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GENERAL LAND USE PATTERN OF PUNE DIVISION

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Abstract:

In this paper an attempt has been made to analysis the land use pattern at tehsil level in Pune division. This study is based on secondary source of data collected from government records. This paper an attempt is made to analysis changing land use of Pune division. The volume of change in general land use pattern is studies 1960-61 to 2020-21. The Land use change in the response to the physical, social, cultural and economic environmental. This paper study to the temporal variations land use of Pune division.

Keywords: *Land use, Cropping Pattern, Volume of Change.*

Introduction:

Agriculture is backbone of the Indian economy play a vital role in the overall development where above 60 per cent population depends on agricultural sector is directly or indirectly land is an important natural resource, which support, evolution and development of all types of life on land. It is also useful for planners to evaluate the possibilities and limitations of further spatial development, to avoid or restrict undesirable trends of land exploitation, to adjust the forms of land use to the capabilities, and to direct the expiration of intensive land utilization into suitable areas (Nageshwar Rao and Vaidyanadhan 1981). Land use is a geographical concept since it involves specific areas. The study of land use forms a significant put of geography and has assumed a place of pride in the field of applied geography. The present paper is attempt to study of spatio-temporal variations of general land use form 1960-61 to 2020-21 and studied cause responsible for agricultural landaus pattern.

Objectives:

- To analyze the existing land use pattern of study area.
- To analyze the change's of cropping pattern of Pune Division.

Data Base and Methodology:

The secondary data have been collected through district statistical office, Agricultural department of Pune, India, District Census Handbook (1960-61) and Agricultural census of (2020-21). The present study simple statistical methods used these are per cent, average and volume of change with the help of calculate land use cropping pattern of pune division.

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Study Area:

Pune administrative division of Maharashtra extends between 15° 45'north to 19° 24' north latitudes and 73°19'eastto 76° 15' east longitudes. The region has an area of 57,235 sq km. its about shares 18.60 per cent of the total area state and 21.44 per cent of population. The density of population is 402 persons per sq km. As mentioned earlier the study region comprises of five districts and 57 tehsils. Physiographic of the region is uneven in nature. The study region may be divided into four physiographic division's western hilly region, the central undulating region, the eastern high land plateau region and river basins of Bhima and Krishna. The soils of the region are formed by lateritic, reddish brown, medium black, coarse shallow and alluvial soils. The forests are found on tropical evergreen and deciduous forests. The climate of the study region is essentially of a tropical monsoon type.

