2 REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE:--

Here on attempt has been made to review the existing literature on different aspects undertaken for the study which subsequently shall be used to select and formulate the research topic and check the validity of the study in present partiance of agricultural land use.

Notable studies in the agricultural land use done by Indian geographers in agricultural land use. There was lot of work done by various geographers on land use in the world, mostly in 20th century. The beginning of land use studies and survey may trace to the regional survey where it is a purely general academic interest. The idea of map showing the use of land was mooted by carlo souer. The trace of brief history of the land use studied initiated in Great Britain. The first land use Survey and mapping is carried out by Patrick Geddis but the practical work on land use study was carried by L.D. stamp

1. Shahab Fazal (2009)-

According to Shahab Fazal, the urban fringe, surrounding urban areas is one of the most dynamic areas of human acumen. The land resources their in are subject to competition, often conflicting, demands. The rapid sprawl of cities, outside their administrative boundries and beyond their real physical-cultural domain possesses several attendant conflicts and stresses.

The present study tries to assess the influence of urbanization on the land use in the fringe areas of Saharanpur city. Among the sampled households. The data were gathered from a comprehensive, purposeful and well structured the survey conducted during 2004.


They observed that the present study revealed that the spatial distribution of variables and agricultural development is not any form in the study region. It provides a very significant information about the level of agricultural development in murshidabad
district. The study also highlights the impact of locational and spatial input for the agricultural development planning of Murshidabad district.

3 Dr. K. Naryana Gowda (2012)

Dr. K. Naryana Gowda examined that, the land use pattern in any region mainly depends on its physical characteristics beside the institutional and other resources endowments like labour, capital available. In general land use pattern at a given point of time mainly reflects degree of economic development. The increase in population dependent on agricultural has resulted in bringing in large areas of marginal land under cultivation. On the other hand, demand for firewood, timber, and fodder for livestock has resulted in excessive pressure on forests and pasture lands which have progressively affected the grass and tree cover resulting in accelerated land degradation leading to ecological imbalances and environment problems.


They mention that, Indian agricultural is undergoing through tremendous changes. Due to globalization there is a change in food habits. To meet the increasing food demand and fulfill the subsidiary needs it is necessary to increase the flow of information towards agricultural production. Information technology offers the ability to focus the amount of information provided in the agricultural sector to decrease the cost disseminating the information. An understanding of the factors associated with the IT adoption and use in agricultural will enable the development of strategies to promote capital IT adoption and increase the effectiveness and efficiency of information used in agriculture.


They status that, you don’t need a plot of land to grow fresh vegetables. Many vegetables lend themselves well to container gardening. With some thought to selecting bush varieties, almost any vegetables can be adopted to growing in a pot. Vegetables that take up little space, such as carrots, radishes and lettuce or crops that bear fruits a long period of time such as tomatoes and peppers, are perfect for container vegetables
gardens. In big towns and cities due to population pressure, there is hardly in space available in houses. In such situation, pots and containers can be used to raise the vegetable garden. This practice is known as container gardening.


L.S Singh mention that, the plantation crops besides an important export oriented commodity provide livelihood to millions of people belonging to lowers strata of the society. Plantion provides employment mostly to women workers. About 80-85% of the workers in plantation industries are women. There is a greater scope for upliftment of rural poor through promotion of plantation industry. India being a unique country form agricultural point of view with wide climatic variety and adequate rainfall combined with sufficient temperature, rich soil and sunshine provides solid base for growing agri-horticultural crops.

7. Swamy, G.S.K. And Yumnam S. S.

They stated that, the Karanda also called as christs thron is an ever green spiny shrub or small tress. It is widely grown in India, South Africa and Malaysia. It is an excellent hedge plant due to the presents of strong axillary spines and hardy in nature. It flowers form Feburary to April and makes use of natural moisture availability period and there fore highly suitable for arid regions. It grows well on wastelands of dry areas. Fruits are subacidic and sweet when ripe and rich in vitamin C and minerals. Fruits are eaten fresh used in pickling, Chuteny, and for culinary purpose. It also makes excellent jelly. The latest is used for prepration of chewing gum and rubber. Besides it has some medicinal properties also.

