Edumania-An International Multidisciplinary Journal

2026, Vol. 04, Issue 01, 101-108
ISSN: 2960-0006
DOI: https: https://doi.org/10.59231/edumania/9181

Comparing the Drivers of Land Use Land cover alternate in Buhana Tehsil, Rajasthan: A Multi-Temporal evaluation

Bishnoi, Sarita[1] and Chand, Prem[2]

[1]Assistant Professor, Dept of Geography, Government P.G. college Sector-1, Panchkula

[2]Associate Professor, IEC University, Himachal Pradesh

Abstract

Land Use Land cover (LULC) changes have profound implications for environmental balance, agricultural productivity, and socio-economic progress. This takes a look at investigates the important thing elements using LULC changes in BUHANA Tehsil, Rajasthan, the use of multi-temporal satellite tv for pc imagery and socio-economic statistics. by way of reading land cover trends over the last decade, the observe identifies each natural and human-brought about impacts. far flung sensing and GIS methodologies are employed to evaluate spatial versions, while socio-financial surveys offer insights into anthropogenic impacts. The findings highlight agricultural expansion, urbanization, climate fluctuations, and coverage interventions as key determinants of land use shifts. The have a look at concludes with hints for sustainable land control strategies.

Keywords: Remote Sensing, GIS, Multi-temporal Satellite Imagery, Agricultural Expansion, Urbanization, Socio-economic Factors, Climate Variability, Anthropogenic Impacts, Spatial Analysis, Sustainable Land Management, Buhana Tehsil, Rajasthan

1. Introduction

the existing examine ambitions to facilitate powerful land use planning to optimize agricultural capacity and ensure sustainable growth via really appropriate land management. Rajasthan famous extensive geographical and local disparities in agricultural productiveness, mainly because of variations in soil excellent and terrain. This examine specializes in Buhana Tehsil in Jhunjhunu district, an area where land fertility differs considerably primarily based on area. eastern and southern districts of the Aravalli variety have notably higher agricultural productivity, at the same time as the western wilderness regions have a huge percentage of land unsuitable for cultivation.

@2026 International Council for Education Research and Training 2026, Vol. 04, Issue 01, 101-108
ISSN: 2960-0006 DOI: https: https://doi.org/10.59231/edumania/9181

therefore, afforestation programs are essential to fight wilderness growth and mitigate land degradation (Sharma & Singh, 2020). International environmental changes are increasingly more pushed by means of populace growth, heightened resource consumption, and advancements in technology and socio-political structures. one of the key manifestations of those differences is the trade in land use and land cover (LULC). while land use refers to human activities and control of land, land cover describes the physical traits of the Earth's floor. in line with Bullies (1997), LULC changes arise due to various factors, inclusive of demographic pressure, infrastructure improvement, natural disasters, and anthropogenic interventions. preceding studies highlights that those changes may also result from both herbal approaches and human sports, impacting environmental stability and socio-economic conditions (Turner II et al., 1994; Tucker et al., 1991). Human land use has a long historic trajectory, with good sized adjustments relationship returned over 10,000 years. it's miles generally defined as the set of sports through which human beings engage with land and ecosystems, shaping environmental consequences. As a critical motive force of worldwide environmental alternate, LULC transformation affects biodiversity, water resources, and weather regulation. the field of land change technological know-how integrates expertise from disciplines inclusive of remote sensing, geography, and political ecology to evaluate styles and outcomes of land changes (Lambin et al., 2001). knowledge those adjustments is crucial for sustainable land control and coverage components.

