

“A GEOGRAPHICAL STUDY OF GENERAL LANDUSE PATTERN IN SOUTH SOLAPUR TAHSIL”

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Abstract:

The present paper deals the land use pattern in South Solapur tahsil with comparing the two decades database. The variations and changes in these two decades studied deeply in this paper. The land use classification is important for planning and development. Land use pattern and land classification provide us various kinds of human activities in the Geographic region. The complete information about the land utilization is required before making any decision on change in land use. The land use pattern depends upon the physiographic of region, Climate, temperature, humidity, soil structure and texture, rainfall and irrigation etc.

Keywords: - Land use; follow land, cultivable land, forest land

INTRODUCTION:

Land use is the surface utilization of all developed and vacant land on a specific point, at a given time and space. It is the change with time and space. 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 individual as well as the society is able to minimize their advantages. The landuse stand for classification of land according to its quality for particular

purpose. Land use classification in many ways. It makes forest land, non agricultural land, cultivable land but not in use, cultivable land and follow land. All this categorization of land utilization is essential for development and planning, consequently various economic activities are competing for the demand of the land.

Land use “leads one back to the village farm and farmer to the fields, garden pastures, fallow land, and forests and to the isolated farmstead as geography deals with spatial relationship between these aspects and planning. This is because land use

changes to meet the variable demands of 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 demand. Land use is an important aspect of geographical studies particularly relevant to agricultural geography. The difference between land use and land utilization is important. Land use is the use actually made of any parcel of land, house, apartments and industrial location are land use categories, where as the term residential industrial and agricultural refers to a system of land utilization implying roads, neighborhood, retail and service activities as well as location of industries and carrying of agricultural pursuits.

According to J.L Buck, “Land utilization is the satisfaction, which the farm population derives from the type of

agriculture developed, provision for future production and the contribution to national needs”. While the definition given by Salter is as follows, “Land utilization research can be described as dealing with problem situations in which people in a given locality are in the process of transformation from activities with certain land requirements to activities with different land requirements.”

STUDY AREA:

South Solapur is the one of the important tahsil of Solapur district. Solapur city is the administrative headquarter of the district. South Solapur is bounded by Akkalkot in East, Mohol is on the West, and North Solapur tahsil and Osmanabad district are on the North, in the South Bijapur district of Karnataka is located. The total geographical areas of South Solapur are 1159 sq.km. This tahsil consist 90 villages. Bhīma and Sina is the important river of this tahsil. The average temperature is 20 Degree Celsius and rainfall is 617 mm.

