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LAND USE LAND COVER CHANGES IN MYDANAHALLI VILLAGE

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Introduction

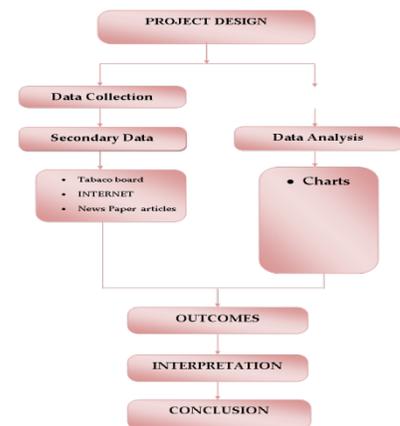
Man is utilizing the land for various purposes as the population increased, the needs and pressure on has also increased many folds, and land use activities gained momentum. Land is the basic natural resources which encompasses all attributes of biosphere land utilization is associated with forest, agriculture water bodies and different types of built up land including waste land.

The land is the sole resources of sustenance mankind supporting the planed, animal and human life for providing the food, and shelter. Man utilizes land for various purposes like agriculture of urban development, settlement industrial activities etc.. The growing pressure population coupled increasing varieties of demands being made on the land resource have brought extra pressure on the land resource all over the country.

Objective

- To examine the changing pattern of land use in the study area

Methodology

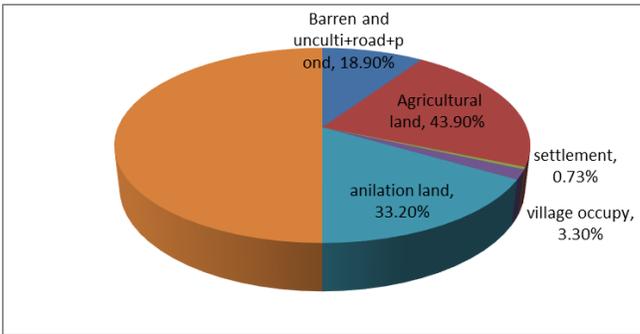


Study area

The total geographical area of the village is 1362.00 acres, located at a height of 806 mtrs above the mean sea level. The village belongs to Elawala hobli of Mysore taluk. It is located to East of Mysore urban center. The neighboring villages Megalapura, its north and Elavala south and karkana-halli its west, and koorgalli its east to the Mydanahalli. Mydanahalli is a medium size village lacated in Mysore taluk of Mysore district, Karnataka with total 331 families residing the mydanahalli village has population if 1358 of which 655 are males while 703 are famales as per population census 2011.

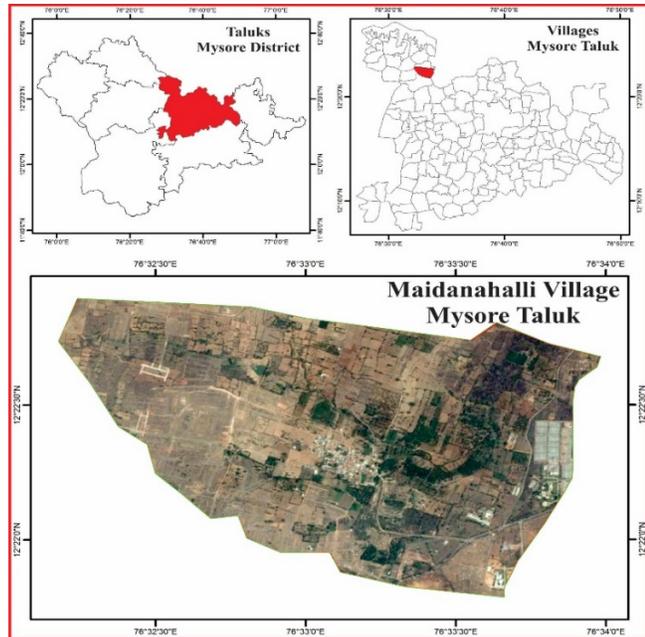
In mydanahalli village population of children with the age 0-6 is 145 which makes up 10.68% of total population of village. Average sex ratio of mydanahalli village is 1073 which is higher than Karnataka state average of 973. Child sex ratio for the mydanahalli as per census is 1377, higher than Karnataka average of 948.

