

Class-xii

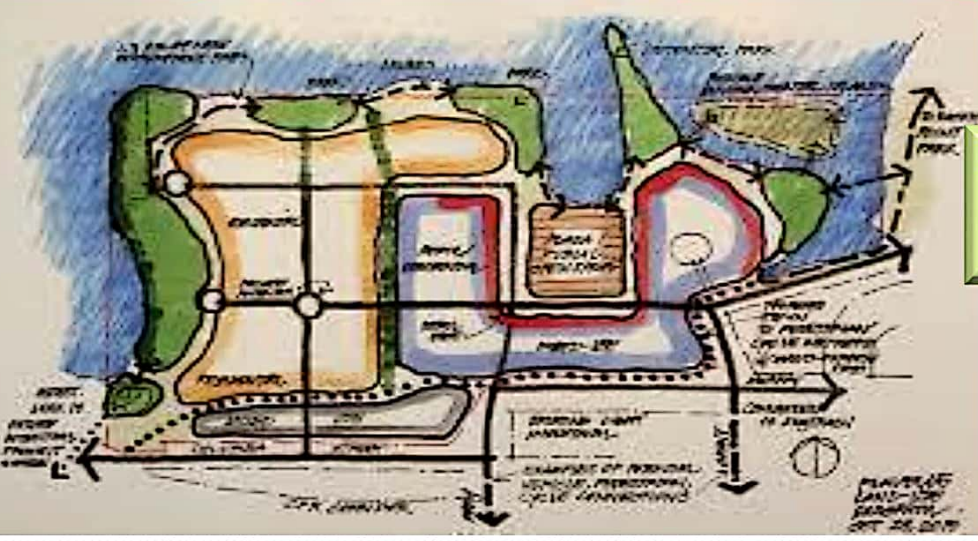
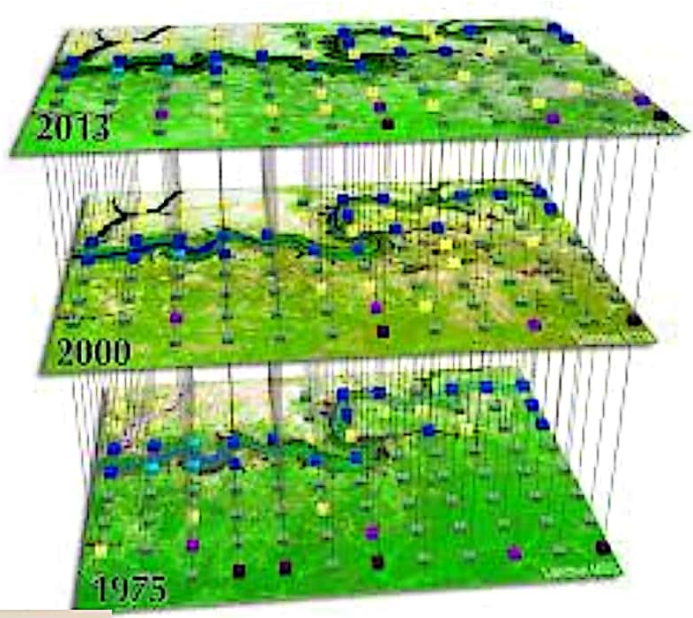
Subject-Geography

Chapter-12

Land Use / Land Cover Map (2015-16)



Net Sown Area (2015-16)



Environmental management and Land Use pattern

Need for environmental management & development

- Environment =derived from word 'Environir' meaning *surrounding around us*.
- **Development**= implies overall improvement in economic ,social, economic and environmental conservation. The concept of Development is not only area specific but also time specific. It means that concept of development changes from place to place and from time to time.
- **Environment Development**= is a process of planning, review, assessment, decision making, and the like which is essential in the real life situation of limited resources abd changing priorities.

