

Decadal Change in Land Use and Land Cover Dynamics: A Comprehensive Assessment of the Kharun Catchment

ABSTRACT

Land Use and Land Cover (LULC) changes significantly impact environmental and resource dynamics, especially in developing regions. This study evaluates LULC changes over 30 years (1992–2022) in the Kharun catchment, part of the upper Mahanadi basin in Chhattisgarh, India. Spanning 4,143.17 km² across six districts, the catchment is vital for agricultural and urban activities. Using Landsat imagery from 1992, 2002, 2012, and 2022, supervised classification was performed with Remote Sensing (RS) and Geographic Information System (GIS) tools to categorize six LULC types: water bodies, forests, urban areas, upland paddy fields, lowland paddy fields, and barren land. Results reveal notable trends. In 1992, water bodies (2.00%), forests (4.86%), and urban areas (1.92%) constituted smaller portions of the landscape, while barren land covered 28.64%. By 2002, water bodies slightly increased to 2.12%, forests declined to 3.98%, urban areas grew to 3.21%, and barren land reduced to 27.80%. Significant urban expansion occurred by 2012, with urban areas rising to 6.42%, while forests further decreased to 3.11%, and barren land reduced to 26.30%. By 2022, water bodies expanded to 2.63%, forests dropped significantly to 2.77%, and urban areas surged to 9.35%, reflecting extensive deforestation and urbanization. Barren land continued to decline, covering 24.15%. These findings emphasize the urgent need for integrated land management strategies that balance development with conservation. Sustainable approaches are critical to mitigating deforestation, addressing land degradation, and ensuring efficient soil and water resource management. Regular monitoring of LULC dynamics at the catchment scale is essential for long-term ecological and socio-economic sustainability.

Keywords: LULC, GIS, Remote Sensing, Kharun catchment, sustainable management, urbanization, deforestation.

Introduction

Land cover refers to the physical characteristics of the Earth's surface, encompassing the distribution of vegetation, water bodies, soil, and other natural features. In contrast, land use pertains to how humans utilize land for various purposes, such as agriculture, urban settlements, and industrial activities. Although land use is generally inferred from land cover, the terms are often used interchangeably due to their interrelated nature. For instance, a settlement represents land cover, but when specifying its functional aspects, such as residential or industrial use, it reflects land use (Chaudhary et al., 2008). Changes in land use and land cover (LULC) have emerged as critical components of natural resource management and environmental monitoring strategies. Satellite-based Earth observation plays a pivotal role in understanding the temporal dynamics of human activities and their impact on natural resources. In contexts characterized by

rapid and unrecorded land use transformations, satellite imagery provides objective insights into landscape utilization. Over recent decades, Earth observation data have become indispensable for mapping terrestrial features, managing resources, and analyzing environmental changes (Zubair, 2006).

Numerous studies have employed advanced remote sensing and GIS techniques to map and analyze LULC changes. Rao and Narendra (2006) and Boakye et al. (2008) utilized unsupervised classification methods in their investigations, leveraging ERDAS Imagine software for image classification and map preparation.

Land is a fundamental natural resource that encompasses soil, water, and vegetation, collectively forming the ecosystem (Meshram et al., 2017; Gajbhiye et al., 2015; Sharma et al., 2011a). Over time, the increasing pressure of population growth and poor management practices have led to the rapid degradation of these resources. Socio-economic development and population expansion, coupled with long-term ecological imbalances, are further exacerbated by climate variability, erratic rainfall patterns, and sudden flood events, all of which disrupt the stability of ecosystems (Sharma et al., 2008; Meshram & Sharma, 2018; Sharma et al., 2018). Significant modifications to Earth's landscapes have been made to fulfill the growing food demands of humanity. However, indiscriminate land use, insufficient management strategies, and inadequate monitoring contribute to land degradation. Land use and land cover (LULC) are dynamic and undergo continuous transformation due to the interplay of socio-economic and environmental factors (Patil et al., 2017; Sharma & Seth, 2010; Sharma et al., 2015). Changes in LULC are intricately linked to external drivers, including anthropogenic activities and natural forces. These transformations reflect the ongoing adaptation of landscapes to meet societal needs while responding to environmental pressures.

