

LAND USE PATTERN, URBANIZATION AND SUSTAINABILITY IN INDIAN SCENARIO

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ABSTRACT

Expressive spatial and chronological modifications have been renowned in the soil use model in India. Despite of the fact, fundamental transform have taken place in all parts of India, the changes in agricultural land use are substantial in areas where the green revolution has been successful. In 1951-52, the net area sown was 119.4 mha; in 2014-15 it was more than 141.43mha. Land is a crucial natural resource and an important determinant of a country's socioeconomic and ecological health. Given the finite supply of land resource, sustainable use and management of land resources is a necessity for the well-being of people of a country. Land-use transformation has extensive shape of collision, with a possible for influencing economic growth, quality of life, management of environmental resources, and national food supply. A country's socioeconomic conditions by the side of some specified point form the drivers of the land-use pattern. India, as a developing country, is pushing its industrial and service sector to create favorable conditions for production and consumption of goods and services. Urban regions, as widely recognized, are favorite spots for the consumption and production of a large number of these goods and services. Although the causal relationship of economic growth with that of urbanization is not well established, it is the backdrop for any nation's economic growth. It is the very resalable cause for that barren land has turn out to be a main plan direction mapping for India and many other developing countries. With rising rate of urbanization, more changes in land-use are taking place to supplement evolving demands and expectations.

KEYWORDS: sustainability, urban development, land use pattern.

LAND-USE TREND AT NATIONAL LEVEL

In order to observe the style for land-use, categorization of earth area beneath dissimilar groups is necessary. Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India classifies land-use under nine categories. They are as follows:

Forest area (this comprises total land classified moreover as afforest below any lawful acting out or manage as forest, whether state-owned or private, whether wooded or maintained as potential forestland. The part of crops rose in the forest and grazing lands or areas unwrap for nibble inside the forests stay under the "forest area").

METHODOLOGY

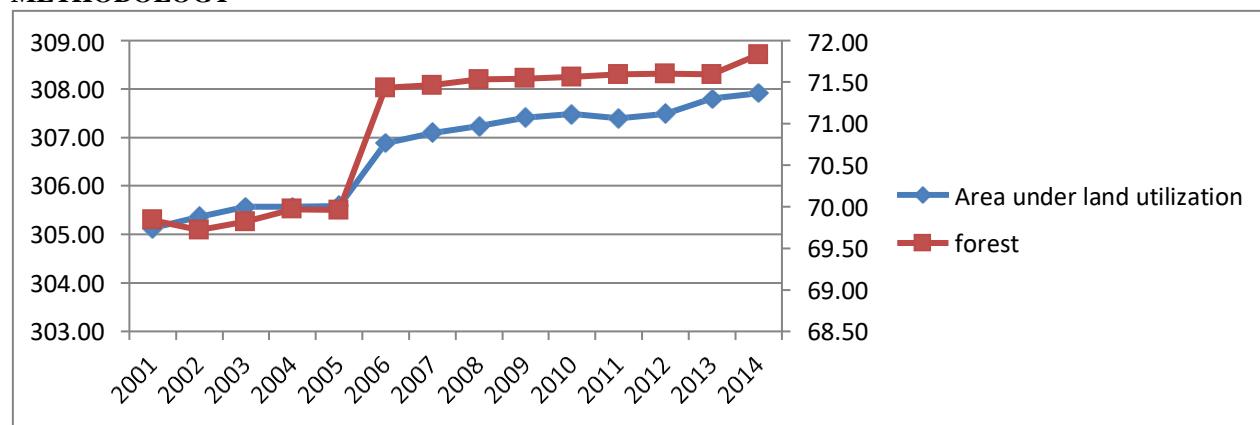


Fig- 1: Area under nonagricultural uses (this includes all land occupied by buildings, road, and railways or under water, e.g., rivers and canals, and other land put to uses other than agriculture); (fig1.2)

