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LAND USE IN AURANGABAD DISTRICT



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ABSTRACT

Basic needs of Human being are related to land only. Man uses land according to his need. Land use is depend open type of it's need. Land use generates through activities of land, water, air and human beings. While satisfying needs like food, home, transportation, commutation, potation and entertainment there is use of land only. To meet the needs of growing population also there is a use of land. Land use is always place time relative. It means according to place and time it differs.



KEYWORDS : Land use, Time-place, Communication, Entertainment, Agriculture.

1) INTRODUCTION:

"Special land proper practical use means land use" M.B. Nanavati defines "To transfer land utility from one main utilization into another general utilization, means land use" Land use concept was frist time coined by L.D. Stap in 1962 in the world.

Land use can be held in both developed or undeveloped land at particular time and particular place. Rocky land always used for transportation, graze and communication with this garden, playgrounds and entertainment are also held on land, fertile land used for agriculture.

2) STUDY AREA:-

Aurangabad district has been selected for this research article titled as 'land use'. There are nine talukas in said district. Those are 1) Aurangabad, 2) Fulambri, 3) Sillod, 4) Soygaon, 5) Kanned, 6) Khultabad, 7) Vaijapur, 8) Gangapur and 9) Paithan. Aurangabad district lies between 190 N. to 200 N. latitude and 740 E. to 760 E. longitude. It's area is 10,100 sq. K.M. In the east Jalna district, Nashik district is in the West, Jalgaon district is in the North and in the South of Aurangabad Ahmednagar district. Is there According to 2011's census Aurangabad district population is 36,59,928.

3) OBJECTIVES:-

- 1) To study land use of Aurangabad district.
- 2) To study taluka wise land use.
- 3) To examine / study changes in land use.

4) Statistical information and Research Methodology.

In present research article secondary data is highly relied upon. Such data is collected from published and unpublished literature, Socio economic review, district statistical department, Agricultural deportment, district census report and thesis are the sources of collected data and it's analysis is held in descriptive and analytical research methods. Along with such information has been laid down in present research article through parentage, average, maps and graphs. For this article information during 2004-05 to 2012-13 has been used.

(Area 00 hectors)

5) Research Subject:-

Taluka wise land use has been studied for present research article.

Taluka	Years	Forest occupied area	Land is not available for farming	Waste land	Area under cultivation	Other worth area	Total geographical area
Aurangabad	2004-05	268	140	32	1060	111	1611
	2012-13	225	102	52	971	870	948
	change	-43	-38	20	-89	-759	-663
khultabad	2004-05	20	28	63	348	49	518
	2012-13	20	33	35	456	366	518
	change	00	5	-28	108	307	00
Kanned	2004-05	303	125	108	939	80	1555
	2012-13	303	126	31	1149	1017	1555
	change	00	1	-77	210	137	00
Soygaon	2004-05	125	39	27	301	44	544
	2012-13	125	41	44	622	395	544
	change	00	2	17	313	251	00
Silload	2004-05	28	220	29	1175	65	1517
	2012-13	28	221	92	1210	1110	1517
	change	00	1	63	35	1045	00
Paithan	2004-05	15	200	155	1016	42	1428
	2012-13	16	236	79	1107	1055	1428
	change	1	36	-76	91	1013	00
Gangapur	2004-05	22	162	81	999	44	1308
	2012-13	22	164	58	1183	1019	1308
	change	00	2	-23	184	975	00
Vaijapur	2004-05	30	118	117	1186	83	1594
	2012-13	31	119	67	1326	1295	1594
	change	1	1	-50	140	1212	00
Fulambri	2004-05	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2012-13	44	38	48	474	59	663
Total district	2004-05	811	1032	672	7032	528	10077
	2012-13	814	1080	506	8598	7593	10077
	change	3	48	-166	1566	765	00

1) Aurangabad:-

In 2004-05 Forest occupied area of said taluka was 26800 hectors and in the year 2012-13 it was 22500 hectors. In this way 3800 hectors reduction has been found in the land witch is not available foe

farming. But it is found that there is increase of 2000 hectors in waste land. There is 8100 hector reduction found in cultivated area. According cultivation worth area has increased by 75900 hectors.

