



Geographical Analysis of Land-use Pattern in Beed District 2000-2020

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Introduction -

The use of land for particular purpose is taken as land use pattern in the study region. Hence land use pattern may be classified in forest land, marshy land, barren land, cultivable land and pasture land. The study region is mostly divided by following manner- forest land; follow land, land not available for Cultivation, productive but not cultivated and net sown area.

Keywords- Agricultural Land use, Forest Land, Net Sown area.

Objectives-

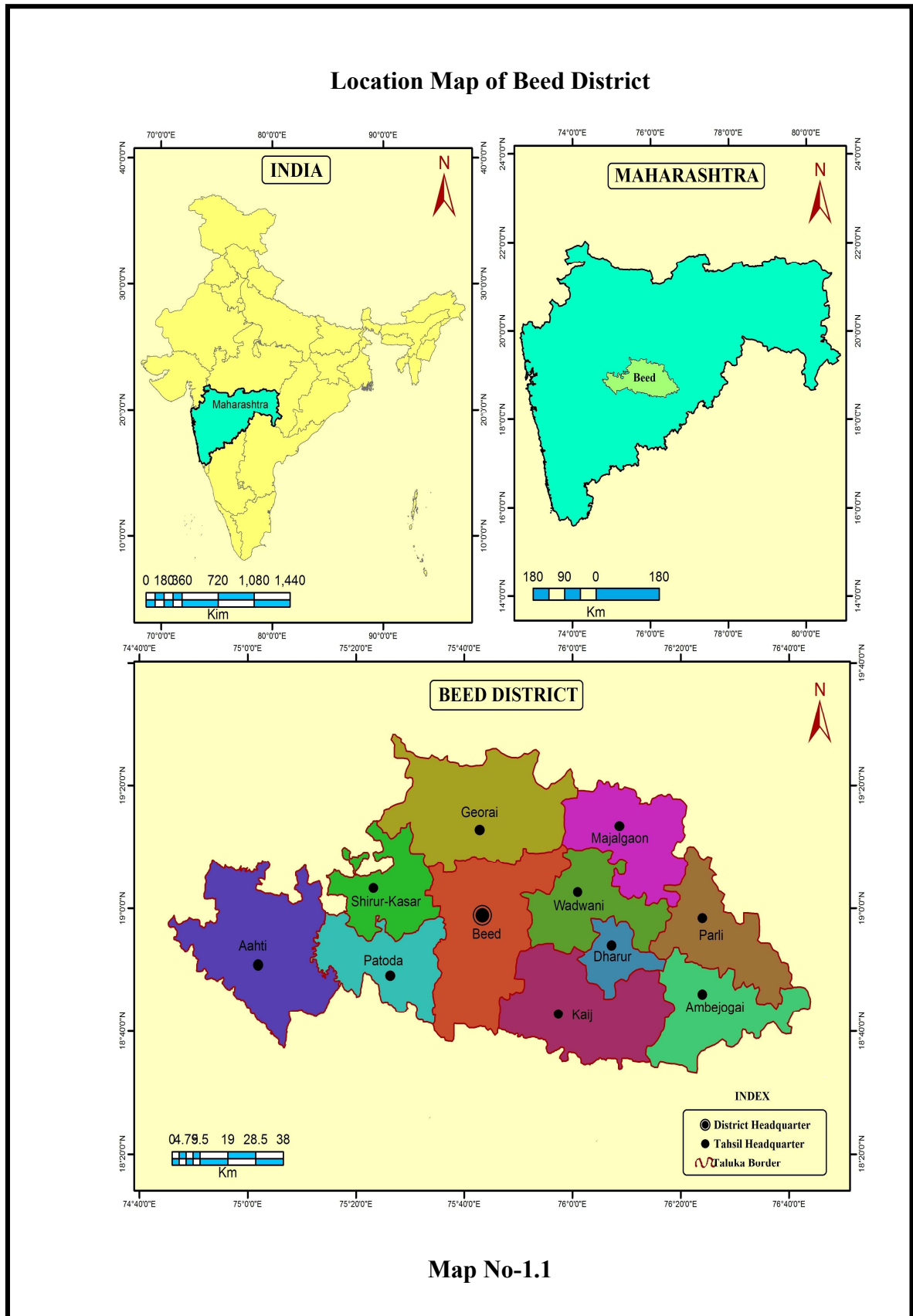
1. To study the changes in Land-use Pattern in the Beed district.
2. To analyze the various factor affecting the land use pattern in the study region.
3. To study the physical as well as social condition of Beed District.