Numerous studies have examined LULC adjustments in India, particularly in Rajasthan's Shekhawati vicinity. but, Buhana Tehsil stays underexplored, making this examine precious in filling a studies gap. previous investigations generally targeted on land use inventories and causal relationships between biophysical and socio-economic elements. but, there is a restricted know-how of the spatiotemporal dynamics of LULC adjustments and their capability destiny trajectories. A widespread venture is the scarcity of spatial records, that's vital for assessing land transformation styles. far flung sensing and Geographic facts gadget (GIS) technologies have tested powerful in reading LULC adjustments. discipline surveys, aerial pictures, and satellite tv for pc imagery provide critical insights into land changes over time. even though subject surveys yield enormously accurate facts, they're often time-consuming and impractical for huge-scale tests. satellite tv for pc-primarily based far flung sensing, on the other hand, gives a value-effective technique to multi-temporal evaluation, permitting researchers to tune land cover adjustments and their riding

@2026 International Council for Education Research and Training 2026, Vol. 04, Issue 01, 101-108
ISSN: 2960-0006 DOI: https: https://doi.org/10.59231/edumania/9181

elements over time (Lunetta et al., 1999). the combination of GIS with far off sensing enhances spatial evaluation competencies, supporting to identify wherein and why LULC changes occur and how they relate to socio-financial and environmental drivers.

Land use and land cover changes end result from interactions between environmental conditions and human sports. In semi-arid regions like Rajasthan, those adjustments at once affect water sources, agricultural sustainability, and biodiversity. BUHANA Tehsil, an agriculture-established vicinity, has skilled good sized land cover changes inside the past decade. This research evaluates the drivers at the back of these transformations using multi-temporal evaluation, focusing on each natural and socio-financial element.

2. **2. Need for study**

Understanding the factors chargeable for LULC modifications is vital for developing powerful land management and conservation strategies. Rajasthan, specially Buhana Tehsil, faces environmental challenges which includes land degradation, water shortage, and declining agricultural productivity. The fast transformation of land use because of population stress, infrastructure development, and shifting agricultural styles needs an in-depth investigation. This examines goals to:

• determine the effect of LULC changes on neighborhood ecosystems and livelihoods.

• provide empirical records to aid sustainable development regulations.

• advocate measures to mitigate poor land use developments and decorate useful resource conservation.

3. Evaluation of Literature

3.1 international views on LULC change

Several research have explored the drivers of LULC changes international. research indicates that land transformation is stimulated by using climatic variability, economic improvement, population boom, and technological advancements. research highlight the significance of multi-temporal evaluation in detecting spatial land use shifts and their outcomes.

3.2 LULC trade in Rajasthan

@2026 International Council for Education Research and Training 2026, Vol. 04, Issue 01, 101-108
ISSN: 2960-0006 DOI: https: https://doi.org/10.59231/edumania/9181

Past research on Rajasthan's land use tendencies suggests that groundwater depletion, deforestation, and concrete growth significantly modify land cover. Agricultural intensification, pushed by using authority's rules and progressed irrigation, has led to the conversion of barren lands into croplands. however, unsustainable practices have also contributed to soil degradation.

3.3 role of far-flung Sensing and GIS in LULC research

Geospatial technology, specifically remote sensing and GIS, have validated effective in monitoring LULC dynamics. Multi-temporal satellite imagery aids in detecting modifications, at the same time as GIS permits spatial analysis of land use tendencies. This study applies that technology to look at LULC versions in BUHANA Tehsil.

4. Study area

Buhana Tehsil is located in Rajasthan and studies a semi-arid weather with erratic rainfall patterns. Agriculture is the primary livelihood, however growing pressure on land assets has caused good sized land use modifications. The study place is selected to analyze how climatic, economic, and social factors have motivated land modifications through the years.

Aims:

• to evaluate the volume and sample of LULC adjustments in Buhana Tehsil from 2012 to 2022.

• To identify the primary factors influencing those modifications, together with climatic, demographic, economic, and coverage-driven elements.

• to evaluate the socio-economic and environmental effects of LULC variations.

• To recommend sustainable land control techniques based totally at the findings.

5. Methodology

5.1 statistics collection

• satellite Imagery: Landsat eight and Sentinel-2 statistics (2012–2022).

• Socio-financial information: population facts, agricultural reviews, and discipline surveys.

• weather facts: Rainfall and temperature tendencies acquired from meteorological assets.