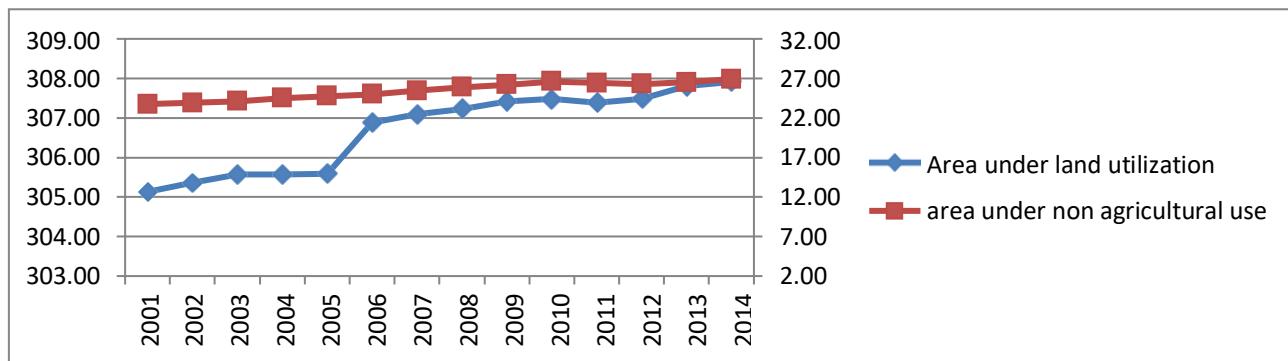


Fig-2: Barren and nonarable land (this includes all land covered by mountains, deserts, etc. and land that cannot be brought under cultivation except at an exorbitant cost whether such land is in isolated blocks or within cultivated holdings); (fig1.3)

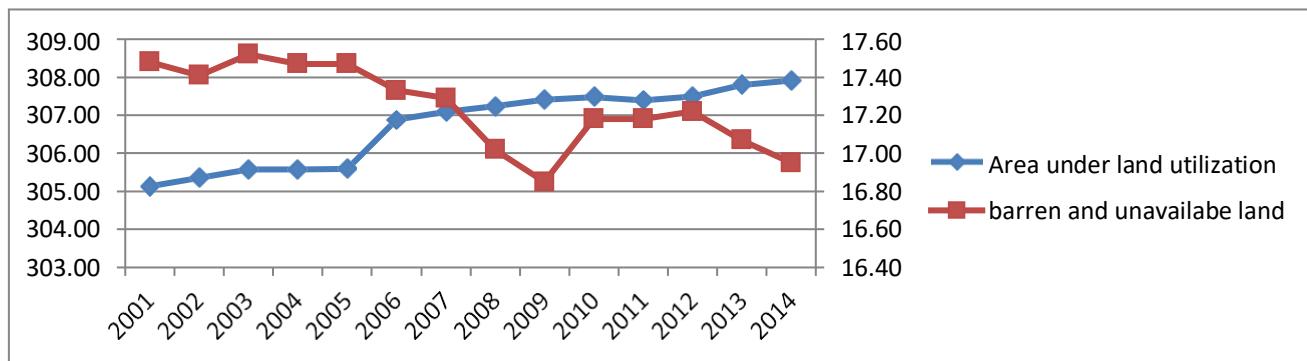


Fig-3: Permanent pasture and other grazing land (this includes all grazing land whether it is permanent pasture/meadows or not. The commons of the village is included under this category); (fig 1.4)

