

Geographical Analysis of Land Use -A Case Study of Jaunpur District (U.P.)

Sidhant Kumar Singh (Research Fellow)

Department of Geography, C.S.N. P.G. College Hardoi (U.P.)

Dr. Pushpa Rani Gangwar (Head),

*Department of Geography
C.S.N. P.G. College Hardoi (U.P.)*

Abstract:

This research paper is presented for the geographical analysis of land use in the study area Jaunpur district. In order to understand the status of land use in Jaunpur district, the land was divided into three categories, the first category is a comprehensive study of the entire study area. The second is the study of the status of urban land use, and the last is the talk of rural land use. The land use has been analyzed on the basis of various major factors to make the geographical analysis. The main division in these is –forest, cultivable land, bush, tree, total irrigated area, and total cultivated area has been included.

Key Word- Land Use, Rural, Urban

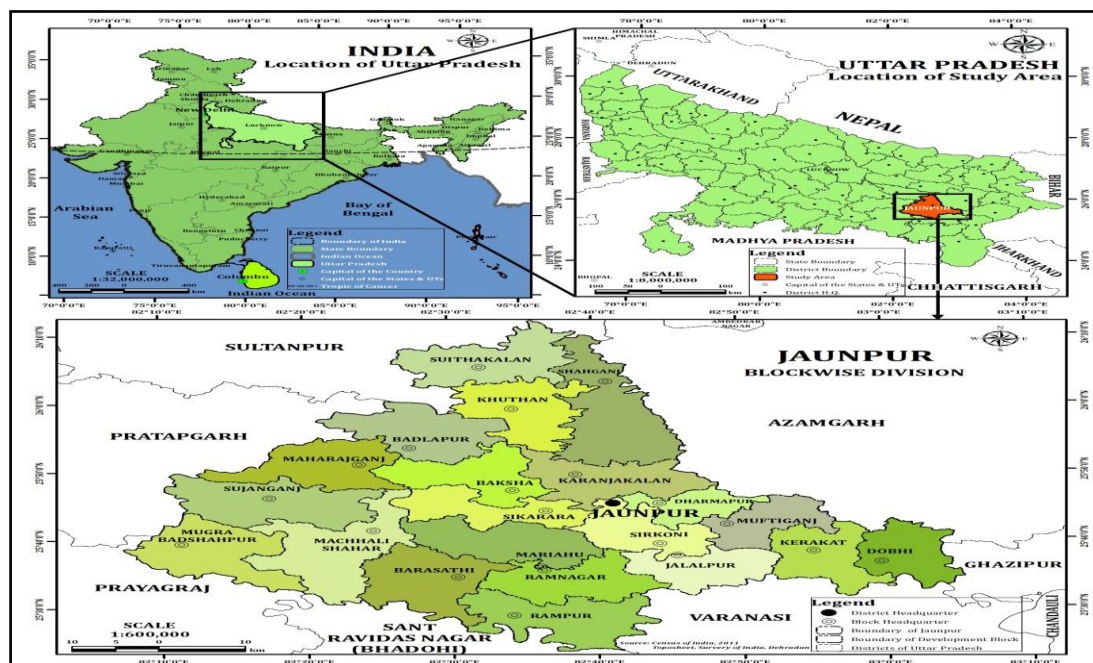
Introduction:

The purpose of this study to land use and other aspects related to it in the development of problems within and related to the study area and their future or potential subsidiaries. That is, to refer the urban and rural land use of Jaunpur district, which is as close as possible to the ideal or desired conditions or patterns under the given conditions. This objective, the planning of sizes, functions, features of size and relations, etc. The development of the already existing city and suggestions regarding the new form of the city are necessary for the fulfillment of our aforesaid objective from both the aspects. Therefore, the scope of this study will be limited to those factual findings, theories and suggestions, which will help in the detailed planning of practical or future aspects of the city. Similar studies are included in applied urban geography. Being a dynamic science, changes in its scope are also possible.

Study Area:

The district of Jaunpur forms the north-western portion of the old province, and the present division of Varanasi lies between the parallels. Of 25° 24' and 26° 12' north latitude, and between 82° 7' and 83° 5' east longitude. It is bound on the west by the districts of Pratapgarh and Prayagraj, on the south by Sant Kabir Nagar, east by Ghazipur, Azamgarh, and on the north by the Sultanpur district. The most part of boundary is the, artificial. However, in some places, it is marked by rivers lying well outside the district's boundaries, surrounded by the lands of Partabgarh and Sultanpur. The study area has a perfect length of 85 km from north to south and an extreme breadth from east to west of 90km. The total area of the Jaunpur district is 4038 square km.

