

I.R.M.J.C.R.
International Referred
Journal of Arts, Science & Commerce

PRINT ISSN:2319-5789, ONLINE ISSN:2320-3145

SCHOLARS WORLD

International Referred
Multidisciplinary Journal
of Contemporary Research

Volume V

Issue III

July 2017

U.G.C. Approval Journal No: 63511

IMPACT FACTOR:

Scientific Impact Factor: 4.433

INDEXING:

Universal Impact Factor: 1.22

International Impact Factor: 0.65

Science Impact Factor: 0.48

Directory of Open Access Journals, Sweden

Ulrich's Web Global Series Directory, USA

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Advanced Science Index (ASI), Germany

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Published By:

MAAZ PUBLICATIONS,

H.No.117, S.No.170, Zaitoon Pura, Malegaon Nasik, Maharashtra, India, 423203

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Land Use Pattern in Ahmed Nagar District of Maharashtra

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ABSTRACT

As in all other districts, land in Ahmednagar district is put to various uses. The utilization of land depends upon physical factors like topography, soil and climate as well as upon human factors such as the density of population, duration of occupation of the area, land tenure and technical levels of the people Ahmednagar district had total geographical area of about 16.68 lakh hectares (17000, sq.km). Forest area has decreased considerably 7.89 percent (131592 hectares) in 2011-12. This class consists of two types of land viz (I) Land put on non-agricultural uses and (II) barren and uncultivable waste. The area put to non-agricultural uses includes land occupied by villages, towns, roads, railways or under water. Total cultivated area is 68.10 percent, 10.09 percent area not available in cultivation. Taluka namely percent of cultivated than in Shrirampur (81.43), Newasa(83.55),Shevgaon(89.22), Jamkhed(60.04), Shrigonda(69.03), Kopargaoon(72.92) and Rahata(84.97) talukas and remaining seven talukas, namely Nagar(75.86), Rahuri(59.12), Pathardi(38.83), Karjat(50.72), Parner(78.28), Akole (60.79), Sangamner(61.29) cultivates land is less than average distinguished in study region.

Keywords: Ahmednagar, Land use Pattern, Geographical area, Topography, Crop Combination, Population

INTRODUCTION:

Land use pattern explains how effectively land resources are utilized for different purposes in a state. Development in irrigation and growth in population are the two important factors, which mostly decide the land use pattern of any region/state. Table no. 2 presents the detailed land use pattern of the Ahmednagar district. It can be seen from the table that out of geographical area, about 23 percent of land is under nonagricultural usage i.e. forest, land under non-agricultural use, cultivable waste, permanent pasture and miscellaneous trees and groves. About 7.89 percent land is as forest land and about 10.10 percent of land is not available for *cultivation sown*. Thus, altogether about 2.03 percent of land is not available for *cultivation* except fallow land. The total percent of the fallow land is 11.88. While in district the cultivated land is about 68.11 percent that means the ratio of cultivated land is very high comparatively other types of land. But actual cultivable land is higher than the cultivated land which is about 70.96 percent.

STUDY AREA:

Ahmednagar District recognized by the name of Malik Ahmed who was the chief founder. It was the kingdom of Nizamshah in A.D. 1494. Ahmednagar District was established after the end of Peshwa rule in A.D. 1818. Ahmednagar is the largest district of Maharashtra State having geographical area of 17418 k.m, It comprises the 5.66% of the area of Maharashtra State. Out of total areas 391.5 sq. k. m. is urban