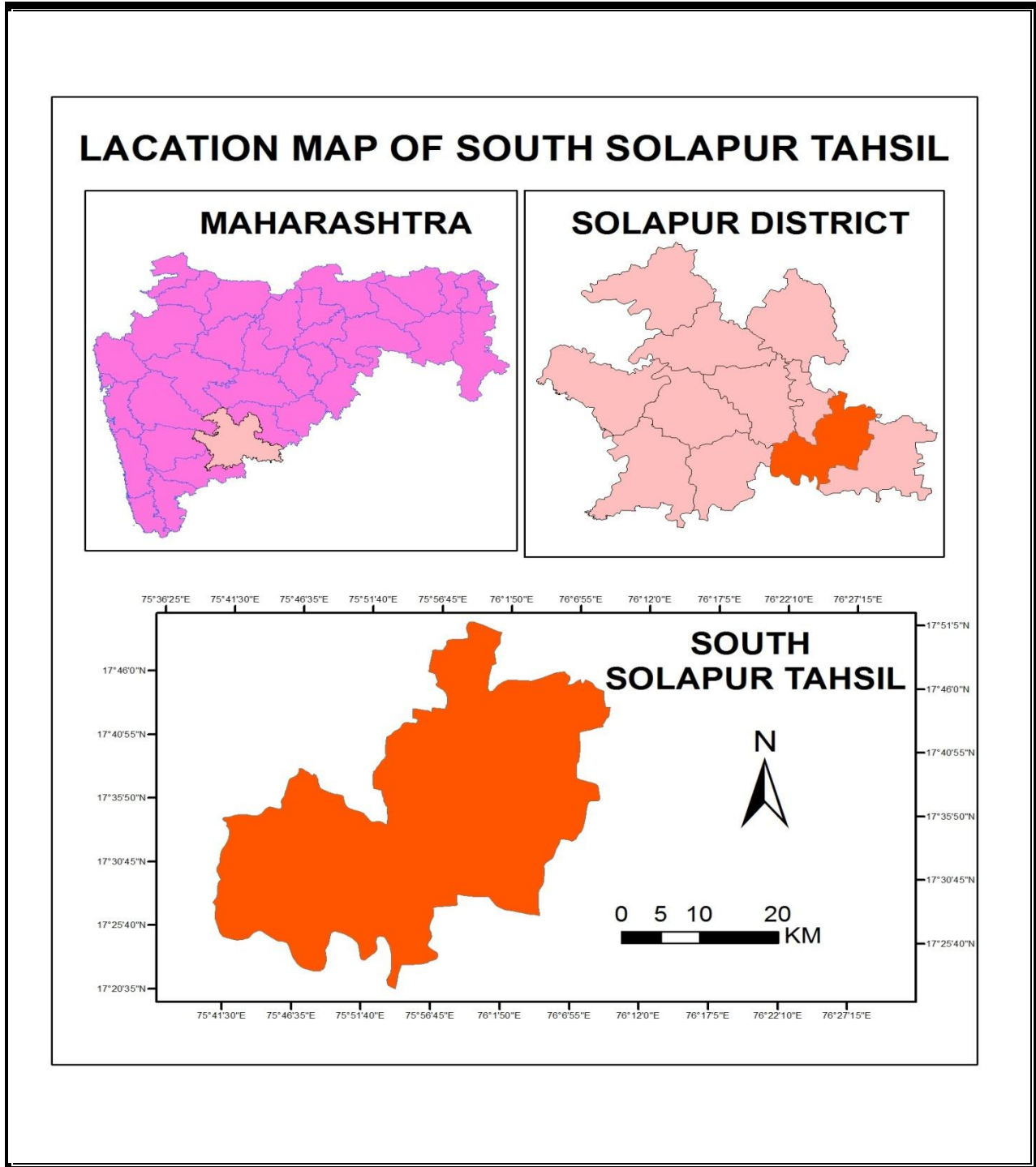


Fig. No. 1.1

OBJECTIVES:

The present paper deals with following objectives

- 1) To study changing general land use pattern in south Solapur tahsil.
- 2) To study geographical factors affecting on land use pattern.

METHODOLOGY AND DATA COLLECTION:

The present paper is based on the Secondary data. The secondary data collected form Census Hand Book, Gazetteers of Solapur District, Socio Economic Abstracts. The collected data is processed, edited and analyzed by applying different statistical methods and is Presented through tables, maps and graphs.

Table 1.1 Land Use of South Solapur in 1997-98

Sr.No	Land Use	Area In Hectors	Area in Percentage
1	Forest Land	1800	1.50
2	Non Agricultural Land	4050	3.39
3	Cultivable but not in Use	2151	1.80
4	Follow Land	16601	13.89
5	Cultivable Land	94861	79.40
	Total	119463	

(Source:-Socio Economic Abstract 1997-98)

DATA ANALYSIS:

