DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY AREA
Chapter-IV

DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY AREA

Description of the area:

A number of physical factors, location, topography, soil, climate, temperature, rainfall and cropping pattern etc. and the economic factors viz., irrigation facilities, agencies, co-operative organizations, etc. are included in this chapter.

Location:

The Milkipur is located in southern part of the Faizabad district, which is situated at 26.49° N altitude and 82.12°E longitude and at an altitude of 113m above the mean see level. The block headquarter is situated at the distance of 27 km away from Faizabad city.

Boundary:

The block is bounded on the North by Sohawal block, a major portion of the eastern and western boundaries is covered by Haringteenganj block and Amaniganj block in west. Sultanpur districts covers the southern boundaries of the block.
Topography:

The area of block is well leveled except some low lying packets lacking with drainage facilities. This makes kharif cropping pattern rather precarious.

Soil:

The soil of this area is mostly sandy loamy in nature. The soils found throughout the block are mainly of four types.

1. Sandy loam soil
2. Loam soil
3. Clay loam soil
4. Clay soil

Climatic conditions:

The region falls in the sub-humid and sub tropical part of U.P. which is characterized by intensive heat and dry atmosphere during the summer season.

Temperature:

The temperature begins to rise from the middle of March and becomes hot dry when westerly winds start blowing. Generally, May is the hottest month of the year. The maximum temperature sometimes reaches as high as 47°C (117°F). With the advent of monsoon, day temperature begins to drop.
The temperature begins to fall by the beginning of October. Sometimes the minimum drops by 5°C in the month of January, which is the coldest month of the year. The details of month wise distribution of the temperature is given in Table 4.1.

**Table 4.1: Month wise distribution of temperature in year 2007-08**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>June 2005</td>
<td>40.5</td>
<td>26.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>July 2005</td>
<td>32.4</td>
<td>25.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>August 2005</td>
<td>34.6</td>
<td>26.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>September 2005</td>
<td>32.3</td>
<td>25.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>October 2005</td>
<td>30.2</td>
<td>13.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>November 2005</td>
<td>28.1</td>
<td>10.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>December 2005</td>
<td>22.4</td>
<td>6.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>January 2006</td>
<td>23.8</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>February 2006</td>
<td>28.9</td>
<td>11.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>March 2006</td>
<td>31.7</td>
<td>13.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>April 2006</td>
<td>37.3</td>
<td>19.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>May 2006</td>
<td>35.3</td>
<td>25.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** Meteorology Deptt., NDUAT, Kumarganj, Faizabad

Table 4.1 revealed that in the year 2005-06 the maximum temperature was in the month of June which was found more than 40°C while the minimum temperature was found in the month of January 2006 which has gone down upto the 5.9°C.
Rainfall:

The rainy season commences in the third or last week of June and continues up to the end of September or middle of October. It is generally observed that about 90 per cent of the annual precipitation in the block take place during the monsoon months (June to September) showing seasonal character of rainfall. Table 4.2 gives the month wise distribution of rainfall during the year 2005-06.

**Table 4.2: Month wise distribution of rains in Milkipur block**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Rains (mm)</th>
<th>Rainfall (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>June</td>
<td>020.2</td>
<td>7.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>July</td>
<td>073.4</td>
<td>25.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>August</td>
<td>115.1</td>
<td>39.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>September</td>
<td>002.0</td>
<td>0.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>October</td>
<td>030.1</td>
<td>10.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>November</td>
<td>000.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>December</td>
<td>000.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>January</td>
<td>000.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>February</td>
<td>000.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>March</td>
<td>000.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>April</td>
<td>000.0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>May</td>
<td>047.3</td>
<td>16.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>288.1</td>
<td>100.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.2 satisfies the above statement that more than 80 per cent precipitation was found during monsoon season i.e. June to October, the
The table also indicates that the annual precipitation was very low during the referred year.

**Population**

The total population, literate and illiterate are presented in the Table 4.3

**Table 4.3: Literacy and sex wise distribution of population (2007-08)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage of total population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Total population</td>
<td>156881</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a.</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>79609</td>
<td>50.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b.</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>77272</td>
<td>49.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Literate</td>
<td>68049</td>
<td>43.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a.</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>44547</td>
<td>65.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b.</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>23502</td>
<td>34.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Illiterate</td>
<td>88832</td>
<td>56.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a.</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>35062</td>
<td>39.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b.</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>53770</td>
<td>60.53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sources**: Sensus, 2001

The Table 4.3 indicated that of the total population 56.62 per cent are illiterate while the rest 43.38 per cent are literate. Literacy percentage of female is only 34.54 per cent in comparison to male 65.46 per cent.
Occupational distribution

The occupational distribution of population in Milkipur block is given in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4: Occupational distribution of population in Milkipur block
(2007-08)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Percentage of total population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Farmers</td>
<td>27196</td>
<td>25.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Household industries</td>
<td>1388</td>
<td>01.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Agriculture labours</td>
<td>5973</td>
<td>05.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Total workers</td>
<td>67711</td>
<td>62.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a.</td>
<td>Total main workers</td>
<td>40155</td>
<td>59.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b.</td>
<td>Marginal workers</td>
<td>27556</td>
<td>40.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Others</td>
<td>5597</td>
<td>05.18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: CD block Milkipur

Table 4.4 clearly shows that the workers in the block accounts for more than 62 per cent to total population followed by farmers whose percentage are 25.22 per cent. There is very meager percentage (1.29%) as a household industries. The agricultural labourers are about 5.54 per cent.

