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GENERAL LAND USE PATTERN: A SPECIAL REFERENCE OF NET SOWN AREA IN SOLAPUR DISTRICT

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Abstract:

In this paper an attempt has been made to analyse the General land use pattern a special reference to net sown area in Solapur District. This study is based on secondary data collected from secondary records. This category constitutes the extent of cropped land in any region and therefore, it is of vital significance in studies related to agricultural geography. The concept of is related to the use of land for which land is put in a certain region for a given period of time. Land use studies, are important, as they are aimed to explain the occurrence of different uses in different areas. They generally aim of explaining the constant interaction between available land resources on the one hand and human needs and efforts on the other. Land use, thus, is an expression of permanent struggle in which human efforts are applied to the land resources for the satisfaction of human needs. Land use classification is the systematic arrangement of various classes of land on the basis of certain similar characteristics mainly to identify and understand their fundamental utilities, intelligently and effectively in satisfying the needs of human society.

KEY WORDS:

General land use, net sown area.

INTRODUCTION:

The concept of Land use is related to the use of land for which land is put in a certain region for a given period of time. Land use studies, are important, as they are aimed to explain the occurrence of different uses in different areas. They generally aim of explaining the constant interaction between available land resources on the one hand and human needs and efforts on the other. Land use, thus, is an expression of permanent struggle in which human efforts are applied to the land resources for the satisfaction of human needs. The competition between various types of uses is the result of scarcity of land. Some land is better than other land for a specific use depending on physical, economic and cultural characteristics of land to which its suitability for a particular use is related. Therefore, in agricultural geography it is essential to understand the variations in the land use as a human reaction towards the satisfaction of human wants. The environmental factors no doubt, exert an influence upon the use to which land is put. This is true especially in the case of rural land use planning such as agriculture, forestry etc. The urban land use planning to a large extent reflects cultural and economic responses.

Land is the basic resource of human society for different types of planning. Its utilization shows a reciprocal relationship between the prevailing ecological condition of a particular region and man. Land is

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the surface utilization of all developed and vacant land on specific point, at a given time and space. This leads on back to the village farm and the farmer, to the fields, gardens, pastures, fallow land and forest to the isolated farmstead. As a matter of fact, geography deals with the spatial relationship between these aspects and planning. This is because land use changes to meet the variable demand for the land by the society in its new ways and conditions of life. The demand for new uses of land may be inspired by a technological change or by a change in the size, composition and requirements of a community some changes are short lived where as others represent a more constant.

STUDY AREA:

Solapur District is situated in the western part of the Maharashtra state which has been selected for the present study. It lies between 17°10' North to 18°32' North latitudes and 74°42' East to 76°15' East longitudes administratively sub-divided in eleven tehsils. It is bounded by Ahmednagar on the north, Osmanabad on north-east, Gulbarga district from Karnataka state on east-south, Sangli district on the south-west and Pune and Satara on the west side. It comprises an area of 14895 sq km. and supports population of 4315527 (290 persons in per.sq.km). Solapur District is situated entirely in Bhīma, Nira, Sina, and Man river basins in south-west Maharashtra. In the study area there are about 1138 inhabited villages and 10 urban centres and 84.07 percent population live in the urban areas while remaining 74.63 percent live in the rural areas.

OBJECTIVE:

- 1) to study of general land use pattern in study region
- 2) to analysis of general land use of net sown area in Solapur district

METHODOLOGY:

The data will be collect from various Department of Secondary data of Metrological Department Solapur and Agricultural Department or Statistical Department of Solapur. The collected data was compiled in tabular form to prepare Maps.

NET SOWN AREA:

Land classification is based largely on the quality and intensity of the use of land. Census of India has classified land utilization in nine different categories but in the present study these have been grouped into five major land use categories. On the basis of the statistical data abstracted from the sources referred to above the Solapur district may be divided into five major land use categories. The land use is the result of a combination of both natural genesis and human influences, which have been brought to bear on it in the past, and of those, which are still active in the present. Thus, the utilization of land for different purposes indicates an intimate relationship between prevailing ecological conditions and man. The table 1.1 show the changes in general land use in net sown area in Solapur district.