Map No.1

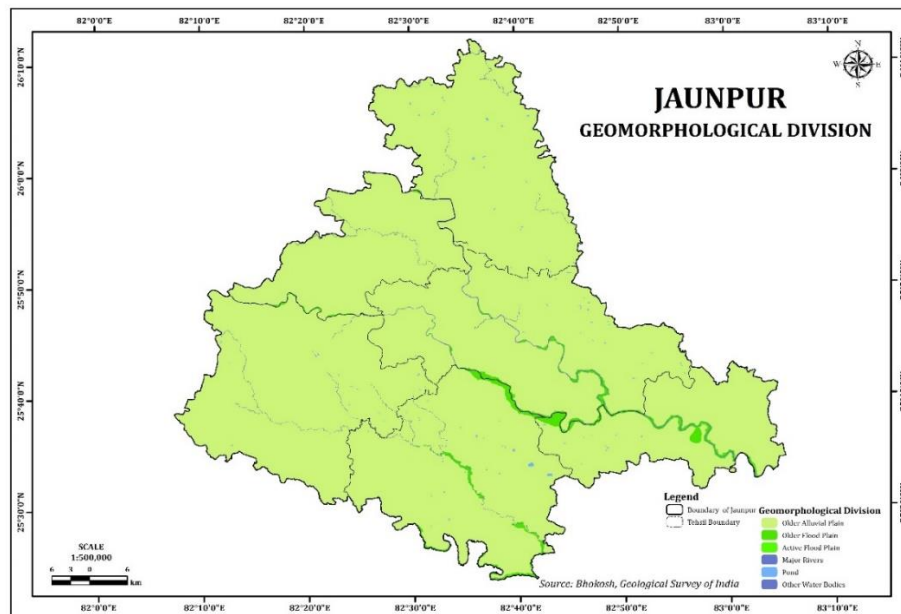


Physical Divisions-

The study area can be divided into the following topographic divisions based on local flow systems. The study area has a result of the dynamic of rivers, floods, deposits, and genuine relationships.

- A. Part of the north of Gomti (1288.32 sq. km)
- B. Central piece of Sai - Gomti (625.59 sq. km)
- C. Central piece of Pili- Gomti (306.68 sq. km)
- D. Central piece of Basuhi - Varuna (640.01 sq. km)

Map No.2



Methodology:

The present study is based on secondary sources of data, obtained from census year 2011 and district static magazine 2020. Location map of the study area the based-on Arc GIS application. Data analysis has done MS -Excecare2021. There are three objectives to analysis land use in the Jaunpur district.

Objectives:

1. Know the Land use of Jaunpur District.
2. Analysis rural land use of Jaunpur District.
3. Analysis urban land use of Jaunpur District.

Land use:

Land use analysis is the primary basis of planning in an area; from this, we can get information about the discrepancies related to land use in a particular area and prepare a strategy for planning accordingly. Land is a priceless natural resource, so efforts should be made to properly use its per square meter area without harming the environment. The present study attempts to discuss the general land use in the above context so that the socio-economic disparity of the study area can be removed. The use of land in any form with a definite purpose and purpose is land use. In other words, the specialty of land is to use it with real purpose based on its capacity and quality. Land use is the process of exploiting land use. The word usage is used in the context of conservation and time, whereas usage is used in practice. In March 1950, land use was classified into the following categories.

1. Forest
2. Barren and uncultivated land
3. Land for non-agricultural use
4. Cultivable wastes
5. Permanent pasture and another grazing land
6. Land of Forests, Trees, and Shrubs
7. Present fallow land
8. Other Fallows
9. Net Sown Area
10. Area sowed more than once

1.Land use of Jaunpur District:

The land use pattern in the study area is divided into 14 categories. The least land is used for sugarcane cultivation. Where only 122hectare area under sugarcane cultivation. Forests are spread over 429 hectares. There is a pasture on 1431 hectares. The total

agricultural area is 9987 0414, and the net cultivated area is 276212 hectares. There are 223251 hectares where agriculture is done more than once a year. The net irrigated area in the study area is 240888 hectares, while the total irrigated area is 410798 hectares. Present fallow land is 26532 hectares, and another fallow land is 24836. Usar land is 6840 hectares. There are 50588 hectares of land for further use in agriculture.