8. V. Kasthuri Thilagam and M. Lalitha (2010)

They examined that, the organic farming is not of recent origin. It changed the life style of early main form nomadic hunter and gatherer of wild berries and roots to cultivator of the land. Of date due to the Industrial and scientific revolution during 18th century agricultural too was developed as one of the major scientific discipline. The agriculture scientists started experiments in the laboratories and research forms. While
the revolution were being made in Europe, India then a British colony still continue with the applications of organic manure as the only sources of plant nutrients.


They write that, the agricultural is considered one of the major contributing sectors to the economy not only of rural areas but also of whole country. The livelihoods of majority of rural communities mainly rely on agricultural to meet their subsistence needs. The farmers of our country is always producing huge quantities of various crops, yet our agricultural production is not still secured for alarmingly increasing population. Agricultural production system depends on climatic factors of locality. The unpredicted climate changes directly effect the environment and more resources the change in the climate particularly the rise in global temperature and change in rainfall pattern.


They mention that, the saline soils contain toxic concentration of soluble salts in the root of zone, Soluble salt consists of chlorides and sulphates of sodium, calcium, magnesium. Because of the white encrustation formed due to salts, the saline soils are also call white alkali soils. In arid and semi-arid areas salts formed during weathering are not fully leached. During the periods of higher rainfall the soluble salts are leached from the more permeable high laying areas to low laying areas and where ever the drainage is restricted, salts accumulate on the soil surface as a water evaporates.

11. Dr. T. M Shinde (2010)

Dr. Shinde mention here that regulated marketing system of agricultural produce provides answer for removing the anomalies as well as providing social justice in priority regions which ultimately may be come seed for a developed nation. The efficiency with which regulated agricultural markets of a region operates, decides the space of the development of that region. There is a great need of the over all evaluation of the functioning of regulated market as well as the configuration of market yard of a given region that is why any study related with regulated agricultural market in association
with various areas of performance with special reference to Nanded district is attempted here.


They status that, the based on field experiment conducted on a vertic ustocrepts with wheat, by dividing each of the four fertility strip into 12 sub-plots which received 9 selected combination out of 5 levels of N, 5 levels of P2O5 and 4 levels of K2O, with 3 control treatments, fertilizers, rainfall equation were calculated. The result of field verifications trials, conducted at different locations showed that yield targets were achieved below +- 10% variations.


They mentioned that, the Maize is an important food and fodder crop in India. Among all type of maize sweet corn is one of the commercially used type. It has got commercial potential. Sweet corn is capturing good market in most of the big cities of India. Where it is used as roasted cobs. In addition to this, it also used in production of flour, starch, carbohydrates, glucose, maltose, fructose and ayurvedic medicines for making soups, vegetables and salads etc. and also provides good quality fodder for animal.


They observed that, the among different cropping sequences, rice-wheat is the most stable and dominant cropping sequences being practiced in Indo-Gangetic Plains. Besides degrading the soil health and fertility this system needs high inputs resources for higher production which leads to higher cost of cultivation. As replacing rice completely by any other crop practically as well as economically not feasible so diversification of rice-wheat system by oil seeds, grain legumes as well as some short duration vegetables crops can be done to get higher production along with variable produce without increasing the cost of cultivation.

They examined that, the land evaluation plays as important role for sustainable land use planning it involves identification, selection and description of land use types relevant to the area under consideration, mapping and description of the different types of land for the selected land use types also it is helpful to predict inherent capacity of a land unit to support a specific land use for long period of time without deterioration in order to minimize the socio-economic an environment cost.


They mention that, the factor determining the use of fertilizers needs to be critically analyzed to narrow the gap in nutrient supply capacity of soil and nutrient requirement of the plants for sustainable productivity of the crops. The present study was undertaken to estimate the gap between actual use and recommended does of fertilizer and to identify the factors determining the fertilizer use in major crops grown in Gujarat. The study revealed that the gap in respect of use of N was observed in all the selected crops but incase of P. The gap was observed only in bajara crop.

