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District wise Parentage of Land not available for cultivation in Uttar Pradesh - 2010 - 11

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Abstract

In this paper District wise Parentage of Land not available for cultivation in Uttar Pradesh was calculated and mapped. Study is based on secondary data collected from official website of Government of India. District wise GDP was classified in five categories based on Natural Breaks (Jenks) scheme. First with 8.57 to 9.14 percent, second with 12.24 to 13.94 percent, third with 14.33 to 1637 percent, fourth with 17.50 to 19.15 percent and fifth 21.26 to 24.01 percent. Result shows seventeen districts belong to first category, twenty one districts belong to second category, eighteen districts belong to third category, eight districts belong to fourth category and three districts belong to fifth category.

Key words: GDP, Natural Breaks, Uttar Pradesh

1. Introduction

Land, sometimes referred to as dry land, is the solid surface of the Earth that is not permanently covered by water. The vast majority of human activity throughout history has occurred in land areas that support agriculture, habitat, and various natural resources. Some life forms (including

terrestrial plants and terrestrial animals) have developed from predecessor species that lived in bodies of water. [1]

Creation myths in many religions recall a story involving the creation of the world by a supernatural deity or deities, including accounts wherein the land is separated from the oceans and the air. The Earth itself has often been personified as a deity, in particular a goddess. In many cultures, the mother goddess is also portrayed as a fertility deity. To the Aztecs, Earth was called Tonantzin—"our mother"; to the Incas, Earth was called Pachamama—"mother earth". The Chinese Earth goddess Hou Tu is similar to Gaia, the Greek goddess personifying the Earth. Bhuma Devi is the goddess of Earth in Hinduism, influenced by Graha. In Norse mythology, the Earth giantess Jörð was the mother of Thor and the daughter of Annar. Ancient Egyptian mythology is different from that of other cultures because Earth (Geb) is male and sky (Nut) is female. [2]

Agricultural land is typically land devoted to agriculture, the systematic and controlled use of other forms of life—particularly the rearing of livestock and production of crops—to produce food for humans. It is thus generally synonymous with farmland or cropland. [3]

The United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization and others following its definitions, however, also use agricultural land or agricultural area as a term of art, where it means the collection of:

- "Arable land" (aka cropland): here redefined to refer to land producing crops requiring annual replanting or fallow land or pasture used for such crops within any five-year period
- "Permanent cropland": land producing crops which do not require annual replanting permanent pastures: natural or artificial grasslands and shrublands able to be used for grazing livestock

The history of agriculture in India dates back to Indus Valley Civilization Era and even before that in some parts of Southern India. Today, India ranks second worldwide in farm output. Agriculture and allied sectors like forestry and fisheries accounted for 13.7% of the GDP (gross domestic product) in 2013, about 50% of the workforce. The economic contribution of agriculture to India's GDP is steadily declining with the country's broad-based economic growth.

Still, agriculture is demographically the broadest economic sector and plays a significant role in the overall socio-economic fabric of India.[4]

Land not available for cultivation consists of two types of land viz. (i) land put to non-agricultural uses and (ii) barren and uncultivable waste. The area put to non-agricultural uses includes land occupied by villages, towns, roads, railways or under water i.e. rivers, lakes, canals, tanks, ponds, etc. The barren land covers all barren and uncultivated lands in mountains and hill slopes, deserts and rocky areas. These areas cannot be brought under plough except at high input cost with possible low returns. The amount of this land has been variable right from 1950-51 to 1999-2000, the data for which are available. Land not available for cultivation accounted for 13.8 per cent of the total reported area in 1999-2000. The largest amount of land in this category is in Andhra Pradesh followed by Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.[5]

Uttar Pradesh is a major contributor to the national food grain stock. In 2013-14 state produced 50.05 million tons of foodgrain which is 18.90% country's total production. Partly this is due to the fertile regions of the Indo-Gangetic plain and partly owing to irrigation measures such as the canals and tube-wells. Lakhimpur Kheri is a densely populated sugar producing district in the country. It has been the most common producer of food grains in India since the 1950s due to high-yielding varieties of seed, greater availability of fertilizers and increased use of irrigation. Western Uttar Pradesh is more advanced in terms of agriculture as compared to the other regions in the state. Majority of the state population depends upon farming activities. Wheat, rice, pulses, oil seeds and potatoes are the major agricultural products. Sugarcane is the most important cash crop throughout the state. Uttar Pradesh is one of the most important state in India so far as horticulture is concerned. Mangoes are also produced in the state.[6]

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Study Area

Uttar Pradesh, with a total area of 243,290 square kilometres, is India's fourth largest state in terms of land area. It is situated on the northern spout of India and shares an international boundary with Nepal. The Himalayas border the state on the north but the plains that cover most of the state are distinctly different from those high mountains. The larger Gangetic Plain region is in the north; it includes the Ganges-Yamuna Doab, the Ghaghra plains, the Ganges plains and the Terai. The smaller Vindhya Range and plateau region is in the south. [7]

2.2. Materials

Data: Secondary data collected from official website of government of India.