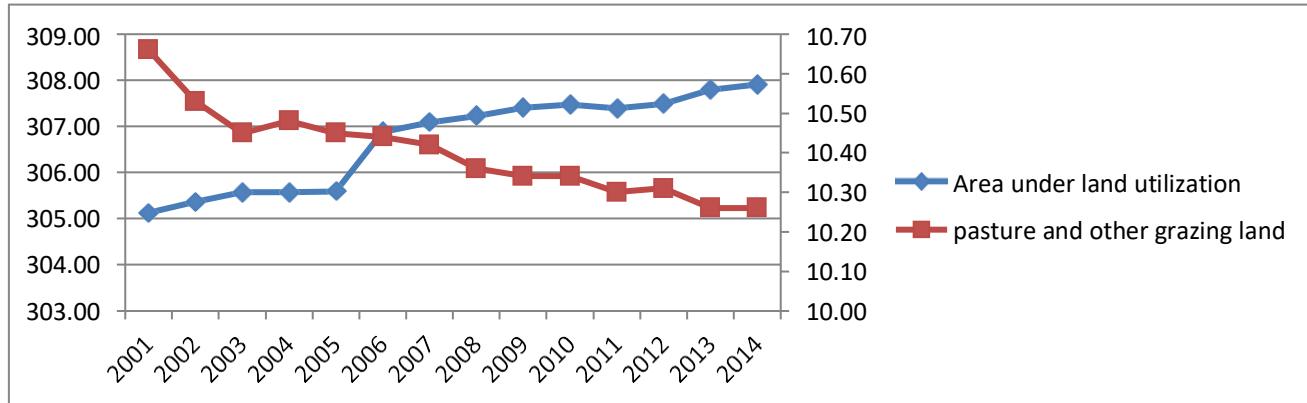


Fig- 4: Land under miscellaneous tree crops, etc. (this includes all cultivable land that is not included in ‘net area sown’ but is put to some agricultural use. Land under Casuring trees, thatching grasses, bamboo bushes, and other groves for fuel, etc., which are not included under “orchards” are classified under this category); (fig 1.5)

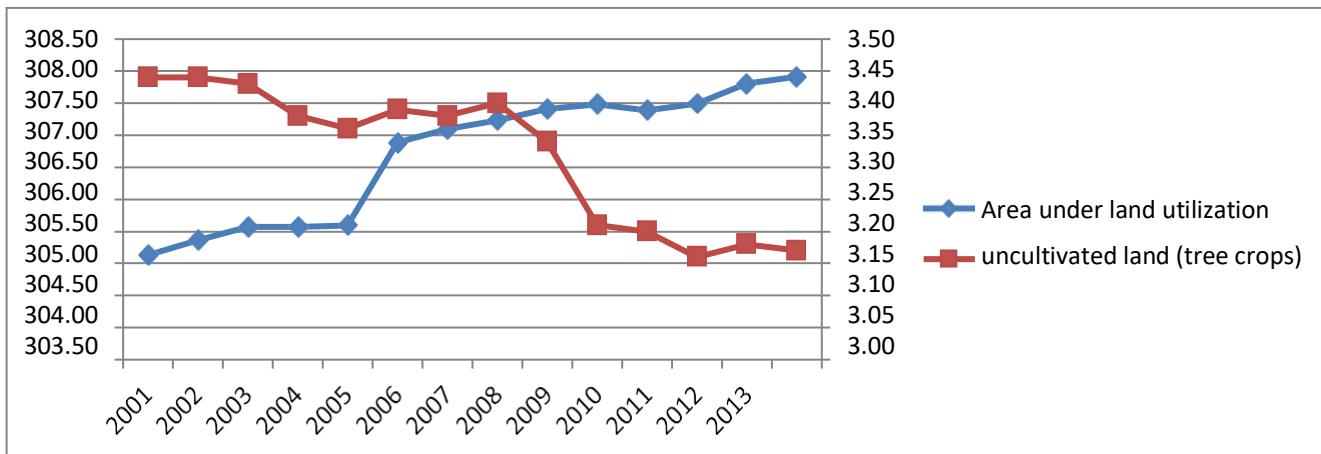


Fig- 5: Arable waste land (this includes land available for cultivation, whether taken up or not taken up for cultivation once, but not cultivated during last 5 years or more in succession including the current year for some reasons);

