

**Water Logging and Drainage Congestion Problem in Mokama Tal Area,  
Bihar, GPRC**

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**ABSTRACT**

Water logging refers to the condition of an agricultural land in which it can not be put to its normal use as a result of either or both of high water table and surface ponding. The water logging condition takes place due to surface flooding and rise in ground water table. The surface water logging may occur due to stagnation of surface water as a result of low infiltration rate of the soil as compared to rainfall intensities and inadequate surface drainage. The rise in ground water table is on account of existing initially high ground water level, high water flow into the soil through infiltration, exfiltration of ground water as a result of stagnating subsurface flow and poor vertical as well as horizontal drainage.

In Bihar the drainage congestion and water logging problem exist in manifest mainly in the direct form of surface water stagnation. The Mokama Tal area is richly endowed with abundant fertile soil. Its great potential of land resource is remain underutilised due to submergence during monsoon. Continued submergence in most of the Tal hampers the cultivation of kharif crop in a vast area. If somehow drainage of the Tal delays the Rabi crop also suffers due to delayed sowing and loss of soil moisture when it approaches to the stage of maturity. There are various reasons for the long felt problem of Tal area. In the present study a brief description the Mokama Tal area, river system, geology and landuse has been given. The report explains in detail the nature and extent of water logging problem in Tal area, recommendations of various experts/ committees and the status of remedial measures adopted and achieved.

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