



Land

**A Finite Resource**

# CHAPTER 1

## Land: A finite resource

### Introduction

1. Land is a ubiquitous but limited resource. It is subject to competing pressures from urbanisation, infrastructure, increased food, feed, fibres and fuel production and the provision of key ecosystem services. But it is also a shrinking resource. The ever-increasing population has resulted in a gradual decrease in per capita availability of land. Further, due to the rapid industrialization and population growth, land resources are under pressure from physical, human and global causes such as soil erosion, desertification, pollution, food shortage, land conflict, water shortage and climate change.
2. Land-use change has broad lines of impact, influencing economic growth, quality of life, management of environmental resources and national food supply. Given the finite supply of land resources, it is important that this land-use change is not indiscriminate. It is imperative that diversification and urbanization are planned in a manner that while responding to the market needs, it keeps sustainability at the core of these decisions. The challenge here is that given the variedness of its characteristics, different types of land and locations are not equally suitable for different purposes. Hence, the need arises for appropriate land use planning – including land monitoring and management – for sustainable development.
3. Information on the status of land and monitoring the changes therein will also help in addressing many of the SDGs like SDG 2 - 'Zero Hunger', SDG 11 - 'Sustainable cities and Communities' and SDG 15 - 'Life on land'. Four of the targets – SDG 2.4, 11.3, 15.1 and 15.3 – explicitly refer to quality and utilization of land in a sustainable manner. The role of the policy makers is to keep a tab on the health of this precious resource so as to ensure unhindered basic ecological services, socio-economic and political security and resilience to climate change for the generations to come.
4. In this direction, this chapter discusses three main datasets on land that are available in India – the Land Use Land Cover, land degraded by various natural and anthropogenic processes and the wastelands in the country.

## Land Use Land Cover (LULC)

5. The two main characteristics on the basis of which land is classified are land use (LU) and land cover (LC). Land Cover can be defined as observed physical features on the Earth's Surface, which transforms to Land Use when a socio-economic function is added to it. Given the fact that increasing anthropogenic activities around the biosphere are causing large-scale alterations of the Earth's land surface, land-use and land-cover (LULC) change is an important indicator for monitoring environmental changes and a vital input for informed decision making in the context of land management.

6. In India, land-use and land-cover (LULC) statistics are maintained by National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), Department of Space (DOS) through a component on National Land Use/ Land Cover (LULC) mapping of the Natural Resources Census (NRC) Project of National Natural Resources Repository (NRR) Program. LULC datasets are made available on a periodic basis by NRSC on a 1:50,000 scale, where the LULC data is grouped as per the classes described in **Table 1**.

**Table 1: Grouping of Land Use and Land Cover (LULC) Classes**

Sl.	Level-I	Level-II
I.	<b>Built-up</b>	Urban
		Rural
		Mining
II.	<b>Agriculture</b>	Crop land
		Plantation
		Fallow
		Current Shifting Cultivation
III.	<b>Forest</b>	Evergreen /Semi-evergreen
		Deciduous
		Forest Plantation
		Scrub Forest
		Swamp / Mangroves
IV.	<b>Grass/ Grazing</b>	Grass/ Grazing
V.	<b>Barren / unculturable/ Wasteland</b>	Salt Affected Land
		Gullied / Ravinous Land
		Scrub land
		Sandy area
		Barren rocky

Sl.	Level-I	Level-II
		Rann
VI.	Wetlands / Water Bodies	Inland Wetland
		Coastal Wetland
		River / Stream / Canals
		Water bodies
VII.	Snow and Glacier	Snow

7. LULC datasets are also made available on a 1:250000 scale by NRSC on an annual basis at <https://bhuvan-app1.nrsc.gov.in/thematic/thematic/index.php>.

### Land Accounts in SEEA-CF

8. Land is an environmental asset that outlines the space in which all the natural processes and human/economic activities are occurring. Land accounting inputs are of particular importance for starting environment accounts, because they provide the means to initiate the following tasks:

- Apply land cover types as proxy for ecosystem units (or assets);
- Apply land use to delimit areas where ecosystem services originate; and
- Help harmonize various inputs from scientific data to assess condition and services like water run-off, habitats and carbon storage.

