

GENERAL LAND USE PATTERN IN KANDHAR TAHSIL

*Dr. H.B.Rathod **P.D.Rathod

Land use means the surface utilization of all developed and vacant land on a specific point at a given time and space. It will not be out of place to discuss briefly the meaning of land use and land utilization. According to L.Symons (1978) land use and land utilization are the terms which are most commonly used in Geography particularly in agricultural. Geography though these terms carry different meaning it is not always necessary to differentiated between them. But Cumberland K.B. and Fox T.W. (1978) do not agree to this and says that land use denotes the term, while land utilization indicates the function. R.B. Mandal 1982 clearly defines the term that the land use is "utilization of all developed and vacant land. on a specific point, at a given time and space."

Mandal in his statement has indicated the basic nature of land use. It is the change with time space. In the course of time the land use may change. This change may be due to two most probable reasons. Firstly the requirements of the society may be the cause for bringing change in the land use. Secondly the technological impact also promotes changes. So, that the individuals as well as the society is able to maximize their advantages.

When the land use change i.e one use gives place to another, it is a very crucial stage. The new use should be for the betterment and should not prove to be menace in future however in the present world not much attention is paid to these things. The short sighted motives and lack of the consideration for the society and posterity, lead to disastrous effect. Everybody today know the ill effects of urbanization which has led to problems such as pollution crimes unhealthy settlements and so many undesirable thing (A.K.Sen 1974) rightly printed out that "Assessment of use and misuse of land is the prerequisite to plan the utilization of resources." Hence there is a need to examine from time to time the used of land through the changes and then to apply some breaks either at the administrative level or at the social level to any misuse of the land.

Land use is conditioned by the association of two sets of factors on one side are the physical factors which include geology, relief features climate soil and vegetation. These are the controlling factors which more or less determine the capabilities of land. On the other side there are cultural factors which include the duration of the occupation of the

area, demographic and socio-economic conditions and the technological levels of the people. These factors determine the extent to which the land utilization of any region is the ultimate result of the interaction between these two groups of variables.

The second group consists of those variables which are dynamic and show a variation through time. Similarly some of the elements of physical factors such as soil, water and vegetation are also the dependent variable which may go under a change because of the human actions. It is natural that different types of living which are represented by social values and certain industrial controls will create different pattern of land use within the limit imposed by different agro-physical controls. (Jasbir singh 1974)

The purpose of the study is to examine the change in land use in Kandhar tahsil between the period 2000-01 & 2005-06.

STUDY AREA - in the present work and attempt has been made to study the general land use pattern in Kandhar tahsil 2000-01 to 2005-06. Kandhar tahsil has been taluka place, it lies between between 18°30' to 18°59' North latitude and 77°14' to 77°40' East latitude. Kandhar taluka is situated in between Balaghat sub ranges it is West side and on the East side of Kandhar taluka is Manyad khore.

On the East side of Kandhar taluka is Naigaon taluka and West side is Ahmedpur taluka of Latur district and South side has Kandhar and North side has Loha taluka in Nanded district. The area on Kandhar taluka 81023.77 hectares as per the 2001 census, the population of Kandhar taluka has 2,11,347.

Objective : The present study has creation specific research

objectives :

- 1) To examine the general land use pattern under five categories of land use. a) area under forest b) Area not available for cultivation c) Other uncultivated land d) Fallow land and e) Net sown area.

Database: The entire data is used for the present study has been obtained from secondary source. Data from secondary source have been collected principally from various bulletins.

- 1) Bulletins of Agriculture statistics of Maharashtra 2000-01.
- 2) Statistical abstract of Nanded district 1991-2000

*Reader and Head, Dept of Geography, Shri. H.S.College, Udgir-413517 (M.S.)

** Lect. In Geography, Deptt. of Geography, M.J.P. College, Mukhed – 431715 Dist. Nanded (M.S.)

3) District Census Handbook of Nanded district 1991, 2001.

LAND USE IN KANDHAR TAHSIL:

Land utilization statistics provide the area figures showing distribution of the total geographical area in to various uses. The different uses may be classified in various categories.

For consideration of the data for Kandhar tahsil certain categories have been cluffed together i.e. only five major categories have been taken into account. The following table No. 4.1 shows the figures of land utilization in Kandhar tahsil in 2000-01 and 2005-06.