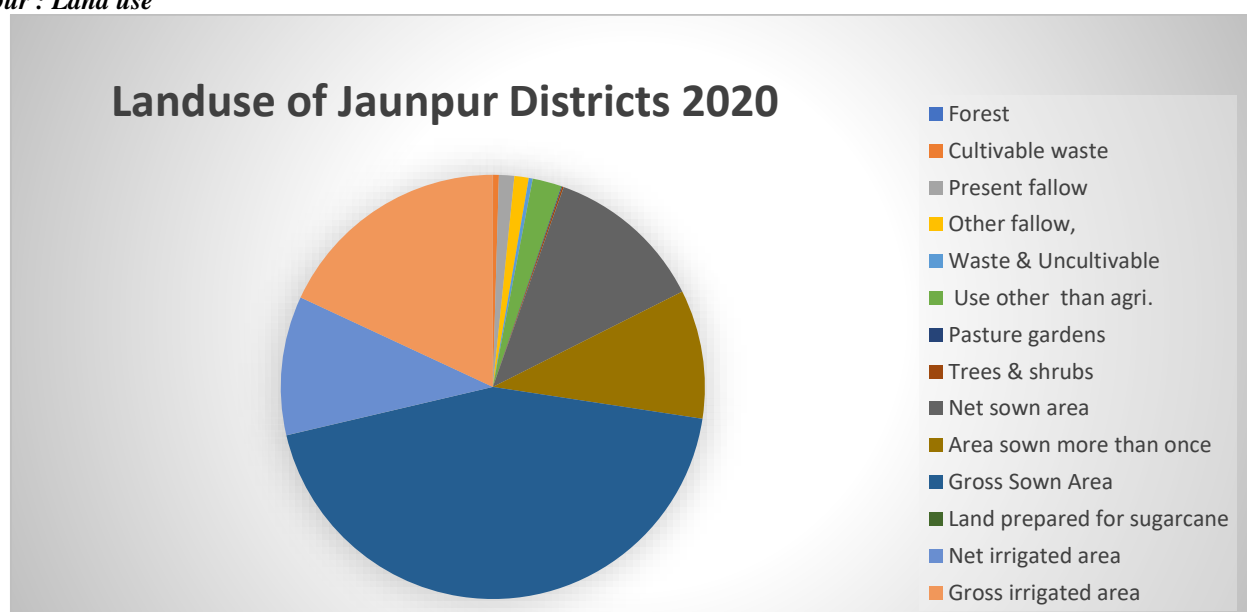
Table no.1

Land use of Jaunpur District (2020)		
S.N.	Land Use	Area (Hect.)
1	Forest	429
2	Cultivable waste	10000
3	Present fallow	26532
4	Other fallow,	24836
5	Waste & Uncultivable	6840
6	Use other than Agri	50588
7	Pasture gardens	1431
8	Trees & shrubs	2845
9	Net sown area	276212
10	Area sowed more than once	223251
11	Gross Sown Area	998704
12	Land prepared for sugarcane	122
13	Net irrigated area	240888
14	Gross irrigated area	410798

(Source: - District Statistical Handbook (2020 -21))

Graph no.1

Jaunpur : Land use



3. Rural Land use of Jaunpur districts:

The rural land use of the Jaunpur district has been divided into 14 parts. The area of forest cover is 429 hectares. The agricultural wasteland was 9995 hectares. The size of fallow land is 26078 hectares; another fallow land is 24765 hectares. Usar land is 40 hectares. Where the same time, hectare roof land is available for use other than agriculture.