Need for environmental management & development

- **Important aspects of environment management:**

- Create pollution free environment
- To protect biodiversity
- To set coordination between govt. & non govt. organisation in protecting environment,
- To help in formulation of national & regional environmental policies
- To sponsor awareness programs
- To develop long term and short term plans
- To encourage research in various fields

| | AREA(1000 hectares) | | AREA(1000 hectares) |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|--|---------------------|
| Area sown more than once | 50904 (3) | Reporting area for land utilisation statistics | 305269 (1) |
| Net Sown area | 141891 (5) | | |
| Total Cropped area | 192795 (2) | Culturable wastes | 13123 (9) |
| Not available land for cultivation | 42503 (4) | | |
| Permanent pastures | 104015 (7) | | |
| Land under Misc crops/groves | 3376 (8) | Current fallow land | 13672 (6) |
| | | | |

List of land use pattern

| Land use pattern | Meaning | Estimated area |
|---|--|---|
| Net sown | <p>..is the total area sown with crops and orchards. It represents an area in which total crops are grown only once in year.</p> | Accounts 46.5 % of total reporting area. |
| Area sown more than once(gross) | <p>Area used to grow more than one crop in a year. India practices cropping intensity pattern which can be done by area sown more than once.</p> <p>It attributes to soil infertility, moisture deficiency, insufficient use of organic manures.</p> | Accounts 35.8% of net sown area & 16.7 % of total reporting area. |

Forest

- 22 % of total reporting area.
- 33 % of total area should be under forest.

Forest areas to be restored and not encroached for commercial reasons

Land not available for cultivation

- (i) Land put to agriculture,
 - (ii) barren/ unculturable waste
- * Barren land covers all areas under mountains, deserts, rocky surface.

Land not available for of total area in 2005-06 = 13.92% .

Such land is in Andhra Pradesh, M.P., Gujarat, Chattishgarh, U.P.

Permanent pastures /grazing lands

Supports livestock rearing in India

10.4% devoted to total areas under Permanent pastures /grazing lands.

- ❖ **One third of pastures in Himachal Pradesh,**
- ❖ 4 -10% in M.P.,Karnataka,Gujarat, Odhisa, Maharashtra

LAND UNDER MISCELLANEOUS

Includes all culturable land which is not included under net sown area.

Land under casuarina trees, thatching grass, bamboo, bushes, other groves for fuel, which are not included under orchard are classified under this category.

✓ 3.3 million hectares are under miscellaneous tree crops and groves.

CULTURABLE WASTELAND

Land used in the past now abandoned for some reasons like constraint of water, poor fertility, salinity, alkinity, water logging etc.

Afforestation and not land under crop farming will allow long term conservation of land fertility.

✓ Reh, usar, khola tracts of U.P., Punjab, Haryana.

✓ Such land has declined from 22.9 mill. To 13.12 in 1950-51 to 2005-06.

Quality of cultivable land

✓ India & China have most fertile land in world.

✓ India= River valleys where sediment siltation has allowed fertile land .

✓ Some slopes practice terrace farming.

✓ Lava soil in Peninsular India supports cotton, wheat, rice

❑ Over irrigation, salinity, hills and mountains, are completely barren.

❑ Over irrigation has created water logging,

Fallow land



(i) Current fallow

(ii) Fallow other than Current fallow

✓ All land used for cultivation but is temporarily out of cultivation for a particular period of 1-5 years.

✓ This is to retain soil fertility in natural way.

10.68 million hectares = 1950-51

13.6 million hectares = 2005-06

Size of land holdings

- In India, the farmlands are divided into small and fragmented holdings .
- Reasons: 1. sad state of law of land inheritance,
- 2. land belonging to father is equally distributed among his sons,
- Impact :
 - 1) as the land is divided into small fragments, so its fertility and productivity amount is insufficient,
 - 2) Large labour, big machineries, irrigation equipments are not easily used being small area farms,
 - 3) a large part of farm is wasted in providing boundaries.

Size of land holdings

Above National average

**High net sown area in
Punjab, Haryana,
Maharashtra, Gujarat,
Karnataka, M.P.**

Below National average (less than 1 hec.)

