CHAPTER - 3

Area Under Study
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“As a great man’s influence never ends so also there is no definite finality, no need, to a great survey; it runs along for centuries, ever responsive to the strain of the increasing needs of a growing population and an enlarging domain”.

-Cleveland Abd

A comprehensive survey of root vegetable growing areas of three districts of Uttar Pradesh (Allahabad, Kaushambi and Varanasi) was made during 2011-2012 and 2012-13. The soil samples and infected part of root, stem, leaves and seeds of Sugar Beet (Beta vulgaris), Carrot (Daucus carota), and Radish (Raphanus sativus) from Allahabad, Kausambi and Varansi in sub-tropical region of Uttar Pradesh

4.1 Allahabad

District Allahabad is situated in Southern Eastern part of the State Uttar Pradesh. It lies between the parallels of 24° 47 north latitude and 81° 19 East longitudes. Allahabad is bounded on the eastern side by district Sant Ravi Das Nagar (Varanasi). North side by district Jaunpur and Pratappgarh, western side by district Kausambi (Earlier Allahabad) and Chitrakoot. South-Eastern side by district Mirzapur and on the southern side by district Rewa of Madhya Pradesh state. From north to south the breath is 109 kms and from east to west length is 117 kms. The total geographical area of the district is 5437.2 (as per 1991 data) sq.kms. The rivers Ganga and Jamuna divides Allahabad in three distinct regions namely, Gangapaar, Jamunapaar and Dwaba. The Gangapaar and Jamunapaar and the City comprise of Allahabad district whereas Dwaba area comes under district Kaushambhi. All the three areas were earlier one district Allahabad and it was only recently Kaushambhi got the status of a new political district. Allahabad districts divided Handia, Phulpur, Soraon, Karchana, Bara, and Meja tehsils. Tehsils are
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Fig. Study area showing sampling sites
4.2 Kaushambi

District Kaushambi is situated in the west of Allahabad district. In the North of the district Pratapgarh, in the south Chitrakoot, in the east Allahabad, in the west Fatehpur districts are located. The total geographical area of the district is 2012.8 sq. km. The district is divided into three tehsils named as Manjhanpur, Sirathu & Chayal. Tehsils are divided into Development Blocks. Sarsawa, Manjhanpur & Kaushambi are the development blocks in the Manjhanpur tehsil, Kada & Sirathu are the development blocks in the Sirathu Tehsil, Chayal, Mooratganj and Newada are the development blocks in the Chayal tehsil. The Ganga & Yamuna are the main rivers of the district. The plain area of the district is situated in between Ganga & Yamuna so this river plays a very pivotal role in the agriculture of the district. The atmosphere of the district is Sheetoshana i.e. in the summer season the weather is too hot and in the winter the weather is very cold. But in the rainy season the weather is good and pleasant. The District Kaushambi is mainly a agricultural district in which the main crops are wheat and rice Some area is cultivated under pulses also like Arhar, Urad and Chana. The famous Allahabad variety of Guava is actually the speciality of Kaushambi. The principal sources of irrigation are canals and tube wells.

4.3 Varanasi

Varanasi is located in the middle Ganges valley of North India, in the Eastern part of the state of Uttar Pradesh, along the left crescent-shaped bank of the Ganges, averaging between 50 feet (15 m) and 70 feet (21 m) above the river. It has the headquarters of Varanasi district. Being located in the Indo-Gangetic Plains of North India, the land is very fertile because low level floods in the Ganges continually replenish the soil. Varanasi is often said to be located between two confluences: one of the Ganges and Varuna, and other of the Ganges and Assi, although the latter has always been a rivulet rather than a river. Varanasi district divided two tehsils Varanasi and Pindara, Tehsils are divided into Development Blocks. Arajiline, Baragaon, Chirai Gaon, Cholapur, Harhua, Kashi Vidhya Peeth, Pindara and Sewapur bocks. Varanasi a humid subtropical climate with large variations between summer and winter temperatures. The
dry summer starts in April and lasts until June, followed by the monsoon season from July to October. The temperature ranges between 22 and 46 °C (72 and 115 °F) in the summers. Winters in Varanasi see very large diurnal variations, with warm days and downright cold nights. Cold waves from the Himalayan region cause temperatures to dip across the city in the winter from December to February and temperatures below 5 °C (41 °F) are not uncommon. The average annual rainfall is 1,110 mm (44 in). Fog is common in the winters, while hot dry winds, called loo, blow in the summers. In recent years, the water level of the Ganges has decreased significantly; upstream dams, unregulated water extraction, and dwindling glacial sources due to global warming may be to blame.