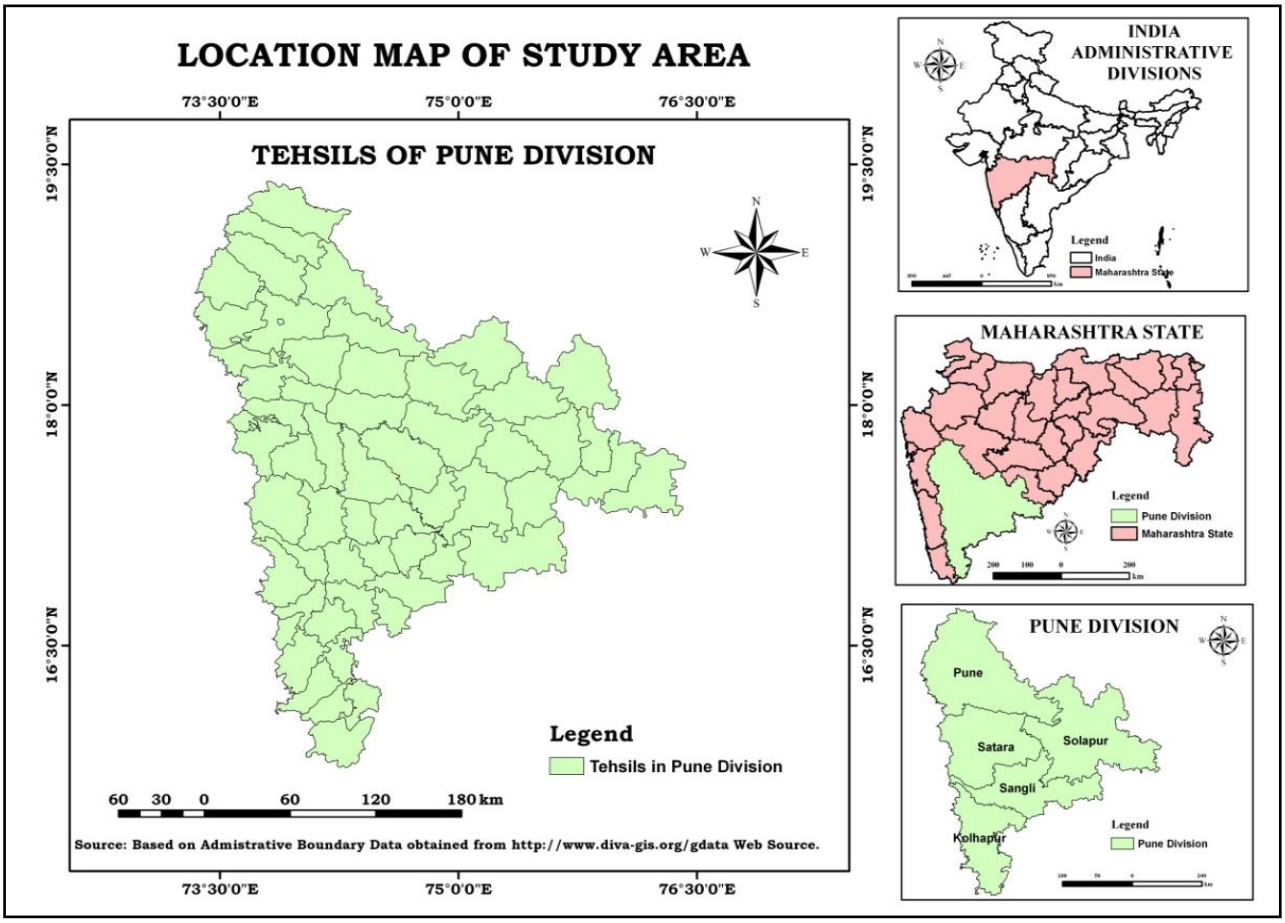

Fig. No.1

Gereral Land Use Pattern:

According to 1960-61 the Pune division as a whole had 75.99 % of its area under cultivation but scenario was slightly changed in 2020-21 in the study area about 74.38 % of the area under cultivation. The total area under uncultivated in 1960-61 is a 24.01 % it is increases 25.62 % in the study area. In order to study the changes in agriculture land use pattern in Pune division compared the land use data of 1960-61 to 2020-21 (table No.1). Some categories showed decreasing trend in area under forest (0.79 %) and net sown area (3.80%) are decreased. The land not available for cultivation is increased in (0.75%). The Fallow land area (2.19 %) and land out on non-agriculture use (1.65 %) area is increased in last 50 years.

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Classification of Landuse Pattern:

The census of India has classified the land use types in to nine categories but for the present study they are grouped in to five categories:

Table 1

Trend in General Land use Pattern in Pune Division

(Area in per cent)

Sr. No.	Land use Pattern	Years	Pune	Satara	Sangali	Kolhapur	Solapur	Pune Division
1	Area Under Forest	1960-61	12.28	14.09	5.39	18.71	2.67	10
		2020-21	11	13	5.53	18.05	2.15	9.21
		Change	-1.28	-1.09	0.14	-0.66	-0.52	-0.79
2	Area not available for cultivation	1960-61	14.08	10.49	4.54	8.39	8.39	8.39
		2020-21	10.8	11.49	9.03	10.07	6.32	9.14
		Change	-3.28	1	4.49	1.68	-2.07	0.75
3	Uncultivable land other than barren land	1960-61	1.82	3.07	3.95	7.12	6.06	5.62
		2020-21	7.95	11.62	7.11	9.79	3.26	7.27
		Change	6.13	8.55	3.16	2.67	-2.8	1.65
4	Fallow Land	1960-61	9.54	7.33	10.86	6.31	7.51	8.35
		2020-21	6.76	13.41	4.27	3.47	19.79	10.54
		Change	-2.78	6.08	-6.59	-2.84	12.28	2.19
5	Net Sown Area	1960-61	62.28	65.02	75.26	59.47	78.89	67.64
		2020-21	63.49	50.48	74.06	58.62	71.00	63.84
		Change	1.21	-14.54	-1.2	-0.85	-6.89	-3.80
Total Volume of Change			**-7.34**	**-15.63**	**-7.79**	**-4.35**	**-12.28**	**-4.59**
			7.34	**15.63**	**7.79**	**4.35**	**12.28**	**4.59**

***Source**: Socio-economic Abstract (1960-61 & 2020-21), Agriculture Census (1960-61 & 2020-21)*

1. **Forest Area:**

Forest land includes all land classified as a forest under any legal enactment dealing with forests of administrated as forests, whether state owned or private. According to 2020-21 forest area of Pune division is 10% area covered. The spatial distributed of forest as above average of study area districts are Kolhapur (18.05%), Satara (13%), and Pune (11%). The area under forest is covered lowest area under forest in district Sangli (5.53%) and Solapur (2.15%).

