

Drainage System of Sultanpur District, U.P.

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ABSTRACT

The Gomti river in main drainage line of the district and is infect the only stream of any importance. IT enters the district in the north-east corner and runs in a Sluggish and tortuous but well defined course toward south- east, finally passing into jaunpur. It winds along the northern boundary, separating this district from Barabanki and Faizabad and receving all drainages of northern side in the farm of small nala. Kadu nala stream is largest tributary of Gomti, enters this district from Raebareli district, farming block boundary of jagdishpur on northern side and Jamo block on southern side this cross-sectional research study was conducted on 23 block by using multistage random sampling. Data was collected through the observation method. The result showed that the maximum wetland are found from jamo (6.33%) and minimum are found from Sangrampur block (0.28%).

Key word: Drainage system, Gomti River.

I. INTRODUCTION

In geomorphology, drainage system, also known as river systems, are the patterns farmed by the streams, rivers, and lakes in a particular drainage basin. They are governed by the topography of the land, whether a particular region in dominated by hard or soft rocks, and the gradient of the land. There are two types of artificial drainage

1. Surface drainage- Surface drainage is the removal of exars water from the Surface land.
2. Subsurface drainage- Subsurface drainage is the removal of water from the root zone.

Sultanpur is a city and municipal board in Sultanpur district in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh. Located on the right banks of the Gomti river (a major tributary of the Gomti River), Sultanpur is the administrative headquarters of Sultanpur District of and is a part of Faizabad Division. Sultanpur distciti is mainly drained by gomti river which is perennial and its tributaries. Gomti river flows through the district from north- west to south east. Kadunala, a tributiry of Gomati river, enter this district from Raebareli district farming block boundary of Jagdishpur on narthen side and Jamo block on southern side. It discharge into gomti river near Ailabad, after running approximately 37 kms. It is combination of two streams. The channel which enters from district- Raebareli is known as Naiya, a term applied to any rain stream. At Tanda is Jagdishpur block it is reinforced by another large water cause raised in Parwezpur to the north, and thence forward the combined shream is known as the Kandu. Keeping in view the draining system faced by the people the present study was taken up to assess the draining system in sultanpur, U.P.

