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## LAND UTILIZATION PATTERN IN INDIA

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### ABSTRACT:

Land is an important natural resource that accepts factors such as excess temperature, humidity, topography, soil matrix and physical structure. It is certainly a demonstration of the past and human actions. But there are characteristics of stability between land supply and scarcity. Therefore, the land use pattern is directly related to the problem arising in the process of decision making and optimum utilization implementation. In the dynamic world, there may be some changes to the existing method of land use.



**KEYWORDS:** natural resource , soil matrix and physical structure.

### INTRODUCTION :

The land has made life in the world, and they are vital for the survival of all beings, including humans. These suits suit the flora and fauna, and provide living space, clothing, and home-grown supplies to humans in need. In the broadest sense, it involves all the free gifts of nature or the whole natural environment that exists independently of the activity of man. This comprehensive concept of land covers all the surface, water and equips as well as land on earth. In addition to producing soil, growing forests, mineral reserves and water resources, including sunlight, rainfall, wind and changing

temperatures and location and market context, Moreover, all man-made. Improvements that are attached to the earth's surface and easily distinguishable from it cannot.

Land is a part of the earth's surface that is not covered by water. Geography is the most basic of all geographical sources because it is a livelihood. Any interested developing country needs to consider land use studies before planning because it helps to visualize the planning and development process. Land use is the human use of land, and land cover is the physical material on the surface of the land. Land cover includes plants, grass land, ploughed land, water, ploughing, etc. Even though the two are often interchanged, the land armour is

different from the land used. Land use is, from a human perspective, an assessment of the functioning of the land. Urban and agricultural land uses are the two most commonly used land use categories. Land use in rural areas is very flexible. Land use in urban areas is spatially and temporarily more intensive, and land use is more neutral.

In this century, the movement of population is changing rapidly; the reasons vary from the quest for employment to the impact of globalization. One of the challenges facing these communities is the growth of the population and the use of available land. According to Goetz et al (2003), "communities around the world need data to compensate for current

development while adapting to changes in the future and the impact of activities on infrastructure as well as the environment around it." The rapid rates of urban land use change, commonly known as suburban expansions, are now at the forefront of local political debate."

Studies on land use patterns have already received good attention and attention from Indian geologists. Currently, samples are being scrutinized at a regional or micro-regional rather than national level. Considering the recent expansion of irrigation and other facilities, research work has received relatively more attention in north-west India and parts of south-India. This is because people in the region are afforded a large amount of agricultural resources as well as their ability to adapt themselves to changes in environmentally friendly environment and environmental determinants. Indian geographers have long been fascinated to study land use questions in the country, aiming to find ways and means for scientific use of the land. Such studies range from a list of land use surveys to specific thematic or regional descriptive accounts of land use variations, both in space and time. Rational evaluation and scientific application of land has become important. Land use mapping is important for evolution, management and conservation of natural resources, considering that the entire land use complex has been studied at district, tahsil or even rural level, considering local physical and socio-economic conditions. One area Land use / land cover list becomes an essential component in land resource evolution and environmental studies.

#### **LAND UTILIZATION AND INFLUENCING FACTORS:**

The earth has a central place in human existence and development. Ever since they were on earth, humans have used the land and its resources to provide for their physical, social, cultural, and spiritual needs. They have used the land for the provision of food, clothing, shelter and heat; To create large quantities of goods and services for their use or market exchange; To move and transport goods; For recreation and relaxation; To enjoy the beauty; To gain social status and prestige; For spiritual satisfaction; And to claim territorial sovereignty. In the process, they have improved and are improving the land in different ways and intensities. Natural forests and grasslands for crop and livestock production were transformed into agricultural and grazing areas, urban and industrial land and infrastructure. Wetlands are drained and transformed into agricultural, residential, recreational and industrial uses. The land is excavated to obtain minerals, minerals and stones. Cropland has intensification, expansion, marginalization, abandonment, or conversion to urban and recreational use. The abandoned space may be restructured or further degraded. Urbanization, suburbanization or de-urbanization can be experienced in settlement. Residential areas can be converted into commercial areas and, on the contrary, high-income neighbourhoods can be converted into slums and so on. Land degradation is an extreme form of land cover change that results from the use of land as a waste of its resources.

After the success of the Green Revolution, changes in agricultural development and crop practices have changed the land use patterns of the state. According to the revenue records, the land under cultivation increased from about 75% in 1960-61 to about 80% in 1971. It has since remained relatively stable (83% in 2011). This is the maximum 84.4% in 2001. In contrast, barren, barren, fallow and other cultivated land has fallen drastically from 1961-2011. Non-agricultural use has increased in the state. In the last two years, due to the increase in developmental work, more and more agricultural land is being used for industrial areas, housing and shopping complexes, transportation, entertainment and more. In the Agricultural Census 2010-11, there are about 1.25 million working land, holding in the State with an area of 3.77 hectare as compared to the average size of the whole of India in the area of 1.26 hectares. However, according to remote sensing statistics, about 88.2% of the total area in the state is under agricultural and agricultural area plantation and 6.88% is in built land. Aquatic and wetlands are 1.65 %% and 0.35%, respectively. 2.11% of the total area of the state is under cultivated land.

