has neither and stays empty. Thirty-seven of thirty-eight districts are covered.

District	TDS mg/L	Year
Araria	380.9	2019
Arwal	-	empty
Aurangabad	651.3	2019
Banka	693.12	2019

District	TDS mg/L	Year
Begusarai	445.1	2019
Bhagalpur	656.17	2019
Bhojpur	558.18	2019
Buxar	566.42	2019
Darbhanga	321.59	2019
Gaya	844.02	2019
Gopalganj	475.9	2019
Jamui	531.38	2019
Jehanabad	789.15	2019
Kaimur (Bhabua)	496.99	2019
Katihar	282.75	2019
Khagaria	436.36	2019
Kishanganj	372.17	2019
Lakhisarai	456.95	2019
Madhepura	409.19	2019
Madhubani	442.54	2019
Munger	532.67	2019
Muzaffarpur	527.48	2019
Nalanda	523.69	2019
Nawada	356.34	2019
Pashchim Champaran	471.49	2019
Patna	340.4	2019
Purbi Champaran	398.06	2019
Purnia	307.29	2019
Rohtas	515.74	2019
Saharsa	333.95	2019
Samastipur	327.53	2019
Saran	489	2019
Sheikhpura	305.93	2019
Sheohar	498.22	2019
Sitamarhi	243.32	2019
Siwan	441.48	2019
Supaul	305.91	2019
Vaishali	428.07	2019

KEEP BOTH on vintage: the 2019 mean and the 2021 mean are not averaged into one number for a district. Where 2021 exists it occupies T-5; where only 2019 exists, 2019 occupies T-5. T0 is not filled from either year. A later CGWB quality report dated 2025 is not pushed backward into T-5 or forward into a false current slot.

Surface-water quality is a separate family and remains zero on the ten-family score. CPCB 2021 BOD is station chemistry. BSPCB monthly PDFs are location samples; extracted text that reverses columns is not transcribed into a district mg/L. NMCG polluted-stretch priority classes are not a district concentration.

Reservoirs and Live Volume

Thirty-two CWC reservoir polygons with PIC prefix BR. The district is the larger share of the polygon. Nine districts are met: Banka, Gaya, Jamui, Kaimur (Bhabua), Lakhisarai, Munger, Nalanda, Nawada, Rohtas. Live volume from the WRD bulletin of 16 October 2025 is acre-feet on the reservoir row where the scheme name and the district agree. It is not converted to BCM and not summed onto a district. Amrity and

Shreekhandi stay unmatched as a split; Kohira's bulletin district conflicts with the polygon district and the volume is not copied; Batane has no CWC polygon.

Reservoir	District	Area ha	Live acre-ft	Date
Amahra Dam	Banka	43.48	-	-
BADUA DAM	Banka	804.28	51,625	2025-10-16
BILASHI DAM	Banka	310.18	7,200	2025-10-16
CHANDAN DAM	Banka	696.98	44,876	2025-10-16
Dakra Reservoir	Banka	46.18	-	-
KHANDWAARI DAM	Banka	133.16	3,370	2025-10-16
MODEGIRI DEM	Banka	76.19	-	-
ODHANI DAM	Banka	518.44	24,590	2025-10-16
Ganga Ji Gaya Reservoir	Gaya	56.94	-	-
Raw Water Reservoir (RCC Tank)	Gaya	2.41	-	-
AMRITY	Jamui	43.92	-	-
ANJAN	Jamui	213.09	3,680	2025-10-16
GARHI RESERVOIR	Jamui	659.9	27,400	2025-10-16
KAILASH GHATI	Jamui	43.1	35	2025-10-16
Kundghat	Jamui	4.7	-	-
NAGI DAM BIRD SANCTUARY	Jamui	160.55	1,900	2025-10-16
NAKATI DAM	Jamui	164.72	3,965	2025-10-16
SRIKHANDI	Jamui	13.61	-	-
Durgawati Dam	Kaimur (Bhabua)	1,679.05	151,532	2025-10-16
Jag Dahwa Dam	Kaimur (Bhabua)	418.6	-	-
BASKUND	Lakhisarai	39.55	187	2025-10-16
MORWAY	Lakhisarai	132.86	935	2025-10-16
JALKUND	Munger	20.16	0	2025-10-16
KHARAGPUR JHIL	Munger	392.33	9,680	2025-10-16
SATGHARWA (N.F)	Munger	3.82	-	-
Ganga Ji Rajgrih	Nalanda	11.67	-	-
HALDIA DAM(PHULWARIA DAM	Nawada	750.63	19,294	2025-10-16
JOB RESERVOIR	Nawada	54.26	8,241	2025-10-16
Puraini Reservoir	Nawada	15.97	784	2025-10-16
TARAKOLA DAM	Nawada	12.17	234	2025-10-16
THALI DAM	Nawada	19.7	2,440	2025-10-16
SON RIVER	Rohtas	1,226.92	-	-

Durgawati Dam sits on Kaimur (Bhabua) with live volume 151,532 acre-feet on 16 October 2025 in the joined bulletin. That figure is on the reservoir row. It is not a district BCM total and not DM-002.

Rainfall That Was Not Written Onto a District

The rainfall family in the ten-family score is CL-001 in T0. That cell is empty on all thirty-eight districts. What is on disk and deliberately not promoted: an IMD district daily slice from 19 August to 20 October 2026; a BMSK one-day actual-plus-forecast page; the IMD Annual Climate Summary 2024 Bihar subdivision line (winter 14.0, pre-monsoon 84.2, monsoon 798.7, post-monsoon 19.7, annual 916.7 mm against normal 1,164.4). The annual 916.7 is not the monsoon normal 992.2. None of those products is an annual district millimetre for T0.

From this machine the IMD Rainfall Statistics of India 2024 district book still returns HTTP 404, and dse.bihar.gov.in has no DNS record. Those doors stay shut. A grid average of 0.25 degree fields is not

written onto a district. Normals for 1951-2000 are not written into T0.

District Readings

Each district is read in the same order: where it sits, rainfall if present, groundwater, crops, TDS, surface quality, and storage. An empty line is a named absence.

Gopalganj

Gopalganj is read as BR-197, LGD BR, inside C1 Gandak and the northwest. No city node is hosted here. The district is the meter this page is willing to use. The other districts in that lived territory are Pashchim Champaran, Purbi Champaran, Saran, Siwan. Listing them is not an average and not a rank. Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh both keep the district as the meter even when a city is named on the same page. Bihar does the same.

The other stages printed in C1 are Pashchim Champaran 31.54 percent; Purbi Champaran 45.51 percent; Saran 42.13 percent; Siwan 54.21 percent. If the group were collapsed to a single stage, Gopalganj's own figure of 57.26 percent would disappear into it. This page keeps the figure on the district.

The current rainfall cell (CL-001, T0) is empty for Gopalganj. The IMD district window in hand runs only from 19 August to 20 October 2026, so it is not a monsoon total and was not written here. The 2024 meteorological-subdivision total for Bihar stays on its own sheet and is not split onto this district. Uttar Pradesh's rainfall readings were not allowed to become a district normal by multiplying a short series, and Tamil Nadu's normals were not replaced by a few wet weeks. Gopalganj gets the same restraint. A reader who wants an annual rainfall for Gopalganj will not find it in this volume, because the master does not carry one.

Groundwater in 2025 is an annual account, not a flood account and not a quality map. Recharge is 105,702.48 hectare-metre. Extractable resource is 95,682.65 hectare-metre. Extraction is 54,790.42 hectare-metre. Extraction is 40,892.23 hectare-metres inside the extractable resource. The stage of extraction is 57.26 percent. The median stage in C1 is 45.51 percent. This district sits above that median. The stage is extraction divided by extractable resource. A ratio hides the size of both numbers, which is why the hectare-metres stay on the page. It is not a water-security score and not a rank of districts.

Crop area for 2024-25 is from the DES land-use statistics, stored as thousand hectares. Rice (AG-001) is 48.02. Wheat (AG-002) is 57.75. Sugarcane is 6.33 thousand hectares. The Bihar state totals stay statewide. They are not divided onto this district to 'check' the row. Crop area is not irrigation coverage, not canal command, and not a crop-by-groundwater matrix. Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh both refuse that promotion. So does this page.

Groundwater TDS in T-5 is 475.9 mg/L, the mean of positive samples from 2019. T0 stays empty. A station mean is not a quality map of the whole district, and it is not a river reading. Years are not averaged into one composite mean.

Surface-water quality has no district BOD or river reading on this page. The 2021 pollution-board biochemical oxygen demand file is a station sample, and 2021 is not the current slot. A station is not averaged onto the district. Search-result figures that rotate columns are not loaded.

No CWC reservoir polygon with PIC prefix BR meets Gopalganj under the larger-share rule. The storage family stays empty here. Beneficiary lists from a bulletin are not painted onto this district. Empty stays empty.

Set beside the other lines on this page, Gopalganj's groundwater stage of 57.26 percent is only one relationship. Rainfall as an annual district millimetre is absent. Surface quality as a district value is absent. Crop-by-source is absent. Those absences are printed so they are not quietly filled from a neighbour or from a state total.

What would change this page is a printed figure that matches Gopalganj and a parameter that is still empty: an annual district rainfall for the current slot, a current groundwater TDS, a district river reading, live storage as a district BCM total, or a crop-by-source matrix. Until those arrive, the empty cells stay empty.

Gopalganj - held open

Reading rule for Gopalganj: do not borrow a neighbour's rainfall, TDS, BOD, or reservoir volume. Do not fill a blank sugarcane cell with zero. Do not treat cluster membership as a hydrology meter. Do not treat a node city as the district total. The atlas map may colour the outline; this page still refuses invented cells.

Evidence discipline for Gopalganj: the GWRA hectare-metres are an annual account for 2025. The DES thousand hectares are a crop-year area. The TDS mean is a laboratory average inside 2019-21. Those three clocks are not the same clock. This volume refuses to blend them into one index for the district.

Compared with the Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh abridged volumes, Gopalganj is held to the same refusals: no statewide split, no station-to-district average, no outline-as-storage, no invented crop-by-source. If a later Bihar source prints a figure that matches Gopalganj exactly for an empty parameter and the correct vintage, that figure may enter the spine by an explicit load. Until then the empty cell stays empty, and this held-open page records the refusal.

What remains open on Gopalganj is not a failure of the atlas map. It is a statement about evidence. A dense outline and a coloured cluster do not create millimetres, milligrams per litre, or BCM. The Schemia freeze keeps those cells empty on purpose. No named CWC reservoir polygon meets this district under the larger-share rule.

Pashchim Champaran

Pashchim Champaran is read as BR-211, LGD BR, inside C1 Gandak and the northwest. No city node is hosted here. The district is the meter this page is willing to use. The other districts in that lived territory are Gopalganj, Purbi Champaran, Saran, Siwan. Listing them is not an average and not a rank. Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh both keep the district as the meter even when a city is named on the same page. Bihar does the same.

The other stages printed in C1 are Gopalganj 57.26 percent; Purbi Champaran 45.51 percent; Saran 42.13 percent; Siwan 54.21 percent. If the group were collapsed to a single stage, Pashchim Champaran's own figure of 31.54 percent would disappear into it. This page keeps the figure on the district.

The current rainfall cell (CL-001, T0) is empty for Pashchim Champaran. The IMD district window in hand runs only from 19 August to 20 October 2026, so it is not a monsoon total and was not written here. The 2024 meteorological-subdivision total for Bihar stays on its own sheet and is not split onto this district. Uttar Pradesh's rainfall readings were not allowed to become a district normal by multiplying a short series, and Tamil Nadu's normals were not replaced by a few wet weeks. Pashchim Champaran gets the same restraint. A reader who wants an annual rainfall for Pashchim Champaran will not find it in this volume, because the master does not carry one.

Groundwater in 2025 is an annual account, not a flood account and not a quality map. Recharge is 185,349.09 hectare-metre. Extractable resource is 168,862.7 hectare-metre. Extraction is 53,263.53 hectare-metre. Extraction is 115,599.17 hectare-metres inside the extractable resource. The stage of extraction is 31.54 percent. The median stage in C1 is 45.51 percent. This district sits below that median. The stage is extraction divided by extractable resource. A ratio hides the size of both numbers, which is why the hectare-metres stay on the page. It is not a water-security score and not a rank of districts.

Crop area for 2024-25 is from the DES land-use statistics, stored as thousand hectares. Rice (AG-001) is 117.5. Wheat (AG-002) is 71.73. Sugarcane is 151.68 thousand hectares. The Bihar state totals stay statewide. They are not divided onto this district to 'check' the row. Crop area is not irrigation coverage, not canal command, and not a crop-by-groundwater matrix. Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh both refuse that promotion. So does this page.

Groundwater TDS in T-5 is 471.49 mg/L, the mean of positive samples from 2019. T0 stays empty. A station mean is not a quality map of the whole district, and it is not a river reading. Years are not averaged into one composite mean.

Surface-water quality has no district BOD or river reading on this page. The 2021 pollution-board biochemical oxygen demand file is a station sample, and 2021 is not the current slot. A station is not averaged onto the district. Search-result figures that rotate columns are not loaded.

No CWC reservoir polygon with PIC prefix BR meets Pashchim Champaran under the larger-share rule. The storage family stays empty here. Beneficiary lists from a bulletin are not painted onto this district. Empty stays empty.

Set beside the other lines on this page, Pashchim Champaran's groundwater stage of 31.54 percent is only one relationship. Rainfall as an annual district millimetre is absent. Surface quality as a district value is absent. Crop-by-source is absent. Those absences are printed so they are not quietly filled from a neighbour or from a state total.

What would change this page is a printed figure that matches Pashchim Champaran and a parameter that is still empty: an annual district rainfall for the current slot, a current groundwater TDS, a district river reading, live storage as a district BCM total, or a crop-by-source matrix. Until those arrive, the empty cells stay empty.

Pashchim Champaran - held open

Reading rule for Pashchim Champaran: do not borrow a neighbour's rainfall, TDS, BOD, or reservoir volume. Do not fill a blank sugarcane cell with zero. Do not treat cluster membership as a hydrology meter. Do not treat a node city as the district total. The atlas map may colour the outline; this page still refuses invented cells.

Evidence discipline for Pashchim Champaran: the GWRA hectare-metres are an annual account for 2025. The DES thousand hectares are a crop-year area. The TDS mean is a laboratory average inside 2019-21. Those three clocks are not the same clock. This volume refuses to blend them into one index for the district.

Compared with the Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh abridged volumes, Pashchim Champaran is held to the same refusals: no statewide split, no station-to-district average, no outline-as-storage, no invented crop-by-source. If a later Bihar source prints a figure that matches Pashchim Champaran exactly for an empty parameter and the correct vintage, that figure may enter the spine by an explicit load. Until then the empty cell stays empty, and this held-open page records the refusal.

What remains open on Pashchim Champaran is not a failure of the atlas map. It is a statement about evidence. A dense outline and a coloured cluster do not create millimetres, milligrams per litre, or BCM. The Schemia freeze keeps those cells empty on purpose. No named CWC reservoir polygon meets this district under the larger-share rule.

Purbi Champaran

Purbi Champaran is read as BR-213, LGD BR, inside C1 Gandak and the northwest. No city node is hosted here. The district is the meter this page is willing to use. The other districts in that lived territory are Gopalganj, Pashchim Champaran, Saran, Siwan. Listing them is not an average and not a rank. Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh both keep the district as the meter even when a city is named on the same page. Bihar does the same.

The other stages printed in C1 are Gopalganj 57.26 percent; Pashchim Champaran 31.54 percent; Saran 42.13 percent; Siwan 54.21 percent. If the group were collapsed to a single stage, Purbi Champaran's own figure of 45.51 percent would disappear into it. This page keeps the figure on the district.

The current rainfall cell (CL-001, T0) is empty for Purbi Champaran. The IMD district window in hand runs only from 19 August to 20 October 2026, so it is not a monsoon total and was not written here. The 2024 meteorological-subdivision total for Bihar stays on its own sheet and is not split onto this district. Uttar Pradesh's rainfall readings were not allowed to become a district normal by multiplying a short series, and Tamil Nadu's normals were not replaced by a few wet weeks. Purbi Champaran gets the same restraint. A reader who wants an annual rainfall for Purbi Champaran will not find it in this volume, because the master does not carry one.

Groundwater in 2025 is an annual account, not a flood account and not a quality map. Recharge is 193,736.69 hectare-metre. Extractable resource is 176,663.17 hectare-metre. Extraction is 80,394.84 hectare-metre. Extraction is 96,268.33 hectare-metres inside the extractable resource. The stage of extraction is 45.51 percent. The median stage in C1 is 45.51 percent. This district sits at that median. The stage is extraction divided by extractable resource. A ratio hides the size of both numbers, which is why the hectare-metres stay on the page. It is not a water-security score and not a rank of districts.

Crop area for 2024-25 is from the DES land-use statistics, stored as thousand hectares. Rice (AG-001) is 217.77. Wheat (AG-002) is 123.38. Sugarcane is 16.6 thousand hectares. The Bihar state totals stay statewide. They are not divided onto this district to 'check' the row. Crop area is not irrigation coverage, not canal command, and not a crop-by-groundwater matrix. Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh both refuse that promotion. So does this page.

Groundwater TDS in T-5 is 398.06 mg/L, the mean of positive samples from 2019. T0 stays empty. A station mean is not a quality map of the whole district, and it is not a river reading. Years are not averaged into one composite mean.

Surface-water quality has no district BOD or river reading on this page. The 2021 pollution-board biochemical oxygen demand file is a station sample, and 2021 is not the current slot. A station is not averaged onto the district. Search-result figures that rotate columns are not loaded.

No CWC reservoir polygon with PIC prefix BR meets Purbi Champaran under the larger-share rule. The storage family stays empty here. Beneficiary lists from a bulletin are not painted onto this district. Empty stays empty.

Set beside the other lines on this page, Purbi Champaran's groundwater stage of 45.51 percent is only one relationship. Rainfall as an annual district millimetre is absent. Surface quality as a district value is absent. Crop-by-source is absent. Those absences are printed so they are not quietly filled from a neighbour or from a state total.

What would change this page is a printed figure that matches Purbi Champaran and a parameter that is still empty: an annual district rainfall for the current slot, a current groundwater TDS, a district river reading, live storage as a district BCM total, or a crop-by-source matrix. Until those arrive, the empty cells stay empty.

Purbi Champaran - held open

Reading rule for Purbi Champaran: do not borrow a neighbour's rainfall, TDS, BOD, or reservoir volume. Do not fill a blank sugarcane cell with zero. Do not treat cluster membership as a hydrology meter. Do not treat a node city as the district total. The atlas map may colour the outline; this page still refuses invented cells.

Evidence discipline for Purbi Champaran: the GWRA hectare-metres are an annual account for 2025. The DES thousand hectares are a crop-year area. The TDS mean is a laboratory average inside 2019-21. Those three clocks are not the same clock. This volume refuses to blend them into one index for the district.

Compared with the Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh abridged volumes, Purbi Champaran is held to the same refusals: no statewide split, no station-to-district average, no outline-as-storage, no invented crop-by-source. If a later Bihar source prints a figure that matches Purbi Champaran exactly for an empty parameter and the correct vintage, that figure may enter the spine by an explicit load. Until then the empty cell stays empty, and this held-open page records the refusal.

What remains open on Purbi Champaran is not a failure of the atlas map. It is a statement about evidence. A dense outline and a coloured cluster do not create millimetres, milligrams per litre, or BCM. The Schemia freeze keeps those cells empty on purpose. No named CWC reservoir polygon meets this district under the larger-share rule.

Saran

Saran is read as BR-218, LGD BR, inside C1 Gandak and the northwest. No city node is hosted here. The district is the meter this page is willing to use. The other districts in that lived territory are Gopalganj, Pashchim Champaran, Purbi Champaran, Siwan. Listing them is not an average and not a rank. Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh both keep the district as the meter even when a city is named on the same page. Bihar does the same.

The other stages printed in C1 are Gopalganj 57.26 percent; Pashchim Champaran 31.54 percent; Purbi Champaran 45.51 percent; Siwan 54.21 percent. If the group were collapsed to a single stage, Saran's own figure of 42.13 percent would disappear into it. This page keeps the figure on the district.

The current rainfall cell (CL-001, T0) is empty for Saran. The IMD district window in hand runs only from 19 August to 20 October 2026, so it is not a monsoon total and was not written here. The 2024 meteorological-subdivision total for Bihar stays on its own sheet and is not split onto this district. Uttar Pradesh's rainfall readings were not allowed to become a district normal by multiplying a short series, and Tamil Nadu's normals were not replaced by a few wet weeks. Saran gets the same restraint. A reader who wants an annual rainfall for Saran will not find it in this volume, because the master does not carry one.

Groundwater in 2025 is an annual account, not a flood account and not a quality map. Recharge is 111,496.83 hectare-metre. Extractable resource is 100,795.6 hectare-metre. Extraction is 42,468.58 hectare-metre. Extraction is 58,327.02 hectare-metres inside the extractable resource. The stage of extraction is 42.13 percent. The median stage in C1 is 45.51 percent. This district sits below that median. The stage is extraction divided by extractable resource. A ratio hides the size of both numbers, which is why the hectare-metres stay on the page. It is not a water-security score and not a rank of districts.

Crop area for 2024-25 is from the DES land-use statistics, stored as thousand hectares. Rice (AG-001) is 62.39. Wheat (AG-002) is 87.22. Sugarcane is 0.1 thousand hectares. The Bihar state totals stay statewide. They are not divided onto this district to 'check' the row. Crop area is not irrigation coverage, not canal command, and not a crop-by-groundwater matrix. Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh both refuse that promotion. So does this page.

Groundwater TDS in T-5 is 489 mg/L, the mean of positive samples from 2019. T0 stays empty. A station mean is not a quality map of the whole district, and it is not a river reading. Years are not averaged into one composite mean.

Surface-water quality has no district BOD or river reading on this page. The 2021 pollution-board biochemical oxygen demand file is a station sample, and 2021 is not the current slot. A station is not averaged onto the district. Search-result figures that rotate columns are not loaded.

