CHAPTER - IV

CHITRAKOOT AND IT'S CLIMATE
Chitrakoot and its climate

Chitrakoot is the largest district of Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh. It is located between 25°-13'N latitude and 80°-48'E longitude. Religiously this district is related with God Kamtanath Swami and Matyaganjan Swami.

Topography

The district largely consists of irregular uplands without crops. The main river of this region is the Yamuna which correlate with its tributary Paysuni. Balmiki and Gunta are the small rivers which ultimately collapse in Paysuni river.

The general slope of the district is from south-east to north. This is shown very clearly by the course of the Paysuni. The district lies at 21.92mt above mean sea level. The district is having upland portion called Patha. It consists of villages of Tahsil Karwi and Mau. The first range of the Vindhyas covers near about total area of the district.

River System and Water Resources

The rivers of the district belong to the Yamuna which consist of the Paysuni, Balmiki, Gunta, Chan, Bardha and their numerous tributaries.

Yamuna

The Yamuna first touches this district of village Rajapur in Tahsil Karwi before it flows with increased volume along the eastern boundary of the district. The general tendency of the river has probably been for many generations to cut into its southern bank many villages have suffered from its destructive active.
Balmiki

This stream largest affluent of the Paysuni, rivers, near Karwi and flows through the east of the Karwi Tahsil. It joins the Paysuni close to sagura village. Ordinarily it is a perennial stream and is important both for water supply in an otherwise revind and thirsty tract, and because it occasionally floods the valley of harrying between high and broken uplands through which it flows.

Gunta

The last stream of any importance in the Gunta. It rises near the village of Raipura in tahsil Mau. It is perennial and consist of deep pools alternating with shallow rapids near its junction with the Yamuna at Raipura. It forms some fair, but not extensive alluvial soil.

Pyasuni

The stream one of the tributaries of the Yamuna, rises in the hills of Madhya Pradesh and touches this district near the village of Itwan, Dundailia and flower due north separating this district from the state of Madhya Pradesh for some 25 km. At the village of Mangawan it falls from the windhyan plateau in two five lower pool which is always filled with clear translucent water is said to be of so great a depth that is almost impossible to plumb it. According to the local legent. The demon, Baharad through into hele by Rama formed the cavity by the force of his fall. The some legend is also related about another remarkable cavity in the rock a kilometer and a half from the river in the village of Tikaria, Jamanhai and called the Bharad Kund. The water has excavated some remarkable pot holes in the rock but the falls are spectacular only during the rains from this point the stream flows are spectacular only during the rains. From this point the stream flows for the same distance in a deep george. Hanked by sand stone escorparent on either side and then continues in a more open rocky bed as far as the hills of Ansuia. At Anusuia is first leaves the
hills and near its bank is a small shrine dedicated in water which bears the impression of a gigantic postmark reputed to be that of Rama. Who spent part of his fourteen years. Exile in the neighbourhood. Some 3 km. lower down the river re-inters the district at Sitapur maufi. Close to Chitrakoot and continues in a course parallel to the Baghain through tahsil Karwi, approaching within 3 km. of that river between patia zabti and kaheta mauufi and jains the jamuna at the village of Kankata. Naros its junction with the Yamuna it form some remarkable curves amidst low lying land. Childehy in the village of Bhadedu. Which it often flood. Its banks are usually steep and its characteristics are like those of the Baghain the river is said to derive its none from pai (milk) sranini (flowing or falling) and is also known as paisuni local people assign the name Mandakini to what is generally called the paisuni and the letter name to deep broad nulloh which flows from Semaria Jagannath Basi in the south and joins the paisuni at a spot in sitapus. The real name of the nullah is the Kuthar and it is the only offluent of the paisuni on its left bank. On the right bank the river is jointed by the sarbhang. The Kariboras and the Hira Kotra but it has no other tributary of importance even on this side. For a distance of approximately 48 km. when is joined by the chan.

Chan

This stream rises in the upland below the patna proper. On which the village of Rukma and Dadri are situated. Some times called the Dadri-ka-patha lying to the south of Karwi. It flows in shallow bed. Stream with boulders as far as the village of samardaha and continues then between steep banks lined with the usual ravines to its junction with the paisuni at Sagawara in Tahsil Karwi. The chan is a perennial stream. Though in the hot weather its upper reaches contain in a few isolated pools and even in its lower course. It shrinks
to diminutive proportions. It receives in its turn a number of tributaries. The most important of which is the Girwas.

