

Funding Agency : World Bank through U.P. Bhumi Sudhar Nigam.

Duration : 1993 – 2000

Study Area : The study area covered 19 sites in 10 districts of U.P. namely – Aligarh, Allahabad, Fatehpur, Hardoi, Sultanpur, Mainpuri, Etawah, Etah, Pratapgarh, Raebarely.

Objectives : To Map of sodicland categories namely B+, B & C class at cadastral level using Remote Sensing data. To monitor the impact of sodicland reclamation on Soil Quality, Ground Water Level, Ground Water Quality, Surface water quality & Bio-diversity To monitor the changes in the spatial extent of salt affected areas in selected regions of the U.P. State. To study the durability of the project by changes in land use after 5 years of reclamation using satellite data.

Salient achievements : A total of 785 villages covering 69,000 ha. sodiclands were mapped at cadastral level, showing different categories of sodicland in 10 districts. Results of soil quality indicate significant improvement in pH, EC & SAR in the surface horizon. The Ground Water Quality & Surface water quality do not indicate any adverse impact of reclamation. Bio-diversity study showed that there has been improvement in indicators like species richness, richness index and total diversity index after 5 year in floral and final diversity. The soil micro-biomass increased upto depth of 45 c.m. after reclamation. The sodicland expansion/reduction studies indicate reduction in sodic areas and increase in area under crop. The project Durability Study carried out using satellite data in 54 villages showed that 92% of the sodic plots under taken for reclamation were found under crop after 3-5 years of reclamation.

Regular Manpower : Dr. A.N. Singh (Project Manager), Dr. Alok Mathur , Sh. P.C. Gupta, Dr. V. Rajamani, Dr. C.D. Murthy , Sh. L.I.M. Rao , Sh. B. Lal