Methodology-

The present study is based on the secondary data, for the period 2000 to 2020. For present research paper data has been derived from the socio-economic review of the Beed district. Census of Maharashtra and District census handbook (1901 to 2011). Socio-economic abstract, Census of Maharashtra, Records of Zilla Parishad, District statistical report and District Gazetteers.

Location and Boundaries -

Beed district is situated in the west-central part of Aurangabad division. The district is situated between 18°28⁰ to 19°28⁰ North latitude and 74°54⁰ to 76°57⁰ East longitudes.



Beed district is surrounded by Aurangabad and Jalna to the north, Parbhani and Latur to the east. Osmanabad and Ahmednagar districts to the south. Godavari is an important river of the district and it flows mainly through Gevrai and Majalgaon talukas on the northern boundary of the district. Area and Administrative Division - Total area of the district is 10693 sq. Km. this is 3.45 per cent of Maharashtra. Out of this area 158.31 sq. Km is in urban sector and remaining 10534.69 sq. Km area is rural.

In terms of administrative convenience, 6 revenue divisions of the district divided into 1. Beed, 2. Gevrai, 3. Ashti, 4. Majalgaon, 5. Ambajogai, 6. Parli. As per Census 2011, there are 1357 inhabited villages in the district. Out of total 1020 Gram Panchayats, 832 are independent and 188 are Gram Panchayats. There is also 1 Nagar Panchayat. Recently, the Maharashtra government has approved the establishment of Nagar Panchayats at Ashti, Patoda, Shirur Kasar and Vadvani. As per the 2011 census.

Table No.1

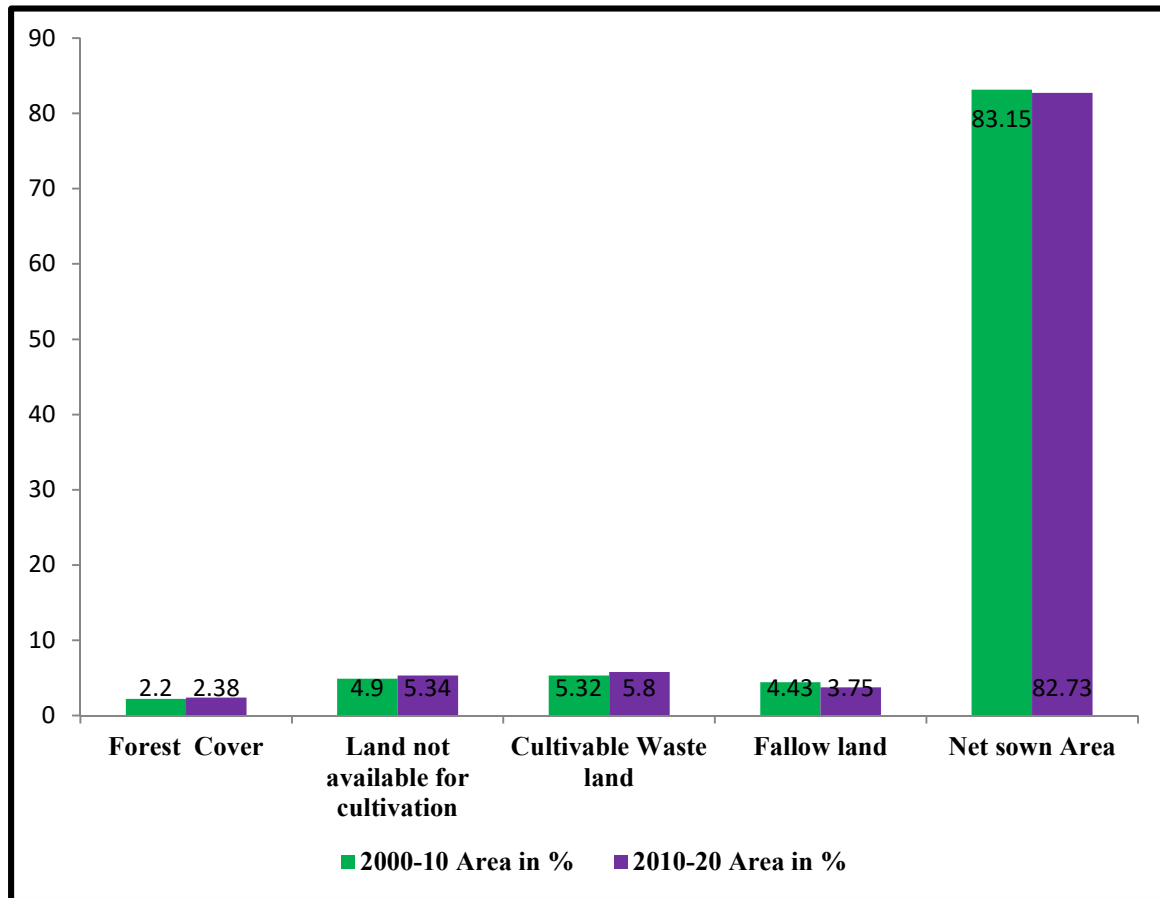
Land use Classification in Beed District 2000-2020