9. Land accounts register both the state of land cover and use at a certain time, which can be termed as land stocks and include the extent (area), type (which can be further related to indicators on condition) other properties (e.g. ownership); and also the changes between at least two steps in time (or flows). It may be useful to distinguish in these accounts the 'naturally-driven' changes and those driven by human actions (anthropic).

10. The SEEA-Central Framework provides guidance on both land cover and land use accounts preparation separately, but the existing practical experience mostly shows evidence on combined applications on only land cover. Land use remains a more challenging subject to map, in part because of the overlapping nature of land use activities, and difficulties in summarizing dominant ones. A one-to-one concordance of LULC adopted in the India with LULC, SEEA-CF is given in **Table 2** below.

**Table 2: Comparison of Land Cover Classes under SEEA- CF vs. Classes in India**

LULC Classes in India	LULC under SEEA-CF
Urban Rural Mining	Artificial surface (including urban and associated areas)
Crop land Fallow Current Shifting Cultivation	Herbaceous crops Multiple or layered crops
Plantation	Woody crops
Evergreen /Semi-evergreen Deciduous Forest Plantation	Tree-covered areas
Scrub Forest	Shrub-covered areas
Swamp /Mangroves	Mangroves
Grass / Grazing	Grass land
Salt Affected Land Gullied / Ravinous Land Scrub land Sandy area Barren rocky Rann	Sparsely natural vegetated areas (partially) Terrestrial barren land
Inland Wetlands River / Stream /Canals Water bodies	Inland water bodies
Coastal Wetlands	Coastal water bodies and intertidal areas
Snow	Permanent snow and Glacier

### Asset Account for Land Cover

11. The framework suggested in the SEEA CF for preparation of asset accounts for land cover requires segregated information on natural and managed activities leading to the changes in land cover. As these are not readily available, the land cover accounts are presented in this publication at a more-aggregate level.

12. NRSC, under its Natural Resources Census (NRC) Project, has produced the LULC datasets for the years 2005-06, 2011-12 and 2015-16 and these have been

disseminated through the Bhuvan website<sup>1</sup>. Discussions on 2005-06 and 2011-12 have been presented in EnviStats India 2018 (Supplement on Environment Accounts)<sup>2</sup>. These LULC datasets are made available by NRSC on a 1:50,000 scale, where the LULC data is grouped as per the classes described in **Table 1**. The all-India change matrix of LULC from 2011-12 to 2015-16, as provided by NRSC, is given in **Statement 1.1** at the end of the chapter. Based on this change matrix, the asset account for land-use land-cover is given in **Table 3**. The state-wise asset account for land-use land-cover is given in the **Annexure-1.1** and the corresponding change matrix is given in **Annexure 1.2**.

**Table 3: Asset Account for Land Use Land Cover (LULC) in India**  
(Area in sq.km)

Level-1	Level-2	INDIA			
		Opening Stock (2011-12)	Addition to Stock	Reduction in Stock	Closing Stock (2015-16)
Agriculture	Crop land	15,53,007	41,056	90,107	15,03,956
	Current Shifting Cultivation	3,743	2,633	2,353	4,023
	Fallow	1,81,469	79,956	33,247	2,28,179
	Plantation	83,514	4,346	2,742	85,118
	<b>Sub Total 1</b>	<b>18,21,732</b>	<b>1,27,991</b>	<b>1,28,448</b>	<b>18,21,276</b>
Barren/ Unculturable/ Wastelands	Barren Rocky	1,73,986	3,540	72,371	1,05,154
	Gullied / Ravinous Land	7,511	2,898	468	9,941
	Rann	18,822	0	132	18,690
	Salt Affected Land	9,610	372	228	9,754
	Sandy Area	30,644	3,471	680	33,436
	Scrub Land	1,84,144	12,602	9,862	1,86,885
	<b>Sub Total 2</b>	<b>4,24,717</b>	<b>22,883</b>	<b>83,740</b>	<b>3,63,860</b>
Builtup	Mining	6,024	907	310	6,620
	Rural	74,653	658	233	75,079
	Urban	38,321	2,201	372	40,150
	<b>Sub Total 3</b>	<b>1,18,998</b>	<b>3,766</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>1,21,848</b>
Forest	Deciduous	4,44,433	3,753	11,300	4,36,886

