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<p>‘अजिंठा’ या त्रैमासिकात प्रसिध्द झालेली मते मुख्य संपादक, संपादक मंडळ व सल्लागार मंडळास मान्य असतीलच असे नाही. या नियतकालिकात प्रसिध्द करण्यात आलेली लेखकाची मते ही त्याची वैयक्तिक मते आहेत.</p> <p>तसेच शोधनिबंधाची जबाबदारी स्वतः लेखकावर राहिल. हे नियतकालिक मालक मुद्रक प्रकाशक विनय शंकरराव हातोले यांनी अजिंठा कॉम्प्युटर अँड प्रिंटर्स जयसिंगपूर विद्यापीठ गेट औरंगाबाद येथे मुद्रित व प्रकाशित केले.</p>

General Land - Use Pattern in Kolhapur District, Maharashtra: A Geographical Analysis

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Introduction

India being one of the important countries for utilization of natural resources like land, soil, water and climatic conditions etc. India has experienced the utilization pattern of natural resources and land use pattern varies from place to place as well as state to state. General land use pattern also affected by physical setting, proportion of population of the area, economical status of the area and climate also. General land use pattern change from time to time due to the increasing urbanization, agricultural activities, unplanned human activities, forest cutting etc. Hence, an attempt has been made to study the detailed study of the land use pattern and its relation to human, their economic, social, political situation and environment in the study area.

Land use pattern is also important for the development of Agricultural sectors, industrialization as well as environmental condition. It is showed the surface utilization of all developed, undeveloped, vacant land for specific purpose. Land-use of a region is a combined result of the natural set up and human dynamism within socio economic set up and technological development. Land-use context in a special context is essential to understand regional zone of the areas of optimum land-use degraded areas etc. The use of land constitutes a major item in national planning and this is especially in India. In this research paper an attempt has been made to analyze the general land-use pattern in Kolhapur district. This study is based on secondary data collected from secondary records. Study of Land use pattern is important for the development of Agricultural sectors, industrialization as well as environmental condition and their impact on natural resources, distribution of land and also affected to the human development. It is showed the surface utilization of all developed, undeveloped, vacant land for specific purpose. This study of land-use is also vital importance from the point of view of the planning and development of the area. Kolhapur district is the southern part of western

Maharashtra, is well-known for his Sugar Industry due to the optimum rainfall, Panchganga river basin and soil fertility is very well.

In this research paper to study and analyses the general land-use pattern and their characteristics and its socio-economic aspects relation to the land distribution at micro level in Kolhapur District. This study is based on secondary data collected from secondary records i.e. socio-economic abstract of Kolhapur district. Agriculture In the Kolhapur district utilization of land increasing with increase in population, increasing in agriculture, increasing in industrialization and mining also. It shows varies from tahasil to tahasil. The utilization of land is needs to have general frame work of strategic and effective management and analysis of their characteristics and also used for developmental planning in the study area.

Study Area

The Kolhapur district is a part of Deccan plateau and western Maharashtra and extremely southern part of Maharashtra state is Kolhapur district lies between 15°43' north to 17°17' north latitude and 72°40' east to 74°42' east longitude. The Kolhapur district comprises 7620 sq. km area which is 2.5 % of the state. The general height of the district is 1000 mtrs and administratively divided into 12 tahsils supports 38, 74,015 population (2011). In general the physiographic arrangement of the district has Sahyadri hills in a north-south direction, plateau area situated to the east of the Sahyadri hills and eastern plain area and Belgaum district of Karnataka state in the south. The climate of Kolhapur is generally temperate. Minimum temperature of the district is 14° c and maximum is 36.90 c. The average annual rainfall is 2063.67 mm. The decadal growth rate (2001- 2011) of population is 10.99 per cent. From the Kolhapur district around 70% of total population lives in rural area. The middle rivers and tributaries i. e. Warna, Panchganga, Kumbhi, Kasari, Bhogavati, Tulasi, Dhamani, Jambhali, Hiranyakeshi, Dudhganga, Vedhganga and Ghatprabha all these river flows from the west to east towards the Bay of Bengal. In the study area also found variety of utilization of land due to the physical setting and socio economic aspects of the district.

Aims and Objectives

- 1) To study and the highlight the general land-use pattern in the study area.
- 2) To study the impact of physical setting and socio-economic factors on the land use pattern in the study region.
- 3) To study the utilization of land and its characteristics in the study area.

Database and Methodology

- 1) The present study based on secondary data which is obtained from Socio-Economic Abstract of Kolhapur district (2011) and gazetteer of the Kolhapur district.
- 2) Primary data collected by conducting field survey for micro level studies and some questioners fill-upped by corresponds about the available resources under consideration.
- 3) The simple statistical technique used to calculation of the proportion of ever and each types of land. Data analysis, cartographic technique use to draw the maps and diagrams with the help of GIS techniques.
- 4) The final results and important finding had presented through the cartographic technique i.e. divided circle for the quality of the work.

