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A GEOGRAPHICAL STUDY OF LANDUSE PATTERN IN HAVERI DISTRICT OF KARNATAKA STATE

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ABSTRACT:

Land is one of the important natural resource of a country or a state. Its proper use will encourage the growth or economy. However, improper use leads to progressive deterioration and loss of productivity of this valuable resource. The distribution of land for different purposes is known as "Land Utilization" or "Land Use Pattern". Land Utilization is determined by various factors such as relief features, climate, soil, density of population, Socio-economic factors and technical factors. Haveri district was formed on 24th August 1997 by dividing the earlier Dharwad district, into Dharwad, Haveri and Gadag districts. The district comprising seven taluks. The total geographical area of the district is 4851 sq.kms. It shares to the total geographical area to the Karnataka State is hardly 2.52 percent. It is located exactly in the center of Karnataka with equal distance from Bidar in the north to Kollegala in the south. It is also known as the gateway district to the northern districts of Karnataka State. The rainfall in the district ranges from 903 mm in west to less than 592 in east.

INTRODUCTION:

Land is one of the important natural resource of country or state. Its proper use will encourage the growth or economy. However, improper use leads to progressive deterioration and loss of productivity of this valuable resource. The distribution of land for different purposes is known as "Land Utilization" or "Land Use Pattern". Land Utilization is determined by various factors such as relief features, climate, soil, density of population, Socio-economic factors and technical factors.

STUDY AREA:

Haveri district was formed on 24th august 1997 by dividing the earlier Dharwad district, into Dharwad, Haveri and Gadag districts. The district comprising seven taluks viz Bydagi, Hangal, Haveri, Hirekerur, Ranebennur,

Savanur and Shiggaon and two revenue divisions, i.e, Haveri and Savanur. The total geographical area of the district is 4851 sq. kms. It shares to the total geographical area to the Karnataka State is hardly 2.52 percent.

Haveri district is located exactly in the center of Karnataka State with equal distance from Bidar in the far north to Kollegal in the far south. It is also known as the gateway district to the northern districts of Karnataka State. Is extends between north latitudes 14^0 17' 02" to 15^0 5' 55" and east longitudes 75^0 0' 35" to 75^0 49' 23". The length of the district form north to south is 82 kms and width from east to west is 72 kms.