No CWC reservoir polygon with PIC prefix BR meets Saran under the larger-share rule. The storage family stays empty here. Beneficiary lists from a bulletin are not painted onto this district. Empty stays empty.

Set beside the other lines on this page, Saran's groundwater stage of 42.13 percent is only one relationship. Rainfall as an annual district millimetre is absent. Surface quality as a district value is absent. Crop-by-source is absent. Those absences are printed so they are not quietly filled from a neighbour or from

a state total.

What would change this page is a printed figure that matches Saran and a parameter that is still empty: an annual district rainfall for the current slot, a current groundwater TDS, a district river reading, live storage as a district BCM total, or a crop-by-source matrix. Until those arrive, the empty cells stay empty.

Saran - held open

Reading rule for Saran: do not borrow a neighbour's rainfall, TDS, BOD, or reservoir volume. Do not fill a blank sugarcane cell with zero. Do not treat cluster membership as a hydrology meter. Do not treat a node city as the district total. The atlas map may colour the outline; this page still refuses invented cells.

Evidence discipline for Saran: the GWRA hectare-metres are an annual account for 2025. The DES thousand hectares are a crop-year area. The TDS mean is a laboratory average inside 2019-21. Those three clocks are not the same clock. This volume refuses to blend them into one index for the district.

Compared with the Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh abridged volumes, Saran is held to the same refusals: no statewide split, no station-to-district average, no outline-as-storage, no invented crop-by-source. If a later Bihar source prints a figure that matches Saran exactly for an empty parameter and the correct vintage, that figure may enter the spine by an explicit load. Until then the empty cell stays empty, and this held-open page records the refusal.

What remains open on Saran is not a failure of the atlas map. It is a statement about evidence. A dense outline and a coloured cluster do not create millimetres, milligrams per litre, or BCM. The Schemia freeze keeps those cells empty on purpose. No named CWC reservoir polygon meets this district under the larger-share rule.

Siwan

Siwan is read as BR-222, LGD BR, inside C1 Gandak and the northwest. No city node is hosted here. The district is the meter this page is willing to use. The other districts in that lived territory are Gopalganj, Pashchim Champaran, Purbi Champaran, Saran. Listing them is not an average and not a rank. Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh both keep the district as the meter even when a city is named on the same page. Bihar does the same.

The other stages printed in C1 are Gopalganj 57.26 percent; Pashchim Champaran 31.54 percent; Purbi Champaran 45.51 percent; Saran 42.13 percent. If the group were collapsed to a single stage, Siwan's own figure of 54.21 percent would disappear into it. This page keeps the figure on the district.

The current rainfall cell (CL-001, T0) is empty for Siwan. The IMD district window in hand runs only from 19 August to 20 October 2026, so it is not a monsoon total and was not written here. The 2024 meteorological-subdivision total for Bihar stays on its own sheet and is not split onto this district. Uttar Pradesh's rainfall readings were not allowed to become a district normal by multiplying a short series, and Tamil Nadu's normals were not replaced by a few wet weeks. Siwan gets the same restraint. A reader who wants an annual rainfall for Siwan will not find it in this volume, because the master does not carry one.

Groundwater in 2025 is an annual account, not a flood account and not a quality map. Recharge is 106,397.23 hectare-metre. Extractable resource is 96,578.65 hectare-metre. Extraction is 52,352.48 hectare-metre. Extraction is 44,226.17 hectare-metres inside the extractable resource. The stage of extraction is 54.21 percent. The median stage in C1 is 45.51 percent. This district sits above that median. The stage is extraction divided by extractable resource. A ratio hides the size of both numbers, which is why the hectare-metres stay on the page. It is not a water-security score and not a rank of districts.

Crop area for 2024-25 is from the DES land-use statistics, stored as thousand hectares. Rice (AG-001) is 91.58. Wheat (AG-002) is 86.18. Sugarcane is 1.93 thousand hectares. The Bihar state totals stay statewide. They are not divided onto this district to 'check' the row. Crop area is not irrigation coverage, not canal command, and not a crop-by-groundwater matrix. Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh both refuse that promotion. So does this page.

Groundwater TDS in T-5 is 441.48 mg/L, the mean of positive samples from 2019. T0 stays empty. A station mean is not a quality map of the whole district, and it is not a river reading. Years are not averaged into one composite mean.

Surface-water quality has no district BOD or river reading on this page. The 2021 pollution-board biochemical oxygen demand file is a station sample, and 2021 is not the current slot. A station is not averaged onto the district. Search-result figures that rotate columns are not loaded.

No CWC reservoir polygon with PIC prefix BR meets Siwan under the larger-share rule. The storage family stays empty here. Beneficiary lists from a bulletin are not painted onto this district. Empty stays empty.

Set beside the other lines on this page, Siwan's groundwater stage of 54.21 percent is only one relationship. Rainfall as an annual district millimetre is absent. Surface quality as a district value is absent. Crop-by-source is absent. Those absences are printed so they are not quietly filled from a neighbour or from

a state total.

What would change this page is a printed figure that matches Siwan and a parameter that is still empty: an annual district rainfall for the current slot, a current groundwater TDS, a district river reading, live storage as a district BCM total, or a crop-by-source matrix. Until those arrive, the empty cells stay empty.

Siwan - held open

Reading rule for Siwan: do not borrow a neighbour's rainfall, TDS, BOD, or reservoir volume. Do not fill a blank sugarcane cell with zero. Do not treat cluster membership as a hydrology meter. Do not treat a node city as the district total. The atlas map may colour the outline; this page still refuses invented cells.

Evidence discipline for Siwan: the GWRA hectare-metres are an annual account for 2025. The DES thousand hectares are a crop-year area. The TDS mean is a laboratory average inside 2019-21. Those three clocks are not the same clock. This volume refuses to blend them into one index for the district.

Compared with the Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh abridged volumes, Siwan is held to the same refusals: no statewide split, no station-to-district average, no outline-as-storage, no invented crop-by-source. If a later Bihar source prints a figure that matches Siwan exactly for an empty parameter and the correct vintage, that figure may enter the spine by an explicit load. Until then the empty cell stays empty, and this held-open page records the refusal.

What remains open on Siwan is not a failure of the atlas map. It is a statement about evidence. A dense outline and a coloured cluster do not create millimetres, milligrams per litre, or BCM. The Schemia freeze keeps those cells empty on purpose. No named CWC reservoir polygon meets this district under the larger-share rule.

Begusarai

Begusarai is read as BR-191, LGD BR, inside C2 Bagmati and Kamla. No city node is hosted here. The district is the meter this page is willing to use. The other districts in that lived territory are Darbhanga, Madhubani, Muzaffarpur, Samastipur, Sheohar, Sitamarhi, Vaishali. Listing them is not an average and not a rank. Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh both keep the district as the meter even when a city is named on the same page. Bihar does the same.

The other stages printed in C2 are Darbhanga 58.25 percent; Madhubani 46.02 percent; Muzaffarpur 65.19 percent; Samastipur 68.35 percent; Sheohar 55.13 percent; Sitamarhi 46.59 percent; Vaishali 63.65 percent. If the group were collapsed to a single stage, Begusarai's own figure of 67.67 percent would disappear into it. This page keeps the figure on the district.

The current rainfall cell (CL-001, T0) is empty for Begusarai. The IMD district window in hand runs only from 19 August to 20 October 2026, so it is not a monsoon total and was not written here. The 2024 meteorological-subdivision total for Bihar stays on its own sheet and is not split onto this district. Uttar Pradesh's rainfall readings were not allowed to become a district normal by multiplying a short series, and Tamil Nadu's normals were not replaced by a few wet weeks. Begusarai gets the same restraint. A reader who wants an annual rainfall for Begusarai will not find it in this volume, because the master does not carry one.

Groundwater in 2025 is an annual account, not a flood account and not a quality map. Recharge is 56,281.56 hectare-metre. Extractable resource is 50,653.36 hectare-metre. Extraction is 34,275.28 hectare-metre. Extraction is 16,378.08 hectare-metres inside the extractable resource. The stage of extraction is 67.67 percent. The median stage in C2 is 60.95 percent. This district sits above that median. The stage is extraction divided by extractable resource. A ratio hides the size of both numbers, which is why the hectare-metres stay on the page. It is not a water-security score and not a rank of districts.

Crop area for 2024-25 is from the DES land-use statistics, stored as thousand hectares. Rice (AG-001) is 12.54. Wheat (AG-002) is 66.64. Sugarcane is 4.95 thousand hectares. The Bihar state totals stay statewide. They are not divided onto this district to 'check' the row. Crop area is not irrigation coverage, not canal command, and not a crop-by-groundwater matrix. Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh both refuse that promotion. So does this page.

Groundwater TDS in T-5 is 445.1 mg/L, the mean of positive samples from 2019. T0 stays empty. A station mean is not a quality map of the whole district, and it is not a river reading. Years are not averaged into one composite mean.

Surface-water quality has no district BOD or river reading on this page. The 2021 pollution-board biochemical oxygen demand file is a station sample, and 2021 is not the current slot. A station is not averaged onto the district. Search-result figures that rotate columns are not loaded.

No CWC reservoir polygon with PIC prefix BR meets Begusarai under the larger-share rule. The storage family stays empty here. Beneficiary lists from a bulletin are not painted onto this district. Empty stays empty.

Set beside the other lines on this page, Begusarai's groundwater stage of 67.67 percent is only one relationship. Rainfall as an annual district millimetre is absent. Surface quality as a district value is absent. Crop-by-source is absent. Those absences are printed so they are not quietly filled from a neighbour or from a state total.

What would change this page is a printed figure that matches Begusarai and a parameter that is still empty: an annual district rainfall for the current slot, a current groundwater TDS, a district river reading, live storage as a district BCM total, or a crop-by-source matrix. Until those arrive, the empty cells stay empty.

Begusarai - held open

Reading rule for Begusarai: do not borrow a neighbour's rainfall, TDS, BOD, or reservoir volume. Do not fill a blank sugarcane cell with zero. Do not treat cluster membership as a hydrology meter. Do not treat a node city as the district total. The atlas map may colour the outline; this page still refuses invented cells.

Evidence discipline for Begusarai: the GWRA hectare-metres are an annual account for 2025. The DES thousand hectares are a crop-year area. The TDS mean is a laboratory average inside 2019-21. Those three clocks are not the same clock. This volume refuses to blend them into one index for the district.

Compared with the Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh abridged volumes, Begusarai is held to the same refusals: no statewide split, no station-to-district average, no outline-as-storage, no invented crop-by-source. If a later Bihar source prints a figure that matches Begusarai exactly for an empty parameter and the correct vintage, that figure may enter the spine by an explicit load. Until then the empty cell stays empty, and this held-open page records the refusal.

What remains open on Begusarai is not a failure of the atlas map. It is a statement about evidence. A dense outline and a coloured cluster do not create millimetres, milligrams per litre, or BCM. The Schemia freeze keeps those cells empty on purpose. No named CWC reservoir polygon meets this district under the larger-share rule.

Darbhanga

Darbhanga is read as BR-195, LGD BR, inside C2 Bagmati and Kamla. No city node is hosted here. The district is the meter this page is willing to use. The other districts in that lived territory are Begusarai, Madhubani, Muzaffarpur, Samastipur, Sheohar, Sitamarhi, Vaishali. Listing them is not an average and not a rank. Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh both keep the district as the meter even when a city is named on the same page. Bihar does the same.

The other stages printed in C2 are Begusarai 67.67 percent; Madhubani 46.02 percent; Muzaffarpur 65.19 percent; Samastipur 68.35 percent; Sheohar 55.13 percent; Sitamarhi 46.59 percent; Vaishali 63.65 percent. If the group were collapsed to a single stage, Darbhanga's own figure of 58.25 percent would disappear into it. This page keeps the figure on the district.

The current rainfall cell (CL-001, T0) is empty for Darbhanga. The IMD district window in hand runs only from 19 August to 20 October 2026, so it is not a monsoon total and was not written here. The 2024 meteorological-subdivision total for Bihar stays on its own sheet and is not split onto this district. Uttar Pradesh's rainfall readings were not allowed to become a district normal by multiplying a short series, and Tamil Nadu's normals were not replaced by a few wet weeks. Darbhanga gets the same restraint. A reader who wants an annual rainfall for Darbhanga will not find it in this volume, because the master does not carry one.

Groundwater in 2025 is an annual account, not a flood account and not a quality map. Recharge is 78,109.77 hectare-metre. Extractable resource is 70,422.18 hectare-metre. Extraction is 41,020.09 hectare-metre. Extraction is 29,402.09 hectare-metres inside the extractable resource. The stage of extraction is 58.25 percent. The median stage in C2 is 60.95 percent. This district sits below that median. The stage is extraction divided by extractable resource. A ratio hides the size of both numbers, which is why the hectare-metres stay on the page. It is not a water-security score and not a rank of districts.

Crop area for 2024-25 is from the DES land-use statistics, stored as thousand hectares. Rice (AG-001) is 94.66. Wheat (AG-002) is 53.73. Sugarcane is 0.23 thousand hectares. The Bihar state totals stay statewide. They are not divided onto this district to 'check' the row. Crop area is not irrigation coverage, not canal command, and not a crop-by-groundwater matrix. Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh both refuse that promotion. So does this page.

Groundwater TDS in T-5 is 321.59 mg/L, the mean of positive samples from 2019. T0 stays empty. A station mean is not a quality map of the whole district, and it is not a river reading. Years are not averaged into one composite mean.

Surface-water quality has no district BOD or river reading on this page. The 2021 pollution-board biochemical oxygen demand file is a station sample, and 2021 is not the current slot. A station is not averaged onto the district. Search-result figures that rotate columns are not loaded.

No CWC reservoir polygon with PIC prefix BR meets Darbhanga under the larger-share rule. The storage family stays empty here. Beneficiary lists from a bulletin are not painted onto this district. Empty stays empty.

Set beside the other lines on this page, Darbhanga's groundwater stage of 58.25 percent is only one relationship. Rainfall as an annual district millimetre is absent. Surface quality as a district value is absent. Crop-by-source is absent. Those absences are printed so they are not quietly filled from a neighbour or from a state total.

What would change this page is a printed figure that matches Darbhanga and a parameter that is still empty: an annual district rainfall for the current slot, a current groundwater TDS, a district river reading, live storage as a district BCM total, or a crop-by-source matrix. Until those arrive, the empty cells stay empty.

Darbhanga - held open

Reading rule for Darbhanga: do not borrow a neighbour's rainfall, TDS, BOD, or reservoir volume. Do not fill a blank sugarcane cell with zero. Do not treat cluster membership as a hydrology meter. Do not treat a node city as the district total. The atlas map may colour the outline; this page still refuses invented cells.

Evidence discipline for Darbhanga: the GWRA hectare-metres are an annual account for 2025. The DES thousand hectares are a crop-year area. The TDS mean is a laboratory average inside 2019-21. Those three clocks are not the same clock. This volume refuses to blend them into one index for the district.

Compared with the Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh abridged volumes, Darbhanga is held to the same refusals: no statewide split, no station-to-district average, no outline-as-storage, no invented crop-by-source. If a later Bihar source prints a figure that matches Darbhanga exactly for an empty parameter and the correct vintage, that figure may enter the spine by an explicit load. Until then the empty cell stays empty, and this held-open page records the refusal.

What remains open on Darbhanga is not a failure of the atlas map. It is a statement about evidence. A dense outline and a coloured cluster do not create millimetres, milligrams per litre, or BCM. The Schemia freeze keeps those cells empty on purpose. No named CWC reservoir polygon meets this district under the larger-share rule.

Madhubani

Madhubani is read as BR-206, LGD BR, inside C2 Bagmati and Kamla. No city node is hosted here. The district is the meter this page is willing to use. The other districts in that lived territory are Begusarai, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Samastipur, Sheohar, Sitamarhi, Vaishali. Listing them is not an average and not a rank. Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh both keep the district as the meter even when a city is named on the same page. Bihar does the same.

The other stages printed in C2 are Begusarai 67.67 percent; Darbhanga 58.25 percent; Muzaffarpur 65.19 percent; Samastipur 68.35 percent; Sheohar 55.13 percent; Sitamarhi 46.59 percent; Vaishali 63.65 percent. If the group were collapsed to a single stage, Madhubani's own figure of 46.02 percent would disappear into it. This page keeps the figure on the district.

The current rainfall cell (CL-001, T0) is empty for Madhubani. The IMD district window in hand runs only from 19 August to 20 October 2026, so it is not a monsoon total and was not written here. The 2024 meteorological-subdivision total for Bihar stays on its own sheet and is not split onto this district. Uttar Pradesh's rainfall readings were not allowed to become a district normal by multiplying a short series, and Tamil Nadu's normals were not replaced by a few wet weeks. Madhubani gets the same restraint. A reader who wants an annual rainfall for Madhubani will not find it in this volume, because the master does not carry one.

Groundwater in 2025 is an annual account, not a flood account and not a quality map. Recharge is 143,570.03 hectare-metre. Extractable resource is 130,736.8 hectare-metre. Extraction is 60,164.21 hectare-metre. Extraction is 70,572.59 hectare-metres inside the extractable resource. The stage of extraction is 46.02 percent. The median stage in C2 is 60.95 percent. This district sits below that median. The stage is extraction divided by extractable resource. A ratio hides the size of both numbers, which is why the hectare-metres stay on the page. It is not a water-security score and not a rank of districts.

Crop area for 2024-25 is from the DES land-use statistics, stored as thousand hectares. Rice (AG-001) is 167.03. Wheat (AG-002) is 86.55. Sugarcane is 0.11 thousand hectares. The Bihar state totals stay statewide. They are not divided onto this district to 'check' the row. Crop area is not irrigation coverage, not canal command, and not a crop-by-groundwater matrix. Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh both refuse that promotion. So does this page.

Groundwater TDS in T-5 is 442.54 mg/L, the mean of positive samples from 2019. T0 stays empty. A station mean is not a quality map of the whole district, and it is not a river reading. Years are not averaged into one composite mean.

Surface-water quality has no district BOD or river reading on this page. The 2021 pollution-board biochemical oxygen demand file is a station sample, and 2021 is not the current slot. A station is not averaged onto the district. Search-result figures that rotate columns are not loaded.

No CWC reservoir polygon with PIC prefix BR meets Madhubani under the larger-share rule. The storage family stays empty here. Beneficiary lists from a bulletin are not painted onto this district. Empty stays empty.

Set beside the other lines on this page, Madhubani's groundwater stage of 46.02 percent is only one relationship. Rainfall as an annual district millimetre is absent. Surface quality as a district value is absent. Crop-by-source is absent. Those absences are printed so they are not quietly filled from a neighbour or from a state total.

What would change this page is a printed figure that matches Madhubani and a parameter that is still empty: an annual district rainfall for the current slot, a current groundwater TDS, a district river reading, live storage as a district BCM total, or a crop-by-source matrix. Until those arrive, the empty cells stay empty.

Madhubani - held open

Reading rule for Madhubani: do not borrow a neighbour's rainfall, TDS, BOD, or reservoir volume. Do not fill a blank sugarcane cell with zero. Do not treat cluster membership as a hydrology meter. Do not treat a node city as the district total. The atlas map may colour the outline; this page still refuses invented cells.

Evidence discipline for Madhubani: the GWRA hectare-metres are an annual account for 2025. The DES thousand hectares are a crop-year area. The TDS mean is a laboratory average inside 2019-21. Those three clocks are not the same clock. This volume refuses to blend them into one index for the district.

Compared with the Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh abridged volumes, Madhubani is held to the same refusals: no statewide split, no station-to-district average, no outline-as-storage, no invented crop-by-source. If a later Bihar source prints a figure that matches Madhubani exactly for an empty parameter and the correct vintage, that figure may enter the spine by an explicit load. Until then the empty cell stays empty, and this held-open page records the refusal.

What remains open on Madhubani is not a failure of the atlas map. It is a statement about evidence. A dense outline and a coloured cluster do not create millimetres, milligrams per litre, or BCM. The Schemia freeze keeps those cells empty on purpose. No named CWC reservoir polygon meets this district under the larger-share rule.

Muzaffarpur

Muzaffarpur is read as BR-208, LGD BR, inside C2 Bagmati and Kamla. The city node on this district is N2 Muzaffarpur. The node names the city. It does not receive the recharge, the stage, the crop area, or the TDS mean. The other districts in that lived territory are Begusarai, Darbhanga, Madhubani, Samastipur, Sheohar, Sitamarhi, Vaishali. Listing them is not an average and not a rank. Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh both keep the district as the meter even when a city is named on the same page. Bihar does the same.

The other stages printed in C2 are Begusarai 67.67 percent; Darbhanga 58.25 percent; Madhubani 46.02 percent; Samastipur 68.35 percent; Sheohar 55.13 percent; Sitamarhi 46.59 percent; Vaishali 63.65 percent. If the group were collapsed to a single stage, Muzaffarpur's own figure of 65.19 percent would disappear into it. This page keeps the figure on the district.

The current rainfall cell (CL-001, T0) is empty for Muzaffarpur. The IMD district window in hand runs only from 19 August to 20 October 2026, so it is not a monsoon total and was not written here. The 2024 meteorological-subdivision total for Bihar stays on its own sheet and is not split onto this district. Uttar Pradesh's rainfall readings were not allowed to become a district normal by multiplying a short series, and Tamil Nadu's normals were not replaced by a few wet weeks. Muzaffarpur gets the same restraint. A reader who wants an annual rainfall for Muzaffarpur will not find it in this volume, because the master does not carry one.

Groundwater in 2025 is an annual account, not a flood account and not a quality map. Recharge is 123,462.49 hectare-metre. Extractable resource is 111,162.45 hectare-metre. Extraction is 72,471.01 hectare-metre. Extraction is 38,691.44 hectare-metres inside the extractable resource. The stage of extraction is 65.19 percent. The median stage in C2 is 60.95 percent. This district sits above that median. The stage is extraction divided by extractable resource. A ratio hides the size of both numbers, which is why the hectare-metres stay on the page. It is not a water-security score and not a rank of districts.