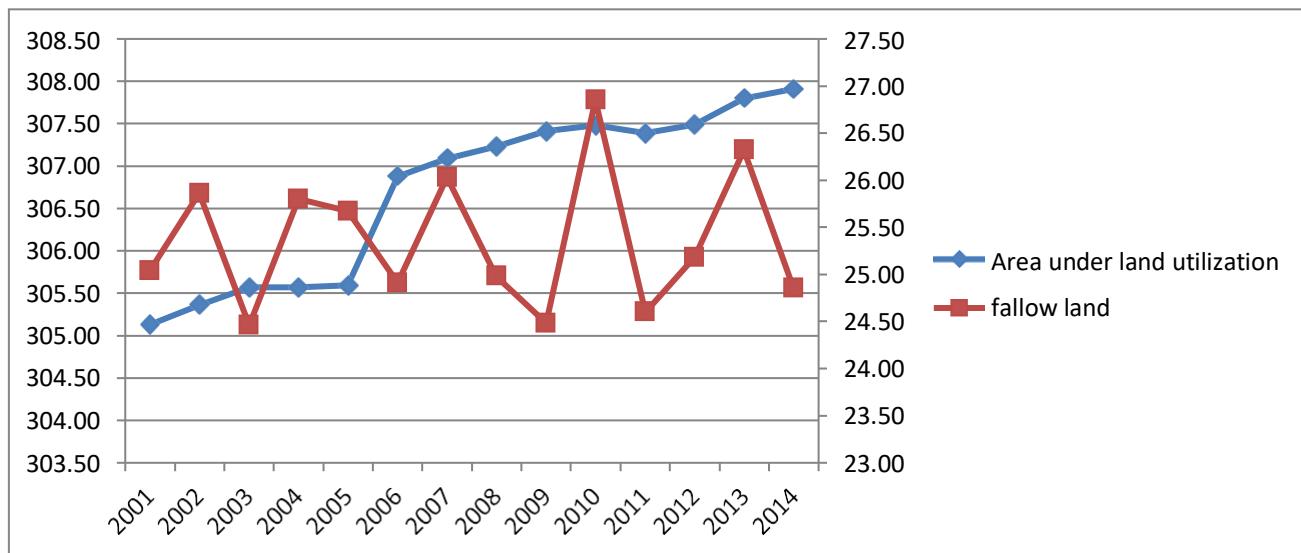


Fig- 6: Fallow land other than current fallow (this includes all land which was taken up for cultivation but is temporarily out of cultivation for a period of not less than 1 year and not more than 5 years). (fig 1.6)

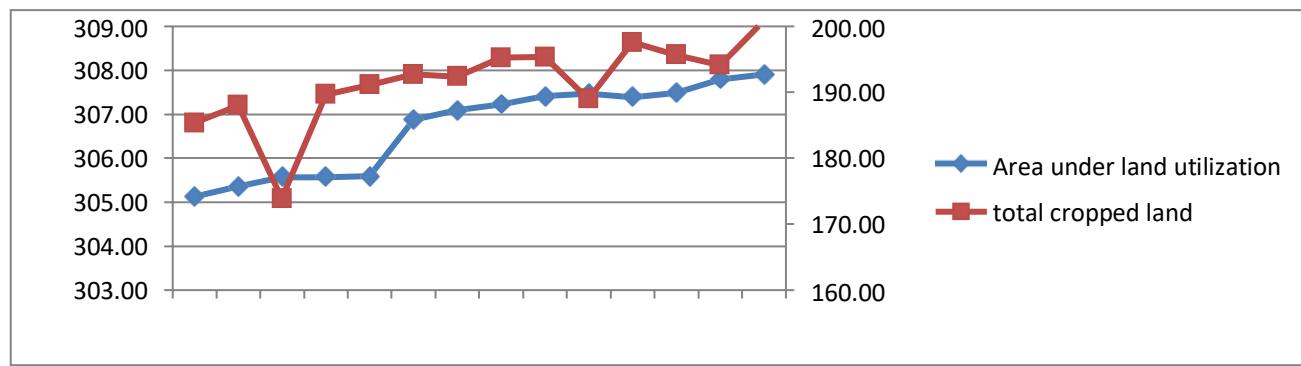


Fig- 7: • Total cropped area total area under cultivation. (fig. 1.7)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

