

Land Use Pattern of Kongnoli Village in Kavathemahankal Tehsil: A Geographical Analysis

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Article Info	ABSTRACT
Article History: Received: 15th Dec 2025 Accepted: 19th Dec 2025 Published: 20th Dec 2025	Land Use means, the use of land for the various purposes according to the topography, soil and climate as well as human factors such as the density of population, duration of occupation of the area, land tenure and technical levels of the people. There are spatial differences in land utilization due to the continued interplay of physical and human factors (Coppock, J. T. 1968). Land is an important natural resource which supports evolution and development of all type of life on the earth surface. Economic and Social development of human is also depended on it. Land use pattern refers to the arrangement of deferent type of land uses within a specific area. The land use pattern shows us a real picture of how land resources are allocated and managed in given area. The area of Kongnoli Village is 1834.58 hectares. The latitudinal extension of Kongnoli village is 160 54'23" North 74°33' 32.09" East. The total area of the village is 1834.58 hectares. Out of it 1432.5-hectare area used for net sown. About 228.6 ha is unirrigated area. About 1203.9 ha is irrigated area. In this research paper land use pattern of Kongnoli Village is briefly analyzed.
Keywords: Land Use, Land Use Pattern, Wine yards, Net Sown Area etc	

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Introduction

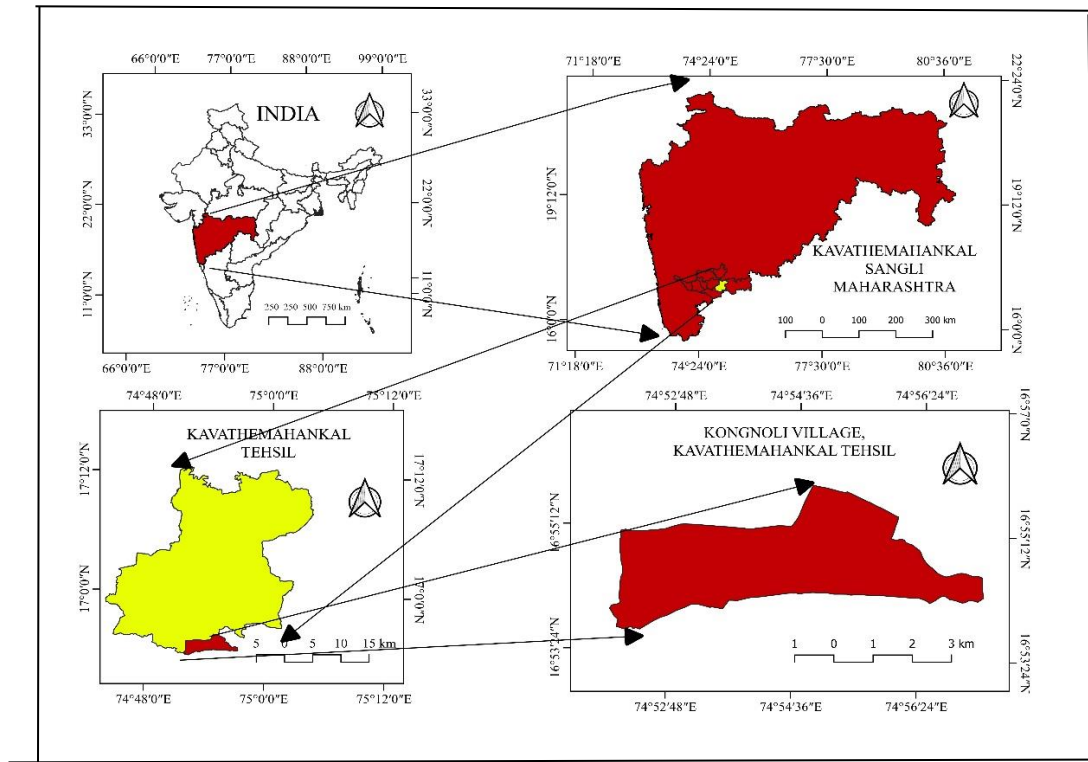
Land is an important natural resource which supports evolution and development of all type of life on the earth surface. Economic and Social development of human is also depended on it. Land use patterns refer to the way of arrangement type of land uses within a specific area. It has been defined as "the purposes and activities through which people interact with land and terrestrial ecosystems" The land use pattern shows us a real picture of how land resources are allocated and managed in given area. It is utilized or developed for various purposes, such as residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural, recreational, or conservation purposes. The land use pattern in the Village Directory conforms to the pattern of classification of land use as recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India. The Ministry has recommended the maintenance of records of land use pattern under the following nine categories viz. forests, area under non-agricultural use, barren and un-cultivable land, permanent pastures and other grazing lands, land under miscellaneous tree crops, cultivable waste land, fallow lands other than current fallows, current fallows, net area sown. The total area of Kongnoli Village is 1834.58 hectare. Out of this 1432.58-hectare area is comes under the net sown area. It occupies near about 81 percent area of Kongnoli Village. Out of it 1203.9 ha area is under irrigation.