<sup>1</sup> <https://bhuvan-app1.nrsc.gov.in/thematic/thematic/index.php>

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.mospi.gov.in/publication/envistats-india-2018-supplement-environmental-accounts-0>

Level-1	Level-2	INDIA			
		Opening Stock (2011-12)	Addition to Stock	Reduction in Stock	Closing Stock (2015-16)
	Evergreen/ Semi evergreen	1,56,105	1,134	4,194	1,53,045
	Forest Plantation	23,895	330	871	23,355
	Scrub Forest	96,406	11,466	8,252	99,620
	Swamp / Mangroves	4,704	66	47	4,723
	<b>Sub Total 4</b>	<b>7,25,543</b>	<b>16,749</b>	<b>24,663</b>	<b>7,17,629</b>
Grass / Grazing	Grass / Grazing	25,397	1,049	2,894	23,551
	<b>Sub Total 5</b>	<b>25,397</b>	<b>1,049</b>	<b>2,894</b>	<b>23,551</b>
Snow and Glacier	Snow and Glacier	32,581	70,525	1,782	1,01,325
	<b>Sub Total 6</b>	<b>32,581</b>	<b>70,525</b>	<b>1,782</b>	<b>1,01,325</b>
Wet lands / Water bodies	Inland Wetland	8,175	458	1,027	7,606
	Coastal Wetland	10,719	189	121	10,787
	River/Stream/ Canals	61,032	2,130	2,333	60,829
	Water bodies	58,367	1,478	1,293	58,552
	<b>Sub Total 7</b>	<b>1,38,294</b>	<b>4,254</b>	<b>4,775</b>	<b>1,37,774</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>32,87,263</b>	<b>2,47,218</b>	<b>2,47,218</b>	<b>32,87,263</b>

*Note: Calculations made on the basis of the change matrices given by NRSC<sup>1</sup>.*

## Land Degradation (LD)

13. Land degradation is the loss of biodiversity and productivity that arises from the physical, chemical and biological degradation of the land. It affects the entire natural environment, resulting in losses of ecosystem services that have far reaching effects on human welfare and the global economy. It also has a close connection with other major global issues, particularly climate change and biodiversity.

14. Degraded land is a threat multiplier for communities, as it reduces people's ability to use their land and limits their access to resources. The main anthropogenic factors contributing to land degradation include deforestation and land clearing for economic use and to cope with increasing urbanization. In some instances, the economic demand for agricultural land has led not only to land clearing but also over-cultivation, over-grazing, insufficient crop rotations and the overuse of agrochemicals. These practices are focused on short-term production and profitability in order to meet the demand of growing populations. There is an urgent need to stop and reverse the process of land

degradation for ensuring food, water and environment security as well as to improve the living conditions of population residing in such areas.

15. Carbon sequestration is an important function of soil, as it can retain three times as much carbon as the atmosphere if soil quality can be managed. Practices that degrade land, however, contribute one-third of anthropogenic greenhouse gases, and conversely, reversing land degradation can help to slow the rate of climate change.

### Land Degradation Statistics in India

16. The spatial distribution of various types of land degradation is important for planning reclamation activities and increasing the agricultural production of the country. National level land degradation mapping is taken up by ISRO along with partner institutions, under Natural Resources Census (NRC) mission of DOS/ISRO, towards generating information on land degradation at 1:50,000 scale.

### Classification System of Land Degradation

17. Two cycles of land degradation mapping at 1:50,000 scale, for the timeframe 2005-06 and 2015-16, have been accomplished by NRSC. Land Degradation (LD) classification scheme of 2<sup>nd</sup> cycle was slightly modified based on the experiences gained from 1<sup>st</sup> cycle of Land Degradation mapping. The major classification scheme was the same as that used in the 1<sup>st</sup> cycle, but the land use and landform attributes in the classification scheme of 1<sup>st</sup> cycle were dropped in 2<sup>nd</sup> cycle. The classification system broadly consists of eight land degradation processes and 36 land degradation classes. The land degradation classification scheme of 2<sup>nd</sup> cycle, the results of which were published in **Status of Land Degradation in India 2015-16**<sup>3</sup>, is given in the **Table 4** below.