Sr. No.	Land use Classification	2000-10		2010-20	
		Area in he.	Area in %	Area in he.	Area in %
1	Forest Cover	25498	2.20	25537	2.38
2	Land not available for cultivation	56799	4.90	57134	5.34
3	Cultivable Waste land	61800	5.32	62032	5.80
4	Fallow land	51500	4.43	40082	3.75
5	Net sown Area	965203	83.15	883815	82.73
Total District Area		1160800	100	1068605	100
Source : Socio-Economics 2000 to 2020					

1) Total Geographical Area

The total geographical area of Beed district is 1160800 hectare in 2000-2010. The net sown area covers 965203 hectare which accounts 83.15 percent to total geographical area of the study region. In the next 2010-20 decade total geographical area of Beed district was 1068605 hectare.

Graph No -1.1
Land use Classification in Beed District



2) Area Under Forest

Approximately two percent (2.20) land covers by forest in the Beed district in 2000-2010. In the next decade 2010-20 area under forest is slightly increased it is account 2.38.

3) Land not available for cultivation

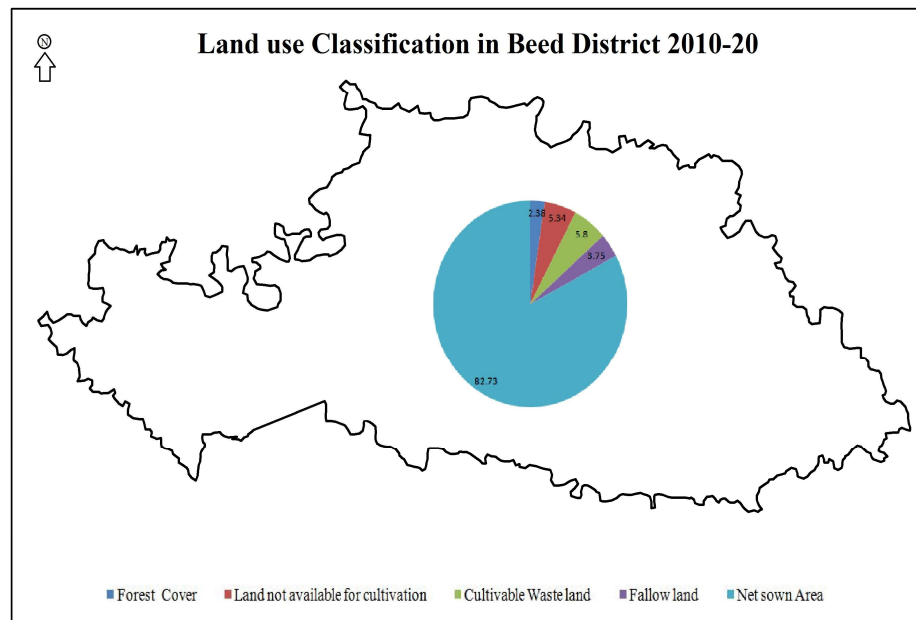
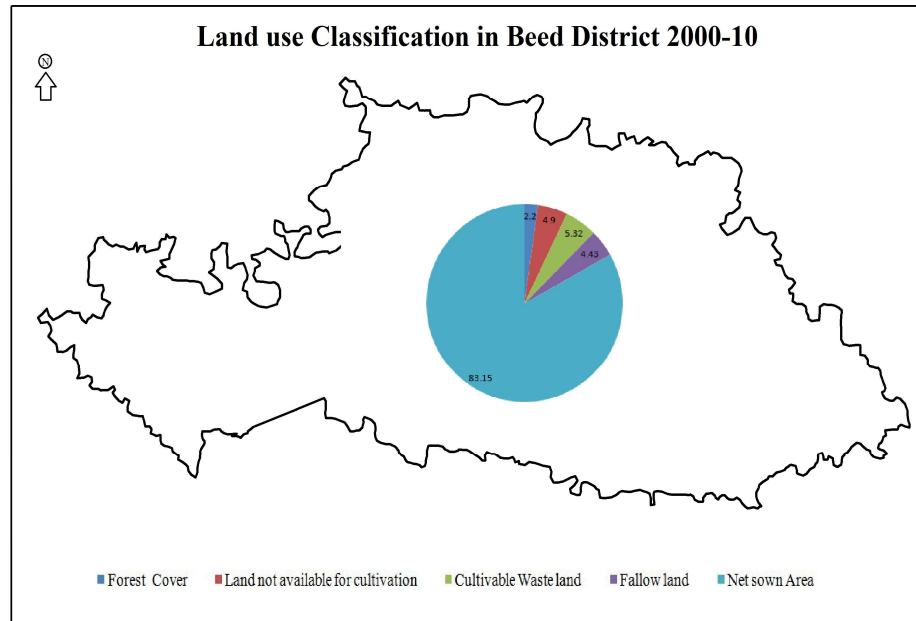
So far as the Area not available for cultivation is concern it includes land as barren, uncultivated land, land put for settlement, railways, roads ,canal etc. The regional average to entire geographical area is 4.90 percent for the year 2000-2010. In the next decade 2010-2020 area is increased and it stands on 5.34.

4) Cultivable Waste land