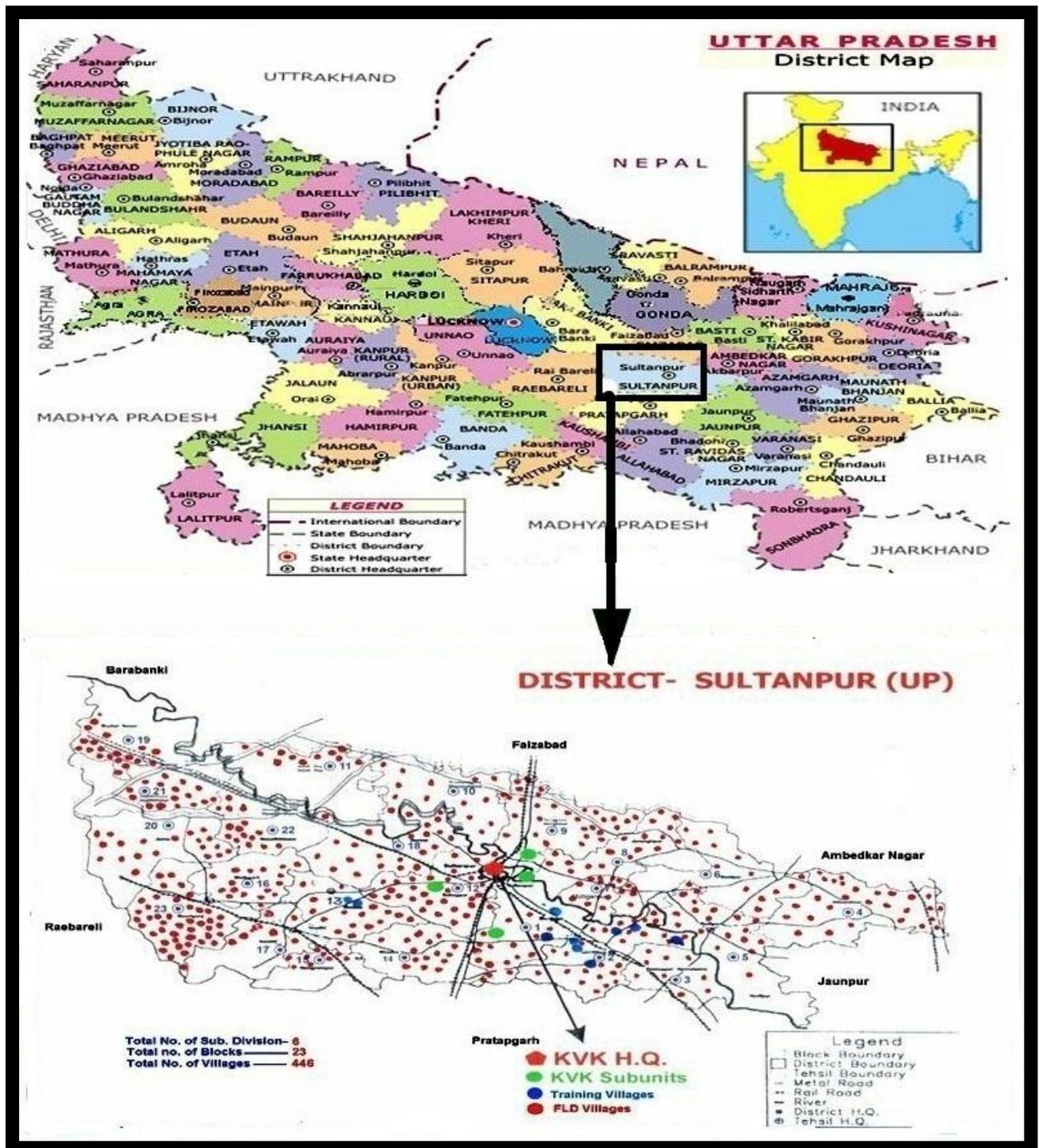


Fig No.1 Map of Sultanpur District U.P.



Fig No.2 Shows the Gomti River.

II. MATERIAL AND METHODS

This study was conducted between the years 2007 to 2009 in Sultanpur District. Purposive sampling was used to select the Sultanpur district. The methodological approach to this study was based on primary data through

observation method. This cross-sectional study was conducted on 23 blocks from Sultanpur district by using multistage random sampling. Research design on study was cross-sectional research Demographic data of blocks were collect by using observation sheet. To assess the draining system of Sultanpur district.

III. RESULT & DISCUSSION

Table No 1- Relevent Information of Sultanpur district.

Name of state	Uttar Pradesh
No of Block	23
Geographical area of block	16935.00 ha
Block population (As per 2001 census) -	105894
Average Annual rainfall (District)	1005
Range of mean Daily temperature (District)	19-32.
Major drainage system of block	Gomti

It is evident from the table that there are are the some important relevent in formation of Sultanpur district in Uttar Pradesh.

Table No- 2 wetland area from Sultanpur district's blocks.

Sr.No.	Block	Wetland area (%)
1	Bhadar	156.70 ha (0.92)
2	Bhadaiyan	498.40 ha (2.27)
3	Bhetua	563.40 ha (3.44)
4	Dubeypur	245.40 ha (1.27)
5	Gauriganj	1166.80 ha (5.69)
6	Jamo	1598.50 ha (6.33)
7	Kurwar	576.25 ha (2.67)
8	Lambhua	284.40 ha (1.31)
9	Pratappur Kamiacha	82.82 ha (0.61)
10	Sangrampur	28.99 ha (0.28)
11	Shahgargh	705.26 ha (5.56)

(ha – indication of Bioactivity by Measurement of Surface Ha Growth)

It is evident from the table that minimum wetland area are found from Sangrampur block (0.28 %) and the maximum are of wetland are found from Jamo (6.33 %).

IV. CONCLUSION

From the study it can be conducted that the drainage system of Sultanpur is very well. The Gomti is main drainage line of the district and is infect the only stream of any importance. Wetland area found minimum from Sangrampur block (0.28 %) and maximum from Jamo (6.33 %). We can say that the Gomti river in the main drainage line of the Sultanpur district.

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