The atmospheric buildup within a system makes it essential to obtain comprehensive information on land use and land cover (LULC) for effective planning, development, and management of land resources. Understanding the Earth's system, especially in regions with untapped potential, necessitates such studies, particularly at the watershed scale. These studies are critical for monitoring resource availability and ensuring timely management interventions. According to Sharma and Seth (2010), a watershed is defined as a topographically delineated hydrological unit that channels surface runoff from precipitation through a network of streams, drains, or rivers to a single predefined outlet. The term *land use* refers to human activities or economic functions associated with specific land parcels, while *land cover* describes the physical features present on the Earth's surface. Satellite remote sensing plays a pivotal role in acquiring accurate information on LULC and detecting temporal changes. This technology is especially advantageous for mapping inaccessible regions, such as mountainous terrains, swamps, or restricted forest plantations. In recent years, the demand for real-time information has grown significantly for critical decision-making processes. The availability of robust datasets and reliable methodologies for analysis has become indispensable. The European Space Agency (ESA) provides SENTINEL satellite imagery, which is well-suited for various applications. SENTINEL-2 data, with its multi-spectral properties and high spatial resolution (ranging from 10 to 30 m), is particularly effective for LULC analysis (Demirkan & Duzgun, 2017). Spatial

resolution, a key characteristic of satellite sensors, varies from a few centimeters to several kilometers, making it a critical factor in satellite-based studies. The multi-spectral capabilities of SENTINEL-2 allow for accurate LULC classification, facilitating comprehensive land cover assessments. Other satellite systems, such as IRS, IKONOS, LANDSAT, LISS, MODIS, NOAA-AVHRR, RADARSAT, and SPOT, are also widely employed for Earth observation. These satellites offer varying spatial and spectral resolutions to meet diverse research and operational requirements (Manakos & Levander, 2014). The versatility of SENTINEL-2's spatial resolution enables its effective application in LULC mapping, addressing the needs of resource management and environmental monitoring.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1 Study Area

The study focuses on the Kharun River catchment, a key tributary of the Seonath River, located in the state of Chhattisgarh, India. The Kharun catchment covers an area of 4,143.17 km² and spans across six districts: Balod, Durg, Dhamtari, Raipur, Baloda Bazar, and Bemetra. Geographically, the catchment lies between latitudes 20°52'30" N to 21°54'36" N and longitudes 81°27'18" E to 82°06'18" E. Originating from Petechua in Balod district, the Kharun River flows for 164 km before joining the Seonath River near Somnath in Raipur district. This perennial river is vital for irrigation in Chhattisgarh and falls within the Upper Mahanadi Basin, which constitutes 58% of Chhattisgarh's geographical area. The Kharun catchment has been selected for this study due to the availability of long-term climate, hydrological, and land use data at the Patharidih gauging station.