17. Dr. A.R. Siddiqui and Dr. B.C. Jat (2009)

They mentioned that, the metrological phenomenon in western Rajasthan is highly variable in nature. The highest rainfall maintains natural life supports system and prevents land deterioration. It has been observed that there is a positive relationship between water availability period and level of agricultural productivity.


According to Mankar that, the farmers are growing numerous crops in the outcome of predominance of certain crops or combination of crops. The statistical techniques provides accurate and scientific results than semi statistical techniques. For the study of agricultural land use and cropping pattern various methods have used scholars, scientists and agricultural scientists.

They explained that the agricultural has always occupied an important place in Indian economy. Per person the proportion of cultivable land has been decreased considerably during the recent past. The increase in crop production is a must in India Since the areal spread of crop land has almost reached to its saturation limit. Agricultural productivity is a measure of overall performance of a region. Which is useful in planning the developmental programmes in rural areas.


They mentioned that, the agricultural practices and topology are best represented by crops in any regions. The principle crops tended to concentrate according to their requirement of physical environment. In this study an attempt has been made to analysis the agricultural land use pattern at micro level in Thane district. This study is based on secondary data collected from village revenue records.

21. Dr. S.A. Butala and Dr. A. Mulimani (2012)

According to above authors that, the predictive models of archaeological projects location have great potential as toots for archaeologists working in cultural resources management and the ability to model archaeological sensitivity has become increasing practical with the development of GIS technology and the availability of digital environmental data.


According to them the future of Kangra valley tea production lies the buyers market to sellers markets. Establishment of four Co-operative tea factories encouraged active participation of the local planters in tea industries. However Co-operative management system could not be maintain efficiently. Presently the state government is trying to make these factories functional by privatizing them and by taking the corrective measures.

23. Raju Mandal (2011)
He observed that, the one of the measure challenges concerning the farm sector of India in the 11th five year plan is to reverse the declaration in agricultural growth. The two measures source of growth in agricultural, viz; area expansion and productivity growth which served well in the past and are now plagued by some limitations. While the scope of area expansion is limited by the inelastic supply of land it is argued that any significant technological break through cannot be expected in the near future.

24. Dr. S. Sharma and Dr. M.L. Sharma (1993)

They observed that, the well planned agricultural infrastructure based on the principle of growth with equity is at vital significances to utilize the full agricultural potentiality of an area. It is essential that careful planning of agricultural development be done by taking advantage of the knowledge. Skills and techniques which are all ready in the use by the many farmers and providing required inputs such as chemicals, fertilizers etc.

25. Dr. P. C. Vats (1993)

He mentioned that, the present study was conducted by employing remote sensing techniques an ground truth. The silent findings of the study have been presented in this paper.

26. Rajkumar Moharker and Dr. J.P. Jagtap (2009)

They said that, the farmers are growing numerous crops in the field rather than single crops. Crops are generally grown in combination in any region and these crops have its relative position in terms of crop combination. The distributional pattern of crops in any region is an outcome of predominance of certain crops. This is in term of emergence of typical crop combination.

27. Dharam Das Vishwakarma (2009)

He mentioned that the agricultural development in a country like India is crucial to its economy both for output its and to meet the basic needs of the people and for the employment and income it provides to the bulk of her work force. In spite of the
diminishing of share of GDP from agriculture over the decades, the economy has whole
continues to vitally hing on agriculture.

28. Jasbir Singh and S. S. Dhillon

According to them the mans agricultural activities depend on the physical environment. The influence of natural environment on the nature and distributions of mans activities. In a well-settled area, the physical and the non-physical environment cannot be compartmentalised. It is a universal fact that many of the present day pattern of agriculture.

29. S. D. Shinde

He mentioned that, land use is an important aspects of geographic studies particularly relevant to agricultural geography. This concept has been used in so many different ways that no generally accepted scheme of classification exists despite many year of land use studies by geographers.

30. Dr. D. K. Shrivastava

He said that land is the solid part of the earth surface. Its value in agricultural is tied to its capacity for providing services used to produce an agricultural products. Part of lands agriculture use value is a result of the climate, the length of season, rainfall and other determinants of the crops that can be produced and the risk involved.