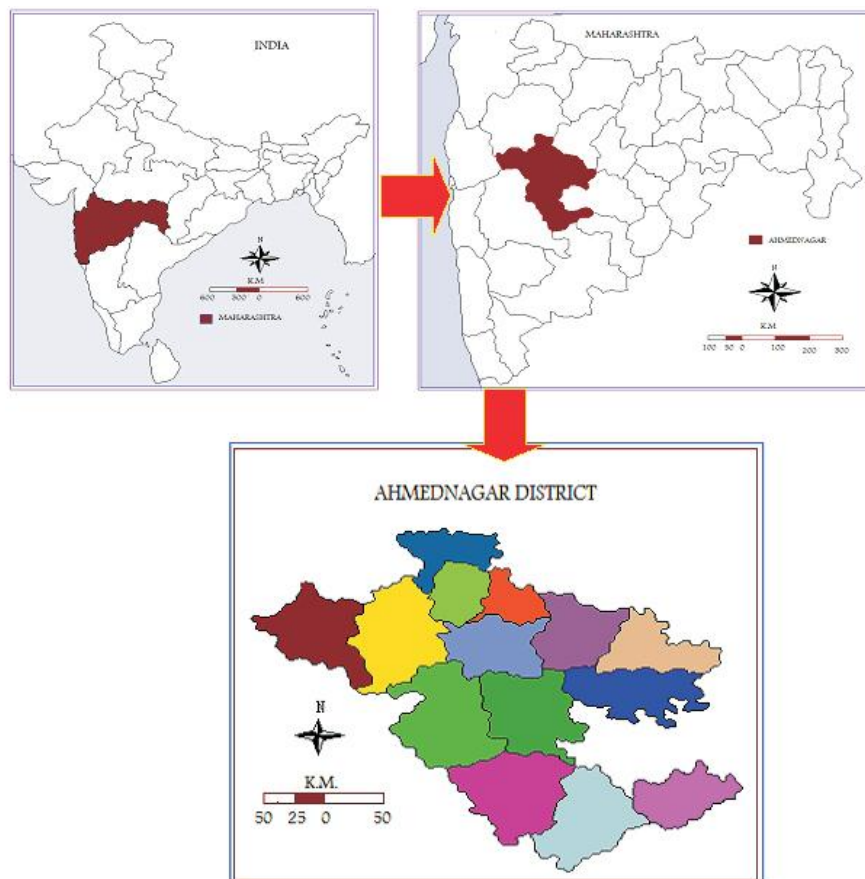


Fig.No.1

area while remaining 16,656.5 sq. k. m. comes under rural area. Ahmednagar is centrally located in western Maharashtra. In this district there are 14 blocks or tehsils/talukas, 1,581 villages and 1,308 *Gram Sabhas*. The Ahmednagar district is laid between 18.2* to 19.9* North latitude and 73.9* to 57.5* East longitude. It is bounded on the north by Nasik district, on the north east by Aurangabad district, in the east by Beed and Osmanabad, on the south by Solapur and in the south west by Thane and Pune district.

DATA BASE AND METHODOLOGY:

Geography is a science based on empirical studies which require data collection for various sources. The study has conducted for trend of population growth in Ahmednagar District.

1. The present study is based on the secondary data obtained from the Department of Census, Publication of Ahmednagar district, and Socio economic abstract of Ahmednagar district. Toposheets from survey of India, Maps and development report of Ahmednagar District.
2. Processed and analyzed data has been applied by appropriate methods, cartographic techniques and statistical techniques.

OBJECTIVES:

The basic objective of this paper is to investigate the land use pattern and its percentage of Ahmednagar district.

DISCUSSION:

As mentioned earlier, the present study of the land use pattern in Ahmednagar district is mostly based on secondary data which has been collected from the Department of census, publication of Ahmednagar district and socio economic abstract of Ahmednagar district.

TABLE NO.1: LAND USE PATTERN OF AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT

Sr No.	Name of Tehsil	Area	Forest area	Area not available for cultivation	Except fallow land not cultivated area	Fallow land area	Cultivated area.	Cultivable area
1	Akole	150400	41698	13142	588	3539	91433	95343
2	Sangamner	135780	1140	29391	9743	12279	83228	111965
3	Kopargaon	70613	0	4869	4022	10224	51498	62193
4	Rahata	68786	0	4778	1253	4301	58454	57744
5	Shrirampur	50602	0	3001	1344	5047	41210	45886
6	Newasa	129204	1459	15838	113	3841	107953	127661
7	Shevgaon	108713	1157	8622	301	1633	97000	88623
8	Pathardi	117784	6426	5890	981	58749	45739	97319
9	Nagar	150272	13165	15661	1762	5681	114003	120233
10	Rahuri	101685	15706	13363	1097	11394	60125	68761
11	Parner	186792	18792	10046	810	10912	146232	15876
12	Shrigonda	160481	15210	8325	2447	23704	110795	113870
13	Karjat	149152	13067	33056	8549	18328	75656	102452
14	Jamkhed	87524	3772	2400	833	27966	52553	75534
	Total	1667788	131592	168382	33842	198093	1135879	1183460