5.2 data Processing and analysis

@2026 International Council for Education Research and Training 2026, Vol. 04, Issue 01, 101-108
ISSN: 2960-0006 DOI: https: https://doi.org/10.59231/edumania/9181

• Pre-processing: image correction, geo-referencing, and cloud elimination.

• LULC category: Supervised classification to categorize land into agriculture, built-up regions, water our bodies, and barren land.

• exchange Detection: Comparative analysis of LULC maps to discover land cover shifts.

• GIS Mapping: Visualization of spatial traits in LULC modifications.

6. Effects and evaluation

6.1 LULC modifications (2012–2022)

Analysis exhibits large land cover transitions:

• Agricultural growth: accelerated cropland because of advanced irrigation and mechanization.

• Urbanization: enlargement of constructed-up regions due to population boom.

• Deforestation and flowers Loss: Shrinking green cover because of land conversion for settlements and farming.

• Water frame modifications: Seasonal variations in water our bodies connected to rainfall fluctuations.

6.2 Drivers of LULC change

6.2.1 Climatic elements

• Rainfall Variability: changing monsoon styles affecting agriculture.

• Temperature increase: growing temperatures contributing to soil moisture loss.

6.2.2 Policy and Institutional elements

• government Interventions: Land use regulations influencing agricultural and settlement patterns.

• Land possession adjustments: Privatization and land redistribution affecting land use selections.

6.2.3 Socio-monetary factors

• populace increase: multiplied demand for residential and agricultural land.

• Agricultural Intensification: Adoption of commercial farming practices.

• Infrastructure development: enlargement of street networks and business zones.

7. Discussion

@2026 International Council for Education Research and Training 2026, Vol. 04, Issue 01, 101-108
ISSN: 2960-0006 DOI: https: https://doi.org/10.59231/edumania/9181

The take a look at highlights that land use adjustments in Buhana Tehsil are pushed by way of a couple of factors, with human activities gambling a dominant function. Agricultural expansion has caused higher productiveness but additionally extended groundwater extraction and soil degradation. Urbanization has encroached on fertile lands, posing demanding situations for food protection. climate fluctuations have similarly annoyed land use challenges via influencing crop yields and water availability.

To mitigate those challenges, a balanced land control strategy is needed, incorporating:

• Sustainable farming techniques to prevent soil degradation.

• deliberate urban enlargement to reduce encroachment on agricultural land.

• Afforestation projects to restore lost plant life cover.

• Water conservation techniques to deal with declining groundwater degrees.

8.Findings, Conclusion and recommendations

8.1 Findings

The findings imply that LULC changes in BUHANA Tehsil are formed by means of agricultural growth, urban increase, and climatic variability. The shift in land use has giant ecological and socio-monetary implications. Sustainable land management practices are essential to stability improvement and conservation efforts.

8.2 recommendations

• Adoption of Water-green Agriculture: implementing drip irrigation and rainwater harvesting.

• urban making plans guidelines: ensuring managed enlargement of settlements.

• Reforestation and Land Rehabilitation: Encouraging network-pushed afforestation initiatives.

• weather version techniques: promoting drought-resistant plants and soil conservation.

References:

1. authorities of Rajasthan. (2022). *Land use policy and agricultural sustainability record*. branch of Agriculture and Rural development. Rajasthan.
2. Bullies, J. (1997). *Land use and land cover dynamics: An included method*. Cambridge College Press.