Study Area

Kongnoli is a village in Kavathemahankal Tehsil of Sangli district in Maharashtra. It is 36 km northeast of Sangli district headquarters and it is 15km northeast of Kavathemahankal Tehsil. The latitudinal extension of Kongnoli village is 16° 77'27" North to 17° 58' 49.538" North and the longitudinal extension is 74° 58' 25" East to 74° 43' 32.857" East. The total area of the village is 1834.58 hectares. The average elevation of the village is 642.5 meters above sea level. The highest point is 690 m to the east of the village and the lowest point is to the west at 595m. The east-west distance of this village is 5.424 km and the south-north distance is 6.791km.

Kongnoli Village has a total population of 6255 peoples, out of which male population is 3202 while female population is 3053. Literacy rate of Kongnoli Village is 67.20% out of which 83.32% male and 68.72% of female are literate. There are about 1362 houses in Kongnoli Village. Padmale, Bamnoli, Kakadwadi, Sambarwadi, Kharkatwadi, Karoli, Bhose, Patgaon, Manmodi, Rasulwadi, Kavalapur are the nearby villages of Kongnoli Village.

Location Map: Kongnoli Village, Kavathemahankal



Objective

1. To study the Agricultural Land Use Pattern of Kongnoli Village.

Database and Methodology

For the present study primary data is collected by the visiting the village and field work. Secondary data is collected from the *Grampanchayat Records*, Topographical Maps and Sangli District Census Handbook, published and unpublished books, journals, newspapers, thesis etc. Collected data is classified and tabulated in the various forms by using cartographic and statistical method and also by MS-excel.

Result and Discussion

Land Use Pattern of Kongnoli Village

Table No. 1 and Figure No. 2 showing the layout of land utilization under various categories of the Kongnoli Village. In the study area the total area is according to political boundaries is 1834.58. Maximum area comes under the Net Sown Area which is 1432.5 hectare. It is near about 78 percent of the total area.

Table No. 1

Land Use Pattern of Kongnoli Village: 2011 (Area in Hectare)

	Land Use Pattern	Area in Hectare
	Forest Area	0
	Area under Non-Agricultural Uses	2
	Barren & Un-cultivable Land Area	158.2

	Permanent Pastures and Other Grazing Land Area	3.2
	Land Under Miscellaneous Tree Crops etc. Area	0
	Culturable Waste Land Area	190.4
	Fallow Land other than current fallow	0
	Current Fallow	48.3
	Net Sown Area	1432.5