Mydanahalli village has lower literacy rate compared to Karnataka in 2011, literacy rate of mydanahalli village was 70.65% compared to 75.36% of Karnataka. In mydana halli male literacy stands at 78.79% while female literacy rate was 62.84%.



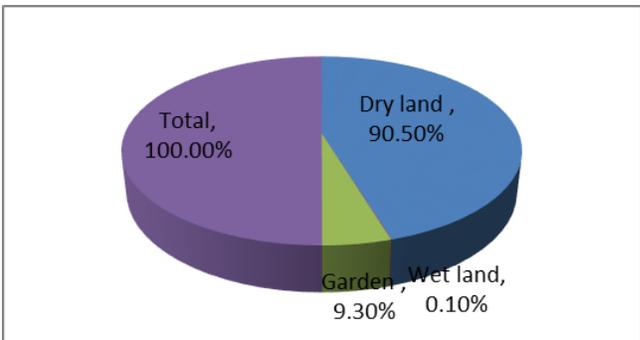
In this study area has seen five fold classification... first classification we find that barren land with include road and ponds, is 18.90% , and agricultural land is 43.90%, and settlements are 0.73%, and 3.30% of land occupy with that village, mainly large amount of agricultural land is anilated is 33.20%.

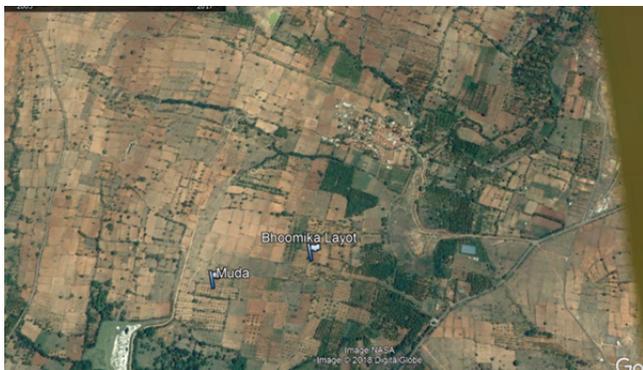
This is the small picture of the land use land cover of this study area. In This area became very fastly development has taken place and also decrease the agriculture lands are converted into residential layouts.



Agricultural land Use in 2001/02	area in%
Dry land	90.50%
Wet land	0.10%
Garden	9.30%
Total	100.00%

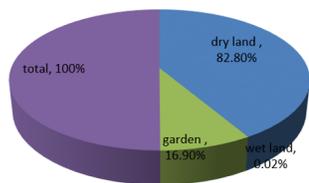
General Land use Pattern in Study Area	(in %)
Barren and unculti+road+pond	18.90%
Agricultural land	43.90%
settlement	0.73%
village occupy	3.30%
anilation land	33.20%
total	100%





This study area found the agricultural land use pattern in 2001-2002 in this year dry land is occurred 90.50% of the total area, and wet land only 0.10% of the total agricultural area, and garden is 9.30% of the total area.

Agricultural Land use type	Area in (%)
Dry land	82.80%
Wet land	0.02%
Garden	16.90%
Total	100%



Agricultural land uses in 2015



Google map of 2015

In this year we can found the drastic changes of the land use body that is dry land comes from 90.50% to 82.80% in this year almost 8% of dry land is decreased and also wet land

decreased from 0.10% to 0.02%, but garden area has extended from 9.30% to 16.90%.

Converting From Agriculture Lands to Non-Agriculture Land

This region environment also very disturb because this place almost large farmers are sell there agricultural land into real-estate it's all with legal procedure. But the situation of those villagers is that they have lost their fertile land and day by day they lost their money also now they are work in nearby garments and factories.

The following pictures reveal what was done to the land after it was sold.

First stage



Second stage



Third stage



Fourth stage



These pictures themselves illustrate the story about the situation.

Findings

1. So hear cropping pattern also changed like some of dry land converted as a garden.
2. Most of agricultural land converted to residential area this is the real situation of this village.

Conclusoion

In this study area we found these kinds of activities not only in this area, neighbor village also doing same thing. This development is help to develop their income level and social status but the same time that leads to some issues like environmental, soil fertility, etc.

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