Analysis and Results

General land use pattern in Kolhapur district is shown in chart form with tahasil-wise utilization of land. In this chart shows, every and each land proportion to the total land in percentage.

Tahasil-wise General land use pattern in Kolhapur District (2010-2011)

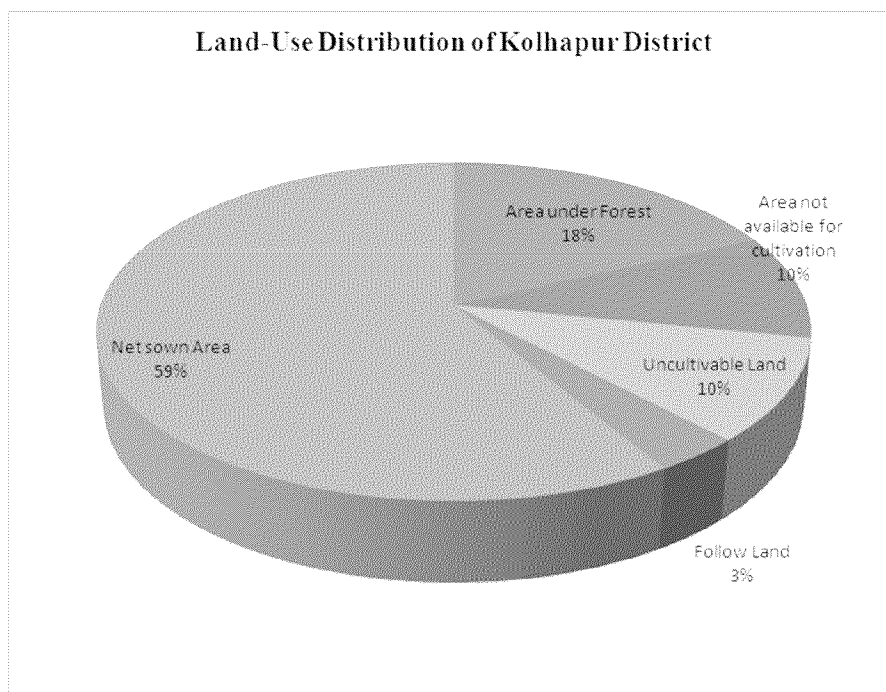
(Area under hectares with tabulated %)

Sr. no	Tahasil	Total Geographical area	Area under Forest	Area not available for cultivation	Uncultivable Land	Follow Land	Net sown Area
1	Shahuwadi	104352 (13.4%)	21912 (15.6%)	13607 (17.4%)	18507 (24.3%)	2903 (10.7%)	47426 (10.42%)
2	Panhala	56871 (7.3%)	11591 (8.2%)	5023 (6.4%)	7096 (9.3%)	3787 (14.0%)	29374 (6.4%)
3	Hatkanangle	60937 (7.8%)	1433 (1.0%)	5906 (7.5%)	3588 (4.7%)	1018 (3.7%)	48992 (10.7%)
4	Shirol	50783 (6.5%)	864 (0.6%)	4898 (6.2%)	2742 (3.6%)	612 (2.2%)	41667 (9.1%)
5	Karvir	67113 (8.6%)	804 (0.5%)	8025 (10.2%)	9358 (12.3%)	1774 (6.5%)	47152 (10.36%)
6	Gaganbawada	28228 (3.6%)	10626 (7.5%)	1292 (1.2%)	5462 (7.1%)	377 (1.3%)	10471 (2.3%)
7	Radhanagari	89232 (11.4%)	26775 (19.1%)	13016 (16.16%)	14328 (18.8%)	3192 (11.8%)	31921 (7.01%)
8	Kagal	54754	1114	4513	1671	637	46819

		(7.0%)	(0.7%)	(5.7%)	(2.1%)	(2.3%)	(10.28%)
9	Bhudargad	64446 (8.3%)	23790 (16.9%)	4601 (5.8%)	3192 (4.2%)	5951 (22.0%)	26912 (5.9%)
10	Ajara	54888 (7.0%)	12273 (16.9%)	3360 (4.2%)	5725 (7.5%)	2822 (10.4%)	30708 (6.74%)
11	Gadhinglajl	48115 (6.1%)	1818 (1.2%)	2481 (3.1%)	898 (1.1%)	606 (2.2%)	42312 (9.2%)
12	Chandgad	96542 (12.4%)	27100 (19.34%)	11441 (16.6%)	3414 (4.4%)	3256 (12.0%)	51331 (11.2%)
	Total	776261 (100 %)	140100 (100 %)	78125 (100 %)	75981 (100 %)	26935 (100 %)	455085 (100 %)

Source – Socio-Economic Abstract of Kolhapur District (2011)

Fig. No.1



1. Area under Forest

The total geographical area of the Kolhapur district is near about 776261 hectares. About 140100 hectares (18.04 %) of the total geographical area of the Kolhapur district is under the forest during the year of 2002-2003. It is the lowest proportion out of the total geographical area of study region. The area under the forest presents with varies from tahsil to tahsil. The highest area under forest is found in Chandgad tahsil (19.34 %) due to the rainfall and this tahsil having

in high altitude i.e. 1000 to 1200 meter, so the highest area under the forest is found in that tahsil. Where as the lowest forest area is found in Karveer tahsil (0.5 %) due to the physical setting i.e. flat area then settlements, agricultural, economical activities direct affected to the forest area due to this condition we have observed the lowest proportion of forest under this tahsil.