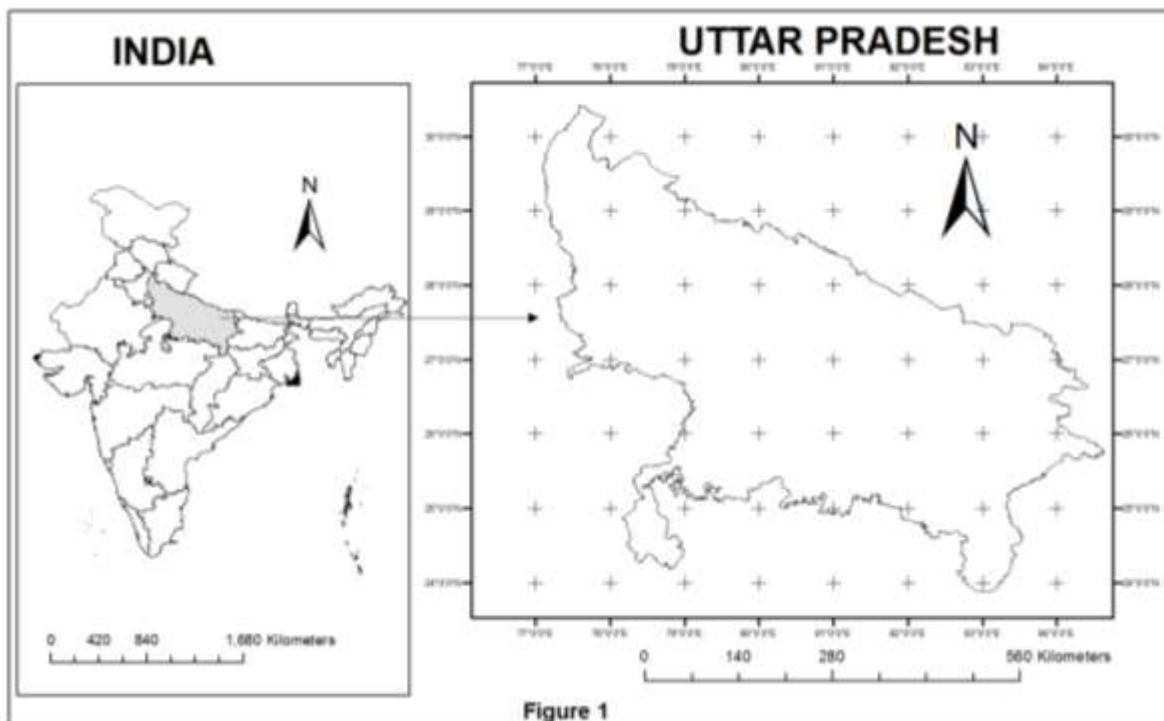
Software: ArcGIS 10.1, Excel

2.3 Methodology

Study is based on secondary data collected from official website of Government of India. District wise GDP was classified in five categories based on Natural Breaks (Jenks) scheme. First with 8.57 to 9.14 percent, second with 12.24 to 13.94 percent, third with 14.33 to 1637 percent, fourth with 17.50 to 19.15 percent and fifth 21.26 to 24.01 percent.

3. Result

Result shows seventeen districts belong to first category (Table 1), twenty one districts belong to



second category (Table 2), eighteen districts belong to third category (Table 3) , eight districts belong to fourth category (Table 4) and three districts belong to fifth category (Table 5).

Table 1 Parentage of Land not available for cultivation 2011 - Uttar Pradesh

SN	Districts	Per capita income - INR
1	Jyotiba Phule Nagar	8.57
2	Sonbhadra	9.14
3	Banda	9.75
4	Etah	9.79
5	Lakhimpur Kheri	10.62
6	Hamirpur	10.78
7	Shahjahanpur	10.90
8	Lalitpur	10.90
9	Jalaun	11.06
10	Shravasti	11.12
11	Maharajganj	11.19
12	Agra	11.25
13	Chandauli	11.36
14	Badaun	11.47
15	Hardoi	11.47
16	Balrampur	11.53
17	Kannauj	11.79

Source : <https://data.gov.in>

Table 2 Parentage of Land not available for cultivation 2011 - Uttar Pradesh

SN	Districts	Per capita income - INR
1	Moradabad	12.24
2	Sitapur	12.28
3	Aligarh	12.38
4	Hathras	12.51
5	Bahraich	12.56
6	Bijnor	12.87
7	Pilibhit	12.93
8	Siddharth Nagar	12.93
9	Mathura	12.96
10	Mirzapur	12.99
11	Bulandshahr	13.08
12	Etawah	13.18
13	Jaunpur	13.23
14	Muzaffarnagar	13.24
15	Mainpuri	13.35
16	Sant Kabir Nagar	13.63
17	Deoria	13.69
18	Firozabad	13.77
19	Rampur	13.82
20	Pratapgarh	13.88
21	Baghpat	13.94