To simplify this statistical informatics the figures for the base year have been plotted in wheel diagram the examination of the wheel diagram shows that in the taluka as whole area not available for cultivation is reduced significantly because of the significant growth of Net Sown area in the taluka. This has happened because people of the area brought land under cultivation. That is why the table shows significant growth of Net sown area from 2000-01 to 2005-06 which the graph clearly indicates while area under forest is 1.98 percentages (Map.No.1.1 & 1.2)

The following table No.1.2 shows the land use figure for the circles' as well as Kandhar taluka for the year 2000-01 and 2005-06.

Sources: 1) Socio-Economic reviews & district statistical abstract of Nanded district 2000-01 to 2005-06 & Tahsil office, Kandhar
 2) Fig. in brackets are shows percentage)
 3) Office of the Tahsildar, Tahsil Office, Kandhar.

The volume of change has also been computed and shown in the table for each circle and for the taluka as whole.

It is clear from the above table that during this span of 'six year's'. The net sown area has increased by above 9.44 percent. A significant decline is observed in the other cultivated area. While a slight decline has taken place in the area under fallow land. Therefore it can be concluded that Net sown area has increased mainly because of the conversion of waste land in to net sown area.

Table No. 1.1
LAND USE IN KANDHAR TAHSIL
 (Area in Hectares)

Years	Area under forest	Area not available for cultivation	Other uncultivated land	Fallow Land	Net sown Area
2000-01	1606 (1.98)	5492 (6.77)	8522 (10.53)	8317 (10.26)	57092 (70.45)
2005-06	1606 (1.98)	4980 (6.14)	7815 (9.64)	5928 (7.32)	60700 (74.91)
Volume of change	0	-0.63	-0.89	-2.94	+4.46

Sources: Socio-Economic reviews & district statistical abstract of Nanded district and Tahsil office Kandhar taluka
 (Note: Fig. in brackets are in percentage)

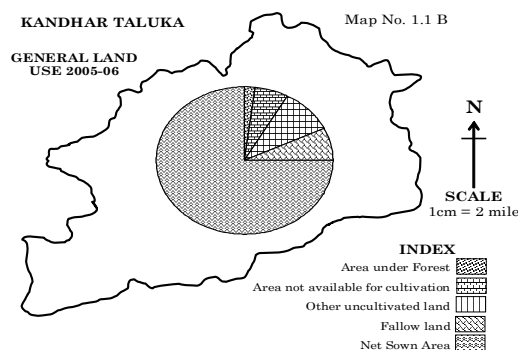
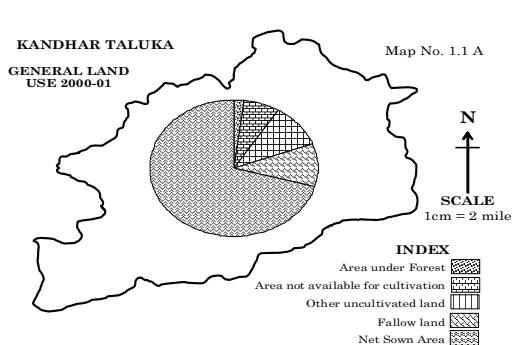