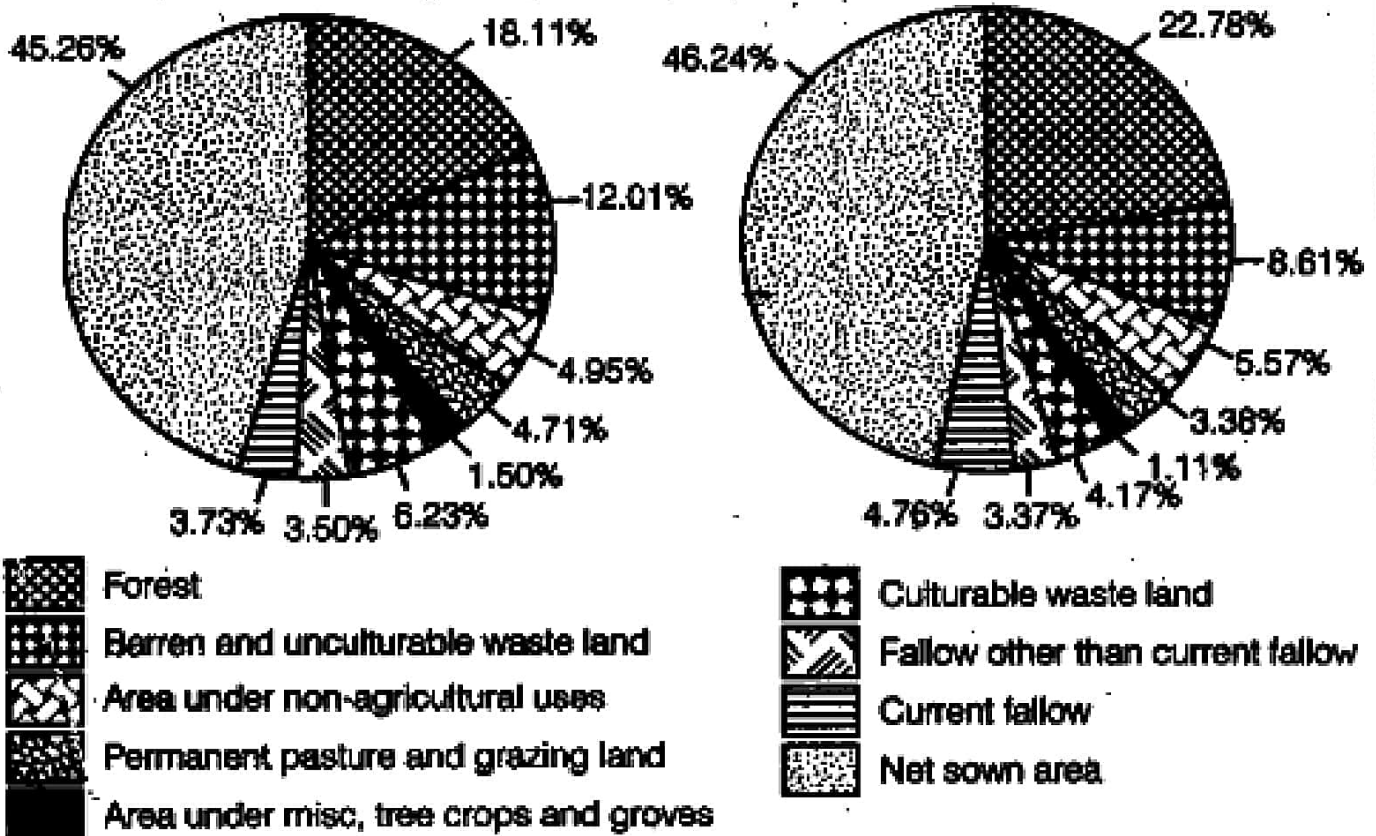
**Kerala, West Bengal, Bihar,
Eastern U.P. ,**

**Rajasthan and Nagaland=
average land holding 4- 7.15
hectares**

General land use categories-1960-61

General land use categories-2008-09

Reporting Area : 100 per cent



Source Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, 2008-09.