Source : <https://data.gov.in>

Table 3 Parentage of Land not available for cultivation 2011 - Uttar Pradesh

SN	Districts	Per capita income - INR
1	Mahoba	14.33
2	Gonda	14.34
3	Bareilly	14.43
4	Auraiya	14.43
5	Unnao	14.49
6	Kanpur Dehat	14.64
7	Mau	14.77
8	Rae Bareli	14.99
9	Jhansi	15.11
10	Gorakhpur	15.12
11	Bara Banki	15.13
12	Chitrakoot	15.28
13	Basti	15.63
14	Ghazipur	15.70
15	Farrukhabad	15.84
16	Azamgarh	15.91
17	Meerut	16.21
18	Faizabad	16.37

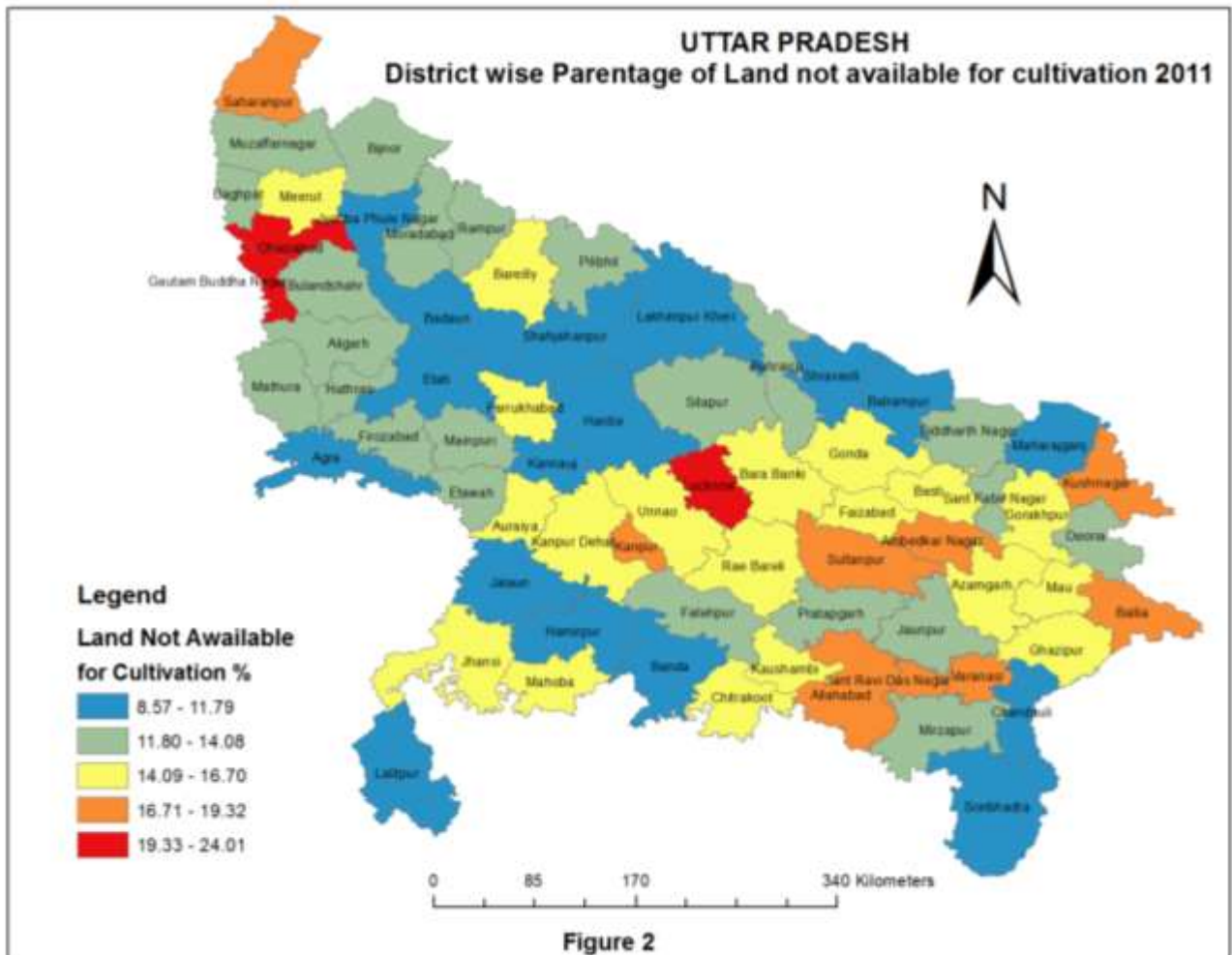
Source : <https://data.gov.in>**Table 4 Parentage of Land not available for cultivation 2011 - Uttar Pradesh**

SN	Districts	Per capita income - INR
1	Allahabad	17.50
2	Sant Ravi Das Nagar	17.57
3	Sultanpur	17.96
4	Ballia	18.34
5	Ambedkar Nagar	18.39
6	Varanasi	18.98
7	Kanpur	18.98
8	Kushinagar	19.15

Source : <https://data.gov.in>**Table 5 Parentage of Land not available for cultivation 2011 - Uttar Pradesh**

SN	Districts	Per capita income - INR
1	Ghaziabad	21.26
2	Lucknow	22.93
3	Gautam Buddha Nagar	24.01

Source : <https://data.gov.in>



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