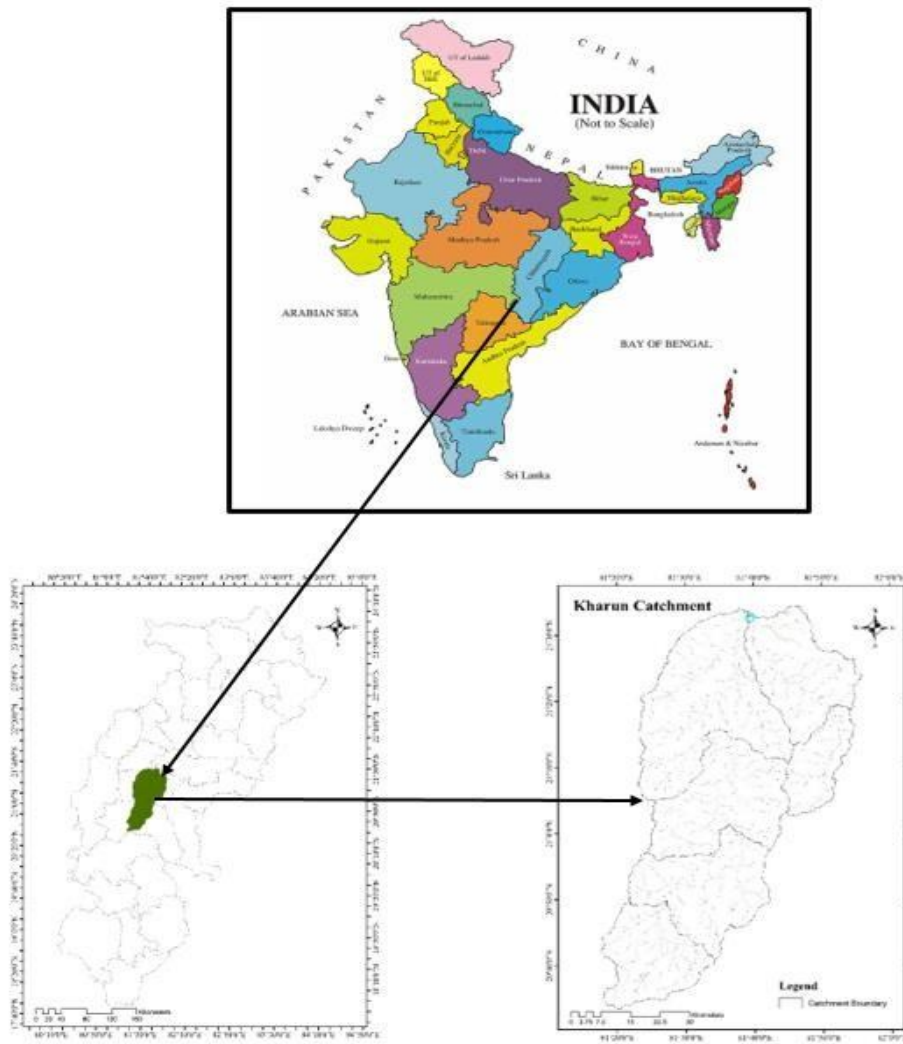


Fig. 1: Kharun catchment in Chhattisgarh

2.1 2 Data Collection

For the LULC classification of the Kharun catchment, Landsat images were obtained from the United States Geological Survey (USGS) Earth Explorer platform (<http://earthexplorer.usgs.gov>). The study utilized kharif season images captured by the Landsat Thematic Mapper (TM) and Operational Land Imager (OLI) sensors for the years 1992, 2002, 2012, and 2022. These images were critical for analyzing land use and land cover changes over the 30-year period

Ground truth data for verifying the classification results and validating the LULC categories of the Kharun catchment were collected between 12th and 16th February 2018. To select representative sample points, the binomial probability theory was applied.

The LULC types of 1992, 2002, 2012, and 2022, the expected accuracy was set at above 95% with an allowable error of 5%, implying a 95% classification accuracy. A total of 376 ground truth points were collected using a Garmin handheld GPS receiver with an accuracy of ≤ 3 meters. In addition to field data, Google Earth was utilized to gather some reference data for earlier years, enhancing the verification process. Out of the 376 ground truth points, 188 were used for image classification, and the remaining 188 were allocated for accuracy assessment.

2.3 Data Processing and Analysis

Landsat images often contain distortions, necessitating pre-processing techniques such as radiometric, atmospheric, and geometric corrections to create a more accurate link between the data and the biophysical features being studied. For the Kharun catchment study, these corrections were applied to all four images using the Environment for Visualizing Images (ENVI) 5.3 software. Each image was geometrically corrected to align with the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) WGS84, Zone 44 North projection system. In addition to these corrections, image enhancement, mosaicking, and sub-setting were performed to prepare the data for analysis. A wavelet resolution merge technique was employed to improve the spatial resolution of the images, enhancing them from $30\text{ m} \times 30\text{ m}$ to $15\text{ m} \times 15\text{ m}$ using the panchromatic band from Landsat 8. Preliminary image interpretations were carried out using false color composites of red, green, and blue bands to aid in the visualization of land cover features. These processes were conducted using the Earth Resources Data Analysis System (ERDAS) Imagine 2015 software. The workflow applied in this study ensured that the images were of the highest quality for accurate LULC classification. image classification in the Kharun catchment study, supervised classification was conducted using the Maximum Likelihood Classifier (MLC) algorithm in ArcGIS 10.5 to determine the LULC categories. The MLC algorithm works by assessing the probability that a given pixel belongs to a particular class.