IMPACT OF LAND USE CHANGE: Eighth five-year plan marked the launch of economic reforms in India. India has released up its speculation to antagonism and taken on together household and liberalization policies. A significant rise in industrial and service sector investments implied reshuffling of resources to meet the changing components of national growth strategy. “A mainly agrarian feudal financial system at the time of sovereignty has been misshapen into one based on a well developed and a highly diversified infrastructure with immense potential for industrialization” (8th Five Year Plan Report). Consequently, infrastructural growth and land development for industrial, commercial, and residential purposes fueled the steady increase in the land under nonagricultural activities. As service sector boomed, urban regions became the hot spots for the production and consumption of goods and services.

Table- 1: Major sectors

	Major sectors	11 th plan realization ('crores)	12 th plan realizations ('crores)	% increase over 11 th plan
1	Agriculture and water resources	116554	284030	143
2	Rural development and panchayat raj	397524	673034	69.31
3	Scientific departments	58690	142167	142.23
4	Urban development	63465	164078	158.53
5	Education	112646	408521	155.57

as it can be interpreted from the above mentioned data and plot charts that there is increment of the land use pattern in non agriculture sector which indicates there is more of urbanization under 10th and 11th five year plantings, and more emphasis on reclamation of barren and noncultivable land signs in positive direction of sustainability in the land use. Reasonably, townships turn out to be a main concern on the strategy agenda for the nation in the most recent decade, and as a result it became a major determinant for changing land-use pattern in the country. Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) was launched in 2005 with significant funds to manage and address the issues that cropped up due to rapid urbanization.

The gross budgetary support allocations of the centre to major sectors have been made in tune with the approach adopted for the 121th plan for **“faster, sustainable and inclusive growth”**.

As it can be observed from the table that there was a major increment in metropolitan expansion during 2007-2012, this absolutely is responsible for the area under non agricultural use.

SUSTAINABILITY AND CHANGE: AND USE

Being the major confidential division of agriculture, it is a very significant place in Indian economy. It is also having link from various sectors like production, processing and marketing; agriculture incessantly govern to change in the India. The responsibility of agriculture in developing an financial system can be analyzed by the GDP (Gross Domestic Product) contribution made by it. The agriculture division also adds to the sustainable development of a country. Sustainable agricultural development depends leading the ease of use of the usual resources of the country. India is a country where about two third of the population lives in the villages areas and having agriculture as their source of revenue. In few decades because of township a fall in agriculture income recorded and that shows a very awful sign. The productivity of agricultural sector is improved by two ways- firstly it can increase output by efficiently utilizing the available resources and secondly output can be increased by variation of input. In a

Country like India efficiency is the majority significant to satisfy the need of people have a large population. The subject connected to agriculture can be studied from side to side three essential categories as under:

- Traditional production system
- Modern agricultural system
- Sustainable agricultural system

Obviously a great deal work is wanted to raise the agriculture to a level everywhere it is slightest exaggerated by vagaries of cloudburst and needs small from exterior the farm, i.e., lesser reliance on substance fertilizers and waste.

India's contribution towards non-sustainability is very low as contrast to other main contributor countries. But the confront unrelenting to the rapid township in India and the enormous share of worldwide inhabitants can menace the worldwide sustainability. So there is requiring establishing sustainability in India. The townships in India stressed to sustainable circumstances. It gives the confirmed benefits of financial growth and development, but it also brings the communal and ecological challenges. a variety of challenges linked with sustainability, spatial planning, supremacy, deficiency and

implementation has been discuss in this paper. As challenges lie in the ability to cope, the later part of the paper confers the sustainable development approaches in India. It has been studied under the precursor of legal provisioning, various policies and agenda, institutional arrangements, technological solutions, frameworks dimension scheme for a improved present and future Sustainable Urban Development in India.

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