Crop area for 2024-25 is from the DES land-use statistics, stored as thousand hectares. Rice (AG-001) is 137.32. Wheat (AG-002) is 123.71. Sugarcane is 0.89 thousand hectares. The Bihar state totals stay statewide. They are not divided onto this district to 'check' the row. Crop area is not irrigation coverage, not canal command, and not a crop-by-groundwater matrix. Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh both refuse that promotion. So does this page.

Groundwater TDS in T-5 is 527.48 mg/L, the mean of positive samples from 2019. T0 stays empty. A station mean is not a quality map of the whole district, and it is not a river reading. Years are not averaged into one composite mean.

Surface-water quality has no district BOD or river reading on this page. The 2021 pollution-board biochemical oxygen demand file is a station sample, and 2021 is not the current slot. A station is not averaged onto the district. Search-result figures that rotate columns are not loaded.

No CWC reservoir polygon with PIC prefix BR meets Muzaffarpur under the larger-share rule. The storage family stays empty here. Beneficiary lists from a bulletin are not painted onto this district. Empty stays empty.

Set beside the other lines on this page, Muzaffarpur's groundwater stage of 65.19 percent is only one relationship. Rainfall as an annual district millimetre is absent. Surface quality as a district value is absent. Crop-by-source is absent. Those absences are printed so they are not quietly filled from a neighbour or from a state total.

What would change this page is a printed figure that matches Muzaffarpur and a parameter that is still empty: an annual district rainfall for the current slot, a current groundwater TDS, a district river reading, live storage as a district BCM total, or a crop-by-source matrix. Until those arrive, the empty cells stay empty.

Muzaffarpur - held open

Reading rule for Muzaffarpur: do not borrow a neighbour's rainfall, TDS, BOD, or reservoir volume. Do not fill a blank sugarcane cell with zero. Do not treat cluster membership as a hydrology meter. Do not treat a node city as the district total. The atlas map may colour the outline; this page still refuses invented cells.

Evidence discipline for Muzaffarpur: the GWRA hectare-metres are an annual account for 2025. The DES thousand hectares are a crop-year area. The TDS mean is a laboratory average inside 2019-21. Those three clocks are not the same clock. This volume refuses to blend them into one index for the district.

Compared with the Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh abridged volumes, Muzaffarpur is held to the same refusals: no statewide split, no station-to-district average, no outline-as-storage, no invented crop-by-source. If a later Bihar source prints a figure that matches Muzaffarpur exactly for an empty parameter and the correct vintage, that figure may enter the spine by an explicit load. Until then the empty cell stays empty, and this held-open page records the refusal.

What remains open on Muzaffarpur is not a failure of the atlas map. It is a statement about evidence. A dense outline and a coloured cluster do not create millimetres, milligrams per litre, or BCM. The Schemia freeze keeps those cells empty on purpose. No named CWC reservoir polygon meets this district under the larger-share rule.

Samastipur

Samastipur is read as BR-217, LGD BR, inside C2 Bagmati and Kamla. No city node is hosted here. The district is the meter this page is willing to use. The other districts in that lived territory are Begusarai, Darbhanga, Madhubani, Muzaffarpur, Sheohar, Sitamarhi, Vaishali. Listing them is not an average and not a rank. Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh both keep the district as the meter even when a city is named on the same page. Bihar does the same.

The other stages printed in C2 are Begusarai 67.67 percent; Darbhanga 58.25 percent; Madhubani 46.02 percent; Muzaffarpur 65.19 percent; Sheohar 55.13 percent; Sitamarhi 46.59 percent; Vaishali 63.65 percent. If the group were collapsed to a single stage, Samastipur's own figure of 68.35 percent would disappear into it. This page keeps the figure on the district.

The current rainfall cell (CL-001, T0) is empty for Samastipur. The IMD district window in hand runs only from 19 August to 20 October 2026, so it is not a monsoon total and was not written here. The 2024 meteorological-subdivision total for Bihar stays on its own sheet and is not split onto this district. Uttar Pradesh's rainfall readings were not allowed to become a district normal by multiplying a short series, and Tamil Nadu's normals were not replaced by a few wet weeks. Samastipur gets the same restraint. A reader who wants an annual rainfall for Samastipur will not find it in this volume, because the master does not carry one.

Groundwater in 2025 is an annual account, not a flood account and not a quality map. Recharge is 88,644.19 hectare-metre. Extractable resource is 79,958 hectare-metre. Extraction is 54,648.73 hectare-metre. Extraction is 25,309.27 hectare-metres inside the extractable resource. The stage of extraction is 68.35 percent. The median stage in C2 is 60.95 percent. This district sits above that median. The stage is extraction divided by extractable resource. A ratio hides the size of both numbers, which is why the hectare-metres stay on the page. It is not a water-security score and not a rank of districts.

Crop area for 2024-25 is from the DES land-use statistics, stored as thousand hectares. Rice (AG-001) is 83.25. Wheat (AG-002) is 51.4. Sugarcane is 3.26 thousand hectares. The Bihar state totals stay statewide. They are not divided onto this district to 'check' the row. Crop area is not irrigation coverage, not canal command, and not a crop-by-groundwater matrix. Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh both refuse that promotion. So does this page.

Groundwater TDS in T-5 is 327.53 mg/L, the mean of positive samples from 2019. T0 stays empty. A station mean is not a quality map of the whole district, and it is not a river reading. Years are not averaged into one composite mean.

Surface-water quality has no district BOD or river reading on this page. The 2021 pollution-board biochemical oxygen demand file is a station sample, and 2021 is not the current slot. A station is not averaged onto the district. Search-result figures that rotate columns are not loaded.

No CWC reservoir polygon with PIC prefix BR meets Samastipur under the larger-share rule. The storage family stays empty here. Beneficiary lists from a bulletin are not painted onto this district. Empty stays empty.

Set beside the other lines on this page, Samastipur's groundwater stage of 68.35 percent is only one relationship. Rainfall as an annual district millimetre is absent. Surface quality as a district value is absent. Crop-by-source is absent. Those absences are printed so they are not quietly filled from a neighbour or from a state total.

What would change this page is a printed figure that matches Samastipur and a parameter that is still empty: an annual district rainfall for the current slot, a current groundwater TDS, a district river reading, live storage as a district BCM total, or a crop-by-source matrix. Until those arrive, the empty cells stay empty.

Samastipur - held open

Reading rule for Samastipur: do not borrow a neighbour's rainfall, TDS, BOD, or reservoir volume. Do not fill a blank sugarcane cell with zero. Do not treat cluster membership as a hydrology meter. Do not treat a node city as the district total. The atlas map may colour the outline; this page still refuses invented cells.

Evidence discipline for Samastipur: the GWRA hectare-metres are an annual account for 2025. The DES thousand hectares are a crop-year area. The TDS mean is a laboratory average inside 2019-21. Those three clocks are not the same clock. This volume refuses to blend them into one index for the district.

Compared with the Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh abridged volumes, Samastipur is held to the same refusals: no statewide split, no station-to-district average, no outline-as-storage, no invented crop-by-source. If a later Bihar source prints a figure that matches Samastipur exactly for an empty parameter and the correct vintage, that figure may enter the spine by an explicit load. Until then the empty cell stays empty, and this held-open page records the refusal.

What remains open on Samastipur is not a failure of the atlas map. It is a statement about evidence. A dense outline and a coloured cluster do not create millimetres, milligrams per litre, or BCM. The Schemia freeze keeps those cells empty on purpose. No named CWC reservoir polygon meets this district under the larger-share rule.

Sheohar

Sheohar is read as BR-220, LGD BR, inside C2 Bagmati and Kamla. No city node is hosted here. The district is the meter this page is willing to use. The other districts in that lived territory are Begusarai, Darbhanga, Madhubani, Muzaffarpur, Samastipur, Sitamarhi, Vaishali. Listing them is not an average and not a rank. Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh both keep the district as the meter even when a city is named on the same page. Bihar does the same.

The other stages printed in C2 are Begusarai 67.67 percent; Darbhanga 58.25 percent; Madhubani 46.02 percent; Muzaffarpur 65.19 percent; Samastipur 68.35 percent; Sitamarhi 46.59 percent; Vaishali 63.65 percent. If the group were collapsed to a single stage, Sheohar's own figure of 55.13 percent would disappear into it. This page keeps the figure on the district.

The current rainfall cell (CL-001, T0) is empty for Sheohar. The IMD district window in hand runs only from 19 August to 20 October 2026, so it is not a monsoon total and was not written here. The 2024 meteorological-subdivision total for Bihar stays on its own sheet and is not split onto this district. Uttar Pradesh's rainfall readings were not allowed to become a district normal by multiplying a short series, and Tamil Nadu's normals were not replaced by a few wet weeks. Sheohar gets the same restraint. A reader who wants an annual rainfall for Sheohar will not find it in this volume, because the master does not carry one.

Groundwater in 2025 is an annual account, not a flood account and not a quality map. Recharge is 18,074.55 hectare-metre. Extractable resource is 16,443.37 hectare-metre. Extraction is 9,065.05 hectare-metre. Extraction is 7,378.32 hectare-metres inside the extractable resource. The stage of extraction is 55.13 percent. The median stage in C2 is 60.95 percent. This district sits below that median. The stage is extraction divided by extractable resource. A ratio hides the size of both numbers, which is why the hectare-metres stay on the page. It is not a water-security score and not a rank of districts.

Crop area for 2024-25 is from the DES land-use statistics, stored as thousand hectares. Rice (AG-001) is 21.17. Wheat (AG-002) is 14.4. Sugarcane is 0.49 thousand hectares. The Bihar state totals stay statewide. They are not divided onto this district to 'check' the row. Crop area is not irrigation coverage, not canal command, and not a crop-by-groundwater matrix. Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh both refuse that promotion. So does this page.

Groundwater TDS in T-5 is 498.22 mg/L, the mean of positive samples from 2019. T0 stays empty. A station mean is not a quality map of the whole district, and it is not a river reading. Years are not averaged into one composite mean.

Surface-water quality has no district BOD or river reading on this page. The 2021 pollution-board biochemical oxygen demand file is a station sample, and 2021 is not the current slot. A station is not averaged onto the district. Search-result figures that rotate columns are not loaded.

No CWC reservoir polygon with PIC prefix BR meets Sheohar under the larger-share rule. The storage family stays empty here. Beneficiary lists from a bulletin are not painted onto this district. Empty stays empty.

Set beside the other lines on this page, Sheohar's groundwater stage of 55.13 percent is only one relationship. Rainfall as an annual district millimetre is absent. Surface quality as a district value is absent. Crop-by-source is absent. Those absences are printed so they are not quietly filled from a neighbour or from a state total.

What would change this page is a printed figure that matches Sheohar and a parameter that is still empty: an annual district rainfall for the current slot, a current groundwater TDS, a district river reading, live storage as a district BCM total, or a crop-by-source matrix. Until those arrive, the empty cells stay empty.

Sheohar - held open

Reading rule for Sheohar: do not borrow a neighbour's rainfall, TDS, BOD, or reservoir volume. Do not fill a blank sugarcane cell with zero. Do not treat cluster membership as a hydrology meter. Do not treat a node city as the district total. The atlas map may colour the outline; this page still refuses invented cells.

Evidence discipline for Sheohar: the GWRA hectare-metres are an annual account for 2025. The DES thousand hectares are a crop-year area. The TDS mean is a laboratory average inside 2019-21. Those three clocks are not the same clock. This volume refuses to blend them into one index for the district.

Compared with the Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh abridged volumes, Sheohar is held to the same refusals: no statewide split, no station-to-district average, no outline-as-storage, no invented crop-by-source. If a later Bihar source prints a figure that matches Sheohar exactly for an empty parameter and the correct vintage, that figure may enter the spine by an explicit load. Until then the empty cell stays empty, and this held-open page records the refusal.

What remains open on Sheohar is not a failure of the atlas map. It is a statement about evidence. A dense outline and a coloured cluster do not create millimetres, milligrams per litre, or BCM. The Schemia freeze keeps those cells empty on purpose. No named CWC reservoir polygon meets this district under the larger-share rule.

Sitamarhi

Sitamarhi is read as BR-221, LGD BR, inside C2 Bagmati and Kamla. No city node is hosted here. The district is the meter this page is willing to use. The other districts in that lived territory are Begusarai, Darbhanga, Madhubani, Muzaffarpur, Samastipur, Sheohar, Vaishali. Listing them is not an average and not a rank. Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh both keep the district as the meter even when a city is named on the same page. Bihar does the same.

The other stages printed in C2 are Begusarai 67.67 percent; Darbhanga 58.25 percent; Madhubani 46.02 percent; Muzaffarpur 65.19 percent; Samastipur 68.35 percent; Sheohar 55.13 percent; Vaishali 63.65 percent. If the group were collapsed to a single stage, Sitamarhi's own figure of 46.59 percent would disappear into it. This page keeps the figure on the district.

The current rainfall cell (CL-001, T0) is empty for Sitamarhi. The IMD district window in hand runs only from 19 August to 20 October 2026, so it is not a monsoon total and was not written here. The 2024 meteorological-subdivision total for Bihar stays on its own sheet and is not split onto this district. Uttar Pradesh's rainfall readings were not allowed to become a district normal by multiplying a short series, and Tamil Nadu's normals were not replaced by a few wet weeks. Sitamarhi gets the same restraint. A reader who wants an annual rainfall for Sitamarhi will not find it in this volume, because the master does not carry one.

Groundwater in 2025 is an annual account, not a flood account and not a quality map. Recharge is 70,842.48 hectare-metre. Extractable resource is 65,866.83 hectare-metre. Extraction is 30,686.44 hectare-metre. Extraction is 35,180.39 hectare-metres inside the extractable resource. The stage of extraction is 46.59 percent. The median stage in C2 is 60.95 percent. This district sits below that median. The stage is extraction divided by extractable resource. A ratio hides the size of both numbers, which is why the hectare-metres stay on the page. It is not a water-security score and not a rank of districts.

Crop area for 2024-25 is from the DES land-use statistics, stored as thousand hectares. Rice (AG-001) is 110.95. Wheat (AG-002) is 93.96. Sugarcane is 4.71 thousand hectares. The Bihar state totals stay statewide. They are not divided onto this district to 'check' the row. Crop area is not irrigation coverage, not canal command, and not a crop-by-groundwater matrix. Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh both refuse that promotion. So does this page.

Groundwater TDS in T-5 is 243.32 mg/L, the mean of positive samples from 2019. T0 stays empty. A station mean is not a quality map of the whole district, and it is not a river reading. Years are not averaged into one composite mean.

Surface-water quality has no district BOD or river reading on this page. The 2021 pollution-board biochemical oxygen demand file is a station sample, and 2021 is not the current slot. A station is not averaged onto the district. Search-result figures that rotate columns are not loaded.

No CWC reservoir polygon with PIC prefix BR meets Sitamarhi under the larger-share rule. The storage family stays empty here. Beneficiary lists from a bulletin are not painted onto this district. Empty stays empty.

Set beside the other lines on this page, Sitamarhi's groundwater stage of 46.59 percent is only one relationship. Rainfall as an annual district millimetre is absent. Surface quality as a district value is absent. Crop-by-source is absent. Those absences are printed so they are not quietly filled from a neighbour or from a state total.

What would change this page is a printed figure that matches Sitamarhi and a parameter that is still empty: an annual district rainfall for the current slot, a current groundwater TDS, a district river reading, live storage as a district BCM total, or a crop-by-source matrix. Until those arrive, the empty cells stay empty.

Sitamarhi - held open

Reading rule for Sitamarhi: do not borrow a neighbour's rainfall, TDS, BOD, or reservoir volume. Do not fill a blank sugarcane cell with zero. Do not treat cluster membership as a hydrology meter. Do not treat a node city as the district total. The atlas map may colour the outline; this page still refuses invented cells.

Evidence discipline for Sitamarhi: the GWRA hectare-metres are an annual account for 2025. The DES thousand hectares are a crop-year area. The TDS mean is a laboratory average inside 2019-21. Those three clocks are not the same clock. This volume refuses to blend them into one index for the district.

Compared with the Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh abridged volumes, Sitamarhi is held to the same refusals: no statewide split, no station-to-district average, no outline-as-storage, no invented crop-by-source. If a later Bihar source prints a figure that matches Sitamarhi exactly for an empty parameter and the correct vintage, that figure may enter the spine by an explicit load. Until then the empty cell stays empty, and this held-open page records the refusal.

What remains open on Sitamarhi is not a failure of the atlas map. It is a statement about evidence. A dense outline and a coloured cluster do not create millimetres, milligrams per litre, or BCM. The Schemia freeze keeps those cells empty on purpose. No named CWC reservoir polygon meets this district under the larger-share rule.

Vaishali

Vaishali is read as BR-224, LGD BR, inside C2 Bagmati and Kamla. No city node is hosted here. The district is the meter this page is willing to use. The other districts in that lived territory are Begusarai, Darbhanga, Madhubani, Muzaffarpur, Samastipur, Sheohar, Sitamarhi. Listing them is not an average and not a rank. Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh both keep the district as the meter even when a city is named on the same page. Bihar does the same.

The other stages printed in C2 are Begusarai 67.67 percent; Darbhanga 58.25 percent; Madhubani 46.02 percent; Muzaffarpur 65.19 percent; Samastipur 68.35 percent; Sheohar 55.13 percent; Sitamarhi 46.59 percent. If the group were collapsed to a single stage, Vaishali's own figure of 63.65 percent would disappear into it. This page keeps the figure on the district.

The current rainfall cell (CL-001, T0) is empty for Vaishali. The IMD district window in hand runs only from 19 August to 20 October 2026, so it is not a monsoon total and was not written here. The 2024 meteorological-subdivision total for Bihar stays on its own sheet and is not split onto this district. Uttar Pradesh's rainfall readings were not allowed to become a district normal by multiplying a short series, and Tamil Nadu's normals were not replaced by a few wet weeks. Vaishali gets the same restraint. A reader who wants an annual rainfall for Vaishali will not find it in this volume, because the master does not carry one.

Groundwater in 2025 is an annual account, not a flood account and not a quality map. Recharge is 80,439.67 hectare-metre. Extractable resource is 72,896.53 hectare-metre. Extraction is 46,397.41 hectare-metre. Extraction is 26,499.12 hectare-metres inside the extractable resource. The stage of extraction is 63.65 percent. The median stage in C2 is 60.95 percent. This district sits above that median. The stage is extraction divided by extractable resource. A ratio hides the size of both numbers, which is why the hectare-metres stay on the page. It is not a water-security score and not a rank of districts.

Crop area for 2024-25 is from the DES land-use statistics, stored as thousand hectares. Rice (AG-001) is 37.02. Wheat (AG-002) is 36.06. Sugarcane is 0.05 thousand hectares. The Bihar state totals stay statewide. They are not divided onto this district to 'check' the row. Crop area is not irrigation coverage, not canal command, and not a crop-by-groundwater matrix. Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh both refuse that promotion. So does this page.

Groundwater TDS in T-5 is 428.07 mg/L, the mean of positive samples from 2019. T0 stays empty. A station mean is not a quality map of the whole district, and it is not a river reading. Years are not averaged into one composite mean.

Surface-water quality has no district BOD or river reading on this page. The 2021 pollution-board biochemical oxygen demand file is a station sample, and 2021 is not the current slot. A station is not averaged onto the district. Search-result figures that rotate columns are not loaded.

No CWC reservoir polygon with PIC prefix BR meets Vaishali under the larger-share rule. The storage family stays empty here. Beneficiary lists from a bulletin are not painted onto this district. Empty stays empty.

Set beside the other lines on this page, Vaishali's groundwater stage of 63.65 percent is only one relationship. Rainfall as an annual district millimetre is absent. Surface quality as a district value is absent. Crop-by-source is absent. Those absences are printed so they are not quietly filled from a neighbour or from a state total.

What would change this page is a printed figure that matches Vaishali and a parameter that is still empty: an annual district rainfall for the current slot, a current groundwater TDS, a district river reading, live storage as a district BCM total, or a crop-by-source matrix. Until those arrive, the empty cells stay empty.

Vaishali - held open

Reading rule for Vaishali: do not borrow a neighbour's rainfall, TDS, BOD, or reservoir volume. Do not fill a blank sugarcane cell with zero. Do not treat cluster membership as a hydrology meter. Do not treat a node city as the district total. The atlas map may colour the outline; this page still refuses invented cells.

Evidence discipline for Vaishali: the GWRA hectare-metres are an annual account for 2025. The DES thousand hectares are a crop-year area. The TDS mean is a laboratory average inside 2019-21. Those three clocks are not the same clock. This volume refuses to blend them into one index for the district.

Compared with the Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh abridged volumes, Vaishali is held to the same refusals: no statewide split, no station-to-district average, no outline-as-storage, no invented crop-by-source. If a later Bihar source prints a figure that matches Vaishali exactly for an empty parameter and the correct vintage, that figure may enter the spine by an explicit load. Until then the empty cell stays empty, and this held-open page records the refusal.

What remains open on Vaishali is not a failure of the atlas map. It is a statement about evidence. A dense outline and a coloured cluster do not create millimetres, milligrams per litre, or BCM. The Schemia freeze keeps those cells empty on purpose. No named CWC reservoir polygon meets this district under the larger-share rule.

Araria

Araria is read as BR-188, LGD BR, inside C3 Kosi and Mahananda. No city node is hosted here. The district is the meter this page is willing to use. The other districts in that lived territory are Katihar, Khagaria, Kishanganj, Madhepura, Purnia, Saharsa, Supaul. Listing them is not an average and not a rank. Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh both keep the district as the meter even when a city is named on the same page. Bihar does the same.

The other stages printed in C3 are Katihar 42.8 percent; Khagaria 62.9 percent; Kishanganj 35.2 percent; Madhepura 37.59 percent; Purnia 37.74 percent; Saharsa 37.21 percent; Supaul 33.03 percent. If the group were collapsed to a single stage, Araria's own figure of 21.41 percent would disappear into it. This page keeps the figure on the district.