2.4 Post-Classification Analysis

After the initial classification, post-classification analysis was carried out. This involved a comparative assessment of classifications from different time periods, pixel by pixel, using a simple mathematical approach. The process also included accuracy assessments and change detection. A classification accuracy assessment was conducted based on 188 ground truth points, representing different LULC categories in the study area. An error matrix was used to statistically assess the accuracy of the classification, evaluating how well the classified pixels matched the reference data. The overall accuracy, user accuracy, and producer accuracy were then calculated from the error matrix. The overall accuracy measures the accuracy of the entire classification, user accuracy reflects the likelihood that a pixel classified on the map represents

the actual class on the ground, and producer accuracy indicates how well pixels of a given cover type were classified during training.

The results of user, producer, and overall accuracies were analyzed mathematically to evaluate the performance of the LULC classification for the Kharun catchment. The accuracy assessment for the Kharun catchment LULC classification was performed using several key metrics, including user accuracy, producer accuracy, and overall accuracy. In addition to these metrics, Kappa analysis was conducted to assess the reproducibility and agreement between the classified land cover map and the reference dataset. A Kappa value of 0.8 or higher is considered indicative of good classification accuracy, while a value of 0.4 or below suggests poor classification. This metric helps to account for the possibility of chance agreement between the classified map and reference data.

2.5 Change Detection Techniques for LULC

To detect LULC changes in the Kharun catchment, change detection techniques were employed to identify variations in land cover between different time periods. Change detection helps recognize alterations in features of interest on digital images over two or more dates. The post-classification comparison (PCC) method was used, which relies on pixel-based analysis to provide detailed information on changes, offering insights into "from-to" transitions in land cover. Using ArcMap 10.5, a change matrix was generated to track gains and losses in each LULC category over the study periods, specifically between 1992-2002, 2002-2012, 2012-2022, and overall, from 1992 to 2022.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of this study reveal significant land use and land cover (LULC) changes in the Kharun catchment area over the period from 1992 to 2022. Water bodies, which occupied 2.00% of the area in 1992, showed a marginal increase to 2.05% by 2002. Although there was a slight decrease to 2.03% in 2012, by 2022, water bodies had expanded to 2.63%, representing a 0.63% increase from 1992. This trend suggests improvements in water conservation measures or the natural expansion of water bodies within the catchment area.

Forest cover exhibited a consistent and alarming decline over the study period. In 1992, forests covered 4.86% of the area, which decreased to 4.39% by 2002. This downward trend continued, with forest area shrinking to 3.05% by 2012 and further reducing to 2.77% by 2022, resulting in a total decrease of 2.09% from the baseline year. The ongoing deforestation may be attributed to agricultural expansion, urbanization, or other anthropogenic pressures, necessitating urgent conservation efforts. Settlement areas, conversely, showed a sharp increase, reflecting rapid urbanization. In 1992, settlements occupied 1.92% of the area. This increased to 2.66% by 2002, then surged to 6.60% by 2012, and further expanded to 9.35% by 2022, representing a

7.43% increase over the 30-year period. The rapid urban expansion indicates population growth and the need for sustainable urban planning to balance development and resource conservation. Upland paddy fields exhibited a slight decrease over the decades. In 1992, upland paddy covered 28.74% of the study area, with a marginal decline to 28.62% by 2002, and further reductions to 28.49% in 2012 and 28.21% by 2022. This modest decline suggests a stable but slightly diminishing trend in upland paddy cultivation, potentially due to changing agricultural practices or competing land uses. Similarly, lowland paddy fields showed minor fluctuations. In 1992, lowland paddy covered 29.05% of the area. The coverage increased slightly to 29.09% by 2002 but decreased to 28.65% by 2012 and further to 28.41% by 2022, reflecting a 0.64% decrease over the study period. These fluctuations might indicate adjustments in cultivation techniques or reallocation of land for other uses. Barren land experienced a notable decline, covering 28.64% of the area in 1992, which decreased to 28.18% by 2002. This decline accelerated by 2012, with barren land occupying 26.48%, and continued to 24.15% by 2022, marking a total reduction of 4.48%. The significant reduction in barren land suggests the implementation of improved land management practices, afforestation, or the conversion of barren land to agricultural or settlement purposes. Fallow land showed slight variations throughout the study period. In 1992, fallow land covered 4.79% of the area, increasing to 5.01% by 2002 but then slightly decreasing to 4.70% in 2012 and further declining to 4.47% by 2022. These variations may be linked to intermittent agricultural practices or temporary abandonment of cultivation.