Land utilization

The land utilization of the block is shown in the Table 4.5.
Table 4.5: Land utilization in Milkipur block (2007-08)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Area in ha</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Geographical area</td>
<td>22093</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Area under forest</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>0.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Barren and uncultivable use</td>
<td>394</td>
<td>1.78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Land put to non agricultural use including homesteads, roads, canals etc.</td>
<td>2743</td>
<td>12.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Cultivable waste</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>0.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Land under trees and groves not included in the net area sown</td>
<td>1762</td>
<td>5.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Permanent pastures and other grasslands</td>
<td>186</td>
<td>0.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Current follows</td>
<td>1409</td>
<td>6.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Fallow land other than current fallow</td>
<td>531</td>
<td>2.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Total from (2 to 9)</td>
<td>6833</td>
<td>30.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Net area sown (1-10)</td>
<td>15260</td>
<td>69.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Net area sown more than once</td>
<td>11554</td>
<td>75.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Gross cropped area</td>
<td>26814</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** CD block Milkipur

It is evident from the Table 4.5 that as high as 69.08 per cent of the total geographical area of the block is under cultivation. This shows that there is no possibility for bringing more area under cultivation. Because of good irrigation facilities and ample rainfall as much as about 75.71 per cent...
of the net area shown is double cropped. However, more area can be brought under double cropping at the present level of the irrigation.

Cropping pattern:

Cropping pattern of the block follows *kharif*, *rabi* and *zaid* seasons.

Crops grown on a large scale in block are paddy, lentil, gram, wheat, maize, mung, arhar, mustard, sugarcane, pea and vegetables are the important ones.

Table 4.6: The major crop rotations which are commonly followed by the farmers in Milkipur block.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Crop rotation</th>
<th>Duration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Rice – wheat</td>
<td>1 year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Rice – wheat –maize (fodder)</td>
<td>1 year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Rice – wheat –cowpea</td>
<td>1 year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Rice – potato-cucurbits</td>
<td>1 year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Maize-lahi-wheat</td>
<td>1 year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Jwar-potato-wheat</td>
<td>1 year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Maize-potato- sugarcane</td>
<td>2 year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Rice- pea-sugarcane</td>
<td>2 year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Rice-sugarcane-wheat</td>
<td>2 year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Jwar-wheat-sugarcane</td>
<td>2 year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Maize-potato-sugarcane-wheat</td>
<td>3 year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Maize-potato-sugarcane-ratoon</td>
<td>3 year</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source:* CD block Milkipur
It is observed that major crop rotation of the block is rice-wheat. Rice-wheat is a one year crop rotation followed by rice-sugarcane-wheat as a two years crop rotations. Among three years crop rotations maize-potato-sugarcane and ratoon is more popular in the block.

**Area under crops**

The details of area under major crops are given in Table 4.7.

**Table 4.7: Details of area under crops in the block**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Crops</th>
<th>Area under crops (ha)</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Total food crops</td>
<td>22522</td>
<td>93.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Total pulses</td>
<td>1353</td>
<td>05.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Total food grain</td>
<td>23875</td>
<td>98.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Total oil seeds</td>
<td>314</td>
<td>01.30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source:** CD block Milkipur

It is obvious from the Table 4.7 that the major area is under food grain crop in the block which accounts for more that 98 per cent of the total cropped area. Very meager area is observed under oil seed crops.

**Irrigation**

The major portion of the block is covered by irrigation facilities. The details of irrigated area in the block are given in the Table 4.8.
Table 4.8: Source wise distribution of irrigated area (2007-08)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Source of irrigation</th>
<th>Irrigated area in ha</th>
<th>Percentage to total irrigated area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Canal</td>
<td>2526</td>
<td>18.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Government tube wells</td>
<td>1752</td>
<td>13.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Private pumping sets</td>
<td>9096</td>
<td>67.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Tanks and others</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0.008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>13385</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: CD block Milkipur

It was observed in Table 4.5 that the net area shown was 15260 ha. while area under irrigation by different sources as evident from table 4.8 is 13385 ha. Which is about 87.71 per cent, which indicates that major area is under irrigation. About 68 per cent area is irrigated by private pumping sets indicating there by the major source of irrigation in the area followed by canal and government tubels which is 18.87 per cent and 13.09 per cent respectively.

Agencies

The agencies situated in the block are given in the Table 4.9
Table 4.9: Existing agencies running in the block

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Agencies</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Nationalized Bank</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Regional Rural Bank</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Other un nationalized bank</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Co-operative agriculture and rural development bank</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Branch of district co-operative bank</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Primary credit co-operative society</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Post office and saving bank</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: CD block Milkipur

It is evident from the Table 4.9 that three Nationalized Banks are working in the block while four Regional Rural Banks are also working in the block with lead bank as a Bank of Baroda. Only one branch of District Co-operative Bank is available while 5 primary credit societies are functioning in the block.