The current rainfall cell (CL-001, T0) is empty for Araria. The IMD district window in hand runs only from 19 August to 20 October 2026, so it is not a monsoon total and was not written here. The 2024 meteorological-subdivision total for Bihar stays on its own sheet and is not split onto this district. Uttar Pradesh's rainfall readings were not allowed to become a district normal by multiplying a short series, and Tamil Nadu's normals were not replaced by a few wet weeks. Araria gets the same restraint. A reader who wants an annual rainfall for Araria will not find it in this volume, because the master does not carry one.

Groundwater in 2025 is an annual account, not a flood account and not a quality map. Recharge is 154,530.67 hectare-metre. Extractable resource is 141,181.71 hectare-metre. Extraction is 30,224.68 hectare-metre. Extraction is 110,957.03 hectare-metres inside the extractable resource. The stage of extraction is 21.41 percent. The median stage in C3 is 37.4 percent. This district sits below that median. The stage is extraction divided by extractable resource. A ratio hides the size of both numbers, which is why the hectare-metres stay on the page. It is not a water-security score and not a rank of districts.

Crop area for 2024-25 is from the DES land-use statistics, stored as thousand hectares. Rice (AG-001) is 37.02. Wheat (AG-002) is 17.25. Sugarcane is blank on the DES table for this district and stays blank. A blank is not rewritten as zero. The Bihar state totals stay statewide. They are not divided onto this district to 'check' the row. Crop area is not irrigation coverage, not canal command, and not a crop-by-groundwater matrix. Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh both refuse that promotion. So does this page.

Groundwater TDS in T-5 is 380.9 mg/L, the mean of positive samples from 2019. T0 stays empty. A station mean is not a quality map of the whole district, and it is not a river reading. Years are not averaged into one composite mean.

Surface-water quality has no district BOD or river reading on this page. The 2021 pollution-board biochemical oxygen demand file is a station sample, and 2021 is not the current slot. A station is not averaged onto the district. Search-result figures that rotate columns are not loaded.

No CWC reservoir polygon with PIC prefix BR meets Araria under the larger-share rule. The storage family stays empty here. Beneficiary lists from a bulletin are not painted onto this district. Empty stays empty.

Set beside the other lines on this page, Araria's groundwater stage of 21.41 percent is only one relationship. Rainfall as an annual district millimetre is absent. Surface quality as a district value is absent.

Crop-by-source is absent. Those absences are printed so they are not quietly filled from a neighbour or from a state total.

What would change this page is a printed figure that matches Araria and a parameter that is still empty: an annual district rainfall for the current slot, a current groundwater TDS, a district river reading, live storage as a district BCM total, or a crop-by-source matrix. Until those arrive, the empty cells stay empty.

Araria - held open

Reading rule for Araria: do not borrow a neighbour's rainfall, TDS, BOD, or reservoir volume. Do not fill a blank sugarcane cell with zero. Do not treat cluster membership as a hydrology meter. Do not treat a node city as the district total. The atlas map may colour the outline; this page still refuses invented cells.

Evidence discipline for Araria: the GWRA hectare-metres are an annual account for 2025. The DES thousand hectares are a crop-year area. The TDS mean is a laboratory average inside 2019-21. Those three clocks are not the same clock. This volume refuses to blend them into one index for the district.

Compared with the Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh abridged volumes, Araria is held to the same refusals: no statewide split, no station-to-district average, no outline-as-storage, no invented crop-by-source. If a later Bihar source prints a figure that matches Araria exactly for an empty parameter and the correct vintage, that figure may enter the spine by an explicit load. Until then the empty cell stays empty, and this held-open page records the refusal.

What remains open on Araria is not a failure of the atlas map. It is a statement about evidence. A dense outline and a coloured cluster do not create millimetres, milligrams per litre, or BCM. The Schemia freeze keeps those cells empty on purpose. No named CWC reservoir polygon meets this district under the larger-share rule.

Katihar

Katihar is read as BR-201, LGD BR, inside C3 Kosi and Mahananda. No city node is hosted here. The district is the meter this page is willing to use. The other districts in that lived territory are Araria, Khagaria, Kishanganj, Madhepura, Purnia, Saharsa, Supaul. Listing them is not an average and not a rank. Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh both keep the district as the meter even when a city is named on the same page. Bihar does the same.

The other stages printed in C3 are Araria 21.41 percent; Khagaria 62.9 percent; Kishanganj 35.2 percent; Madhepura 37.59 percent; Purnia 37.74 percent; Saharsa 37.21 percent; Supaul 33.03 percent. If the group were collapsed to a single stage, Katihar's own figure of 42.8 percent would disappear into it. This page keeps the figure on the district.

The current rainfall cell (CL-001, T0) is empty for Katihar. The IMD district window in hand runs only from 19 August to 20 October 2026, so it is not a monsoon total and was not written here. The 2024 meteorological-subdivision total for Bihar stays on its own sheet and is not split onto this district. Uttar Pradesh's rainfall readings were not allowed to become a district normal by multiplying a short series, and Tamil Nadu's normals were not replaced by a few wet weeks. Katihar gets the same restraint. A reader who wants an annual rainfall for Katihar will not find it in this volume, because the master does not carry one.

Groundwater in 2025 is an annual account, not a flood account and not a quality map. Recharge is 119,702.71 hectare-metre. Extractable resource is 109,422.24 hectare-metre. Extraction is 46,831.3 hectare-metre. Extraction is 62,590.94 hectare-metres inside the extractable resource. The stage of extraction is 42.8 percent. The median stage in C3 is 37.4 percent. This district sits above that median. The stage is extraction divided by extractable resource. A ratio hides the size of both numbers, which is why the hectare-metres stay on the page. It is not a water-security score and not a rank of districts.

Crop area for 2024-25 is from the DES land-use statistics, stored as thousand hectares. Rice (AG-001) is 76.49. Wheat (AG-002) is 16.78. Sugarcane is 0.02 thousand hectares. The Bihar state totals stay statewide. They are not divided onto this district to 'check' the row. Crop area is not irrigation coverage, not canal command, and not a crop-by-groundwater matrix. Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh both refuse that promotion. So does this page.

Groundwater TDS in T-5 is 282.75 mg/L, the mean of positive samples from 2019. T0 stays empty. A station mean is not a quality map of the whole district, and it is not a river reading. Years are not averaged into one composite mean.

Surface-water quality has no district BOD or river reading on this page. The 2021 pollution-board biochemical oxygen demand file is a station sample, and 2021 is not the current slot. A station is not averaged onto the district. Search-result figures that rotate columns are not loaded.

No CWC reservoir polygon with PIC prefix BR meets Katihar under the larger-share rule. The storage family stays empty here. Beneficiary lists from a bulletin are not painted onto this district. Empty stays empty.

Set beside the other lines on this page, Katihar's groundwater stage of 42.8 percent is only one relationship. Rainfall as an annual district millimetre is absent. Surface quality as a district value is absent. Crop-by-source is absent. Those absences are printed so they are not quietly filled from a neighbour or from a state total.

What would change this page is a printed figure that matches Katihar and a parameter that is still empty: an annual district rainfall for the current slot, a current groundwater TDS, a district river reading, live storage as a district BCM total, or a crop-by-source matrix. Until those arrive, the empty cells stay empty.

Katihar - held open

Reading rule for Katihar: do not borrow a neighbour's rainfall, TDS, BOD, or reservoir volume. Do not fill a blank sugarcane cell with zero. Do not treat cluster membership as a hydrology meter. Do not treat a node city as the district total. The atlas map may colour the outline; this page still refuses invented cells.

Evidence discipline for Katihar: the GWRA hectare-metres are an annual account for 2025. The DES thousand hectares are a crop-year area. The TDS mean is a laboratory average inside 2019-21. Those three clocks are not the same clock. This volume refuses to blend them into one index for the district.

Compared with the Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh abridged volumes, Katihar is held to the same refusals: no statewide split, no station-to-district average, no outline-as-storage, no invented crop-by-source. If a later Bihar source prints a figure that matches Katihar exactly for an empty parameter and the correct vintage, that figure may enter the spine by an explicit load. Until then the empty cell stays empty, and this held-open page records the refusal.

What remains open on Katihar is not a failure of the atlas map. It is a statement about evidence. A dense outline and a coloured cluster do not create millimetres, milligrams per litre, or BCM. The Schemia freeze keeps those cells empty on purpose. No named CWC reservoir polygon meets this district under the larger-share rule.

Khagaria

Khagaria is read as BR-202, LGD BR, inside C3 Kosi and Mahananda. No city node is hosted here. The district is the meter this page is willing to use. The other districts in that lived territory are Araria, Katihar, Kishanganj, Madhepura, Purnia, Saharsa, Supaul. Listing them is not an average and not a rank. Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh both keep the district as the meter even when a city is named on the same page. Bihar does the same.

The other stages printed in C3 are Araria 21.41 percent; Katihar 42.8 percent; Kishanganj 35.2 percent; Madhepura 37.59 percent; Purnia 37.74 percent; Saharsa 37.21 percent; Supaul 33.03 percent. If the group were collapsed to a single stage, Khagaria's own figure of 62.9 percent would disappear into it. This page keeps the figure on the district.

The current rainfall cell (CL-001, T0) is empty for Khagaria. The IMD district window in hand runs only from 19 August to 20 October 2026, so it is not a monsoon total and was not written here. The 2024 meteorological-subdivision total for Bihar stays on its own sheet and is not split onto this district. Uttar Pradesh's rainfall readings were not allowed to become a district normal by multiplying a short series, and Tamil Nadu's normals were not replaced by a few wet weeks. Khagaria gets the same restraint. A reader who wants an annual rainfall for Khagaria will not find it in this volume, because the master does not carry one.

Groundwater in 2025 is an annual account, not a flood account and not a quality map. Recharge is 47,985.62 hectare-metre. Extractable resource is 44,158.22 hectare-metre. Extraction is 27,775.78 hectare-metre. Extraction is 16,382.44 hectare-metres inside the extractable resource. The stage of extraction is 62.9 percent. The median stage in C3 is 37.4 percent. This district sits above that median. The stage is extraction divided by extractable resource. A ratio hides the size of both numbers, which is why the hectare-metres stay on the page. It is not a water-security score and not a rank of districts.

Crop area for 2024-25 is from the DES land-use statistics, stored as thousand hectares. Rice (AG-001) is 18.06. Wheat (AG-002) is 26.32. Sugarcane is 0.12 thousand hectares. The Bihar state totals stay statewide. They are not divided onto this district to 'check' the row. Crop area is not irrigation coverage, not canal command, and not a crop-by-groundwater matrix. Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh both refuse that promotion. So does this page.

Groundwater TDS in T-5 is 436.36 mg/L, the mean of positive samples from 2019. T0 stays empty. A station mean is not a quality map of the whole district, and it is not a river reading. Years are not averaged into one composite mean.

Surface-water quality has no district BOD or river reading on this page. The 2021 pollution-board biochemical oxygen demand file is a station sample, and 2021 is not the current slot. A station is not averaged onto the district. Search-result figures that rotate columns are not loaded.

No CWC reservoir polygon with PIC prefix BR meets Khagaria under the larger-share rule. The storage family stays empty here. Beneficiary lists from a bulletin are not painted onto this district. Empty stays empty.

Set beside the other lines on this page, Khagaria's groundwater stage of 62.9 percent is only one relationship. Rainfall as an annual district millimetre is absent. Surface quality as a district value is absent. Crop-by-source is absent. Those absences are printed so they are not quietly filled from a neighbour or from a state total.

What would change this page is a printed figure that matches Khagaria and a parameter that is still empty: an annual district rainfall for the current slot, a current groundwater TDS, a district river reading, live storage as a district BCM total, or a crop-by-source matrix. Until those arrive, the empty cells stay empty.

Khagaria - held open

Reading rule for Khagaria: do not borrow a neighbour's rainfall, TDS, BOD, or reservoir volume. Do not fill a blank sugarcane cell with zero. Do not treat cluster membership as a hydrology meter. Do not treat a node city as the district total. The atlas map may colour the outline; this page still refuses invented cells.

Evidence discipline for Khagaria: the GWRA hectare-metres are an annual account for 2025. The DES thousand hectares are a crop-year area. The TDS mean is a laboratory average inside 2019-21. Those three clocks are not the same clock. This volume refuses to blend them into one index for the district.

Compared with the Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh abridged volumes, Khagaria is held to the same refusals: no statewide split, no station-to-district average, no outline-as-storage, no invented crop-by-source. If a later Bihar source prints a figure that matches Khagaria exactly for an empty parameter and the correct vintage, that figure may enter the spine by an explicit load. Until then the empty cell stays empty, and this held-open page records the refusal.

What remains open on Khagaria is not a failure of the atlas map. It is a statement about evidence. A dense outline and a coloured cluster do not create millimetres, milligrams per litre, or BCM. The Schemia freeze keeps those cells empty on purpose. No named CWC reservoir polygon meets this district under the larger-share rule.

Kishanganj

Kishanganj is read as BR-203, LGD BR, inside C3 Kosi and Mahananda. No city node is hosted here. The district is the meter this page is willing to use. The other districts in that lived territory are Araria, Katihar, Khagaria, Madhepura, Purnia, Saharsa, Supaul. Listing them is not an average and not a rank. Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh both keep the district as the meter even when a city is named on the same page. Bihar does the same.

The other stages printed in C3 are Araria 21.41 percent; Katihar 42.8 percent; Khagaria 62.9 percent; Madhepura 37.59 percent; Purnia 37.74 percent; Saharsa 37.21 percent; Supaul 33.03 percent. If the group were collapsed to a single stage, Kishanganj's own figure of 35.2 percent would disappear into it. This page keeps the figure on the district.

The current rainfall cell (CL-001, T0) is empty for Kishanganj. The IMD district window in hand runs only from 19 August to 20 October 2026, so it is not a monsoon total and was not written here. The 2024 meteorological-subdivision total for Bihar stays on its own sheet and is not split onto this district. Uttar Pradesh's rainfall readings were not allowed to become a district normal by multiplying a short series, and Tamil Nadu's normals were not replaced by a few wet weeks. Kishanganj gets the same restraint. A reader who wants an annual rainfall for Kishanganj will not find it in this volume, because the master does not carry one.

Groundwater in 2025 is an annual account, not a flood account and not a quality map. Recharge is 67,996.83 hectare-metre. Extractable resource is 62,664.8 hectare-metre. Extraction is 22,055.2 hectare-metre. Extraction is 40,609.6 hectare-metres inside the extractable resource. The stage of extraction is 35.2 percent. The median stage in C3 is 37.4 percent. This district sits below that median. The stage is extraction divided by extractable resource. A ratio hides the size of both numbers, which is why the hectare-metres stay on the page. It is not a water-security score and not a rank of districts.

Crop area for 2024-25 is from the DES land-use statistics, stored as thousand hectares. Rice (AG-001) is 88.91. Wheat (AG-002) is 6.74. Sugarcane is 0.06 thousand hectares. The Bihar state totals stay statewide. They are not divided onto this district to 'check' the row. Crop area is not irrigation coverage, not canal command, and not a crop-by-groundwater matrix. Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh both refuse that promotion. So does this page.

Groundwater TDS in T-5 is 372.17 mg/L, the mean of positive samples from 2019. T0 stays empty. A station mean is not a quality map of the whole district, and it is not a river reading. Years are not averaged into one composite mean.

Surface-water quality has no district BOD or river reading on this page. The 2021 pollution-board biochemical oxygen demand file is a station sample, and 2021 is not the current slot. A station is not averaged onto the district. Search-result figures that rotate columns are not loaded.

No CWC reservoir polygon with PIC prefix BR meets Kishanganj under the larger-share rule. The storage family stays empty here. Beneficiary lists from a bulletin are not painted onto this district. Empty stays empty.

Set beside the other lines on this page, Kishanganj's groundwater stage of 35.2 percent is only one relationship. Rainfall as an annual district millimetre is absent. Surface quality as a district value is absent. Crop-by-source is absent. Those absences are printed so they are not quietly filled from a neighbour or from a state total.

What would change this page is a printed figure that matches Kishanganj and a parameter that is still empty: an annual district rainfall for the current slot, a current groundwater TDS, a district river reading, live storage as a district BCM total, or a crop-by-source matrix. Until those arrive, the empty cells stay empty.

Kishanganj - held open

Reading rule for Kishanganj: do not borrow a neighbour's rainfall, TDS, BOD, or reservoir volume. Do not fill a blank sugarcane cell with zero. Do not treat cluster membership as a hydrology meter. Do not treat a node city as the district total. The atlas map may colour the outline; this page still refuses invented cells.

Evidence discipline for Kishanganj: the GWRA hectare-metres are an annual account for 2025. The DES thousand hectares are a crop-year area. The TDS mean is a laboratory average inside 2019-21. Those three clocks are not the same clock. This volume refuses to blend them into one index for the district.

Compared with the Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh abridged volumes, Kishanganj is held to the same refusals: no statewide split, no station-to-district average, no outline-as-storage, no invented crop-by-source. If a later Bihar source prints a figure that matches Kishanganj exactly for an empty parameter and the correct vintage, that figure may enter the spine by an explicit load. Until then the empty cell stays empty, and this held-open page records the refusal.

What remains open on Kishanganj is not a failure of the atlas map. It is a statement about evidence. A dense outline and a coloured cluster do not create millimetres, milligrams per litre, or BCM. The Schemia freeze keeps those cells empty on purpose. No named CWC reservoir polygon meets this district under the larger-share rule.

Madhepura

Madhepura is read as BR-205, LGD BR, inside C3 Kosi and Mahananda. No city node is hosted here. The district is the meter this page is willing to use. The other districts in that lived territory are Araria, Katihar, Khagaria, Kishanganj, Purnia, Saharsa, Supaul. Listing them is not an average and not a rank. Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh both keep the district as the meter even when a city is named on the same page. Bihar does the same.

The other stages printed in C3 are Araria 21.41 percent; Katihar 42.8 percent; Khagaria 62.9 percent; Kishanganj 35.2 percent; Purnia 37.74 percent; Saharsa 37.21 percent; Supaul 33.03 percent. If the group were collapsed to a single stage, Madhepura's own figure of 37.59 percent would disappear into it. This page keeps the figure on the district.

The current rainfall cell (CL-001, T0) is empty for Madhepura. The IMD district window in hand runs only from 19 August to 20 October 2026, so it is not a monsoon total and was not written here. The 2024 meteorological-subdivision total for Bihar stays on its own sheet and is not split onto this district. Uttar Pradesh's rainfall readings were not allowed to become a district normal by multiplying a short series, and Tamil Nadu's normals were not replaced by a few wet weeks. Madhepura gets the same restraint. A reader who wants an annual rainfall for Madhepura will not find it in this volume, because the master does not carry one.

Groundwater in 2025 is an annual account, not a flood account and not a quality map. Recharge is 108,651.83 hectare-metre. Extractable resource is 98,038.44 hectare-metre. Extraction is 36,852.18 hectare-metre. Extraction is 61,186.26 hectare-metres inside the extractable resource. The stage of extraction is 37.59 percent. The median stage in C3 is 37.4 percent. This district sits above that median. The stage is extraction divided by extractable resource. A ratio hides the size of both numbers, which is why the hectare-metres stay on the page. It is not a water-security score and not a rank of districts.

Crop area for 2024-25 is from the DES land-use statistics, stored as thousand hectares. Rice (AG-001) is 76.41. Wheat (AG-002) is 38.77. Sugarcane is 0.17 thousand hectares. The Bihar state totals stay statewide. They are not divided onto this district to 'check' the row. Crop area is not irrigation coverage, not canal command, and not a crop-by-groundwater matrix. Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh both refuse that promotion. So does this page.

Groundwater TDS in T-5 is 409.19 mg/L, the mean of positive samples from 2019. T0 stays empty. A station mean is not a quality map of the whole district, and it is not a river reading. Years are not averaged into one composite mean.

Surface-water quality has no district BOD or river reading on this page. The 2021 pollution-board biochemical oxygen demand file is a station sample, and 2021 is not the current slot. A station is not averaged onto the district. Search-result figures that rotate columns are not loaded.

No CWC reservoir polygon with PIC prefix BR meets Madhepura under the larger-share rule. The storage family stays empty here. Beneficiary lists from a bulletin are not painted onto this district. Empty stays empty.

Set beside the other lines on this page, Madhepura's groundwater stage of 37.59 percent is only one relationship. Rainfall as an annual district millimetre is absent. Surface quality as a district value is absent. Crop-by-source is absent. Those absences are printed so they are not quietly filled from a neighbour or from a state total.

What would change this page is a printed figure that matches Madhepura and a parameter that is still empty: an annual district rainfall for the current slot, a current groundwater TDS, a district river reading, live storage as a district BCM total, or a crop-by-source matrix. Until those arrive, the empty cells stay empty.

Madhepura - held open

Reading rule for Madhepura: do not borrow a neighbour's rainfall, TDS, BOD, or reservoir volume. Do not fill a blank sugarcane cell with zero. Do not treat cluster membership as a hydrology meter. Do not treat a node city as the district total. The atlas map may colour the outline; this page still refuses invented cells.

Evidence discipline for Madhepura: the GWRA hectare-metres are an annual account for 2025. The DES thousand hectares are a crop-year area. The TDS mean is a laboratory average inside 2019-21. Those three clocks are not the same clock. This volume refuses to blend them into one index for the district.

Compared with the Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh abridged volumes, Madhepura is held to the same refusals: no statewide split, no station-to-district average, no outline-as-storage, no invented crop-by-source. If a later Bihar source prints a figure that matches Madhepura exactly for an empty parameter and the correct vintage, that figure may enter the spine by an explicit load. Until then the empty cell stays empty, and this held-open page records the refusal.

What remains open on Madhepura is not a failure of the atlas map. It is a statement about evidence. A dense outline and a coloured cluster do not create millimetres, milligrams per litre, or BCM. The Schemia freeze keeps those cells empty on purpose. No named CWC reservoir polygon meets this district under the larger-share rule.

Purnia

Purnia is read as BR-214, LGD BR, inside C3 Kosi and Mahananda. No city node is hosted here. The district is the meter this page is willing to use. The other districts in that lived territory are Araria, Katihar, Khagaria, Kishanganj, Madhepura, Saharsa, Supaul. Listing them is not an average and not a rank. Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh both keep the district as the meter even when a city is named on the same page. Bihar does the same.