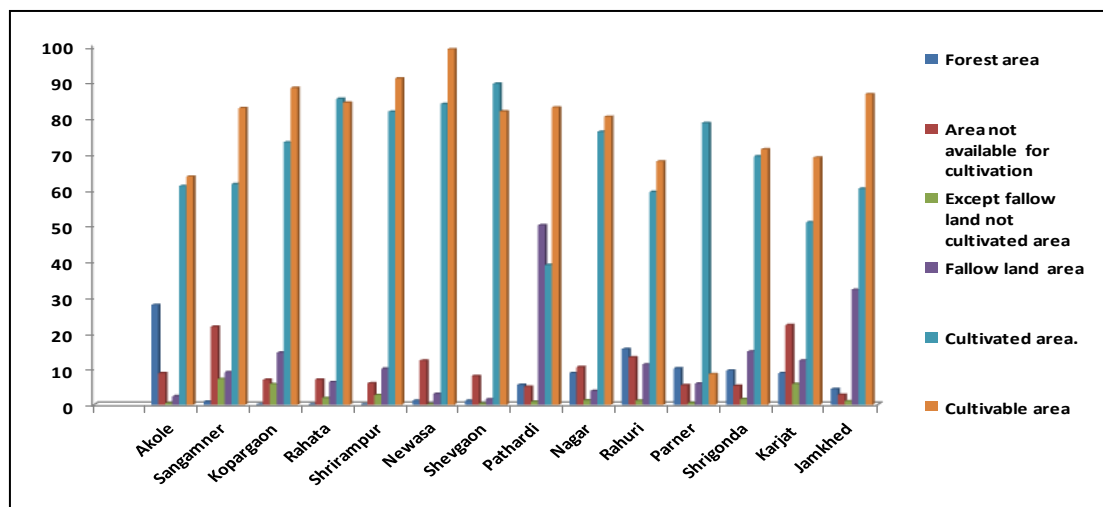
Source: Socio-Economic Survey Ahmednagar 2011-12

TABLE NO.2: PERCENTAGE OF LAND USE PATTERN OF IN AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT

Sr No.	Name of Tehsil	Area	Forest area	Area not available for cultivation	Except fallow land not cultivated area	Fallow land area	Cultivated area.	Cultivable area
1	Akole	9.01	27.72	8.74	0.39	2.35	60.79	63.39
2	Sangamner	8.14	0.83	21.65	7.16	9.04	61.29	82.46
3	Kopargaon	4.23	0	6.90	5.70	14.48	72.93	88.08
4	Rahata	4.12	0	6.95	1.82	6.25	84.98	83.95
5	Shrirampur	3.03	0	5.93	2.66	9.97	81.44	90.68
6	Newasa	7.75	1.13	12.25	0.09	2.97	83.55	98.81
7	Shevgaon	6.52	1.06	7.93	0.28	1.50	89.23	81.52
8	Pathardi	7.06	5.46	5.00	0.83	49.88	38.83	82.62
9	Nagar	9.01	8.76	10.42	1.17	3.78	75.86	80.01
10	Rahuri	6.10	15.44	13.14	1.08	11.20	59.13	67.62
11	Parner	11.19	10.06	5.38	0.43	5.84	78.29	8.50
12	Shrigonda	9.62	9.48	5.19	1.52	14.77	69.04	70.96
13	Karjat	8.94	8.76	22.16	5.73	12.28	50.72	68.69
14	Jamkhed	5.25	4.31	2.74	0.95	31.95	60.04	86.30
	A.Nagar Dist	100	7.89	10.10	2.03	11.88	68.11	70.96

Source: Computed by Researcher

TEHSIL WISE PERCENTAGE OF LAND USE PATTERN OF IN AHMEDNAGAR DISTRICT



Daigrame No. 1

The various factors are affecting on the land use pattern in Ahmednagar district such as the area of tehsil, the rain fall, the physical structure and types of soil etc. Diagram no.1 shows that the land use pattern in Ahmednagar distract mostly area are available for the cultivation but actual cultivation is varies from tehsil to tehsil. The district land use pattern as follows.