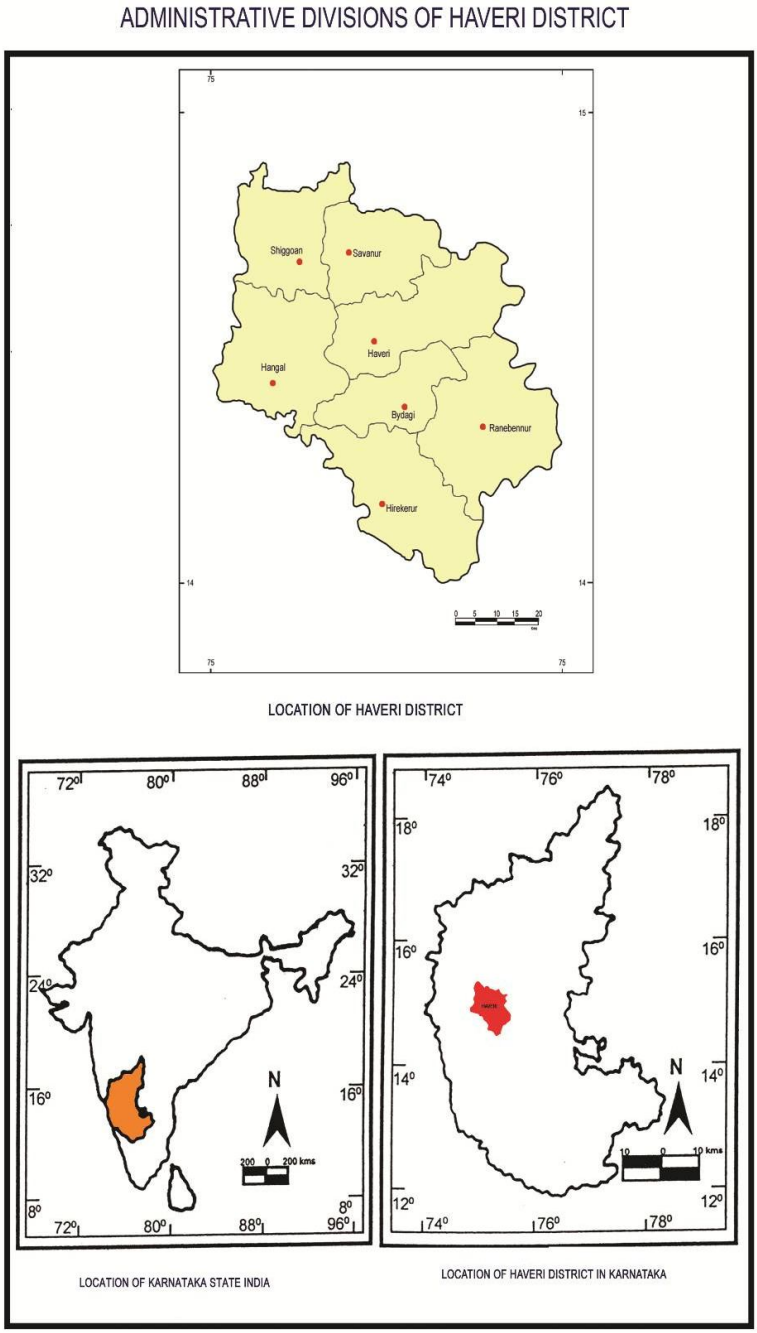


Figure 1

As shown in the map no – 01 it is bounded by Dharwad and Gadag districts on north, Bellary and Davanagere districts on east, Shimogga district on south and Uttarr Kannada district on the west. The district is generally a gently undulating plain except of the hilly area on the western most part. The landmass of the district is situated between the elevations of 515 to 732 above from msl. Tungabhadra, Varada, Kumadvati and Dharma are the major rivers and tributaries of the district. In the major part of the district red sandy soil is occurring fallowed by the medium black soil and deep black soil. The district enjoys sub tropical climate with temperature ranging in between 18^0 and 40^0 c. The rainfall in the district varies from over 903 in west (Hangal) to less than 592 mm in east (Renebennur).

OBJECTIVES:

The main objectives of the present study are:

1. To find out the trend of land Utilization in the district.
2. To examine the changes of land Utilization in taluk wise.

DATA BASE AND METHODOLOGY:

The present study is mainly based on secondary data collected from District census handbooks, district Gazetteer and Karnataka at a glance. Simple statistical method has used to compute the graphs. Karnataka State Remote Sensing Application Center (KSRSAC) Maps were also used to analyze the land Utilization of the district.

TRENDS OF *LAND* UTILIZATION IN THE DISTRICT:

Agriculture is the important occupation of the study area. So more than 70 percent of the people are engaged in agricultural activities. Hence, seven categories of land utilization have been selected for the study. Land use pattern of the district can be divided into eight categories.

1. Forest:- According to 2011 census the total geographical area of the district is 485156 hectares, out of this 47454 hectares (9.78%) of area is consists of forest. It is too smaller than the State average (16.10%) and National average (22.55%) also. There is no change in forest area in the district during the study period.

2. Land Not Available For Cultivation: - This class consists Barren and uncultivable waste and the area put to non-agricultural uses include settlements, road, railways, water etc. It accounts 7.6 percent of total geographical area of the district in 1990-91, but it increased to 8.01 percent in 2011-12.

3. Cultivable Waste:- The “Wasteland survey and reclamation committee” defines “Cultivable Waste land available for cultivation but not used for

cultivation for one or the other reason like, lack of water, salinity, water logging, etc. The land under this category has declined slightly from 0.68 percent in 1990-91 to 0.61% percent in 2011-12 in the district. This diminish is caused by the reclamation (reforms) schemes launched at National level, State level and regional level also.

4. Permanent Pastures: - A total geographical area of 12400 hectares of land is belongs to permanent pasture in the district; it accounts 2.55 percent of total geographical area of the district in 1990-91. However, it decreased to 12209 hectares (2.51 percent) in 2011-12. The conversion of permanent pasture in to agriculture land is caused to decrease of this category.(Table No-01 & Fig No- 02).

5. Fellow Land:- It includes current and other fallow land. Fallow of one year is called 'Current fallow' while that of 2 to 5 years is called as 'other fallow land'. Area under current fallow land is gradually decreased from 24600 hectares (5.07%) in 1990-91 to 12114 hectares (2.49%) in 2011-12 in the district. The other fallow land is also declined from 6600 hectare (1.36%) in 190-91 to 5748 hectares (1.18%) in 2011-12 in the district.