The other stages printed in C3 are Araria 21.41 percent; Katihar 42.8 percent; Khagaria 62.9 percent; Kishanganj 35.2 percent; Madhepura 37.59 percent; Saharsa 37.21 percent; Supaul 33.03 percent. If the group were collapsed to a single stage, Purnia's own figure of 37.74 percent would disappear into it. This page keeps the figure on the district.

The current rainfall cell (CL-001, T0) is empty for Purnia. The IMD district window in hand runs only from 19 August to 20 October 2026, so it is not a monsoon total and was not written here. The 2024 meteorological-subdivision total for Bihar stays on its own sheet and is not split onto this district. Uttar Pradesh's rainfall readings were not allowed to become a district normal by multiplying a short series, and Tamil Nadu's normals were not replaced by a few wet weeks. Purnia gets the same restraint. A reader who wants an annual rainfall for Purnia will not find it in this volume, because the master does not carry one.

Groundwater in 2025 is an annual account, not a flood account and not a quality map. Recharge is 169,604.57 hectare-metre. Extractable resource is 153,922.23 hectare-metre. Extraction is 58,094.92 hectare-metre. Extraction is 95,827.31 hectare-metres inside the extractable resource. The stage of extraction is 37.74 percent. The median stage in C3 is 37.4 percent. This district sits above that median. The stage is extraction divided by extractable resource. A ratio hides the size of both numbers, which is why the hectare-metres stay on the page. It is not a water-security score and not a rank of districts.

Crop area for 2024-25 is from the DES land-use statistics, stored as thousand hectares. Rice (AG-001) is 136.64. Wheat (AG-002) is 16.09. Sugarcane is 0 thousand hectares. The Bihar state totals stay statewide. They are not divided onto this district to 'check' the row. Crop area is not irrigation coverage, not canal command, and not a crop-by-groundwater matrix. Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh both refuse that promotion. So does this page.

Groundwater TDS in T-5 is 307.29 mg/L, the mean of positive samples from 2019. T0 stays empty. A station mean is not a quality map of the whole district, and it is not a river reading. Years are not averaged into one composite mean.

Surface-water quality has no district BOD or river reading on this page. The 2021 pollution-board biochemical oxygen demand file is a station sample, and 2021 is not the current slot. A station is not averaged onto the district. Search-result figures that rotate columns are not loaded.

No CWC reservoir polygon with PIC prefix BR meets Purnia under the larger-share rule. The storage family stays empty here. Beneficiary lists from a bulletin are not painted onto this district. Empty stays empty.

Set beside the other lines on this page, Purnia's groundwater stage of 37.74 percent is only one relationship. Rainfall as an annual district millimetre is absent. Surface quality as a district value is absent.

Crop-by-source is absent. Those absences are printed so they are not quietly filled from a neighbour or from a state total.

What would change this page is a printed figure that matches Purnia and a parameter that is still empty: an annual district rainfall for the current slot, a current groundwater TDS, a district river reading, live storage as a district BCM total, or a crop-by-source matrix. Until those arrive, the empty cells stay empty.

Purnia - held open

Reading rule for Purnia: do not borrow a neighbour's rainfall, TDS, BOD, or reservoir volume. Do not fill a blank sugarcane cell with zero. Do not treat cluster membership as a hydrology meter. Do not treat a node city as the district total. The atlas map may colour the outline; this page still refuses invented cells.

Evidence discipline for Purnia: the GWRA hectare-metres are an annual account for 2025. The DES thousand hectares are a crop-year area. The TDS mean is a laboratory average inside 2019-21. Those three clocks are not the same clock. This volume refuses to blend them into one index for the district.

Compared with the Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh abridged volumes, Purnia is held to the same refusals: no statewide split, no station-to-district average, no outline-as-storage, no invented crop-by-source. If a later Bihar source prints a figure that matches Purnia exactly for an empty parameter and the correct vintage, that figure may enter the spine by an explicit load. Until then the empty cell stays empty, and this held-open page records the refusal.

What remains open on Purnia is not a failure of the atlas map. It is a statement about evidence. A dense outline and a coloured cluster do not create millimetres, milligrams per litre, or BCM. The Schemia freeze keeps those cells empty on purpose. No named CWC reservoir polygon meets this district under the larger-share rule.

Saharsa

Saharsa is read as BR-216, LGD BR, inside C3 Kosi and Mahananda. No city node is hosted here. The district is the meter this page is willing to use. The other districts in that lived territory are Araria, Katihar, Khagaria, Kishanganj, Madhepura, Purnia, Supaul. Listing them is not an average and not a rank. Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh both keep the district as the meter even when a city is named on the same page. Bihar does the same.

The other stages printed in C3 are Araria 21.41 percent; Katihar 42.8 percent; Khagaria 62.9 percent; Kishanganj 35.2 percent; Madhepura 37.59 percent; Purnia 37.74 percent; Supaul 33.03 percent. If the group were collapsed to a single stage, Saharsa's own figure of 37.21 percent would disappear into it. This page keeps the figure on the district.

The current rainfall cell (CL-001, T0) is empty for Saharsa. The IMD district window in hand runs only from 19 August to 20 October 2026, so it is not a monsoon total and was not written here. The 2024 meteorological-subdivision total for Bihar stays on its own sheet and is not split onto this district. Uttar Pradesh's rainfall readings were not allowed to become a district normal by multiplying a short series, and Tamil Nadu's normals were not replaced by a few wet weeks. Saharsa gets the same restraint. A reader who wants an annual rainfall for Saharsa will not find it in this volume, because the master does not carry one.

Groundwater in 2025 is an annual account, not a flood account and not a quality map. Recharge is 68,751.29 hectare-metre. Extractable resource is 63,348.59 hectare-metre. Extraction is 23,573.2 hectare-metre. Extraction is 39,775.39 hectare-metres inside the extractable resource. The stage of extraction is 37.21 percent. The median stage in C3 is 37.4 percent. This district sits below that median. The stage is extraction divided by extractable resource. A ratio hides the size of both numbers, which is why the hectare-metres stay on the page. It is not a water-security score and not a rank of districts.

Crop area for 2024-25 is from the DES land-use statistics, stored as thousand hectares. Rice (AG-001) is 73.69. Wheat (AG-002) is 42.6. Sugarcane is 0.03 thousand hectares. The Bihar state totals stay statewide. They are not divided onto this district to 'check' the row. Crop area is not irrigation coverage, not canal command, and not a crop-by-groundwater matrix. Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh both refuse that promotion. So does this page.

Groundwater TDS in T-5 is 333.95 mg/L, the mean of positive samples from 2019. T0 stays empty. A station mean is not a quality map of the whole district, and it is not a river reading. Years are not averaged into one composite mean.

Surface-water quality has no district BOD or river reading on this page. The 2021 pollution-board biochemical oxygen demand file is a station sample, and 2021 is not the current slot. A station is not averaged onto the district. Search-result figures that rotate columns are not loaded.

No CWC reservoir polygon with PIC prefix BR meets Saharsa under the larger-share rule. The storage family stays empty here. Beneficiary lists from a bulletin are not painted onto this district. Empty stays empty.

Set beside the other lines on this page, Saharsa's groundwater stage of 37.21 percent is only one relationship. Rainfall as an annual district millimetre is absent. Surface quality as a district value is absent. Crop-by-source is absent. Those absences are printed so they are not quietly filled from a neighbour or from a state total.

What would change this page is a printed figure that matches Saharsa and a parameter that is still empty: an annual district rainfall for the current slot, a current groundwater TDS, a district river reading, live storage as a district BCM total, or a crop-by-source matrix. Until those arrive, the empty cells stay empty.

Saharsa - held open

Reading rule for Saharsa: do not borrow a neighbour's rainfall, TDS, BOD, or reservoir volume. Do not fill a blank sugarcane cell with zero. Do not treat cluster membership as a hydrology meter. Do not treat a node city as the district total. The atlas map may colour the outline; this page still refuses invented cells.

Evidence discipline for Saharsa: the GWRA hectare-metres are an annual account for 2025. The DES thousand hectares are a crop-year area. The TDS mean is a laboratory average inside 2019-21. Those three clocks are not the same clock. This volume refuses to blend them into one index for the district.

Compared with the Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh abridged volumes, Saharsa is held to the same refusals: no statewide split, no station-to-district average, no outline-as-storage, no invented crop-by-source. If a later Bihar source prints a figure that matches Saharsa exactly for an empty parameter and the correct vintage, that figure may enter the spine by an explicit load. Until then the empty cell stays empty, and this held-open page records the refusal.

What remains open on Saharsa is not a failure of the atlas map. It is a statement about evidence. A dense outline and a coloured cluster do not create millimetres, milligrams per litre, or BCM. The Schemia freeze keeps those cells empty on purpose. No named CWC reservoir polygon meets this district under the larger-share rule.

Supaul

Supaul is read as BR-223, LGD BR, inside C3 Kosi and Mahananda. No city node is hosted here. The district is the meter this page is willing to use. The other districts in that lived territory are Araria, Katihar, Khagaria, Kishanganj, Madhepura, Purnia, Saharsa. Listing them is not an average and not a rank. Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh both keep the district as the meter even when a city is named on the same page. Bihar does the same.

The other stages printed in C3 are Araria 21.41 percent; Katihar 42.8 percent; Khagaria 62.9 percent; Kishanganj 35.2 percent; Madhepura 37.59 percent; Purnia 37.74 percent; Saharsa 37.21 percent. If the group were collapsed to a single stage, Supaul's own figure of 33.03 percent would disappear into it. This page keeps the figure on the district.

The current rainfall cell (CL-001, T0) is empty for Supaul. The IMD district window in hand runs only from 19 August to 20 October 2026, so it is not a monsoon total and was not written here. The 2024 meteorological-subdivision total for Bihar stays on its own sheet and is not split onto this district. Uttar Pradesh's rainfall readings were not allowed to become a district normal by multiplying a short series, and Tamil Nadu's normals were not replaced by a few wet weeks. Supaul gets the same restraint. A reader who wants an annual rainfall for Supaul will not find it in this volume, because the master does not carry one.

Groundwater in 2025 is an annual account, not a flood account and not a quality map. Recharge is 111,425 hectare-metre. Extractable resource is 101,447.59 hectare-metre. Extraction is 33,512.08 hectare-metre. Extraction is 67,935.51 hectare-metres inside the extractable resource. The stage of extraction is 33.03 percent. The median stage in C3 is 37.4 percent. This district sits below that median. The stage is extraction divided by extractable resource. A ratio hides the size of both numbers, which is why the hectare-metres stay on the page. It is not a water-security score and not a rank of districts.

Crop area for 2024-25 is from the DES land-use statistics, stored as thousand hectares. Rice (AG-001) is 114.23. Wheat (AG-002) is 59.61. Sugarcane is blank on the DES table for this district and stays blank. A blank is not rewritten as zero. The Bihar state totals stay statewide. They are not divided onto this district to 'check' the row. Crop area is not irrigation coverage, not canal command, and not a crop-by-groundwater matrix. Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh both refuse that promotion. So does this page.

Groundwater TDS in T-5 is 305.91 mg/L, the mean of positive samples from 2019. T0 stays empty. A station mean is not a quality map of the whole district, and it is not a river reading. Years are not averaged into one composite mean.

Surface-water quality has no district BOD or river reading on this page. The 2021 pollution-board biochemical oxygen demand file is a station sample, and 2021 is not the current slot. A station is not averaged onto the district. Search-result figures that rotate columns are not loaded.

No CWC reservoir polygon with PIC prefix BR meets Supaul under the larger-share rule. The storage family stays empty here. Beneficiary lists from a bulletin are not painted onto this district. Empty stays empty.

Set beside the other lines on this page, Supaul's groundwater stage of 33.03 percent is only one relationship. Rainfall as an annual district millimetre is absent. Surface quality as a district value is absent. Crop-by-source is absent. Those absences are printed so they are not quietly filled from a neighbour or from a state total.

What would change this page is a printed figure that matches Supaul and a parameter that is still empty: an annual district rainfall for the current slot, a current groundwater TDS, a district river reading, live storage as a district BCM total, or a crop-by-source matrix. Until those arrive, the empty cells stay empty.

Supaul - held open

Reading rule for Supaul: do not borrow a neighbour's rainfall, TDS, BOD, or reservoir volume. Do not fill a blank sugarcane cell with zero. Do not treat cluster membership as a hydrology meter. Do not treat a node city as the district total. The atlas map may colour the outline; this page still refuses invented cells.

Evidence discipline for Supaul: the GWRA hectare-metres are an annual account for 2025. The DES thousand hectares are a crop-year area. The TDS mean is a laboratory average inside 2019-21. Those three clocks are not the same clock. This volume refuses to blend them into one index for the district.

Compared with the Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh abridged volumes, Supaul is held to the same refusals: no statewide split, no station-to-district average, no outline-as-storage, no invented crop-by-source. If a later Bihar source prints a figure that matches Supaul exactly for an empty parameter and the correct vintage, that figure may enter the spine by an explicit load. Until then the empty cell stays empty, and this held-open page records the refusal.

What remains open on Supaul is not a failure of the atlas map. It is a statement about evidence. A dense outline and a coloured cluster do not create millimetres, milligrams per litre, or BCM. The Schemia freeze keeps those cells empty on purpose. No named CWC reservoir polygon meets this district under the larger-share rule.

Arwal

Arwal is read as BR-611, LGD BR, inside C4 Son and the south plateau. No city node is hosted here. The district is the meter this page is willing to use. The other districts in that lived territory are Aurangabad, Bhojpur, Buxar, Gaya, Jehanabad, Kaimur (Bhabua), Nalanda, Nawada, Rohtas. Listing them is not an average and not a rank. Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh both keep the district as the meter even when a city is named on the same page. Bihar does the same.

The other stages printed in C4 are Aurangabad 34.41 percent; Bhojpur 49.98 percent; Buxar 47.4 percent; Gaya 55.59 percent; Jehanabad 82.02 percent; Kaimur (Bhabua) 43.81 percent; Nalanda 75.67 percent; Nawada 49.8 percent; Rohtas 30.23 percent. If the group were collapsed to a single stage, Arwal's own figure of 52.45 percent would disappear into it. This page keeps the figure on the district.

The current rainfall cell (CL-001, T0) is empty for Arwal. The IMD district window in hand runs only from 19 August to 20 October 2026, so it is not a monsoon total and was not written here. The 2024 meteorological-subdivision total for Bihar stays on its own sheet and is not split onto this district. Uttar Pradesh's rainfall readings were not allowed to become a district normal by multiplying a short series, and Tamil Nadu's normals were not replaced by a few wet weeks. Arwal gets the same restraint. A reader who wants an annual rainfall for Arwal will not find it in this volume, because the master does not carry one.

Groundwater in 2025 is an annual account, not a flood account and not a quality map. Recharge is 21,129.94 hectare-metre. Extractable resource is 19,075.19 hectare-metre. Extraction is 10,005.15 hectare-metre. Extraction is 9,070.04 hectare-metres inside the extractable resource. The stage of extraction is 52.45 percent. The median stage in C4 is 49.89 percent. This district sits above that median. The stage is extraction divided by extractable resource. A ratio hides the size of both numbers, which is why the hectare-metres stay on the page. It is not a water-security score and not a rank of districts.

Crop area for 2024-25 is from the DES land-use statistics, stored as thousand hectares. Rice (AG-001) is 19.04. Wheat (AG-002) is 11.79. Sugarcane is blank on the DES table for this district and stays blank. A blank is not rewritten as zero. The Bihar state totals stay statewide. They are not divided onto this district to 'check' the row. Crop area is not irrigation coverage, not canal command, and not a crop-by-groundwater matrix. Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh both refuse that promotion. So does this page.

Groundwater TDS (WQ-003) is empty for Arwal. Arwal has no positive sample inside 2019-21 in the CGWB file used here. The current slot stays empty on every district. A 2025 quality report is not written into T-5 or T0. Empty stays empty.

Surface-water quality has no district BOD or river reading on this page. The 2021 pollution-board biochemical oxygen demand file is a station sample, and 2021 is not the current slot. A station is not averaged onto the district. Search-result figures that rotate columns are not loaded.

No CWC reservoir polygon with PIC prefix BR meets Arwal under the larger-share rule. The storage family stays empty here. Beneficiary lists from a bulletin are not painted onto this district. Empty stays empty.

Set beside the other lines on this page, Arwal's groundwater stage of 52.45 percent is only one relationship. Rainfall as an annual district millimetre is absent. Surface quality as a district value is absent.

Crop-by-source is absent. Those absences are printed so they are not quietly filled from a neighbour or from a state total.

What would change this page is a printed figure that matches Arwal and a parameter that is still empty: an annual district rainfall for the current slot, a current groundwater TDS, a district river reading, live storage as a district BCM total, or a crop-by-source matrix. Until those arrive, the empty cells stay empty.

Arwal - held open

Reading rule for Arwal: do not borrow a neighbour's rainfall, TDS, BOD, or reservoir volume. Do not fill a blank sugarcane cell with zero. Do not treat cluster membership as a hydrology meter. Do not treat a node city as the district total. The atlas map may colour the outline; this page still refuses invented cells.

Evidence discipline for Arwal: the GWRA hectare-metres are an annual account for 2025. The DES thousand hectares are a crop-year area. The TDS mean is a laboratory average inside 2019-21. Those three clocks are not the same clock. This volume refuses to blend them into one index for the district.

Compared with the Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh abridged volumes, Arwal is held to the same refusals: no statewide split, no station-to-district average, no outline-as-storage, no invented crop-by-source. If a later Bihar source prints a figure that matches Arwal exactly for an empty parameter and the correct vintage, that figure may enter the spine by an explicit load. Until then the empty cell stays empty, and this held-open page records the refusal.

What remains open on Arwal is not a failure of the atlas map. It is a statement about evidence. A dense outline and a coloured cluster do not create millimetres, milligrams per litre, or BCM. The Schemia freeze keeps those cells empty on purpose. No named CWC reservoir polygon meets this district under the larger-share rule.

Aurangabad

Aurangabad is read as BR-189, LGD BR, inside C4 Son and the south plateau. No city node is hosted here. The district is the meter this page is willing to use. The other districts in that lived territory are Arwal, Bhojpur, Buxar, Gaya, Jehanabad, Kaimur (Bhabua), Nalanda, Nawada, Rohtas. Listing them is not an average and not a rank. Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh both keep the district as the meter even when a city is named on the same page. Bihar does the same.

The other stages printed in C4 are Arwal 52.45 percent; Bhojpur 49.98 percent; Buxar 47.4 percent; Gaya 55.59 percent; Jehanabad 82.02 percent; Kaimur (Bhabua) 43.81 percent; Nalanda 75.67 percent; Nawada 49.8 percent; Rohtas 30.23 percent. If the group were collapsed to a single stage, Aurangabad's own figure of 34.41 percent would disappear into it. This page keeps the figure on the district.

The current rainfall cell (CL-001, T0) is empty for Aurangabad. The IMD district window in hand runs only from 19 August to 20 October 2026, so it is not a monsoon total and was not written here. The 2024 meteorological-subdivision total for Bihar stays on its own sheet and is not split onto this district. Uttar Pradesh's rainfall readings were not allowed to become a district normal by multiplying a short series, and Tamil Nadu's normals were not replaced by a few wet weeks. Aurangabad gets the same restraint. A reader who wants an annual rainfall for Aurangabad will not find it in this volume, because the master does not carry one.

Groundwater in 2025 is an annual account, not a flood account and not a quality map. Recharge is 131,132.11 hectare-metre. Extractable resource is 118,753.71 hectare-metre. Extraction is 40,859.05 hectare-metre. Extraction is 77,894.66 hectare-metres inside the extractable resource. The stage of extraction is 34.41 percent. The median stage in C4 is 49.89 percent. This district sits below that median. The stage is extraction divided by extractable resource. A ratio hides the size of both numbers, which is why the hectare-metres stay on the page. It is not a water-security score and not a rank of districts.

Crop area for 2024-25 is from the DES land-use statistics, stored as thousand hectares. Rice (AG-001) is 172.87. Wheat (AG-002) is 117.19. Sugarcane is blank on the DES table for this district and stays blank. A blank is not rewritten as zero. The Bihar state totals stay statewide. They are not divided onto this district to 'check' the row. Crop area is not irrigation coverage, not canal command, and not a crop-by-groundwater matrix. Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh both refuse that promotion. So does this page.

Groundwater TDS in T-5 is 651.3 mg/L, the mean of positive samples from 2021. T0 stays empty. A station mean is not a quality map of the whole district, and it is not a river reading. Years are not averaged into one composite mean.

Surface-water quality has no district BOD or river reading on this page. The 2021 pollution-board biochemical oxygen demand file is a station sample, and 2021 is not the current slot. A station is not averaged onto the district. Search-result figures that rotate columns are not loaded.

No CWC reservoir polygon with PIC prefix BR meets Aurangabad under the larger-share rule. The storage family stays empty here. Beneficiary lists from a bulletin are not painted onto this district. Empty stays empty.

Set beside the other lines on this page, Aurangabad's groundwater stage of 34.41 percent is only one relationship. Rainfall as an annual district millimetre is absent. Surface quality as a district value is absent. Crop-by-source is absent. Those absences are printed so they are not quietly filled from a neighbour or from a state total.

What would change this page is a printed figure that matches Aurangabad and a parameter that is still empty: an annual district rainfall for the current slot, a current groundwater TDS, a district river reading, live storage as a district BCM total, or a crop-by-source matrix. Until those arrive, the empty cells stay empty.

Aurangabad - held open

Reading rule for Aurangabad: do not borrow a neighbour's rainfall, TDS, BOD, or reservoir volume. Do not fill a blank sugarcane cell with zero. Do not treat cluster membership as a hydrology meter. Do not treat a node city as the district total. The atlas map may colour the outline; this page still refuses invented cells.

Evidence discipline for Aurangabad: the GWRA hectare-metres are an annual account for 2025. The DES thousand hectares are a crop-year area. The TDS mean is a laboratory average inside 2019-21. Those three clocks are not the same clock. This volume refuses to blend them into one index for the district.