1. Cultivable land:

Diagram no.1 shows that in Ahmednagar distract mostly area are available for the cultivation but actual cultivation is varies from tehsil to tehsil. In district the Newasa and the Jamkhed tehsils have more cultivable area; both are leading tehsils in cultivable land. The tehsil Sangamner, Kopargaoon, Rahata, Shirampur, Shevgaon, Pathardi and Nagar tehsils have a moderate cultivable land. While the Akole, Rahuri, Shrigonda and Karjat have low cultivable land as compare other tehsils of Ahmednagar district.

2. Cultivated land:

The Rahata, Shirampur, Newasa, shevgaon and Parner tehsils are a leading in cultivated land in Ahmednagar distinct. The Akole, Sangamner, Kopargaoon, Nagar, Parner, Shrigonda and Jamkhed have a medium cultivated land. And only Pathardi and Karjat have a very less cultivated land. The various factor affecting the cultivated land such as the area of tehsil, the rain fall the physical structure and types of soil etc.

3. Fallow land:

The tehsil Pathardi and Jamkhed are lying in the drought proven area in Ahmednagar district so that in both tehsils' percentage of fallow land is high comparatively other tehsils. While Sangamner, Kopargaoon, Rahuri, Shirampur and Karjat have moderate fallow land because those tehsils' most of area have been covered by various river basin such as Godavari, Pravara and Mula river etc. the artificial irrigation facilities have been available in this region. So the percentage of irrigated land is comparative high in these tehsils. The tehsil Akole, Rahata, Newasa and Shevgaon have very less fallow land.

4. Except fallow land not cultivated land:

Only Kopargaoon and Sangamner tehsils have fewer amounts of these types of land. While other tehsils have very negligible this types of land.

5. Area not available for cultivation:

Sangamner and Karjat tehsils have high land are available which is not available for cultivation. While remaining tehsils have very less land is available which is not available for cultivation.

6. Forest land:

Only Akole tehsil has high forest land which is about 27.72 percent. After Nagar (8.76 %), Rahuri (15.44%), Parner (10.06%), Shrigonda (9.48%) and Karjat (8.76%) have a moderate forest land, and finally Sangamner, Kopargaoon, Newasa, Shevgaon, Pathardi and Jamkhed have very negligible forest land.

DISTRICT PERCENT OF LAND USE PATTERN

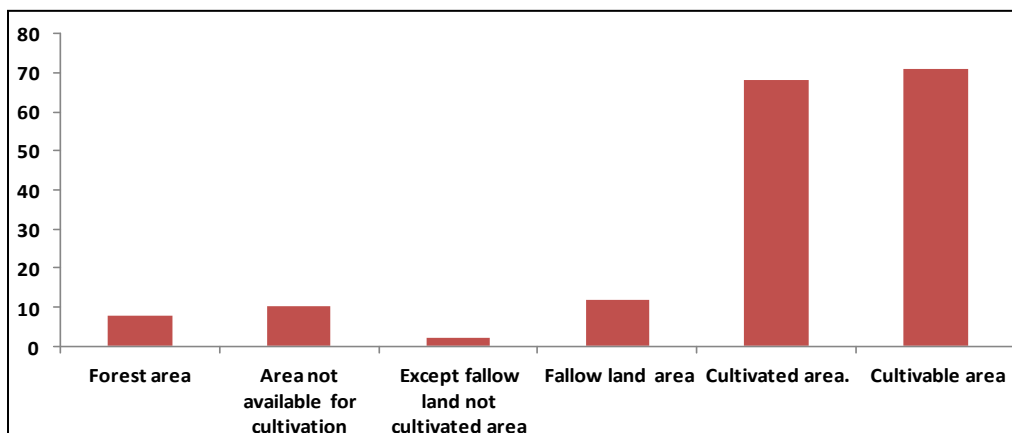


Diagram No.2

Table no.2 indicate that the percentage of land use pattern in Ahmednagar district. The cultivable land is a very vital part of the land use pattern in the district which is about 70.96 percent. But the actually cultivated land is less than the cultivable land. The total cultivated land is 68.11 percent. While the fallow land is the third rank in the district land use pattern, but the fallow land's ratio is very less compare than the cultivated land cultivable land which is 11.88 percent follows by area not available for Cultivation(10.10%), Forest area(7.89%) and Except fallow land not cultivated area(2.03%).respectively.

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