Cultivable wasteland is land that is suitable for agriculture but is not being used for a variety of reasons. It is land that has not been farmed for more than five agricultural years. In the 2000-10 first decade of research area 61800 hectare area is consider for cultivable waste land. In the next decade 2010-2020 area is increased and it stands on 62032 hectare.



Land-use Pattern Classification In Beed District



Map no- 1.2



5) Fallow land -

Fallow land is known as agricultural land that is left un-cropped for a period of time, usually a year or more, to improve soil quality. It can be bare land, land with natural growth, or land sown for green manure. In the 2000-10 first decade of research area 51500 hectare area is consider for Fallow land. In the next decade 2010-2020 area is decreased and it stands on 40082 hectare.

6) Net sown Area-

The net sown area of the study region was found highest that was 83.15 percent in the first decade 2000-10. In the next decade 2010-2020 area is decreased and it stands on 82.73 percent.

Conclusion

In the study region the general land use pattern is varies from time to time due to physiographic structure, weather conditions and other economic factors and change settlement growth and pattern also. The highest proportion of area under the net sown area 83 % due to there were proportion of population is high, high quality soil, optimum precipitation and transportation development accurse. The lowest area found in under the forest cover in both decades it is around 2.5 %. It is also needs and important for better management of natural resources and development of study region. 56799 hectare Land not available for cultivation in the first decade and it slightly increase in next decade.

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