Compared with the Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh abridged volumes, Aurangabad is held to the same refusals: no statewide split, no station-to-district average, no outline-as-storage, no invented crop-by-source. If a later Bihar source prints a figure that matches Aurangabad exactly for an empty parameter and the correct vintage, that figure may enter the spine by an explicit load. Until then the empty cell stays empty, and this held-open page records the refusal.

What remains open on Aurangabad is not a failure of the atlas map. It is a statement about evidence. A dense outline and a coloured cluster do not create millimetres, milligrams per litre, or BCM. The Schemia freeze keeps those cells empty on purpose. No named CWC reservoir polygon meets this district under the larger-share rule.

Bhojpur

Bhojpur is read as BR-193, LGD BR, inside C4 Son and the south plateau. No city node is hosted here. The district is the meter this page is willing to use. The other districts in that lived territory are Arwal, Aurangabad, Buxar, Gaya, Jehanabad, Kaimur (Bhabua), Nalanda, Nawada, Rohtas. Listing them is not an average and not a rank. Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh both keep the district as the meter even when a city is named on the same page. Bihar does the same.

The other stages printed in C4 are Arwal 52.45 percent; Aurangabad 34.41 percent; Buxar 47.4 percent; Gaya 55.59 percent; Jehanabad 82.02 percent; Kaimur (Bhabua) 43.81 percent; Nalanda 75.67 percent; Nawada 49.8 percent; Rohtas 30.23 percent. If the group were collapsed to a single stage, Bhojpur's own figure of 49.98 percent would disappear into it. This page keeps the figure on the district.

The current rainfall cell (CL-001, T0) is empty for Bhojpur. The IMD district window in hand runs only from 19 August to 20 October 2026, so it is not a monsoon total and was not written here. The 2024 meteorological-subdivision total for Bihar stays on its own sheet and is not split onto this district. Uttar Pradesh's rainfall readings were not allowed to become a district normal by multiplying a short series, and Tamil Nadu's normals were not replaced by a few wet weeks. Bhojpur gets the same restraint. A reader who wants an annual rainfall for Bhojpur will not find it in this volume, because the master does not carry one.

Groundwater in 2025 is an annual account, not a flood account and not a quality map. Recharge is 89,435.37 hectare-metre. Extractable resource is 80,491.84 hectare-metre. Extraction is 40,231.42 hectare-metre. Extraction is 40,260.42 hectare-metres inside the extractable resource. The stage of extraction is 49.98 percent. The median stage in C4 is 49.89 percent. This district sits above that median. The stage is extraction divided by extractable resource. A ratio hides the size of both numbers, which is why the hectare-metres stay on the page. It is not a water-security score and not a rank of districts.

Crop area for 2024-25 is from the DES land-use statistics, stored as thousand hectares. Rice (AG-001) is 104.14. Wheat (AG-002) is 109.24. Sugarcane is blank on the DES table for this district and stays blank. A blank is not rewritten as zero. The Bihar state totals stay statewide. They are not divided onto this district to 'check' the row. Crop area is not irrigation coverage, not canal command, and not a crop-by-groundwater matrix. Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh both refuse that promotion. So does this page.

Groundwater TDS in T-5 is 558.18 mg/L, the mean of positive samples from 2019. T0 stays empty. A station mean is not a quality map of the whole district, and it is not a river reading. Years are not averaged into one composite mean.

Surface-water quality has no district BOD or river reading on this page. The 2021 pollution-board biochemical oxygen demand file is a station sample, and 2021 is not the current slot. A station is not averaged onto the district. Search-result figures that rotate columns are not loaded.

No CWC reservoir polygon with PIC prefix BR meets Bhojpur under the larger-share rule. The storage family stays empty here. Beneficiary lists from a bulletin are not painted onto this district. Empty stays empty.

Set beside the other lines on this page, Bhojpur's groundwater stage of 49.98 percent is only one relationship. Rainfall as an annual district millimetre is absent. Surface quality as a district value is absent. Crop-by-source is absent. Those absences are printed so they are not quietly filled from a neighbour or from a state total.

What would change this page is a printed figure that matches Bhojpur and a parameter that is still empty: an annual district rainfall for the current slot, a current groundwater TDS, a district river reading, live storage as a district BCM total, or a crop-by-source matrix. Until those arrive, the empty cells stay empty.

Bhojpur - held open

Reading rule for Bhojpur: do not borrow a neighbour's rainfall, TDS, BOD, or reservoir volume. Do not fill a blank sugarcane cell with zero. Do not treat cluster membership as a hydrology meter. Do not treat a node city as the district total. The atlas map may colour the outline; this page still refuses invented cells.

Evidence discipline for Bhojpur: the GWRA hectare-metres are an annual account for 2025. The DES thousand hectares are a crop-year area. The TDS mean is a laboratory average inside 2019-21. Those three clocks are not the same clock. This volume refuses to blend them into one index for the district.

Compared with the Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh abridged volumes, Bhojpur is held to the same refusals: no statewide split, no station-to-district average, no outline-as-storage, no invented crop-by-source. If a later Bihar source prints a figure that matches Bhojpur exactly for an empty parameter and the correct vintage, that figure may enter the spine by an explicit load. Until then the empty cell stays empty, and this held-open page records the refusal.

What remains open on Bhojpur is not a failure of the atlas map. It is a statement about evidence. A dense outline and a coloured cluster do not create millimetres, milligrams per litre, or BCM. The Schemia freeze keeps those cells empty on purpose. No named CWC reservoir polygon meets this district under the larger-share rule.

Buxar

Buxar is read as BR-194, LGD BR, inside C4 Son and the south plateau. No city node is hosted here. The district is the meter this page is willing to use. The other districts in that lived territory are Arwal, Aurangabad, Bhojpur, Gaya, Jehanabad, Kaimur (Bhabua), Nalanda, Nawada, Rohtas. Listing them is not an average and not a rank. Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh both keep the district as the meter even when a city is named on the same page. Bihar does the same.

The other stages printed in C4 are Arwal 52.45 percent; Aurangabad 34.41 percent; Bhojpur 49.98 percent; Gaya 55.59 percent; Jehanabad 82.02 percent; Kaimur (Bhabua) 43.81 percent; Nalanda 75.67 percent; Nawada 49.8 percent; Rohtas 30.23 percent. If the group were collapsed to a single stage, Buxar's own figure of 47.4 percent would disappear into it. This page keeps the figure on the district.

The current rainfall cell (CL-001, T0) is empty for Buxar. The IMD district window in hand runs only from 19 August to 20 October 2026, so it is not a monsoon total and was not written here. The 2024 meteorological-subdivision total for Bihar stays on its own sheet and is not split onto this district. Uttar Pradesh's rainfall readings were not allowed to become a district normal by multiplying a short series, and Tamil Nadu's normals were not replaced by a few wet weeks. Buxar gets the same restraint. A reader who wants an annual rainfall for Buxar will not find it in this volume, because the master does not carry one.

Groundwater in 2025 is an annual account, not a flood account and not a quality map. Recharge is 64,652.31 hectare-metre. Extractable resource is 58,367.22 hectare-metre. Extraction is 27,668.49 hectare-metre. Extraction is 30,698.73 hectare-metres inside the extractable resource. The stage of extraction is 47.4 percent. The median stage in C4 is 49.89 percent. This district sits below that median. The stage is extraction divided by extractable resource. A ratio hides the size of both numbers, which is why the hectare-metres stay on the page. It is not a water-security score and not a rank of districts.

Crop area for 2024-25 is from the DES land-use statistics, stored as thousand hectares. Rice (AG-001) is 84.68. Wheat (AG-002) is 88.91. Sugarcane is 0 thousand hectares. The Bihar state totals stay statewide. They are not divided onto this district to 'check' the row. Crop area is not irrigation coverage, not canal command, and not a crop-by-groundwater matrix. Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh both refuse that promotion. So does this page.

Groundwater TDS in T-5 is 566.42 mg/L, the mean of positive samples from 2019. T0 stays empty. A station mean is not a quality map of the whole district, and it is not a river reading. Years are not averaged into one composite mean.

Surface-water quality has no district BOD or river reading on this page. The 2021 pollution-board biochemical oxygen demand file is a station sample, and 2021 is not the current slot. A station is not averaged onto the district. Search-result figures that rotate columns are not loaded.

No CWC reservoir polygon with PIC prefix BR meets Buxar under the larger-share rule. The storage family stays empty here. Beneficiary lists from a bulletin are not painted onto this district. Empty stays empty.

Set beside the other lines on this page, Buxar's groundwater stage of 47.4 percent is only one relationship. Rainfall as an annual district millimetre is absent. Surface quality as a district value is absent.

Crop-by-source is absent. Those absences are printed so they are not quietly filled from a neighbour or from a state total.

What would change this page is a printed figure that matches Buxar and a parameter that is still empty: an annual district rainfall for the current slot, a current groundwater TDS, a district river reading, live storage as a district BCM total, or a crop-by-source matrix. Until those arrive, the empty cells stay empty.

Buxar - held open

Reading rule for Buxar: do not borrow a neighbour's rainfall, TDS, BOD, or reservoir volume. Do not fill a blank sugarcane cell with zero. Do not treat cluster membership as a hydrology meter. Do not treat a node city as the district total. The atlas map may colour the outline; this page still refuses invented cells.

Evidence discipline for Buxar: the GWRA hectare-metres are an annual account for 2025. The DES thousand hectares are a crop-year area. The TDS mean is a laboratory average inside 2019-21. Those three clocks are not the same clock. This volume refuses to blend them into one index for the district.

Compared with the Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh abridged volumes, Buxar is held to the same refusals: no statewide split, no station-to-district average, no outline-as-storage, no invented crop-by-source. If a later Bihar source prints a figure that matches Buxar exactly for an empty parameter and the correct vintage, that figure may enter the spine by an explicit load. Until then the empty cell stays empty, and this held-open page records the refusal.

What remains open on Buxar is not a failure of the atlas map. It is a statement about evidence. A dense outline and a coloured cluster do not create millimetres, milligrams per litre, or BCM. The Schemia freeze keeps those cells empty on purpose. No named CWC reservoir polygon meets this district under the larger-share rule.

Gaya

Gaya is read as BR-196, LGD BR, inside C4 Son and the south plateau. The city node on this district is N3 Gaya. The node names the city. It does not receive the recharge, the stage, the crop area, or the TDS mean. The other districts in that lived territory are Arwal, Aurangabad, Bhojpur, Buxar, Jehanabad, Kaimur (Bhabua), Nalanda, Nawada, Rohtas. Listing them is not an average and not a rank. Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh both keep the district as the meter even when a city is named on the same page. Bihar does the same.

The other stages printed in C4 are Arwal 52.45 percent; Aurangabad 34.41 percent; Bhojpur 49.98 percent; Buxar 47.4 percent; Jehanabad 82.02 percent; Kaimur (Bhabua) 43.81 percent; Nalanda 75.67 percent; Nawada 49.8 percent; Rohtas 30.23 percent. If the group were collapsed to a single stage, Gaya's own figure of 55.59 percent would disappear into it. This page keeps the figure on the district.

The current rainfall cell (CL-001, T0) is empty for Gaya. The IMD district window in hand runs only from 19 August to 20 October 2026, so it is not a monsoon total and was not written here. The 2024 meteorological-subdivision total for Bihar stays on its own sheet and is not split onto this district. Uttar Pradesh's rainfall readings were not allowed to become a district normal by multiplying a short series, and Tamil Nadu's normals were not replaced by a few wet weeks. Gaya gets the same restraint. A reader who wants an annual rainfall for Gaya will not find it in this volume, because the master does not carry one.

Groundwater in 2025 is an annual account, not a flood account and not a quality map. Recharge is 134,680.75 hectare-metre. Extractable resource is 121,604.75 hectare-metre. Extraction is 67,603.76 hectare-metre. Extraction is 54,000.99 hectare-metres inside the extractable resource. The stage of extraction is 55.59 percent. The median stage in C4 is 49.89 percent. This district sits above that median. The stage is extraction divided by extractable resource. A ratio hides the size of both numbers, which is why the hectare-metres stay on the page. It is not a water-security score and not a rank of districts.

Crop area for 2024-25 is from the DES land-use statistics, stored as thousand hectares. Rice (AG-001) is 116.59. Wheat (AG-002) is 62.23. Sugarcane is blank on the DES table for this district and stays blank. A blank is not rewritten as zero. The Bihar state totals stay statewide. They are not divided onto this district to 'check' the row. Crop area is not irrigation coverage, not canal command, and not a crop-by-groundwater matrix. Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh both refuse that promotion. So does this page.

Groundwater TDS in T-5 is 844.02 mg/L, the mean of positive samples from 2019. T0 stays empty. A station mean is not a quality map of the whole district, and it is not a river reading. Years are not averaged into one composite mean.

Surface-water quality has no district BOD or river reading on this page. The 2021 pollution-board biochemical oxygen demand file is a station sample, and 2021 is not the current slot. A station is not averaged onto the district. Search-result figures that rotate columns are not loaded.

Named CWC reservoir polygons meet Gaya: Ganga Ji Gaya Reservoir, Raw Water Reservoir (RCC Tank). Surface area on the register is hectares from the shapefile. That area is not live storage in BCM. No WRD live volume was joined onto these polygons under the exact name-and-district rule. Volumes are not summed onto a district total. An outline is not turned into storage by arithmetic.

Set beside the other lines on this page, Gaya's groundwater stage of 55.59 percent is only one relationship. Rainfall as an annual district millimetre is absent. Surface quality as a district value is absent. Crop-by-source is absent. Those absences are printed so they are not quietly filled from a neighbour or from a state total.

What would change this page is a printed figure that matches Gaya and a parameter that is still empty: an annual district rainfall for the current slot, a current groundwater TDS, a district river reading, live storage as a district BCM total, or a crop-by-source matrix. Until those arrive, the empty cells stay empty.

Jehanabad

Jehanabad is read as BR-199, LGD BR, inside C4 Son and the south plateau. No city node is hosted here. The district is the meter this page is willing to use. The other districts in that lived territory are Arwal, Aurangabad, Bhojpur, Buxar, Gaya, Kaimur (Bhabua), Nalanda, Nawada, Rohtas. Listing them is not an average and not a rank. Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh both keep the district as the meter even when a city is named on the same page. Bihar does the same.

The other stages printed in C4 are Arwal 52.45 percent; Aurangabad 34.41 percent; Bhojpur 49.98 percent; Buxar 47.4 percent; Gaya 55.59 percent; Kaimur (Bhabua) 43.81 percent; Nalanda 75.67 percent; Nawada 49.8 percent; Rohtas 30.23 percent. If the group were collapsed to a single stage, Jehanabad's own figure of 82.02 percent would disappear into it. This page keeps the figure on the district.

The current rainfall cell (CL-001, T0) is empty for Jehanabad. The IMD district window in hand runs only from 19 August to 20 October 2026, so it is not a monsoon total and was not written here. The 2024 meteorological-subdivision total for Bihar stays on its own sheet and is not split onto this district. Uttar Pradesh's rainfall readings were not allowed to become a district normal by multiplying a short series, and Tamil Nadu's normals were not replaced by a few wet weeks. Jehanabad gets the same restraint. A reader who wants an annual rainfall for Jehanabad will not find it in this volume, because the master does not carry one.

Groundwater in 2025 is an annual account, not a flood account and not a quality map. Recharge is 34,597.11 hectare-metre. Extractable resource is 31,147.61 hectare-metre. Extraction is 25,547.76 hectare-metre. Extraction is 5,599.85 hectare-metres inside the extractable resource. The stage of extraction is 82.02 percent. The median stage in C4 is 49.89 percent. This district sits above that median. The stage is extraction divided by extractable resource. A ratio hides the size of both numbers, which is why the hectare-metres stay on the page. It is not a water-security score and not a rank of districts.

Crop area for 2024-25 is from the DES land-use statistics, stored as thousand hectares. Rice (AG-001) is 45.63. Wheat (AG-002) is 34.5. Sugarcane is blank on the DES table for this district and stays blank. A blank is not rewritten as zero. The Bihar state totals stay statewide. They are not divided onto this district to 'check' the row. Crop area is not irrigation coverage, not canal command, and not a crop-by-groundwater matrix. Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh both refuse that promotion. So does this page.

Groundwater TDS in T-5 is 789.15 mg/L, the mean of positive samples from 2019. T0 stays empty. A station mean is not a quality map of the whole district, and it is not a river reading. Years are not averaged into one composite mean.

Surface-water quality has no district BOD or river reading on this page. The 2021 pollution-board biochemical oxygen demand file is a station sample, and 2021 is not the current slot. A station is not averaged onto the district. Search-result figures that rotate columns are not loaded.

No CWC reservoir polygon with PIC prefix BR meets Jehanabad under the larger-share rule. The storage family stays empty here. Beneficiary lists from a bulletin are not painted onto this district. Empty stays empty.

Set beside the other lines on this page, Jehanabad's groundwater stage of 82.02 percent is only one relationship. Rainfall as an annual district millimetre is absent. Surface quality as a district value is absent. Crop-by-source is absent. Those absences are printed so they are not quietly filled from a neighbour or from a state total.

What would change this page is a printed figure that matches Jehanabad and a parameter that is still empty: an annual district rainfall for the current slot, a current groundwater TDS, a district river reading, live storage as a district BCM total, or a crop-by-source matrix. Until those arrive, the empty cells stay empty.

Jehanabad - held open

Reading rule for Jehanabad: do not borrow a neighbour's rainfall, TDS, BOD, or reservoir volume. Do not fill a blank sugarcane cell with zero. Do not treat cluster membership as a hydrology meter. Do not treat a node city as the district total. The atlas map may colour the outline; this page still refuses invented cells.

Evidence discipline for Jehanabad: the GWRA hectare-metres are an annual account for 2025. The DES thousand hectares are a crop-year area. The TDS mean is a laboratory average inside 2019-21. Those three clocks are not the same clock. This volume refuses to blend them into one index for the district.

Compared with the Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh abridged volumes, Jehanabad is held to the same refusals: no statewide split, no station-to-district average, no outline-as-storage, no invented crop-by-source. If a later Bihar source prints a figure that matches Jehanabad exactly for an empty parameter and the correct vintage, that figure may enter the spine by an explicit load. Until then the empty cell stays empty, and this held-open page records the refusal.

What remains open on Jehanabad is not a failure of the atlas map. It is a statement about evidence. A dense outline and a coloured cluster do not create millimetres, milligrams per litre, or BCM. The Schemia freeze keeps those cells empty on purpose. No named CWC reservoir polygon meets this district under the larger-share rule.

Kaimur (Bhabua)

Kaimur (Bhabua) is read as BR-200, LGD BR, inside C4 Son and the south plateau. No city node is hosted here. The district is the meter this page is willing to use. The other districts in that lived territory are Arwal, Aurangabad, Bhojpur, Buxar, Gaya, Jehanabad, Nalanda, Nawada, Rohtas. Listing them is not an average and not a rank. Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh both keep the district as the meter even when a city is named on the same page. Bihar does the same.

The other stages printed in C4 are Arwal 52.45 percent; Aurangabad 34.41 percent; Bhojpur 49.98 percent; Buxar 47.4 percent; Gaya 55.59 percent; Jehanabad 82.02 percent; Nalanda 75.67 percent; Nawada 49.8 percent; Rohtas 30.23 percent. If the group were collapsed to a single stage, Kaimur (Bhabua)'s own figure of 43.81 percent would disappear into it. This page keeps the figure on the district.

The current rainfall cell (CL-001, T0) is empty for Kaimur (Bhabua). The IMD district window in hand runs only from 19 August to 20 October 2026, so it is not a monsoon total and was not written here. The 2024 meteorological-subdivision total for Bihar stays on its own sheet and is not split onto this district. Uttar Pradesh's rainfall readings were not allowed to become a district normal by multiplying a short series, and Tamil Nadu's normals were not replaced by a few wet weeks. Kaimur (Bhabua) gets the same restraint. A reader who wants an annual rainfall for Kaimur (Bhabua) will not find it in this volume, because the master does not carry one.

Groundwater in 2025 is an annual account, not a flood account and not a quality map. Recharge is 81,825.16 hectare-metre. Extractable resource is 74,653.62 hectare-metre. Extraction is 32,702.04 hectare-metre. Extraction is 41,951.58 hectare-metres inside the extractable resource. The stage of extraction is 43.81 percent. The median stage in C4 is 49.89 percent. This district sits below that median. The stage is extraction divided by extractable resource. A ratio hides the size of both numbers, which is why the hectare-metres stay on the page. It is not a water-security score and not a rank of districts.

Crop area for 2024-25 is from the DES land-use statistics, stored as thousand hectares. Rice (AG-001) is 123.51. Wheat (AG-002) is 104.52. Sugarcane is 0 thousand hectares. The Bihar state totals stay statewide. They are not divided onto this district to 'check' the row. Crop area is not irrigation coverage, not canal command, and not a crop-by-groundwater matrix. Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh both refuse that promotion. So does this page.

Groundwater TDS in T-5 is 496.99 mg/L, the mean of positive samples from 2019. T0 stays empty. A station mean is not a quality map of the whole district, and it is not a river reading. Years are not averaged into one composite mean.

Surface-water quality has no district BOD or river reading on this page. The 2021 pollution-board biochemical oxygen demand file is a station sample, and 2021 is not the current slot. A station is not averaged onto the district. Search-result figures that rotate columns are not loaded.

Named CWC reservoir polygons meet Kaimur (Bhabua): Durgawati Dam, Jag Dahwa Dam. Surface area on the register is hectares from the shapefile. That area is not live storage in BCM. WRD live volume where the scheme name and the district agree: Durgawati Dam 151,532 acre-feet on 2025-10-16. Volumes are not summed onto a district total. An outline is not turned into storage by arithmetic.

Set beside the other lines on this page, Kaimur (Bhabua)'s groundwater stage of 43.81 percent is only one relationship. Rainfall as an annual district millimetre is absent. Surface quality as a district value is absent. Crop-by-source is absent. Those absences are printed so they are not quietly filled from a neighbour or from a state total.

What would change this page is a printed figure that matches Kaimur (Bhabua) and a parameter that is still empty: an annual district rainfall for the current slot, a current groundwater TDS, a district river reading, live storage as a district BCM total, or a crop-by-source matrix. Until those arrive, the empty cells stay empty.

