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# Regional Distribution of Land Use Pattern in Haveri District, Karnataka State

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**ABSTRACT:** The present article attempt has been made to identify the land use pattern of Haveri district in the year of 2016-17. Here the study region has 354570 hectares (73.08%) land is sown by different crops, because of well irrigation facilities like Tungabhadra and Varada river system and also Haveri district comes under semi-malnad region, that's why this land is good for agricultural activities. Here, the drainage and land use pattern are positively correlated.

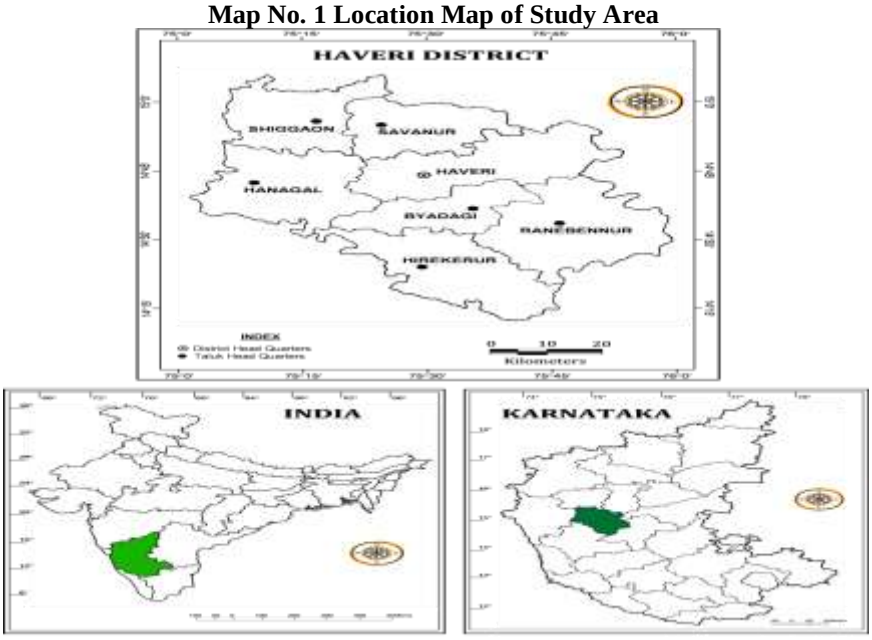
## I. INTRODUCTION

The main aspect of land utilization are the availability of cultivable land, forest, pastures, barren land, fallow land etc. the land use is determined by the soil fertility, rain fall, temperature, water resources etc. In present days the increasing of population density and pressure on land, fulfil the requirement of food and other raw material, it is necessity to utilize every potation of land resources without distraction the ecological balance as well as socio-economic conditions. The good quality of cultivable land has play dominant role in regional development among the other land resources. It is our moral commitment to present generation to forward this asset to future generations.

## STUDY AREA

Haveri district is part of Karnataka state and it is located almost central part of the state, because of this is known as Gateway of northern part of the state. Haveri district has an area of 4851.58 sq. kms and located between $14^0$ 19' North $15^0$ 19' north latitude and $75^0$ 01' East to $75^0$ 50' East longitude. It is located in semi-malnad region. It has 7 talukas viz. Byadagi, Hangal, Haveri, Hirekerur, Ranebennur, Savanur and Shiggaon and 698 inhabited settlements 7 uninhabited settlements and 19 hoblies are distributed in Haveri district.

**Map No. 1 Location Map of Study Area**




## OBJECTIVES

1. To identify the land use pattern of Haveri district in 2016-17.
2. To find out the affecting factors of land use system of Haveri district.
3. To demarcate the distribution pattern of 7 talukas of the district.

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## DATABASE AND METHODOLOGY

The present study is based on secondary sources of data, which is obtained from Directorate of economics and Statistics, Bangalore for the period of 2016-17. The land use pattern is identified with the help of statistical tools. Afterwards it is presented though the table's pie chart and figures.

## DRAINAGE PATTERN

The Haveri district has two major rivers, those are Tungabhadra and Varada. Tungabhadra River is flowing eastern taluks border of Ranebennur and Haveri and its tributary is Kumadavati. Varada River flowing in central part of the study region and its tributary is Dharma. Tungabhadra Rivercovers about one third area of the Haveri district.