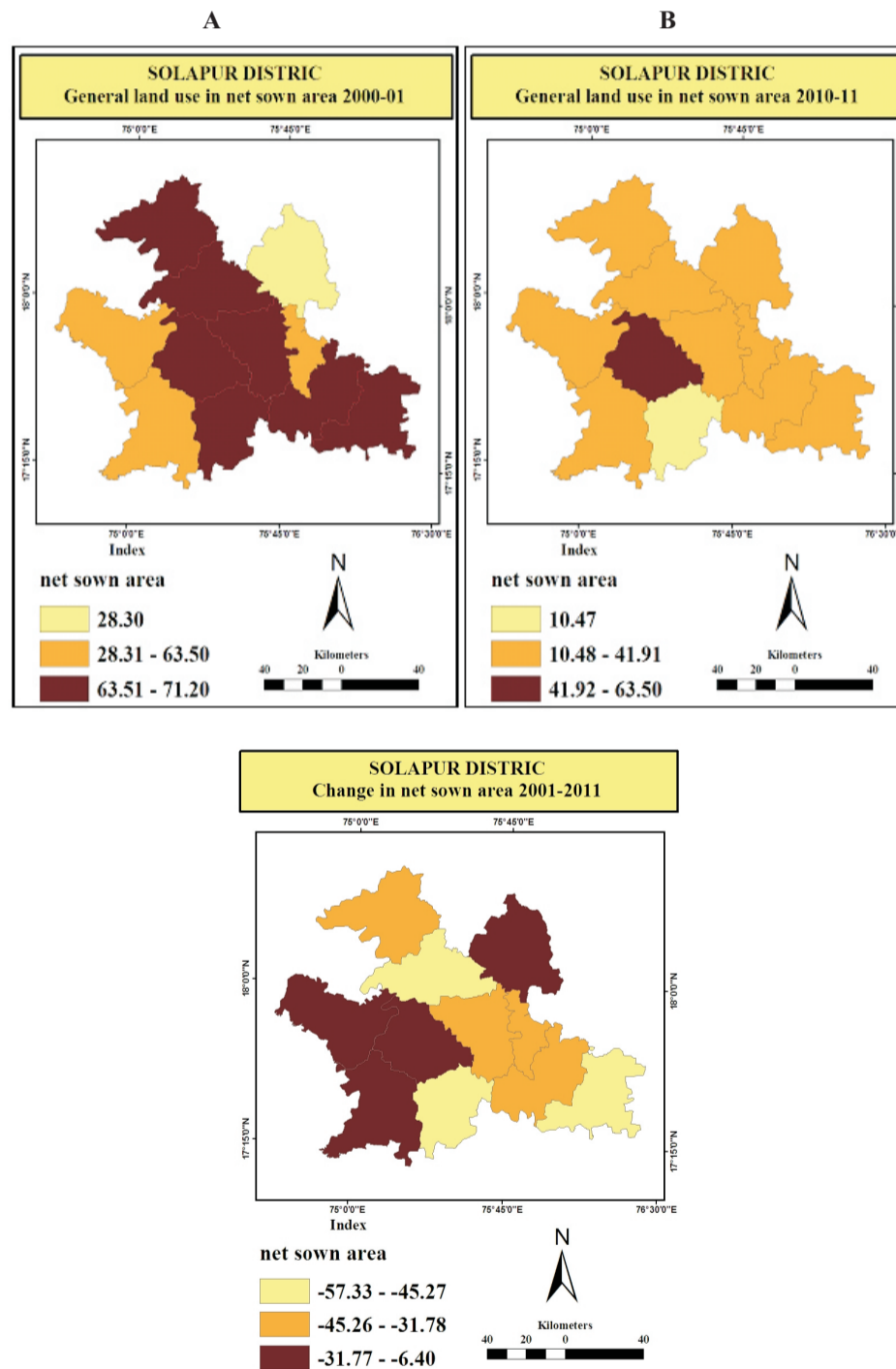
Table No.1
Changes in general land use in net sown area in Solapur district.(2001-2011)

Talukas	Net Sown Area		
	2000 -01	2010-11	Vol. of Change
Akkalkot	70.6	25.33	-45.27
Barshi	28.3	21.9	-6.4
Karmala	67.7	28.52	-39.18
Madha	71.2	25.79	-45.41
Malshiras	60	41.91	-18.09
Mangalvedha	67.8	10.47	-57.33
Mohol	69.6	26.83	-42.77
Pandharpur	70.8	57.29	-13.51
Sangola	51.3	28.25	-23.05
Solapur North	59.6	27.82	-31.78
Solapur South	69.3	26.16	-43.14
District Total	63.5	29.55	-33.95

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This category constitutes the extent of cropped land in any region and therefore, it is of vital significance in studies related to agricultural geography. The net area sown is the same cropped area in that year. Total area under this land use category is 56.6 percent which is much less as compared to Maharashtra in 2011. Since, the region under study is relatively urbanized because it is dominated by city of Solapur and the merging of the number of villages in the municipal corporation of Solapur. The net area sown, therefore, declined gradually during the last decade, this may be due to the shifting of land in the other categories such as land for housing; industrial establishment and various other purposes. This is clear from the facts that

Map No.1
Changes in general land use in net sown area



GENERAL LAND USE PATTERN: A SPECIAL REFERENCE OF NET SOWN AREA IN SOLAPUR DISTRICT

The proportion under net area sown became 63.33 percent in 2000-01, 29.55 percent in 2010-11 and further, it decreased to 29.22 percent in. (Map no. 1C), Change 6.40 percent Negative changes in net sown area were found in Pandharpur, Malshiras, Sangola and Barshi taluka, during 2001 to 2011. While on the other hand, above 45.27 percent negative changes were observed in A Akkalkot, Madha and Mangalvedha tahsils during the concerned period.

CONCLUSION

It is associated with the land use pattern and agricultural development in Solapur district. Land is the basic resource of human society for different types of socio-economic planning. Its utilization shows a reciprocal relationship between the prevailing ecological condition and main land is the surface utilization of all develop and vacant land on a specific point, at given time and space. This is because, land used changes to need the variable demand for the land by the society in it new ways and economic condition of life. The utilization is use made of the land by man for different purposes like agriculture, pasture, mining, transportation, gardening, residential, recreation, industrial, commercial, uncultivable waste, barren and fallow land. Hence, land use and important aspects for regional geographical study particularly to solve socio-cultural, economic and agricultural problem for the socio-economic development and planning of area. Land utilization planning mainly deals with the problem related to the society, rather than a private farmer. Land use planning is related to optimum use of the land. Land utilization to also relate is conservation of land from one type of use to another. in 2001 to 2011 in this period net sown area decreased since irregular rainfall, land use pattern change and irrigation system has been change.

The main objectives of socio-economic planning is to highlight the changes in land use because, with the rapid growing population and increasing demand for the food and raw materials, the extent and nature of land use have been changed in the recent past.

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