**Bardaha**

The stream flows from the highlands of Rewah in the south-east corner of tahsil Karwi and after a short course in this district flows out east ward into district Rewah again. It is chiefly noticeable for the falls at Badehak above the village of Nihi and at Abarkan and Dharkund above Kalyanpur, these are picturesque and well worth visit when the stream is swollen by the rains. It is the only river in the Patha, with the exception of the upper reaches of the Paisuni and deep pools which constitute the main drinking supply of that tract in the hot weather.

**Climate**

A hot summer pleasant monsoon and cold seasons characterize the climate of the district. The year may be divided into four seasons. The cold seasons from about the middle of November to February if followed by the hot season from March to about the middle of June and continues up to about the end of September, October and the first half of November constitutes the post-monsoon or transition season. The climatic parameters for the year 2005 are illsurted on table

**Rainfall**

The total rainfall in the district recorded during the year June, 2005 to May, 2006 was 765.29 mm and June 2006 to May, 2007 was 794.43mm. The rainfall in the district in general increases from the north-west towards the south-east about 75 % of the annual rainfall in the district is received during the south-west monsoon season usually was heavy rainfall in August.
Temperature

There is meteorological observatory in the district of Chitrakoot the record of which may be taken as representation of the climatic condition in the district in general. In general May is the hottest month, with the mean daily minimum at 27.1°C. In the summer season the maximum temperature sometimes goes above 45°C. The weather becomes more bearable in the middle of June when monsoon due to appear into the district during breaks in the monsoon is September day temperature remain as in slightly. By October, while the day temperature remain as in September the night temperature decrease. After October both day and night temperature decrease rapidly till January which is generally the coldest month. The mean daily maximum temperature in January was 22.3°C and the mean daily minimum was 10.8°C. In the cold season in association with passing western disturbances cold waves affect the district and the minimum temperature sometimes drops down to about freezing point. After February there is rapid increase in temperature.

Humidity

The relative humidity is high during the south-west monsoon season, generally exceeding 70 percent. Then after the humidity decrease progressively and the hot season are becomes very dry with the relative humidity in the afternoon going down to 25% or less.

Cloudiness

During the monsoon season, the skies are generally heavily clouded or overcast cloudy skies also prevail for brief spells of a day or two in association with passing western disturbances in the cold season. In the rest of the year, the skies are mostly clear or lightly clouded.
Winds

Winds are generally light with some increase in velocity during summer and the south-west monsoon season. In the afternoon in the period November to May, winds are mostly from the west with the advent of April strong and scorching winds locally called loo, continue to blow till replaced by the rain bearing winds in the south-west monsoon season. The evening winds in May are predominatory from directions between south-west and north-west.

In the south-west monsoon season winds are variable winds from directions between south-west and north-west are predominant in June, July, August and September. The winds is much move variable with west being a little favoured direction. The period from October to January is characterized by calm winds.
Table 1

Climatic parameters of Chitrakoot dham district during June 2005 to May 2007

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month (2005-2007)</th>
<th>Temperature (°C)</th>
<th>Relative humidity (%)</th>
<th>Rain fall (mm)</th>
<th>Wind speed (km/hr)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mean daily Max. Temp.</td>
<td>Mean daily Min. Temp.</td>
<td>Morning (8.30 am.)</td>
<td>Evening (5.30 pm)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>June 05-May 06</td>
<td>June 06-May 07</td>
<td>June 05-May 06</td>
<td>June 06-May 07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>41.5</td>
<td>39.0</td>
<td>31.4</td>
<td>28.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>34.8</td>
<td>31.3</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>22.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>33.3</td>
<td>29.9</td>
<td>25.0</td>
<td>20.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>32.7</td>
<td>33.0</td>
<td>24.3</td>
<td>24.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>31.2</td>
<td>30.5</td>
<td>21.8</td>
<td>22.3</td>
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<td>15.4</td>
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<td>December</td>
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<tr>
<td>May</td>
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<td>27.9</td>
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