Table no.2

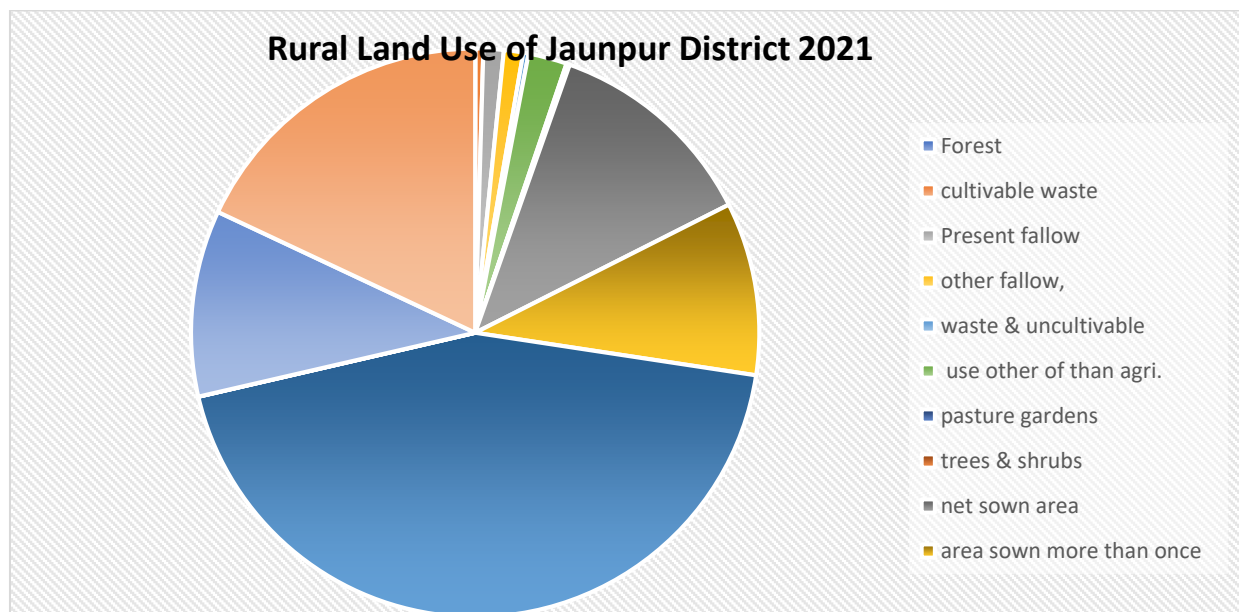
Rural Land use of Jaunpur Districts (2020-21)		
S.No.	Land Use	Area (Hect.)
1	Forest	429
2	Cultivable waste	9995
3	Present fallow	26078
4	Other fallow,	24765
5	waste & uncultivable	6829
6	use other than Agri.	49669
7	Pasture gardens	1431

8	Trees & shrubs	2824
9	Net sown area	274862
10	Area sowed more than once	222338
11	Gross Sown Area	994278
12	Land prepared for sugarcane	122
13	Net irrigated area	239542
14	Gross irrigated area	407152

(Source: - District Statistical Handbook (2020 -21))

Graph no.2

Jaunpur : Land use



3. Urban Land use of Jaunpur districts:

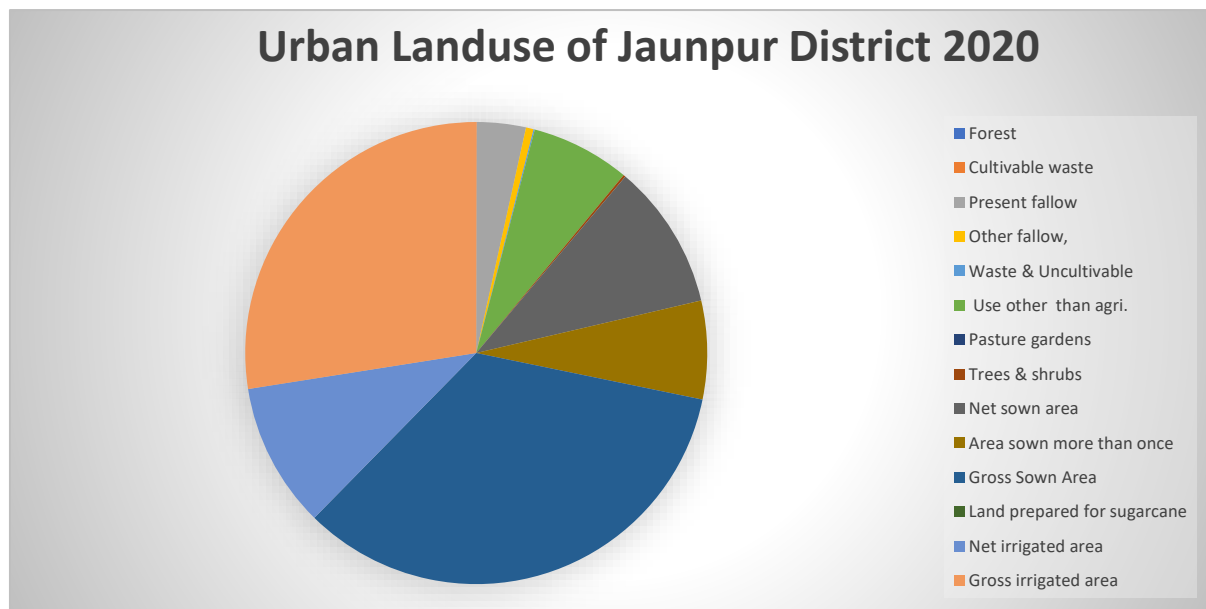
In the urban part of the study area, maximum land is used for agriculture in the land use pattern. The net sown area is 1350 hectares, and the area sown more than once is 913 hectares. One thousand four hundred twenty-one hectares for pasture in rural areas. 2824 land is available planted or land and bushes. The net sown area is 274862 hectares. The area sown more than once is 222338 hectares. The total sown land is 994278 hectares. One hundred twenty-two hectares of area are available for sugarcane cultivation. The net irrigated area is 239542 hectares; the total is 407152 hectares.