Aurangabad taluka's total geographical area in the year 2004-05 was 161100 hectors. In 2012-13 it become 94800 hectors. It means there is 66300 hectors reduction in the area if said taluka.



2) khultabad:-

There is no any change in the forest occupied area of said taluka. 500 hectors increase is there in the area of land not available for forming waste land decreased by 2800 hectors. In 2004-05, khultabad taluka's under cultivation area was 34800 hectors. It's 45600 hectors in 2012-13. It means 10800 hectors increase is there. 30700 hectors morose is found in other cultivation worth area. There is no any change has found in the total geographical area of khultabad taluka.



3) Kanned:-

In 2004-05 kanned taluka's area under forest was 30300 hectors, which not change in 2012-13. There is 100 hectors increase in the area which is not available for farming. During research period there is 7700 hectors decrease found in waste land. Area under cultivation has increased by 21000 hectors. Accordingly other cultivation worth area had increased by 93700 hectors. There is no any change found in total geographical area of taluka.

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4) Soygaon:-

During research period there is no change taken place in forest Occupied area of soygaon taluka. Area not available for farming increased by 200 hectors. It is found that there is 1700 hector increase in the waste land. During research period cultivation worth area has increased by 31300 hectors and other cultivation worth area has also increased by 25100 hectors. There is no any change is found during the research period in total geographical area of soygaon taluka.



5) Sillod:-

Sillod area under forest in 2004-05 and 2012-13 is 2800 hectors without any change. The area which is not available for farming is increased by 100 hectors. In waste land there is 6300 hectors increase during the research period cultivation worth area increased up to 3500 hectors. It is found that, there is 104500 hectors increase in other cultivation worth area but no difference found in geographical area.

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6) Paithan:-

In 2004-05 forest occupied area was 1500 hectors in paithan, which increased upto 1600 hectors in 2012-13. It means 100 hectors increase is there than earlier, 3600 hectors increase found in area which is not available for farming, but in case of waste land it is found that during research period there is decrease upto 7600 hectors. Area under cultivation had increased by 9100 hectors. Likewise,101300 hectors increase found in the other area which is under cultivation but no change found in geographical area of paithan.



7) Gangapur:-

Forest occupied area has been not changed in gangapur taluka. In the said taluka, area which is not available for farming is increased by 200 hectors. But during research period, 2800 hectors decrease is found in waste land. Accordingly, other cultivation worth area had increased by 97500 hectors. There is no any geographical change found in said taluka.

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8) Vaijaour:-

During research period, area under forest had increased by 100 hectors in vaijapur taluka. Area available farming had also increased by 100 hectors.

But, 500 hectors decrease found in waste land. Area under cultivation had increased by 14000 hectors. During research period 121200 hectors increase found in other cultivation worth area in vaijapur taluka, but, during research period. There no any geographical change found.



9) Fulambri :-

Fulambri taluka had created on 26 th January 1999. It had divided from Aurangabad taluka through 66300 hectors area.



10) Total District:-

Aurangabad districts forest occupied area in the year 2004-05 it was 81100 hectors. In 2012-13 it becomes 81400 hectors. It means forest occupied area increased by 300 hectors. District's area which is not available foe farming increased by 4800 hectors. Decrease is found in waste land by 16600 hectors. During research period, cultivation worth area increased by 705600 hectors. But, no any change found in total geographical area or the district.



CONCLUSION:-

- 1) During research period Aurangabad district's area under forest increased by 300 hectors.
- 2) Area not avaible for farming increased by 4800 hectors.
- 3) District's waste land decreased by 16600 hectors during research period.
- 4) Area under cultivation had increased.
- 5) Other cultivation worth land increased by 706500 hectors.

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