Table No. 1.2
General Land use in different circle of Kandhar tahsil

Years cultivated land Kandhar Taluka	Area under forest		Area not available for cultivation		Other un-
	Fallow Land	Net sown Area			
2000-01	1606	5492	8522	8317	57092
	(1.98)	(6.77)	(10.53)	(10.26)	(70.45)
2005-06	1606	4980	7815	5928	60700
	(1.98)	(6.14)	(9.64)	(7.32)	(74.91)
Volume of change	(0)	(-0.63)	(-0.89)	(-2.94)	(+4.46)
Kandhar Circle					
2000-01	321	1098	2150	1640	15203
	(1.57)	(5.37)	(10.53)	(8.03)	(74.48)
2005-06	321	992	1620	1180	16299
	(1.57)	(4.85)	(7.93)	(5.78)	(79.85)
Volume of change	(0)	(-0.52)	(-2.60)	(-2.25)	(+5.37)
Kurula Circle					
2000-01	401	1254	1451	1820	13284
	(2.20)	(6.88)	(7.96)	(9.99)	(72.94)
2005-06	401	1010	1560	1228	14011
	(2.20)	5.54	(8.56)	(6.74)	(76.94)
Volume of change	(0)	(-1.34)	(+0.60)	(-3.25)	(+4.0)
Pethwadaj Circle					
2000-01	528	1412	2204	2005	10056
	(3.25)	(8.71)	(13.60)	(12.37)	(62.5)
2005-06	528	1214	1842	1518	11103
	(3.25)	(7.49)	(11.36)	(9.36)	(68.51)
Volume of change	(0)	(-1.22)	(-2.24)	(-3.01)	(+6.01)
Barul Circle					
2000-01	132	810	1305	1242	12333
	(0.83)	(5.11)	(8.24)	(7.84)	(77.94)
2005-06	132	848	1268	982	12592
	(0.83)	(5.35)	(8.01)	(6.20)	(79.58)
Volume of change	(0)	(+0.24)	(-0.23)	(-1.64)	(+1.64)
Osman Nagar Circle					
2000-01	224	918	1412	1610	6216
	(2.15)	(8.84)	(13.60)	(15.51)	(59.88)
2005-06	224	916	1525	1020	6695
	(2.15)	(8.82)	(14.69)	(9.82)	(64.49)
Volume of change	(0)	(-0.02)	(+1.09)	(-5.69)	(+4.61)

circle wise association of these categories is taken in to account both circle's show substantial association between two categories. It can be surely concluded that these fallow lands of Borul and Osman nagar are being turned to sown areas because of the increasing irrigated facilities and model methods.

The amount of fallow land may be permanent or current reflects the efficiency or the ability of farmers, similarly practically, it reflects the socio-economic conditions revealing in the farming society.

limited scope for the expansion of the sown area but with the available new techniques and implements farmer can convert the land which was previously not used for cultivation. This category of net sown area has a close association with the areas not available for cultivation and other uncultivated lands. Increase in net sown area indicates that the other uncultivated land is being transferred to sown area during this period of six years. This category of uncultivated land shows a sharp increase. Therefore, we can assume that the farmers are converting this land in to sown area. The map (Map No. 1.7 A & B) shows the amount of net sown area in different circle of Kandhar tahsil in 2000-01.

Circle wise analysis shows different picture in the taluka, in Kandhar in 2000-01 with 70.45 leading to 74.91 in 2005-06 mean's +4.46 percent of the category.

In Kurula circle also shows volume of change in Net sown area +5.37 of the percent of the category. It shows significant positive change. The Pethwadaj, Barul and Osman Nagar circle also shows value of change in Net Sown area respectively 6.01%, 1.64% and 4.61% of the percent of category. It shows significant positive change. There are indicates that people are converting this fallow land to sown area because of the economic pressure and because now the modern techniques and imple-

ments are available to them. This overall volume of change in the transfer from naturally where it says that more dynamic were the taluka no. 4.3 shows an index in different circle of the taluka.

Table No. 1.3

INDEX	
VOLUME OF CHANGE 2000-01 TO 2005-06	
Taluka Name of the Circle	Index (%)
Kandhar	5.37
Kurula	4.00
Pethwadaj	6.01
Barul	1.64
Osman nagar	4.61

Source: Tahsildar, Tahsil office, Kandhar. Computed by author. These circles have been categorized and it is clear that Kandhar, Kurula, Pethwadaj and Osman nagar circles seen to be dynamic. While Barul circle is semi dynamic because less amount of land is involved in change. This analysis supports the con-

E) NET SOWN AREA:

This category includes all those areas which area used for cultivation. It forces the largest group all the categories of land use. In 2000-01 in Kandhar tahsil 70.45 percent of total area was in this category between 2000-01 to 2005-06 that is in the span of six years this has gone up 4.46 percent. When the population pressure increases generally the society tries to bring more area under cultivation. This may be

clusion drawn earlier about the change in land utilization in Kandhar tahsil as well as in different circles separately.

Summary :

- 1) There is no change in Area under forest of Kandhar Tahsil in 2000-01 to 2005-06
- 2) During 2000-01, the area not available for cultivation is decreased by -0.63 percent.
- 3) Other uncultivated Excluding fallow land in Kandhar tahsil showed us decrease -0.89 and -2.94.
- 4) Net sown area has increased by +4.46.
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