**Map No. 2Drainage Map of Study Area**


## LAND UTILISATION OF HAVERI DISTRICT (2016-17)

The present study of land utilisation is divided into 9 parts based on their characteristics, those are;

i. Forest land.
ii. Non-agricultural land.
iii. Barren and uncultivable land.
iv. Cultivable waste land.
v. Permanent pasture.
vi. Trees and groves.
vii. Current fallow land.
viii. Other fallow land.
ix. Net sown land.

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**Table No.1** Land Utilization of Haveri district in 2016-17 (area in hectares).

| Sl.No | Talukas | Forest | Non-agricultural land | Barren & uncultivable land | Cultivable waste land | Permenent pasture | Tree & Groves | Current fallow land | Other fallow land | Net sown area | Total Area |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Byadagi | 4889 (11.20) | 2158 (4.94) | 501 (1.15) | 190 (0.44) | 1109 (2.54) | 20 (0.05) | 792 (1.81) | 807 (1.85) | 33190 (76.03) | 43656 (100) |
| 2 | Hangal | 8474 (10.93) | 6515 (8.40) | 1885 (2.43) | 734 (0.95) | 2061 (2.66) | 1535 (1.98) | 4407 (5.68) | 2500 (3.22) | 49414 (63.74) | 77525 (100) |
| 3 | Haveri | 3849 (4.81) | 5530 (6.91) | 466 (0.58) | 1178 (1.47) | 1754 (2.19) | 2 (0.00) | 2466 (3.08) | 865 (1.08) | 63875 (79.86) | 79985 (100) |
| 4 | Hirekerur | 8876 (11.00) | 6833 (8.47) | 712 (0.88) | 0 (0.00) | 2701 (3.35) | 298 (0.37) | 1322 (1.64) | 950 (1.18) | 59002 (73.12) | 80694 (100) |
| 5 | Ranebennur | 10614 (11.73) | 6299 (6.96) | 834 (0.92) | 552 (0.61) | 2417 (2.67) | 100 (0.11) | 3606 (3.99) | 1796 (1.99) | 64257 (71.02) | 90475 (100) |
| 6 | Savanur | 801 (1.49) | 2594 (4.81) | 624 (1.16) | 0 (0.00) | 722 (1.34) | 181 (0.34) | 4975 (9.23) | 519 (0.96) | 43485 (80.68) | 53901 (100) |
| 7 | Shiggaon | 9951 (16.89) | 3503 (5.95) | 771 (1.31) | 335 (0.57) | 1445 (2.45) | 154 (0.26) | 924 (1.57) | 490 (0.83) | 41347 (70.17) | 58920 (100) |
| **8** | **Total** | **47454 (9.78)** | **33432 (6.89)** | **5793 (1.19)** | **2989 (0.62)** | **12209 (2.52)** | **2290 (0.47)** | **18492 (3.81)** | **7927 (1.63)** | **354570 (73.08)** | **485156 (100)** |

The first main dominant land use aspect is net sown area which is 354570 hectares (78.08%) of total geographical area of the Haveri district which is almost ¾ area of the study region. The highest one identified in Ranebennur (64257 hectare) and lowest one is Byadagi (33190 hectare). This is represent the land is suitable for agro based activities. Second, the forest land is occupied 47454 hectares (9.78%) of total geographical area of the district, whereas the Ranebennur has highest forest covered taluk which is 10614 hectares and lowest is Savanurtaluk which is 801 hectares. Non-agricultural land has observed an about 33432 hectares (6.89%) area out of total geographical area of the study region, here Hirekerur (6838 hectares) taluks has high and Byadagi (2138 hectares) taluk has identified in low category, remaining barren land is 5793 hectares (1.19%), cultivable waste land is 2989 hectares, permanent pastures 12209 hectares (2.52%), trees and groves 2290 hectares (0.47%), current fallow land 18492 hectares (1.63%) out of the total geographical area of Haveri district.

## II. CONCLUSION

The present study of land use pattern of Haveri district has been studied for the period of 2016-17. Here is the important to note that the ¾ area has used for different crop cultivation. Here, the highest percentage areas are identified near river zones, for example Savanur in VaradaRiver and Ranebennur and Haveri in Tungabhadra River. In present I found river system is directly influenced on land use pattern.

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