@2026 International Council for Education Research and Training 2026, Vol. 04, Issue 01, 101-108
ISSN: 2960-0006 DOI: https: https://doi.org/10.59231/edumania/9181
3. Gorbov, S. N., Gorovtsov, A. V., Bezuglova, O. S., Anisimova, M. A., Skripnikov, P. N., Tishchenko, S. A., & Marschner, B. (2021). Assessing deforestation and agricultural land transformation the use of Landsat information: A examine of Western India. Mishra, V., Kumar, R., & Singh, S. okay. *Land Degradation and Development*, *32*(1), 134–148. https://doi.org/10.1002/ldr.3752
4. Indian space studies organization (ISRO). (2021). *countrywide faraway Sensing Centre (NRSC) land use land cover mapping report. Bhuvan Portal*. https://bhuvan.nrsc.gov.in
5. Jain, A., & Singh, M. P. (2016). effect of groundwater depletion on agricultural land use in Rajasthan: A far-flung sensing method. journal of Geospatial studies. 45–60, *10*(2).
6. Sharma, P., & Joshi, H. (2019). Urbanization and land use change in semi-arid areas: A case study of Rajasthan, India. Environmental control, 63(4), 501–513. https://doi.org/10.1007/s00267-019-01177-9
7. Lambin, E. F., Geist, H. J., & Lepers, E. (2003). Dynamics of land-use and land-cover trade in tropical regions. *Annual Overview of Surroundings and Resources*, *28*(1), 205–241. https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev.electricity.28.050302.105459
8. Lambin, E. F., Turner, B. L., Geist, H. J., Agbola, S. B., Angelsen, A., Bruce, J. W., . . . & Xu, J. (2001). The causes of land-use and land-cover change: Transferring beyond the myths. global Environmental trade, *11*(4), 261–269.
9. Lunetta, R. S., Knight, J. F., Ediriwickrema, J., Lyon, J. G., & worth, L. D. (1999). Land-cover change detection using multi-temporal MODIS NDVI information. *Remote Sensing of the Environment*, *103*(2), 141–151.
10. Reddy, C. S., & Jha, C. S. (2018). Multi-temporal analysis of land use and land cover dynamics in India using faraway sensing facts. Dadhwal, V. ok, & Hari Krishna, P. *Geocarto International*, *33*(nine), 962–978. https://doi.org/10.1080/10106049.2017.1323966
11. Roy, P. S., & Meiyappan, P. (2020). Decadal land use and land cover exchange analysis in India using earth observation datasets. faraway Sensing of surroundings. Joshi, P. okay, & Chakraborty, A, *239*, Article 111629. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.rse.2020.111629
12. Sharma, R., & Singh, P. (2020). Sustainable land control in arid regions: Demanding situations and solutions. *Environmental Research*, *45*(3), 178–192.

@2026 International Council for Education Research and Training 2026, Vol. 04, Issue 01, 101-108
ISSN: 2960-0006 DOI: https: https://doi.org/10.59231/edumania/9181

13. Ogbomoso, N. B. T. S., & Fadare, A. A. (2024). Christian Ethical response to the challenges of digital financial borrowing in Nigeria. *Shodh Sari-An International Multidisciplinary Journal*, *03*(04), 194–207. https://doi.org/10.59231/sari7756
14. Tucker, C. J., Townshend, J. R. G., & Belward, A. S. (1991). remote sensing of land cover change. international magazine of far-off Sensing, *12*(6), 1133–1145.
15. Abilu, R. A., Odebode, A. O., Bello, E. O., & Olalekan, A. O. (2025). Place of Creativity, Critical Thinking and Emotional Intelligent in the Prediction of Economic Sustainability among Graduates Youths in Western Nigeria. *Edumania-An International Multidisciplinary Journal*, *03*(01), 252–262. https://doi.org/10.59231/edumania/9110
16. Turner, B. L., Lambin, E. F., & Reenberg, A. (2007). The emergence of land change science for global environmental change and sustainability. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, *104*(52), 20666–20671. https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.0704119104
17. Turner, I. I., B. L., Meyer, W. B., & Skole, D. L. (1994). worldwide land-use/land-cover exchange: In the direction of an integrated study. *Ambio*, *23*(1), 91-95.
18. United countries surroundings Programme (UNEP). (2020). *worldwide environment outlook: Land degradation and recuperation. United nations courses*.

Received on Jun 14, 2025
Accepted on Sep 02, 2025
Published on Jan 01, 2026