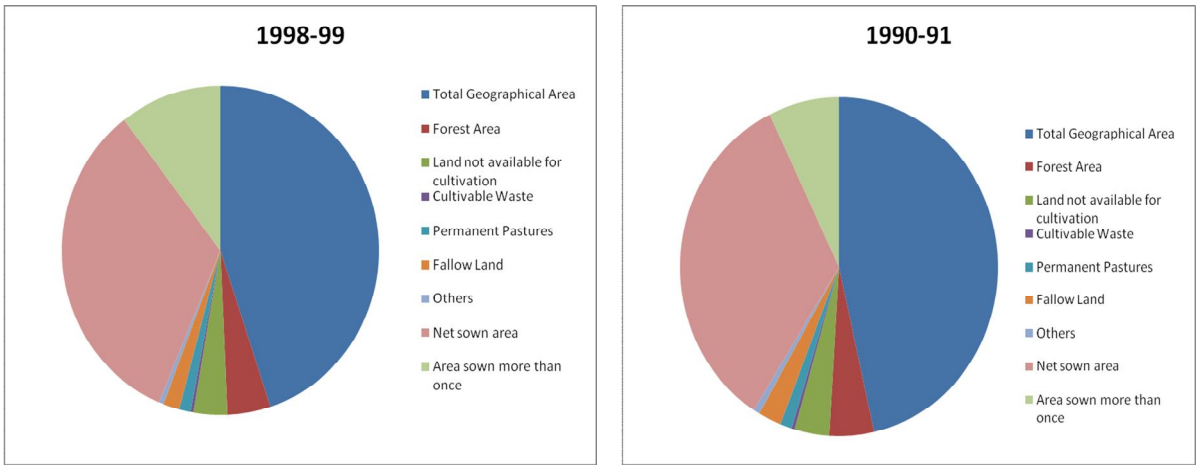
Table No. 01: Trends Of Land Utilization (1998-99 To 2010-11) Area in Hectares.

Years	1990-91	1998-99	2003-04	2005-06	2007-08	2011-12
Total Geographical Area	485156 Km^2	485156 Km^2	485156 Km^2	485156 Km^2	485156 Km^2	485156 Km^2
Forest Area	47454 (9.78%)	47454 (9.78 %)	47454 (9.78 %)	47454 (9.78 %)	47454 (9.78 %)	47454 (9.78 %)
Land not available for cultivation	36900 (7.6 %)	37186 (7.66 %)	37370 (7.7 %)	37370 (7.7 %)	37400 (7.7 %)	38889 (8.01 %)
Cultivable Waste	3300 (0.68 %)	3215 (0.66 %)	2989 (0.61 %)	2989 (0.61 %)	2989 (0.61 %)	2989 (0.61 %)
Permanent Pastures	12400 (2.55 %)	12526 (2.58 %)	12395 (2.55 %)	12395 (2.55 %)	12209 (2.51 %)	12209 (2.51 %)
Fallow Land (Current)	24600 (5.07 %)	17980 (3.7 %)	18000 (3.71 %)	17542 (3.61 %)	12054 (2.48 %)	12114 (2.49 %)
Other	6600 (1.36%)	4988 (1.02%)	5227 (1.07%)	5457 (1.12%)	4957 (1.02%)	5748 (1.18%)
Net Sown Area	353100 (72.78 %)	359887 (74.17%)	359802 (74.16%)	360030 (74.2 %)	366037 (75.44%)	363207 (74.86 %)
Area sown More than once	75100 (15.47 %)	112165 (23.11%)	95752 (19.73%)	86103 (17.74 %)	61918 (12.76%)	47922 (%)

Source: Haveri District at a Glance Hand Books.

6. Net Sown Area: - cropped area in the year under consideration is called net sown area. It is observable that, in between 1990-91 and 2011-12 the net sown area has gradually increased from 72.78 percent to 74.86 percent in the district. This is because of the reclamation of barren and uncultivable wasteland. (Table No-01 & Fig No-2). It is greater than the state average (54.64%) as well as National average (46.14%).

Fig No. 02 : Trends Of Land Utilization (1998-99 To 2010-11) Area In Hectares.



7. Area Sown More Than Once: - Area sown more than once indicates, the area is used to grow more than one crop in a year. Land under this category is gradually decreases from 15.47 percent (1990-91) and 23.11 percent (1998-99) to 9.87 percent in 2011-12 in the district. Decaling of rainfall in the district during this period is the main cause for this condition. Even though, with compare to National average (5.85%) and State average 9.83%) the district average is little more.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS:

Following suggestions should be implemented for the proper utilization of land, to improve productivity of land and quality of life.

- According to the National Forest Policy (Report of National Agricultural Commission, 1976) drawn up the central government and ecological and protective reasons at least a place should be covered with 33 percent of forest. But, the district is covered with just 9.78 percent of forest area only. Hence, measures should be taken to improve the forest area in the district.
- The net sown area increases from 72.78 percent (1990-91) to 74.86 percent (2011-12). Even though it is necessary to increase the net sown area for meeting the food and other requirements of increasing population of the district.

- Area sown more than once in the district is drastically decline from 23.11 percent in 1998-99 to 9.87 percent in 2011 – 12. It is because of the decline of rainfall in the district during this period. Hence, steps should be taken from the government to provide irrigation facilities in the district.

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