Source: District Census handbook of Sangli District 2011

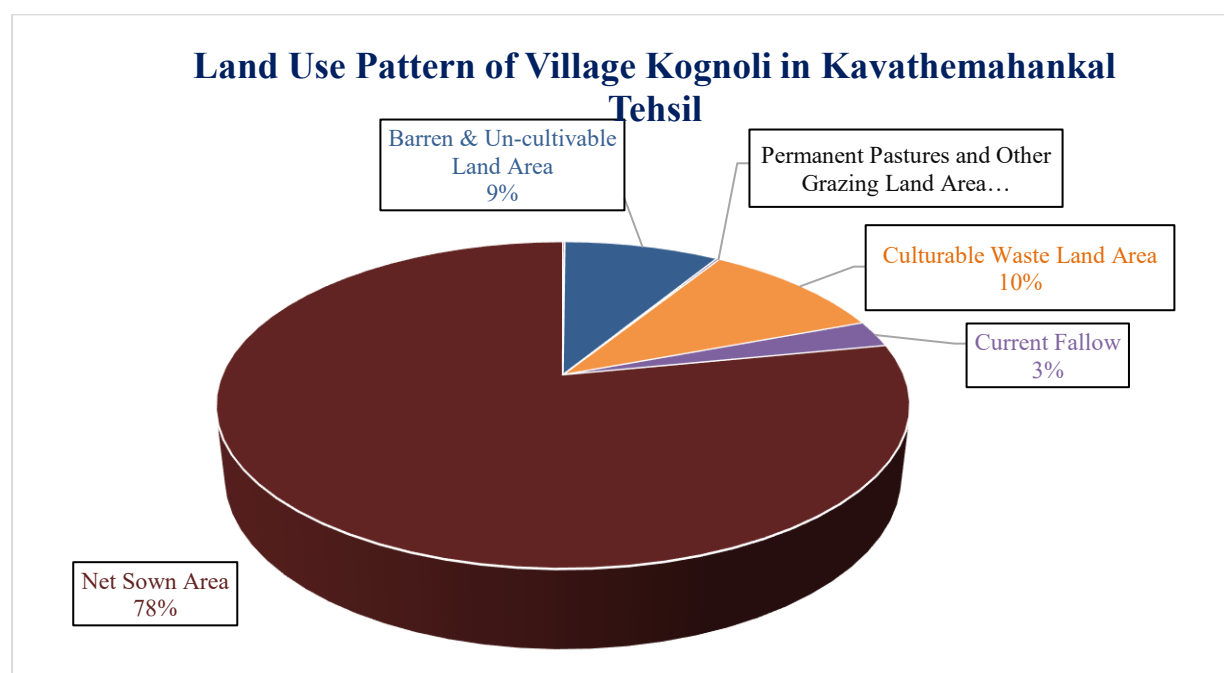


Fig. 2 Land Use Pattern of Kognoli Village

Total Geographical Area: Kognoli Village in the Kavathemahankal Tehsil having 1834.58 hectare of total geographical area. Which includes all the following Landuse parameters in this particular area.

Forest Area: There is only 0 percent of forest cover is available in the Kognoli Village. It means total geographical area under forest cover is only 60.5 hectare of the total geographical area.

Area under Non-Agricultural Uses: In Kognoli Village, area under Non-Agricultural uses is too much less. It is only 2 percent of the total geographical area. It clearly defines that the farmers in the Kognoli Village are trust in intensive farming.

Barren & Un-cultivable Land Area: this type of land is available in every village but the area is different from one another. In Kognoli Village Barren, & Un-cultivable Land Area is having 158.2-hectare area which is near about 9 percent of total geographical area.

Permanent Pastures and Other Grazing Land Area: the land under grazing or permanent pastures is reserved or protected by the Government. The total area occupied by this type of land

use parameter is 3.2 hectare.

Land under Miscellaneous Tree Crops etc. Area: the land is used for some agricultural purposes but it is not included in Net Sown Area which called Land under Miscellaneous tree Crop. This type of land is 0 hectare in Kongnoli Village.

Culturable Waste Land Area: land is available for cultivation but has not been harvesting for more than five years in a row including current year called as Culturable Waste Land. This type of land is 190.4 hectare of available land which is 10 percent of total geographical area.

Fallow Land: Agricultural land that has been plowed and tilled but left unseeded during the growing season. Many farmers are using this technique in their farm to increase the quality of the soil naturally.

Net Sown Area: It clearly means that many of the villagers are engaged in primary activity. The Kongnoli Village situated in the east part of Kavathemahankal Tehsil and it comes under the drought prone region. Although the net sown area in Kongnoli Village is high, the land under irrigation is 1203.9. about 228.6 ha is irrigated by wells/tube wells. 78 percent of total area under net sown.

Conclusion:

Land use pattern reflects areas natural endowment, such as climate, soil quality and topography. It also reflects the economic structure, culture and aspirations of people living in the area. Land use change has impact on air and water quality, watershed function, waste generation, wildlife habitat, climate and human health. It helps with environmental protection, avoiding urban sprawl and promoting compatible uses.

1. The total geographical area of study region is 1834.58 hectare out of these 1432.5-hectare (78 percent) area under the category of net sown area. Within the net sown area 228.6-hectare lands are under un-irrigation only.
2. Maximum villagers are engaged in primary activity.
3. Barren Land and Uncultivable Land occupies 158.2 (9 percent) hectare area.
4. Land under miscellaneous tree crop and forest area covers 0 percent of total geographical area.

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