Out of the total geographical area of Kolhapur district, bellow 10 % area is found in Shirol (0.6%), Hatkanangle (1.0 %) and Kagal (0.72%) Tahsil because of these tahsil having high yield soil i.e. black soil, so there are large area under the agriculture and having sugarcane cultivation. When agriculture is very powerful in these tahsil. Generally we have to experience the area under forest is very less in Kolhapur district, due to the agricultural, settlements, transportation and economic developments, these activities also encroached forest area.

2. Area Not Available For Cultivation

About 78160 hectares (10.6 %) of area is under not available for cultivation in Kolhapur district. The area under this category varies from tahsil to tahsil. The highest area under this category presented in Shahuwadi i.s. 13604 (17.4 %) because of this tahsil having hills i.e. Sahyadri mountain range, so limitation to the cultivation accurse in area. The lowest area under the area of not available for cultivation is found in Gadhinglaj tahsil (3.1%) and Ajara tahsil (4.2%) due to the rainy season is long and this is the sub-plan area so there are most of the area accurse under the cultivation also. Above 10 % area under the area of not available for cultivation are found in Radhnagari (16.6 %) because of this tahsil having hills represented with steep slope and valleys and Kareer tahsil(10.2%).

3. Other Uncultivable Land (Excluding Fallow Land)

Out of the total geographical area of study region, about 75981 hectares (9.7%) area under the other uncultivable land .the highest area under this category is found in Shahuwadi tahsil (24.32%) due to the hilly region, most of the area not available to the agriculture or cultivation. Whereas the lowest area found in Gadhinglaj tahsil (1.1%) due the sub-plan area and water availability less area accurse in this category. Out of the total geographical area bellow 5% is found in Chandagad (4.4%), Bhudargad (4.2%) and Shirol tahsil (3.6%).

4. Fallow Land

Out of the total geographical area of Kolhapur district about 26935 hectares (3.4 %) land is under fallow land. The proportion of fallow land is varies from tahsil to tahsil instudy region. Bellow 10 % area under the fallow land is found in Hatkanangle (3.7%), Shirol (2.2%). Karveer tahsil (6.5%) because of in these tahsil having high yielding soil, water availability high

proportion of land under the agricultural sector so under the fallow land there were less in portion. The highest area under this category is found in Bhudargad tahasil (22.0%) due to the terraced farming and land area is very less, so many farmers have divert from agriculture. The lowest area under this category is found in Gaganbawada (1.3%). Above 10% area under the fallow land is noticed in Chandgad tahasil (12.0%), Radhanagari tahasil (11.8%) and Ajara tahasil (10.4%).

5. Net Sown Area

About 455085 hectares (58.62%) land is under the net sown area. The highest area under the net sown area found in Chandgad tahsil (11.28%) due to the high rainfall and red soil accure, so agriculture is well settled in this area and the lowest area under this category noticed in Gaganbawada tahasil (2.3%) due to the hills. Bellow 10% area under this category is noticed in Gadhinglaj tahsil (9.28%), Ajara tahsil (6.74%), Bhudargad tahsil (5.9%), Radhanagari tahsil (7.01%). Above 10% area under net sown area noticed in Kagal (10.28%), Karveer (10.36%) and Hatkanangale tahsil (10.7%).

Conclusion

In the study region the general land use pattern is varies from tahsil to tahsil due to physiographic structure, climatic conditions and other economic activities and change settlement growth and pattern also. The highest proportion of area under the net sown area (58.62%) due to there were proportion of population is high, high quality soil, optimum precipitation and transportation development accure. The lowest area found in under the follow land (3.4%). The highest area under forest is found in Chandgad tahsil (19.34 %) due to hills, steep slope, high rainfall and critical condition for development of settlement protect forest in this area. Where the lowest forest area is found in Karveer tahsil (0.5 %) because of in this Tahsil having lot of settlements and urban, sub-urban area, the physical setting is under the plan structure so we have observed that lot of area utilized for agriculture, settlements, transportation and various economic activities . The highest area under this follow land is found in Bhudargad tahsil (22.0%) and the lowest area under this category is found in Gaganbawada (1.3%). The highest area under the net sown area found in Chandgad tahsil (11.28%) and the lowest area under this category noticed in Gaganbawada tahsil (2.3%). It is also needs and important for better management of natural resources and development of study region.

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