Table no.3

Urban Land use of Jaunpur District 2020		
S.N.	Land Use	Area (Hect.)
1	Forest	0
2	Cultivable waste	5
3	Present fallow	454
4	Other fallow	71
5	Waste & Uncultivable	11
6	Use other than Agri	919
7	Pasture gardens	0
8	Trees & shrubs	21
9	Net sown area	1350
10	Area sowed more than once	913
11	Gross Sown Area	4526
12	Land prepared for sugarcane	0
13	Net irrigated area	1346

(Source: - District Statistical Handbook (2020 -21))

Graph no.3
Jaunpur : Urban Land use



The total sown land is 9526 hectares. The total irrigated area is 3646 hectares, of which 1346 is the net irrigated area. Four hundred fifty-four hectares are fallow, and 71 hectares are another fallow land. There are 11 hectares of wasteland in the urban size, and 919 hectares of land are for different use in agriculture. No forest, pasture, or land is available for sugarcane cultivation in the metropolitan area.

Finding:

The meanings of the terms use land use have been discussed. If any part of the land remains untouched from the cultural landscape and its use is only in natural form, then the word used for such land will be appropriate. Thus, land use indicates the initial stage of land use. The least land is used for sugarcane cultivation. Where only 122 hectare area under sugarcane cultivation. Forests are spread over 429 hectares. There is a pasture on 1431 hectares. The total agricultural area is 9987 0414, and the net cultivated area is 276212 hectares. There are 223251 hectares where agriculture is done more than once a year. The net irrigated area in the study area is 240888 hectares, while the total irrigated area is 410798 hectares. The area of forest cover is 429 hectares. The agricultural wasteland was 9995 hectares. The size of fallow land is 260 78 hectares; another fallow land is 245 765 hectares. The net sown area is 274862 hectares. The area sown more than once is 222338 hectares. The total sown land is 994278 hectares. One hundred twenty-two hectares of area are available for sugarcane cultivation. The net irrigated area is 239542 hectares; the total is 407152 hectares.

References:

1. Prasad, Hausila (1990) Rate of Irrigation in Agricultural Development of Gyanpur Tehsil, Varanasi District (U.P.) The National Geographical Journal of India Ball 36 pt. 3. Pw 190-198
2. Gangwar Dr. Pushpa Rani (2022) Future Scope of Solar Energy, Internatinal Journal of Economic Perspectives, 16(5), 12-20.
3. Jain, S. C. (1967) Agricultural Development in india, Kitab Mahal, Allahabad.
4. Singh Ujagir (1979) Indian economic and regional geography utter Pradesh Hindi Sansthan Lucknow.
5. Tiwari K.C. and Singh, B.N. 1994 agriculture geography, prayag pustak bhavan Allahabad.
6. Dqekj uhjt] flag M,DVj pqUuk tuin dkuiqj nsgkr esa —f''k Hkwfe ,oa —f''k ;a= mi;ksx dh fLFkfr dk fo'ys''k.kA IJAAR Vol.9 No.6 ISSN-2347-7075
<http://updes.up.nic.in>
<http://censusindia.gov.in>