Overall, the analysis of LULC changes from 1992 to 2022 highlights key trends, including the expansion of water bodies, rapid urbanization, consistent deforestation, and adjustments in agricultural practices. These findings underscore the need for integrated land management approaches that promote sustainable urban growth, forest conservation, and the efficient use of agricultural land.

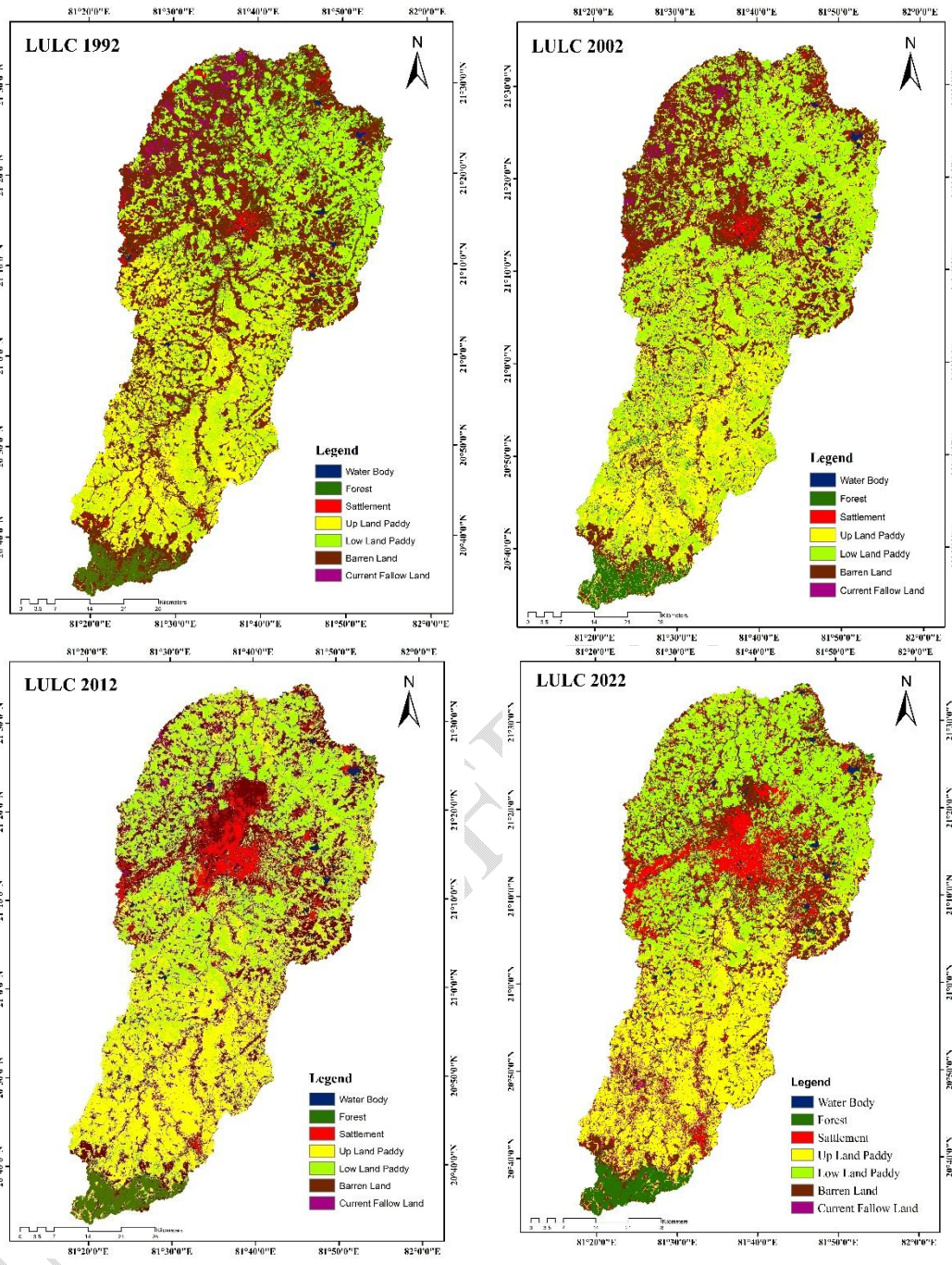


Fig. 2: Land use Land cover map of study area

Table 1: Land Use/ Land Cover Classification

S. No.	Class name	Area in km ²				% area in 1992	% area in 2002	% area in 2012	% area in 2022
		1992	2002	2012	2022				
	Water Body								
	Forest								
	Settlement								
	Up Land Paddy								
	Low Land Paddy								
	Barren Land								
	Current Fallow Land								

1	Water body	82.90	85.11	84.28	109.16	2.00	2.05	2.03	2.63
2	Forest	201.36	182.04	126.31	114.96	4.86	4.39	3.05	2.77
3	Settlement	79.57	110.02	273.54	387.360	1.92	2.66	6.60	9.35
4	Up land paddy	1190.93	1185.69	1180.32	1168.59	28.74	28.62	28.49	28.21
5	Low land paddy	1203.63	1205.06	1187.17	1177.27	29.05	29.09	28.65	28.41
6	Barren land	1186.40	1167.58	1096.98	1000.73	28.64	28.18	26.48	24.15
7	Fallow land	198.36	207.64	194.54	185.09	4.79	5.01	4.70	4.47

Table 2: Percentage Change of Land Use/ Land Cover

S. No.	Class Name	%	%	%	% Area in 2022	% Change Compare To 1992		
		Area in 1992	Area in 2002	Area in 2012		2002	2012	2022
1	Water body	2.00	2.05	2.03	2.63	0.05	0.03	0.63
2	Forest	4.86	4.39	3.05	2.77	-0.47	-1.81	-2.09
3	Settlement	1.92	2.66	6.60	9.35	0.74	4.68	7.43
4	Up land paddy	28.74	28.62	28.49	28.21	-0.13	-0.26	-0.54

5	Low land paddy	29.05	29.09	28.65	28.41	0.03	-0.40	-0.64