Nalanda

Nalanda is read as BR-209, LGD BR, inside C4 Son and the south plateau. No city node is hosted here. The district is the meter this page is willing to use. The other districts in that lived territory are Arwal, Aurangabad, Bhojpur, Buxar, Gaya, Jehanabad, Kaimur (Bhabua), Nawada, Rohtas. Listing them is not an average and not a rank. Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh both keep the district as the meter even when a city is named on the same page. Bihar does the same.

The other stages printed in C4 are Arwal 52.45 percent; Aurangabad 34.41 percent; Bhojpur 49.98 percent; Buxar 47.4 percent; Gaya 55.59 percent; Jehanabad 82.02 percent; Kaimur (Bhabua) 43.81 percent; Nawada 49.8 percent; Rohtas 30.23 percent. If the group were collapsed to a single stage, Nalanda's own figure of 75.67 percent would disappear into it. This page keeps the figure on the district.

The current rainfall cell (CL-001, T0) is empty for Nalanda. The IMD district window in hand runs only from 19 August to 20 October 2026, so it is not a monsoon total and was not written here. The 2024 meteorological-subdivision total for Bihar stays on its own sheet and is not split onto this district. Uttar Pradesh's rainfall readings were not allowed to become a district normal by multiplying a short series, and Tamil Nadu's normals were not replaced by a few wet weeks. Nalanda gets the same restraint. A reader who wants an annual rainfall for Nalanda will not find it in this volume, because the master does not carry one.

Groundwater in 2025 is an annual account, not a flood account and not a quality map. Recharge is 68,770.2 hectare-metre. Extractable resource is 62,276.36 hectare-metre. Extraction is 47,126.48 hectare-metre. Extraction is 15,149.88 hectare-metres inside the extractable resource. The stage of extraction is 75.67 percent. The median stage in C4 is 49.89 percent. This district sits above that median. The stage is extraction divided by extractable resource. A ratio hides the size of both numbers, which is why the hectare-metres stay on the page. It is not a water-security score and not a rank of districts.

Crop area for 2024-25 is from the DES land-use statistics, stored as thousand hectares. Rice (AG-001) is 109.88. Wheat (AG-002) is 82.49. Sugarcane is 0.01 thousand hectares. The Bihar state totals stay statewide. They are not divided onto this district to 'check' the row. Crop area is not irrigation coverage, not canal command, and not a crop-by-groundwater matrix. Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh both refuse that promotion. So does this page.

Groundwater TDS in T-5 is 523.69 mg/L, the mean of positive samples from 2019. T0 stays empty. A station mean is not a quality map of the whole district, and it is not a river reading. Years are not averaged into one composite mean.

Surface-water quality has no district BOD or river reading on this page. The 2021 pollution-board biochemical oxygen demand file is a station sample, and 2021 is not the current slot. A station is not averaged onto the district. Search-result figures that rotate columns are not loaded.

Named CWC reservoir polygons meet Nalanda: Ganga Ji Rajgrih. Surface area on the register is hectares from the shapefile. That area is not live storage in BCM. No WRD live volume was joined onto these polygons under the exact name-and-district rule. Volumes are not summed onto a district total. An outline is not turned into storage by arithmetic.

Set beside the other lines on this page, Nalanda's groundwater stage of 75.67 percent is only one relationship. Rainfall as an annual district millimetre is absent. Surface quality as a district value is absent. Crop-by-source is absent. Those absences are printed so they are not quietly filled from a neighbour or from a state total.

What would change this page is a printed figure that matches Nalanda and a parameter that is still empty: an annual district rainfall for the current slot, a current groundwater TDS, a district river reading, live storage as a district BCM total, or a crop-by-source matrix. Until those arrive, the empty cells stay empty.

Nawada

Nawada is read as BR-210, LGD BR, inside C4 Son and the south plateau. No city node is hosted here. The district is the meter this page is willing to use. The other districts in that lived territory are Arwal, Aurangabad, Bhojpur, Buxar, Gaya, Jehanabad, Kaimur (Bhabua), Nalanda, Rohtas. Listing them is not an average and not a rank. Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh both keep the district as the meter even when a city is named on the same page. Bihar does the same.

The other stages printed in C4 are Arwal 52.45 percent; Aurangabad 34.41 percent; Bhojpur 49.98 percent; Buxar 47.4 percent; Gaya 55.59 percent; Jehanabad 82.02 percent; Kaimur (Bhabua) 43.81 percent; Nalanda 75.67 percent; Rohtas 30.23 percent. If the group were collapsed to a single stage, Nawada's own figure of 49.8 percent would disappear into it. This page keeps the figure on the district.

The current rainfall cell (CL-001, T0) is empty for Nawada. The IMD district window in hand runs only from 19 August to 20 October 2026, so it is not a monsoon total and was not written here. The 2024 meteorological-subdivision total for Bihar stays on its own sheet and is not split onto this district. Uttar Pradesh's rainfall readings were not allowed to become a district normal by multiplying a short series, and Tamil Nadu's normals were not replaced by a few wet weeks. Nawada gets the same restraint. A reader who wants an annual rainfall for Nawada will not find it in this volume, because the master does not carry one.

Groundwater in 2025 is an annual account, not a flood account and not a quality map. Recharge is 73,094.08 hectare-metre. Extractable resource is 65,961.42 hectare-metre. Extraction is 32,846.45 hectare-metre. Extraction is 33,114.97 hectare-metres inside the extractable resource. The stage of extraction is 49.8 percent. The median stage in C4 is 49.89 percent. This district sits below that median. The stage is extraction divided by extractable resource. A ratio hides the size of both numbers, which is why the hectare-metres stay on the page. It is not a water-security score and not a rank of districts.

Crop area for 2024-25 is from the DES land-use statistics, stored as thousand hectares. Rice (AG-001) is 103.63. Wheat (AG-002) is 79.12. Sugarcane is blank on the DES table for this district and stays blank. A blank is not rewritten as zero. The Bihar state totals stay statewide. They are not divided onto this district to 'check' the row. Crop area is not irrigation coverage, not canal command, and not a crop-by-groundwater matrix. Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh both refuse that promotion. So does this page.

Groundwater TDS in T-5 is 356.34 mg/L, the mean of positive samples from 2019. T0 stays empty. A station mean is not a quality map of the whole district, and it is not a river reading. Years are not averaged into one composite mean.

Surface-water quality has no district BOD or river reading on this page. The 2021 pollution-board biochemical oxygen demand file is a station sample, and 2021 is not the current slot. A station is not averaged onto the district. Search-result figures that rotate columns are not loaded.

Named CWC reservoir polygons meet Nawada: HALDIA DAM(PHULWARIA DAM, JOB RESERVOIR, Puraini Reservoir, TARAKOLA DAM, THALI DAM. Surface area on the register is hectares from the shapefile. That area is not live storage in BCM. WRD live volume where the scheme name and the district agree: HALDIA DAM(PHULWARIA DAM 19,294 acre-feet on 2025-10-16; JOB RESERVOIR 8,241 acre-feet on 2025-10-16; Puraini Reservoir 784 acre-feet on 2025-10-16; TARAKOLA DAM 234 acre-feet

on 2025-10-16; THALI DAM 2,440 acre-feet on 2025-10-16. Volumes are not summed onto a district total. An outline is not turned into storage by arithmetic.

Set beside the other lines on this page, Nawada's groundwater stage of 49.8 percent is only one relationship. Rainfall as an annual district millimetre is absent. Surface quality as a district value is absent. Crop-by-source is absent. Those absences are printed so they are not quietly filled from a neighbour or from a state total.

What would change this page is a printed figure that matches Nawada and a parameter that is still empty: an annual district rainfall for the current slot, a current groundwater TDS, a district river reading, live storage as a district BCM total, or a crop-by-source matrix. Until those arrive, the empty cells stay empty.

Rohtas

Rohtas is read as BR-215, LGD BR, inside C4 Son and the south plateau. No city node is hosted here. The district is the meter this page is willing to use. The other districts in that lived territory are Arwal, Aurangabad, Bhojpur, Buxar, Gaya, Jehanabad, Kaimur (Bhabua), Nalanda, Nawada. Listing them is not an average and not a rank. Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh both keep the district as the meter even when a city is named on the same page. Bihar does the same.

The other stages printed in C4 are Arwal 52.45 percent; Aurangabad 34.41 percent; Bhojpur 49.98 percent; Buxar 47.4 percent; Gaya 55.59 percent; Jehanabad 82.02 percent; Kaimur (Bhabua) 43.81 percent; Nalanda 75.67 percent; Nawada 49.8 percent. If the group were collapsed to a single stage, Rohtas's own figure of 30.23 percent would disappear into it. This page keeps the figure on the district.

The current rainfall cell (CL-001, T0) is empty for Rohtas. The IMD district window in hand runs only from 19 August to 20 October 2026, so it is not a monsoon total and was not written here. The 2024 meteorological-subdivision total for Bihar stays on its own sheet and is not split onto this district. Uttar Pradesh's rainfall readings were not allowed to become a district normal by multiplying a short series, and Tamil Nadu's normals were not replaced by a few wet weeks. Rohtas gets the same restraint. A reader who wants an annual rainfall for Rohtas will not find it in this volume, because the master does not carry one.

Groundwater in 2025 is an annual account, not a flood account and not a quality map. Recharge is 126,082.26 hectare-metre. Extractable resource is 114,671.24 hectare-metre. Extraction is 34,661.96 hectare-metre. Extraction is 80,009.28 hectare-metres inside the extractable resource. The stage of extraction is 30.23 percent. The median stage in C4 is 49.89 percent. This district sits below that median. The stage is extraction divided by extractable resource. A ratio hides the size of both numbers, which is why the hectare-metres stay on the page. It is not a water-security score and not a rank of districts.

Crop area for 2024-25 is from the DES land-use statistics, stored as thousand hectares. Rice (AG-001) is 241.8. Wheat (AG-002) is 222.91. Sugarcane is blank on the DES table for this district and stays blank. A blank is not rewritten as zero. The Bihar state totals stay statewide. They are not divided onto this district to 'check' the row. Crop area is not irrigation coverage, not canal command, and not a crop-by-groundwater matrix. Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh both refuse that promotion. So does this page.

Groundwater TDS in T-5 is 515.74 mg/L, the mean of positive samples from 2019. T0 stays empty. A station mean is not a quality map of the whole district, and it is not a river reading. Years are not averaged into one composite mean.

Surface-water quality has no district BOD or river reading on this page. The 2021 pollution-board biochemical oxygen demand file is a station sample, and 2021 is not the current slot. A station is not averaged onto the district. Search-result figures that rotate columns are not loaded.

Named CWC reservoir polygons meet Rohtas: SON RIVER. Surface area on the register is hectares from the shapefile. That area is not live storage in BCM. No WRD live volume was joined onto these polygons under the exact name-and-district rule. Volumes are not summed onto a district total. An outline is not turned into storage by arithmetic.

Set beside the other lines on this page, Rohtas's groundwater stage of 30.23 percent is only one relationship. Rainfall as an annual district millimetre is absent. Surface quality as a district value is absent. Crop-by-source is absent. Those absences are printed so they are not quietly filled from a neighbour or from a state total.

What would change this page is a printed figure that matches Rohtas and a parameter that is still empty: an annual district rainfall for the current slot, a current groundwater TDS, a district river reading, live storage as a district BCM total, or a crop-by-source matrix. Until those arrive, the empty cells stay empty.

Banka

Banka is read as BR-190, LGD BR, inside C5 Ganga bank and the south-east. No city node is hosted here. The district is the meter this page is willing to use. The other districts in that lived territory are Bhagalpur, Jamui, Lakhisarai, Munger, Patna, Sheikhpura. Listing them is not an average and not a rank. Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh both keep the district as the meter even when a city is named on the same page. Bihar does the same.

The other stages printed in C5 are Bhagalpur 46.82 percent; Jamui 41.7 percent; Lakhisarai 32.15 percent; Munger 36.98 percent; Patna 60.95 percent; Sheikhpura 58.83 percent. If the group were collapsed to a single stage, Banka's own figure of 42.87 percent would disappear into it. This page keeps the figure on the district.

The current rainfall cell (CL-001, T0) is empty for Banka. The IMD district window in hand runs only from 19 August to 20 October 2026, so it is not a monsoon total and was not written here. The 2024 meteorological-subdivision total for Bihar stays on its own sheet and is not split onto this district. Uttar Pradesh's rainfall readings were not allowed to become a district normal by multiplying a short series, and Tamil Nadu's normals were not replaced by a few wet weeks. Banka gets the same restraint. A reader who wants an annual rainfall for Banka will not find it in this volume, because the master does not carry one.

Groundwater in 2025 is an annual account, not a flood account and not a quality map. Recharge is 72,398.8 hectare-metre. Extractable resource is 65,462.86 hectare-metre. Extraction is 28,061.78 hectare-metre. Extraction is 37,401.08 hectare-metres inside the extractable resource. The stage of extraction is 42.87 percent. The median stage in C5 is 42.87 percent. This district sits at that median. The stage is extraction divided by extractable resource. A ratio hides the size of both numbers, which is why the hectare-metres stay on the page. It is not a water-security score and not a rank of districts.

Crop area for 2024-25 is from the DES land-use statistics, stored as thousand hectares. Rice (AG-001) is 102.94. Wheat (AG-002) is 29.73. Sugarcane is 0.27 thousand hectares. The Bihar state totals stay statewide. They are not divided onto this district to 'check' the row. Crop area is not irrigation coverage, not canal command, and not a crop-by-groundwater matrix. Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh both refuse that promotion. So does this page.

Groundwater TDS in T-5 is 693.12 mg/L, the mean of positive samples from 2019. T0 stays empty. A station mean is not a quality map of the whole district, and it is not a river reading. Years are not averaged into one composite mean.

Surface-water quality has no district BOD or river reading on this page. The 2021 pollution-board biochemical oxygen demand file is a station sample, and 2021 is not the current slot. A station is not averaged onto the district. Search-result figures that rotate columns are not loaded.

Named CWC reservoir polygons meet Banka: Amahra Dam, BADUA DAM, BILASHI DAM, CHANDAN DAM, Dakra Reservoir, KHANDWAARI DAM, MODEGIRI DEM, ODHANI DAM. Surface area on the register is hectares from the shapefile. That area is not live storage in BCM. WRD live volume where the scheme name and the district agree: BADUA DAM 51,625 acre-feet on 2025-10-16; BILASHI DAM 7,200 acre-feet on 2025-10-16; CHANDAN DAM 44,876 acre-feet on 2025-10-16; KHANDWAARI DAM 3,370

acre-feet on 2025-10-16; ODHANI DAM 24,590 acre-feet on 2025-10-16. Volumes are not summed onto a district total. An outline is not turned into storage by arithmetic.

Set beside the other lines on this page, Banka's groundwater stage of 42.87 percent is only one relationship. Rainfall as an annual district millimetre is absent. Surface quality as a district value is absent. Crop-by-source is absent. Those absences are printed so they are not quietly filled from a neighbour or from a state total.

What would change this page is a printed figure that matches Banka and a parameter that is still empty: an annual district rainfall for the current slot, a current groundwater TDS, a district river reading, live storage as a district BCM total, or a crop-by-source matrix. Until those arrive, the empty cells stay empty.

Bhagalpur

Bhagalpur is read as BR-192, LGD BR, inside C5 Ganga bank and the south-east. The city node on this district is N4 Bhagalpur. The node names the city. It does not receive the recharge, the stage, the crop area, or the TDS mean. The other districts in that lived territory are Banka, Jamui, Lakhisarai, Munger, Patna, Sheikhpura. Listing them is not an average and not a rank. Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh both keep the district as the meter even when a city is named on the same page. Bihar does the same.

The other stages printed in C5 are Banka 42.87 percent; Jamui 41.7 percent; Lakhisarai 32.15 percent; Munger 36.98 percent; Patna 60.95 percent; Sheikhpura 58.83 percent. If the group were collapsed to a single stage, Bhagalpur's own figure of 46.82 percent would disappear into it. This page keeps the figure on the district.

The current rainfall cell (CL-001, T0) is empty for Bhagalpur. The IMD district window in hand runs only from 19 August to 20 October 2026, so it is not a monsoon total and was not written here. The 2024 meteorological-subdivision total for Bihar stays on its own sheet and is not split onto this district. Uttar Pradesh's rainfall readings were not allowed to become a district normal by multiplying a short series, and Tamil Nadu's normals were not replaced by a few wet weeks. Bhagalpur gets the same restraint. A reader who wants an annual rainfall for Bhagalpur will not find it in this volume, because the master does not carry one.

Groundwater in 2025 is an annual account, not a flood account and not a quality map. Recharge is 79,788.7 hectare-metre. Extractable resource is 72,112.64 hectare-metre. Extraction is 33,763.57 hectare-metre. Extraction is 38,349.07 hectare-metres inside the extractable resource. The stage of extraction is 46.82 percent. The median stage in C5 is 42.87 percent. This district sits above that median. The stage is extraction divided by extractable resource. A ratio hides the size of both numbers, which is why the hectare-metres stay on the page. It is not a water-security score and not a rank of districts.

Crop area for 2024-25 is from the DES land-use statistics, stored as thousand hectares. Rice (AG-001) is 59.46. Wheat (AG-002) is 45.65. Sugarcane is 0.13 thousand hectares. The Bihar state totals stay statewide. They are not divided onto this district to 'check' the row. Crop area is not irrigation coverage, not canal command, and not a crop-by-groundwater matrix. Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh both refuse that promotion. So does this page.

Groundwater TDS in T-5 is 656.17 mg/L, the mean of positive samples from 2019. T0 stays empty. A station mean is not a quality map of the whole district, and it is not a river reading. Years are not averaged into one composite mean.

Surface-water quality has no district BOD or river reading on this page. The 2021 pollution-board biochemical oxygen demand file is a station sample, and 2021 is not the current slot. A station is not averaged onto the district. Search-result figures that rotate columns are not loaded.

No CWC reservoir polygon with PIC prefix BR meets Bhagalpur under the larger-share rule. The storage family stays empty here. Beneficiary lists from a bulletin are not painted onto this district. Empty stays empty.

Set beside the other lines on this page, Bhagalpur's groundwater stage of 46.82 percent is only one relationship. Rainfall as an annual district millimetre is absent. Surface quality as a district value is absent. Crop-by-source is absent. Those absences are printed so they are not quietly filled from a neighbour or from a state total.

What would change this page is a printed figure that matches Bhagalpur and a parameter that is still empty: an annual district rainfall for the current slot, a current groundwater TDS, a district river reading, live storage as a district BCM total, or a crop-by-source matrix. Until those arrive, the empty cells stay empty.

Bhagalpur - held open

Reading rule for Bhagalpur: do not borrow a neighbour's rainfall, TDS, BOD, or reservoir volume. Do not fill a blank sugarcane cell with zero. Do not treat cluster membership as a hydrology meter. Do not treat a node city as the district total. The atlas map may colour the outline; this page still refuses invented cells.

Evidence discipline for Bhagalpur: the GWRA hectare-metres are an annual account for 2025. The DES thousand hectares are a crop-year area. The TDS mean is a laboratory average inside 2019-21. Those three clocks are not the same clock. This volume refuses to blend them into one index for the district.

Compared with the Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh abridged volumes, Bhagalpur is held to the same refusals: no statewide split, no station-to-district average, no outline-as-storage, no invented crop-by-source. If a later Bihar source prints a figure that matches Bhagalpur exactly for an empty parameter and the correct vintage, that figure may enter the spine by an explicit load. Until then the empty cell stays empty, and this held-open page records the refusal.

What remains open on Bhagalpur is not a failure of the atlas map. It is a statement about evidence. A dense outline and a coloured cluster do not create millimetres, milligrams per litre, or BCM. The Schemia freeze keeps those cells empty on purpose. No named CWC reservoir polygon meets this district under the larger-share rule.

Jamui

Jamui is read as BR-198, LGD BR, inside C5 Ganga bank and the south-east. No city node is hosted here. The district is the meter this page is willing to use. The other districts in that lived territory are Banka, Bhagalpur, Lakhisarai, Munger, Patna, Sheikhpura. Listing them is not an average and not a rank. Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh both keep the district as the meter even when a city is named on the same page. Bihar does the same.

The other stages printed in C5 are Banka 42.87 percent; Bhagalpur 46.82 percent; Lakhisarai 32.15 percent; Munger 36.98 percent; Patna 60.95 percent; Sheikhpura 58.83 percent. If the group were collapsed to a single stage, Jamui's own figure of 41.7 percent would disappear into it. This page keeps the figure on the district.

The current rainfall cell (CL-001, T0) is empty for Jamui. The IMD district window in hand runs only from 19 August to 20 October 2026, so it is not a monsoon total and was not written here. The 2024 meteorological-subdivision total for Bihar stays on its own sheet and is not split onto this district. Uttar Pradesh's rainfall readings were not allowed to become a district normal by multiplying a short series, and Tamil Nadu's normals were not replaced by a few wet weeks. Jamui gets the same restraint. A reader who wants an annual rainfall for Jamui will not find it in this volume, because the master does not carry one.

Groundwater in 2025 is an annual account, not a flood account and not a quality map. Recharge is 49,872.76 hectare-metre. Extractable resource is 45,012.36 hectare-metre. Extraction is 18,771.27 hectare-metre. Extraction is 26,241.09 hectare-metres inside the extractable resource. The stage of extraction is 41.7 percent. The median stage in C5 is 42.87 percent. This district sits below that median. The stage is extraction divided by extractable resource. A ratio hides the size of both numbers, which is why the hectare-metres stay on the page. It is not a water-security score and not a rank of districts.

Crop area for 2024-25 is from the DES land-use statistics, stored as thousand hectares. Rice (AG-001) is 44.49. Wheat (AG-002) is 25.06. Sugarcane is blank on the DES table for this district and stays blank. A blank is not rewritten as zero. The Bihar state totals stay statewide. They are not divided onto this district to 'check' the row. Crop area is not irrigation coverage, not canal command, and not a crop-by-groundwater matrix. Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh both refuse that promotion. So does this page.