Land Use Pattern of South Solapur 1997-98

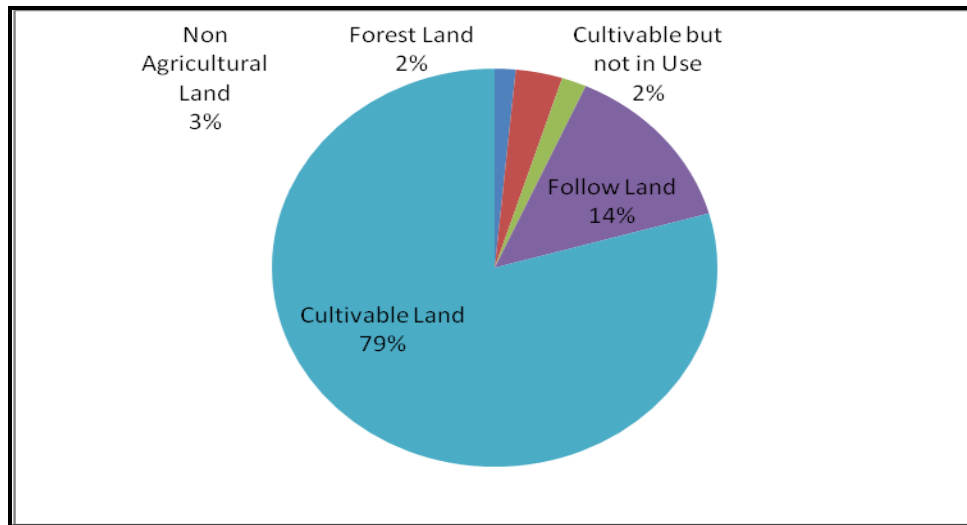


Fig 1.2

Table No 1.2 Land Use of South Solapur in 2007-08

Sr.No	Land Use	Area In Hectors	Area in Percentage
1	Forest Land	1827	1.52
2	Non Agricultural Land	4568	3.82
3	Cultivable but not in Use	2175	1.82
4	Follow Land	26972	22.57
5	Cultivable Land	83921	70.24
	Total	119463	

(Source:-Socio Economic Abstract 2007-08)

Land Use Pattern of South Solapur 2007-08

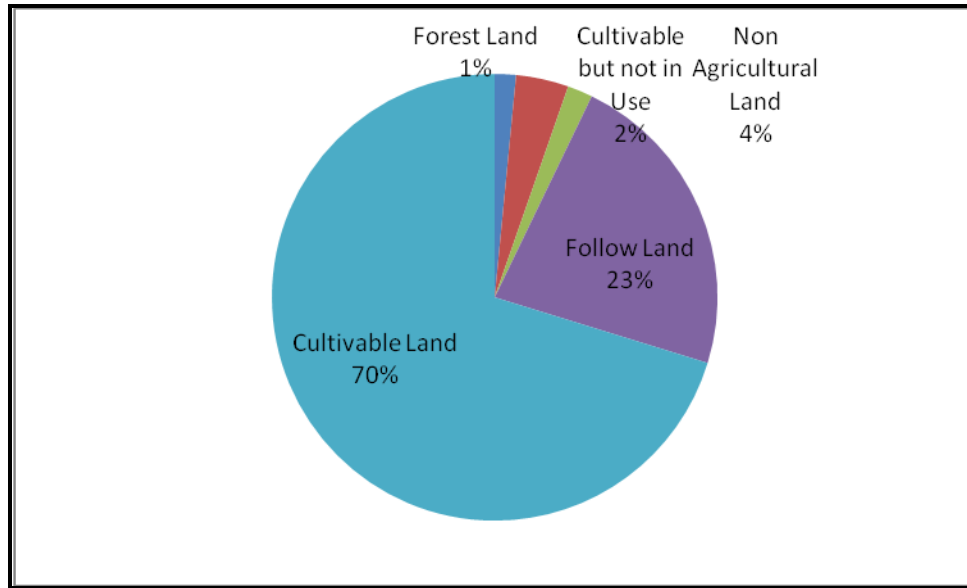


Fig 1.3

Compare the land use pattern data between year 1997-98 and 2007-08, then the land use forest is changed a little bit 0.20 % and the land under Non agricultural is slightly increase near about 0.13%. the land under cultivable but not in use is also changed near about 0.20%. the major changes of land use pattern occurred in follow land and cultivable land. Cultivable land decreases near about 9% in last 10 years because of migration of rural people to urban areas.

Agroclimatically the entire tahsil comes under rain shadow area. Rainfall is uncertain and scanty. It has adversely affected on socio economic condition of people in order to face the situation.

The land use pattern in south solapur tahsil most of the land has been used under cultivation near about 70 %. The tahsil is mainly rural and most of the population is engaged in agriculture.hence the maximum land is used for cultivation purpose.

CONCLUSION:

- 1) The 70 % land is used for agricultural activities.
- 2) There are slightly changes occurred in forest land, Non Agricultural and cultivable but not in use in last 10 years.
- 3) In the 2007-08 the area under cultivable land is decreased and area under follow land is increased.
- 4) The major changes occurred in follow land and cultivable land due to rural people socio economic attitude.

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