6	Barren land	28.64	28.18	26.48	24.15	-0.45	-2.16	-4.48
7	Fallow land	4.79	5.01	4.70	4.47	0.22	-0.09	-0.32

4. CONCLUSION

the findings of this study underscore the significant impacts of LULC changes on the environment and highlight the need for integrated land management strategies. The increase in water bodies, urbanization, and shifts in agricultural practices, alongside the worrying deforestation trends, emphasize the need for sustainable approaches to land and resource management in the Kharun catchment. Effective policies must be developed to mitigate land degradation, promote reforestation, and ensure the long-term sustainability of the region's water and soil resources. The analysis of land use and land cover (LULC) changes in the Kharun catchment over the past three decades reveals substantial shifts, notably the expansion of water bodies and rapid urbanization, alongside significant deforestation. The increase in water bodies, from 2.00% in 1992 to 2.63% in 2022, suggests improved water conservation, while the sharp decline in forest cover, from 4.86% to 2.77%, raises concerns about increased sediment yield and reduced water retention capacity. The dramatic urban expansion from 1.92% to 9.35% likely exacerbates runoff, contributing to higher sediment loads in water bodies. The decline in barren and fallow land indicates land-use intensification, but the overall trends highlight the need for sustainable land management to mitigate the adverse effects of LULC changes on water and sediment yield. Effective policies are crucial for balancing development, reducing erosion, and ensuring long-term watershed health.

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