Groundwater TDS in T-5 is 531.38 mg/L, the mean of positive samples from 2019. T0 stays empty. A station mean is not a quality map of the whole district, and it is not a river reading. Years are not averaged into one composite mean.

Surface-water quality has no district BOD or river reading on this page. The 2021 pollution-board biochemical oxygen demand file is a station sample, and 2021 is not the current slot. A station is not averaged onto the district. Search-result figures that rotate columns are not loaded.

Named CWC reservoir polygons meet Jamui: AMRITY, ANJAN, GARHI RESERVOIR, KAILASH GHATI, Kundghat, NAGI DAM BIRD SANCTUARY, NAKATI DAM, SRIKHANDI. Surface area on the register is hectares from the shapefile. That area is not live storage in BCM. WRD live volume where the scheme name and the district agree: ANJAN 3,680 acre-feet on 2025-10-16; GARHI RESERVOIR 27,400 acre-feet on 2025-10-16; KAILASH GHATI 35 acre-feet on 2025-10-16; NAGI DAM BIRD

SANCTUARY 1,900 acre-feet on 2025-10-16; NAKATI DAM 3,965 acre-feet on 2025-10-16. Volumes are not summed onto a district total. An outline is not turned into storage by arithmetic.

Set beside the other lines on this page, Jamui's groundwater stage of 41.7 percent is only one relationship. Rainfall as an annual district millimetre is absent. Surface quality as a district value is absent. Crop-by-source is absent. Those absences are printed so they are not quietly filled from a neighbour or from a state total.

What would change this page is a printed figure that matches Jamui and a parameter that is still empty: an annual district rainfall for the current slot, a current groundwater TDS, a district river reading, live storage as a district BCM total, or a crop-by-source matrix. Until those arrive, the empty cells stay empty.

Lakhisarai

Lakhisarai is read as BR-204, LGD BR, inside C5 Ganga bank and the south-east. No city node is hosted here. The district is the meter this page is willing to use. The other districts in that lived territory are Banka, Bhagalpur, Jamui, Munger, Patna, Sheikhpura. Listing them is not an average and not a rank. Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh both keep the district as the meter even when a city is named on the same page. Bihar does the same.

The other stages printed in C5 are Banka 42.87 percent; Bhagalpur 46.82 percent; Jamui 41.7 percent; Munger 36.98 percent; Patna 60.95 percent; Sheikhpura 58.83 percent. If the group were collapsed to a single stage, Lakhisarai's own figure of 32.15 percent would disappear into it. This page keeps the figure on the district.

The current rainfall cell (CL-001, T0) is empty for Lakhisarai. The IMD district window in hand runs only from 19 August to 20 October 2026, so it is not a monsoon total and was not written here. The 2024 meteorological-subdivision total for Bihar stays on its own sheet and is not split onto this district. Uttar Pradesh's rainfall readings were not allowed to become a district normal by multiplying a short series, and Tamil Nadu's normals were not replaced by a few wet weeks. Lakhisarai gets the same restraint. A reader who wants an annual rainfall for Lakhisarai will not find it in this volume, because the master does not carry one.

Groundwater in 2025 is an annual account, not a flood account and not a quality map. Recharge is 43,070.33 hectare-metre. Extractable resource is 38,763.27 hectare-metre. Extraction is 12,461.87 hectare-metre. Extraction is 26,301.4 hectare-metres inside the extractable resource. The stage of extraction is 32.15 percent. The median stage in C5 is 42.87 percent. This district sits below that median. The stage is extraction divided by extractable resource. A ratio hides the size of both numbers, which is why the hectare-metres stay on the page. It is not a water-security score and not a rank of districts.

Crop area for 2024-25 is from the DES land-use statistics, stored as thousand hectares. Rice (AG-001) is 48.44. Wheat (AG-002) is 19.46. Sugarcane is 0.34 thousand hectares. The Bihar state totals stay statewide. They are not divided onto this district to 'check' the row. Crop area is not irrigation coverage, not canal command, and not a crop-by-groundwater matrix. Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh both refuse that promotion. So does this page.

Groundwater TDS in T-5 is 456.95 mg/L, the mean of positive samples from 2019. T0 stays empty. A station mean is not a quality map of the whole district, and it is not a river reading. Years are not averaged into one composite mean.

Surface-water quality has no district BOD or river reading on this page. The 2021 pollution-board biochemical oxygen demand file is a station sample, and 2021 is not the current slot. A station is not averaged onto the district. Search-result figures that rotate columns are not loaded.

Named CWC reservoir polygons meet Lakhisarai: BASKUND, MORWAY. Surface area on the register is hectares from the shapefile. That area is not live storage in BCM. WRD live volume where the scheme name and the district agree: BASKUND 187 acre-feet on 2025-10-16; MORWAY 935 acre-feet on 2025-10-16. Volumes are not summed onto a district total. An outline is not turned into storage by

arithmetic.

Set beside the other lines on this page, Lakhisarai's groundwater stage of 32.15 percent is only one relationship. Rainfall as an annual district millimetre is absent. Surface quality as a district value is absent. Crop-by-source is absent. Those absences are printed so they are not quietly filled from a neighbour or from a state total.

What would change this page is a printed figure that matches Lakhisarai and a parameter that is still empty: an annual district rainfall for the current slot, a current groundwater TDS, a district river reading, live storage as a district BCM total, or a crop-by-source matrix. Until those arrive, the empty cells stay empty.

Munger

Munger is read as BR-207, LGD BR, inside C5 Ganga bank and the south-east. No city node is hosted here. The district is the meter this page is willing to use. The other districts in that lived territory are Banka, Bhagalpur, Jamui, Lakhisarai, Patna, Sheikhpura. Listing them is not an average and not a rank. Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh both keep the district as the meter even when a city is named on the same page. Bihar does the same.

The other stages printed in C5 are Banka 42.87 percent; Bhagalpur 46.82 percent; Jamui 41.7 percent; Lakhisarai 32.15 percent; Patna 60.95 percent; Sheikhpura 58.83 percent. If the group were collapsed to a single stage, Munger's own figure of 36.98 percent would disappear into it. This page keeps the figure on the district.

The current rainfall cell (CL-001, T0) is empty for Munger. The IMD district window in hand runs only from 19 August to 20 October 2026, so it is not a monsoon total and was not written here. The 2024 meteorological-subdivision total for Bihar stays on its own sheet and is not split onto this district. Uttar Pradesh's rainfall readings were not allowed to become a district normal by multiplying a short series, and Tamil Nadu's normals were not replaced by a few wet weeks. Munger gets the same restraint. A reader who wants an annual rainfall for Munger will not find it in this volume, because the master does not carry one.

Groundwater in 2025 is an annual account, not a flood account and not a quality map. Recharge is 41,904.77 hectare-metre. Extractable resource is 37,833.57 hectare-metre. Extraction is 13,991.86 hectare-metre. Extraction is 23,841.71 hectare-metres inside the extractable resource. The stage of extraction is 36.98 percent. The median stage in C5 is 42.87 percent. This district sits below that median. The stage is extraction divided by extractable resource. A ratio hides the size of both numbers, which is why the hectare-metres stay on the page. It is not a water-security score and not a rank of districts.

Crop area for 2024-25 is from the DES land-use statistics, stored as thousand hectares. Rice (AG-001) is 25.45. Wheat (AG-002) is 15.11. Sugarcane is 0.03 thousand hectares. The Bihar state totals stay statewide. They are not divided onto this district to 'check' the row. Crop area is not irrigation coverage, not canal command, and not a crop-by-groundwater matrix. Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh both refuse that promotion. So does this page.

Groundwater TDS in T-5 is 532.67 mg/L, the mean of positive samples from 2019. T0 stays empty. A station mean is not a quality map of the whole district, and it is not a river reading. Years are not averaged into one composite mean.

Surface-water quality has no district BOD or river reading on this page. The 2021 pollution-board biochemical oxygen demand file is a station sample, and 2021 is not the current slot. A station is not averaged onto the district. Search-result figures that rotate columns are not loaded.

Named CWC reservoir polygons meet Munger: JALKUND, KHARAGPUR JHIL, SATGHARWA (N.F). Surface area on the register is hectares from the shapefile. That area is not live storage in BCM. WRD live volume where the scheme name and the district agree: JALKUND 0 acre-feet on 2025-10-16; KHARAGPUR JHIL 9,680 acre-feet on 2025-10-16. Volumes are not summed onto a district total. An outline is not turned into storage by arithmetic.

Set beside the other lines on this page, Munger's groundwater stage of 36.98 percent is only one relationship. Rainfall as an annual district millimetre is absent. Surface quality as a district value is absent. Crop-by-source is absent. Those absences are printed so they are not quietly filled from a neighbour or from a state total.

What would change this page is a printed figure that matches Munger and a parameter that is still empty: an annual district rainfall for the current slot, a current groundwater TDS, a district river reading, live storage as a district BCM total, or a crop-by-source matrix. Until those arrive, the empty cells stay empty.

Patna

Patna is read as BR-212, LGD BR, inside C5 Ganga bank and the south-east. The city node on this district is N1 Patna. The node names the city. It does not receive the recharge, the stage, the crop area, or the TDS mean. The other districts in that lived territory are Banka, Bhagalpur, Jamui, Lakhisarai, Munger, Sheikhpura. Listing them is not an average and not a rank. Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh both keep the district as the meter even when a city is named on the same page. Bihar does the same.

The other stages printed in C5 are Banka 42.87 percent; Bhagalpur 46.82 percent; Jamui 41.7 percent; Lakhisarai 32.15 percent; Munger 36.98 percent; Sheikhpura 58.83 percent. If the group were collapsed to a single stage, Patna's own figure of 60.95 percent would disappear into it. This page keeps the figure on the district.

The current rainfall cell (CL-001, T0) is empty for Patna. The IMD district window in hand runs only from 19 August to 20 October 2026, so it is not a monsoon total and was not written here. The 2024 meteorological-subdivision total for Bihar stays on its own sheet and is not split onto this district. Uttar Pradesh's rainfall readings were not allowed to become a district normal by multiplying a short series, and Tamil Nadu's normals were not replaced by a few wet weeks. Patna gets the same restraint. A reader who wants an annual rainfall for Patna will not find it in this volume, because the master does not carry one.

Groundwater in 2025 is an annual account, not a flood account and not a quality map. Recharge is 108,716.22 hectare-metre. Extractable resource is 98,029.81 hectare-metre. Extraction is 59,747.83 hectare-metre. Extraction is 38,281.98 hectare-metres inside the extractable resource. The stage of extraction is 60.95 percent. The median stage in C5 is 42.87 percent. This district sits above that median. The stage is extraction divided by extractable resource. A ratio hides the size of both numbers, which is why the hectare-metres stay on the page. It is not a water-security score and not a rank of districts.

Crop area for 2024-25 is from the DES land-use statistics, stored as thousand hectares. Rice (AG-001) is 94.32. Wheat (AG-002) is 93.45. Sugarcane is 0.03 thousand hectares. The Bihar state totals stay statewide. They are not divided onto this district to 'check' the row. Crop area is not irrigation coverage, not canal command, and not a crop-by-groundwater matrix. Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh both refuse that promotion. So does this page.

Groundwater TDS in T-5 is 340.4 mg/L, the mean of positive samples from 2019. T0 stays empty. A station mean is not a quality map of the whole district, and it is not a river reading. Years are not averaged into one composite mean.

Surface-water quality has no district BOD or river reading on this page. The 2021 pollution-board biochemical oxygen demand file is a station sample, and 2021 is not the current slot. A station is not averaged onto the district. Search-result figures that rotate columns are not loaded.

No CWC reservoir polygon with PIC prefix BR meets Patna under the larger-share rule. The storage family stays empty here. Beneficiary lists from a bulletin are not painted onto this district. Empty stays empty.

Patna also carries two wastewater package counts outside the Parameter Index and outside the ten families: 11 Namami Gange packages and 2 still Under Progress, verified against the NMCG Website progress report

as on 31 December 2025. The unfinished packages are Digha and Kankarbagh. The January 2026 Bihar MPR annexure still printed those two below 60 percent. The August 2026 Bihar MPR later lists both under Completed; that cut is kept beside the December and January evidence and is not averaged into the T0 figures.

Set beside the other lines on this page, Patna's groundwater stage of 60.95 percent is only one relationship. Rainfall as an annual district millimetre is absent. Surface quality as a district value is absent. Crop-by-source is absent. Those absences are printed so they are not quietly filled from a neighbour or from a state total.

What would change this page is a printed figure that matches Patna and a parameter that is still empty: an annual district rainfall for the current slot, a current groundwater TDS, a district river reading, live storage as a district BCM total, or a crop-by-source matrix. Until those arrive, the empty cells stay empty.

Patna - held open

Reading rule for Patna: do not borrow a neighbour's rainfall, TDS, BOD, or reservoir volume. Do not fill a blank sugarcane cell with zero. Do not treat cluster membership as a hydrology meter. Do not treat a node city as the district total. The atlas map may colour the outline; this page still refuses invented cells.

Evidence discipline for Patna: the GWRA hectare-metres are an annual account for 2025. The DES thousand hectares are a crop-year area. The TDS mean is a laboratory average inside 2019-21. Those three clocks are not the same clock. This volume refuses to blend them into one index for the district.

Compared with the Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh abridged volumes, Patna is held to the same refusals: no statewide split, no station-to-district average, no outline-as-storage, no invented crop-by-source. If a later Bihar source prints a figure that matches Patna exactly for an empty parameter and the correct vintage, that figure may enter the spine by an explicit load. Until then the empty cell stays empty, and this held-open page records the refusal.

What remains open on Patna is not a failure of the atlas map. It is a statement about evidence. A dense outline and a coloured cluster do not create millimetres, milligrams per litre, or BCM. The Schemia freeze keeps those cells empty on purpose. No named CWC reservoir polygon meets this district under the larger-share rule.

Sheikhpura

Sheikhpura is read as BR-219, LGD BR, inside C5 Ganga bank and the south-east. No city node is hosted here. The district is the meter this page is willing to use. The other districts in that lived territory are Banka, Bhagalpur, Jamui, Lakhisarai, Munger, Patna. Listing them is not an average and not a rank. Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh both keep the district as the meter even when a city is named on the same page. Bihar does the same.

The other stages printed in C5 are Banka 42.87 percent; Bhagalpur 46.82 percent; Jamui 41.7 percent; Lakhisarai 32.15 percent; Munger 36.98 percent; Patna 60.95 percent. If the group were collapsed to a single stage, Sheikhpura's own figure of 58.83 percent would disappear into it. This page keeps the figure on the district.

The current rainfall cell (CL-001, T0) is empty for Sheikhpura. The IMD district window in hand runs only from 19 August to 20 October 2026, so it is not a monsoon total and was not written here. The 2024 meteorological-subdivision total for Bihar stays on its own sheet and is not split onto this district. Uttar Pradesh's rainfall readings were not allowed to become a district normal by multiplying a short series, and Tamil Nadu's normals were not replaced by a few wet weeks. Sheikhpura gets the same restraint. A reader who wants an annual rainfall for Sheikhpura will not find it in this volume, because the master does not carry one.

Groundwater in 2025 is an annual account, not a flood account and not a quality map. Recharge is 18,704.17 hectare-metre. Extractable resource is 16,973.15 hectare-metre. Extraction is 9,984.71 hectare-metre. Extraction is 6,988.44 hectare-metres inside the extractable resource. The stage of extraction is 58.83 percent. The median stage in C5 is 42.87 percent. This district sits above that median. The stage is extraction divided by extractable resource. A ratio hides the size of both numbers, which is why the hectare-metres stay on the page. It is not a water-security score and not a rank of districts.

Crop area for 2024-25 is from the DES land-use statistics, stored as thousand hectares. Rice (AG-001) is 25.17. Wheat (AG-002) is 22.13. Sugarcane is 0.02 thousand hectares. The Bihar state totals stay statewide. They are not divided onto this district to 'check' the row. Crop area is not irrigation coverage, not canal command, and not a crop-by-groundwater matrix. Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh both refuse that promotion. So does this page.

Groundwater TDS in T-5 is 305.93 mg/L, the mean of positive samples from 2019. T0 stays empty. A station mean is not a quality map of the whole district, and it is not a river reading. Years are not averaged into one composite mean.

Surface-water quality has no district BOD or river reading on this page. The 2021 pollution-board biochemical oxygen demand file is a station sample, and 2021 is not the current slot. A station is not averaged onto the district. Search-result figures that rotate columns are not loaded.

No CWC reservoir polygon with PIC prefix BR meets Sheikhpura under the larger-share rule. The storage family stays empty here. Beneficiary lists from a bulletin are not painted onto this district. Empty stays empty.

Set beside the other lines on this page, Sheikhpura's groundwater stage of 58.83 percent is only one relationship. Rainfall as an annual district millimetre is absent. Surface quality as a district value is absent. Crop-by-source is absent. Those absences are printed so they are not quietly filled from a neighbour or from a state total.

What would change this page is a printed figure that matches Sheikhpura and a parameter that is still empty: an annual district rainfall for the current slot, a current groundwater TDS, a district river reading, live storage as a district BCM total, or a crop-by-source matrix. Until those arrive, the empty cells stay empty.

Sheikhpura - held open

Reading rule for Sheikhpura: do not borrow a neighbour's rainfall, TDS, BOD, or reservoir volume. Do not fill a blank sugarcane cell with zero. Do not treat cluster membership as a hydrology meter. Do not treat a node city as the district total. The atlas map may colour the outline; this page still refuses invented cells.

Evidence discipline for Sheikhpura: the GWRA hectare-metres are an annual account for 2025. The DES thousand hectares are a crop-year area. The TDS mean is a laboratory average inside 2019-21. Those three clocks are not the same clock. This volume refuses to blend them into one index for the district.

Compared with the Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh abridged volumes, Sheikhpura is held to the same refusals: no statewide split, no station-to-district average, no outline-as-storage, no invented crop-by-source. If a later Bihar source prints a figure that matches Sheikhpura exactly for an empty parameter and the correct vintage, that figure may enter the spine by an explicit load. Until then the empty cell stays empty, and this held-open page records the refusal.

What remains open on Sheikhpura is not a failure of the atlas map. It is a statement about evidence. A dense outline and a coloured cluster do not create millimetres, milligrams per litre, or BCM. The Schemia freeze keeps those cells empty on purpose. No named CWC reservoir polygon meets this district under the larger-share rule.

Patna Wastewater Packages

Outside the Parameter Index and outside the ten families, Patna carries two counts discovered in a Hindustan Times opinion of 21 October 2026 and verified against NMCG.

Claim	Value	Verification
Packages sanctioned 2014-2017	11	NMCG Website MPR 31 Dec 2025 names 11 Patna packages
Still Under Progress	2	Digha and Kankarbagh only on that cut

January 2026 still printed Digha at 56.83 percent and Kankarbagh at 54.46 percent. August 2026 lists both under Completed. KEEP BOTH. The T0 figures on the master are the verified unfinished count from the December / January identity.

What Stays Open

District rainfall T0. The IMD 2024 district book still returned HTTP 404 from this machine. The DES Bihar rainfall host has no DNS record here. The subdivision total is not split.

Surface-water quality as a district reading. Station BOD stays a station sample.

Arwal groundwater TDS inside 2019-21. No positive sample was joined.

Live storage as a district total in BCM. Acre-feet stay on reservoir rows. Twenty-nine districts have no named CWC polygon under the join rule.

Crop by groundwater. Crop hectares are not a source matrix.

A ship zip. This PDF is the abridged book. It does not authorise DROP-THIS-BR-ATLAS-LOCKED.zip by itself.

live_storage: Live storage joined to each reservoir. Do not compute volume from waterspread

dam_reservoir_identity: Dam point is not automatically the reservoir. No fuzzy name join

firka_or_block_gw_gis: Groundwater below district. Do not read district stage as a well

tank_cascade_gis: Cascade topology. Do not draw from a tank count

village_pond_gis: Village pond / traditional drinking storage as points. Counts are not a map

drinking_litres: Volume delivered, not tap listings. A connection listing is not litres

polluted_stretch_gis: Quality as a stretch. Do not paint the whole river red from a name

floodplain_gis: Floodplain geography. Stage is not a flood map

watershed_polygons: Sub-basin / watershed polygons. Tables are not polygons

industrial_withdrawal: District industrial demand in cubic metres. Not from an 'industrial' cluster name

e_flow: Ecological water requirement. Not from forest cover

food_destination: Procurement, movement, consumption, nutrition. Production is not food security

virtual_water: Physical export and virtual water. Do not calculate from crop residuals

causation: Whether a listed work caused a change. Infrastructure listed is not impact

time_film: T-20 / T-10 / T-5 maps. Do not copy T0 into the past

br_master_measurements: MASTER DATA still has empty district parameters. GWRA 2025, DES crop area 2024-25, and the latest 2019-21 TDS mean are loaded. Named CWC reservoirs are on the register. Polygon attributes are on sheets. IMD rainfall is not an annual district total. River BOD is a station sample. Do not copy Tamil Nadu numbers. Do not split a state total. Do not turn an outline into storage.

crop_x_groundwater: District x crop x groundwater source. Crop area is not a crop-by-groundwater matrix.

br_book_pdf: Bihar book PDF beside index.html. Do not ship a zip. Do not use another state's PDF.

The Close

Bihar can be read as thirty-eight Survey of India districts and still as five lived territories. Groundwater is known for every district in the 2025 account. Rice and wheat are known as area. TDS is known as a 2019 or 2021 mean on thirty-seven districts, and unknown for Arwal and for the current slot. Rainfall as an annual district millimetre for T0 is unknown. Surface quality as a district value is unknown. Storage is known as an outline in nine districts and as acre-feet on named rows, and unknown as a district BCM total.

Against the Tamil Nadu bar of 90 percent, Bihar stands at 72 percent with 18 percentage points pending. What would change the book is a printed figure that matches a register name and a parameter that is still empty. Until those arrive, the empty cells stay empty.

References

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Bihar Water Resources Department. Reservoir storage bulletin, 16 October 2025. Live volume in acre-feet where scheme and district agree.

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