**Table 1.1 All India Land Use Classification Year 1996-97 to 2005-2006 with geographical area and other****(Thousand Hector)**

Year	Geographical Area	Reporting area for land utilisation statistics (col.4+7+11+14+15)	Forests	Not available for cultivation			Other uncultivated land excluding fallow land			
				Area under non-agricultural uses	Barren and uncultivable land	Total (col.5+6)	Permanent pastures & other grazing lands	Land under Misc.tree crops & groves (not incl. in net area sown)	Culturable waste land	Total (col.8 to 10)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1996-97	328726	<b>304622</b>	69103	22554	17964	<b>40518</b>	10880	3655	14021	<b>28555</b>
1997-98	328726	<b>304661</b>	69246	23138	17461	<b>40599</b>	10845	3730	13943	<b>28517</b>
1998-99	328726	<b>305004</b>	69215	23346	17527	<b>40872</b>	10896	3679	13899	<b>28473</b>
1999-00	328726	<b>305016</b>	69164	23598	17536	<b>41134</b>	10845	3725	13742	<b>28313</b>
2000-01	328726	<b>305195</b>	69843	23752	17483	<b>41235</b>	10662	3445	13631	<b>27737</b>
2001-02	328726	<b>305127</b>	69720	23914	17414	<b>41328</b>	10528	3442	13520	<b>27489</b>
2002-03	328726	<b>305358</b>	69821	24119	17517	<b>41636</b>	10450	3431	13651	<b>27532</b>
2003-04	328726	<b>305567</b>	69968	24516	17466	<b>41982</b>	10484	3381	13241	<b>27106</b>
2004-05	328726	<b>305587</b>	69960	24761	17468	<b>42229</b>	10452	3362	13272	<b>27086</b>
2005-06	328726	<b>306884</b>	71431	24993	17331	<b>42323</b>	10444	3391	13225	<b>27060</b>

Source: eands.dacnet.nic.in

The above table 1.1 describes about the land use classification from 1996-97 to 2005-2006 and it was observed that in the year 1996-97 total geographical area was 328726 hector, out of which total reporting area for land utilization was 304622 hector, 69103 hector was for forest area, total area which is not available for cultivation was 40518 hector in which 22554 hector area under non-agricultural uses, 17964 hector area was barren and uncultivable land, and the total other uncultivated land excluding fallow land was 28555, out of them 10880 hector was Permanent pastures & other grazing lands, 3655 hector was Land under Mistle tree crops & groves which is not incl. in net area sown and Cultivable waste land was 14021 hector. Like in the year 2000-01 total geographical area was 328726 hector, out of which total reporting area for land utilization was 305195 hector, 69843 hector was for forest area, total area which is not available for cultivation was 41235 hector in which 23752 hector area under non-agricultural uses, 17483 hector area was barren and uncultivable land, and the total other uncultivated land excluding fallow land was 28555, out of them 10880 hector was Permanent pastures & other grazing lands, 3655 hector was Land under Mistle tree crops & groves which is not incl. in net area sown and Cultivable waste land was 14021 hector. Similarly total geographical area in the year 2005-06 was 328726 hector out of that the net area under land utilization was 306884 hector, the area under forest was 71431 hector, the total area which was not available for cultivable was 42323 hector which included 24993 hector area was nonagricultural uses, 17331 hector was barren and uncultivable land, and net area under other cultivable and including fallow land was 27060 hector, which includes 10444 hector was permanent pastures area, 3391 hector land under mistle tree crops and 13225 hector area was under culturable waste land.

From 1996-97 to 2005-2006 land utilization statics was changes every year, in the beginning of 1996-97 total land utilization was 304622 and in the year it was 306884 hector which was increased by 2262 hector, similarly the land not available for cultivation was 40518 hector and the same in the year 2005-06 was 42323 which was increased by 1805 hector, and total area for forestry was 69103 hector in year 1996-97 and the same in the year 2006-07 was 71413 that was increases by 2310 hector and finally land under uncultivable excluding fallow land was 28555 hector in the year 1996-97 and the same was 27060 hector in the year 2005-06 which was decreases by 1495 hector.

**CONCLUSION:**

Land use is the term used to describe the use of a particular time zone. It is related to human action related to specific pieces of land. By definition land use is the use of land, with emphasis on its functional role, generally in relation to economic activity. Land use refers to "human activity and various uses of the land." Land use is the primary indicator of the extent and extent of human resource changes in land resources. Land use is to use all the developed and vacant land at a specific time and place. This is mainly related to the optimal use of limited land during the alternative large-scale land use. This is the result of continuous interaction between the available efforts and the human needs being served by human endeavours. It is essential for human existence and man has a definite role in managing and changing our physical environment. Scientific knowledge of land use is essential to solve many problems related to land use.

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