

PREFACE

The urbanization of India has resulted in important changes in agricultural land use yet as agricultural land availability. There's restricted understanding of the link between the urban growth on agricultural land and therefore the intensification of agricultural land use in Asian country. This paper examines urban land amendment patterns and processes in Nagpur region (Maharashtra) between 2004 and 2021. Utilising multi-temporal Landsat pictures for the years 2004 and 2021, this study examined the magnitude of changes in agricultural land use intensity across the district utilising remote sensing and GIS. Nagpur district's agricultural land has step by step attenuated. In 2004, urban areas accounted for nine.35% of the whole space. By 2021, they accounted for over eleven.30%. Agricultural lands are lost to human settlements much more rapidly in India; one.5 million hectares of land (mostly agricultural) were reworked between the nineteenth and twentieth centuries and another 800,000 hectares area unit expected between 1985 and 2000. Because of fast urbanization and therefore the growth of urban areas, combined with continued increase, agricultural and social scientists have long expressed considerations regarding India's ability to feed its population. Within the LULC classification, four completely different categories area unit considered: barren land, settled land, vegetation (including shrubs, urban forests, tiny plantations, vegetation areas), and water bodies. A study found that socio-economic and climatical changes have an effect on the links between urbanization and agricultural land, implying that urban land growth is extremely doubtless within the future and can place pressure on food security. Through various mechanisms, urban growth affects topography, vegetation, climate, water level, and even evolution activities. During this study, we have a tendency to examine the implications of urban growth on agriculture in Nagpur, a town in Western Asian country. From Landsat pictures, knowledge are derived for 2 decades (2004-2021) to quantify urban growth. In keeping with the results, the urban built-up space has exaggerated by 07.98 sq. meters. This has exaggerated to seventeen.47 sq. kilometers throughout the primary 9 years (2004-2013). Within the next eight years (2013-2021), the growth is more. Since 2004, the urban settled has fully grown nearly double quicker than the settled areas in 2004. Compared to settled land, the common decadal rate of growth for the population is

twenty-seven.28 percent. additionally, to Pedi plains, buried, residual hills, and denudational hills, construction activities have affected necessary geomorphic options. it absolutely was complete that, rather than short-sighted urban development, correct measures ought to be taken in accordance with scientific designing for the urban growth of the town within the future.