2. **Area not available for cultivation:**

This class consists of two land types of land i.e. land put to non agricultural use barren and uncultivable waste. According to 2020-21 land not available for cultivation in Pune division is (9.14%). The largest land covered by this category in the district Satara (11.49 %), Pune (10.80%), Kolhapur (10.07%), and Sangli (9.03%). In the Solapur district 6.32% land not available for cultivation.

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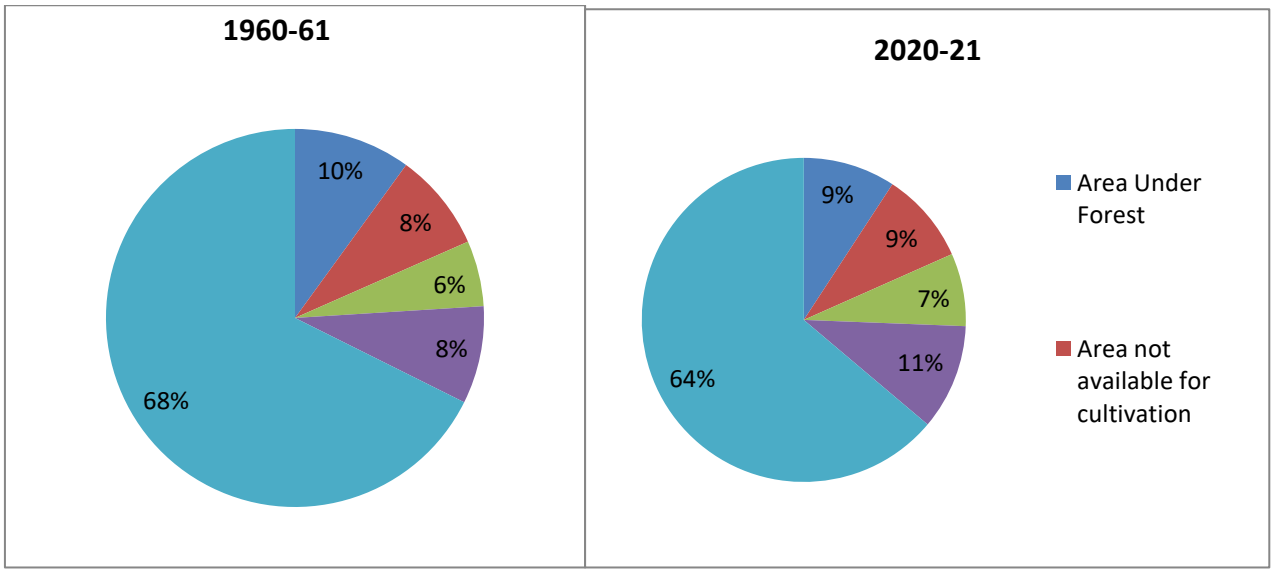

Fig. General Land use pattern of Pune Division

3. **Uncultivable land other than barren land**

They can enumerate under following heads encroachment by floods and erosion, poor drainage, scarcity of water and distance from settlement, etc. The lowest area of uncultivable land is Solapur (3.26%), Sangli (7.11 %), and Pune (7.95%). The most area covered by uncultivable land Kolhapur (9.79%) and Satara (11.62%).

4. **Fallow land:**

The term fallow land is used to those lands, which are not under cultivation at the time of reporting. The fallow land subdivided into current fallow and other than current fallow. The total geographical area of Pune division is 9.18% area under fallow land. The highly fallow land district area is Solapur (19.79 %), and Satara (13.41%). The lowest area of fallow land is Kolhapur (3.47%), Sangli (4.27 %), and Pune (6.76%).

5. **Net sown Area:**

The net sown area is the land which is actually being filled for raising the crops and this area has special significance of agriculture. The entire study region all districts are above 50 per cent net sown area covered in 2020-21. This are followed by Sangli (74.06%), Solapur (71.00%), Pune (63.49%), Kolhapur (58.62%) and Satara (50.48 %).

Conclusion:

The present land use pattern as exhibited that the area under forest covered in western tehsil of Sahyadri ranges is dense forest. They are highly declined west to east part of study area. The uncultivated land area in all tehsil is near to the ten per cent excluding some tehsil in Solapur district. The highly cultivated area is covered by river basin and eastern plain region as comparatively western hilly area. The potential agricultural land is north western part of study area.

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