**Table 4: Classification Scheme for Land Degradation (LD)<sup>3</sup>**

LD Process	LD Code	LD Class
Water Erosion	A1	Sheet - Slight
	A2	Sheet - Moderate
	A3	Sheet - Severe
	A4	Rills
	A5	Gullies
	A6	Ravines - Shallow
	A7	Ravines - Moderately deep to deep

<sup>3</sup> [Status of Land Degradation in India-2015-16, National Remote Sensing Centre](#)



LD Process	LD Code	LD Class
Wind Erosion	B1	Sheet - Slight
	B2	Sheet - Moderate
	B3	Sheet - Severe
	B4	Stabilized dunes
	B5	Partially-stabilized dunes
	B6	Un-stabilized dunes
Water Logging	C1	Surface ponding -Seasonal
	C2	Surface ponding - Permanent
	C3	Sub - surface Waterlogging
Salinisation/ Alkalization	D1	Saline - Slight
	D2	Saline - Moderate
	D3	Saline - Severe
	D4	Sodic- Slight
	D5	Sodic - Moderate
	D6	Sodic - Severe
	D7	Saline Sodic - Slight
	D8	Saline Sodic - Moderate
	D9	Saline Sodic - Severe
	D10	Rann
Acidification	E1	Acidity - Moderate
	E2	Acidity - Severe
Glacial	F1	Frost heaving
	F2	Frost shattering
Anthropogenic	G1	Industrial-effluent affected areas
Anthropogenic	G2	Mining & dump areas
	G3	Brick kiln areas
Others	H1	Mass movement / Mass wastage
	H2	Barren rocky/ Stony waste
	H3	Miscellaneous-Riverine sands / Sea ingress areas
Normal	N	Normal

### Land Degradation (LD) Account

18. Based on the change matrices of the States for the year 2005-06 and 2015-16 as given in the NRSC report on land degradation cited above, the Opening Stock, Addition to Stock, Reduction in Stock and Closing Stock have been obtained for all the States. The

Land Degradation account for all the States is given at **Annexure 1.3**. However, the Land Degradation account for the country is given in **Table 5** below.

**Table 5: Land Degradation (LD) Account**

(Area in ha)

Sl. No.	Category	INDIA			
		Opening Stock (2005-06)	Addition to Stock	Reduction in Stock	Closing Stock (2015-16)
1	A1	90,21,278	4,73,271	2,50,540	92,44,009
2	A2	240,97,842	6,78,168	7,74,272	240,01,738
3	A3	142,08,316	4,07,557	5,51,819	140,64,054
4	A4	11,46,654	509	1,261	11,45,902
5	A5	18,21,440	367	3412	18,18,395
6	A6	4,19,647	0	207	4,19,440
7	A7	3,02,764	0	0	3,02,764
8	B1	55,55,372	1,098	482	55,55,988
9	B2	10,69,056	14,866	14,696	10,69,226
10	B3	10,50,201	28	3,,898	10,46,331
11	B4	21,62,867	4,39,199	11469	25,90,597
12	B5	41,30,564	1055	5,21,332	36,10,287
13	B6	4,31,766	166	24,615	4,07,317
14	C1	16,00,407	73,581	1,02,305	15,71,683
15	C2	1,20,917	15,971	19,369	1,17,519
16	C3	1,29,077	7794	4,278	1,32,593
17	D1	14,36,617	31,457	41,656	14,26,418
18	D2	17,34,701	0	0	17,34,701
19	D3	9,88,600	22,059	52,801	9,57,858
20	D4	2,93,163	15,125	23,992	2,84,296
21	D5	6,63,530	2,531	4,299	6,61,762
22	D6	3,52,963	1,170	4,058	3,50,075
23	D7	73,150	1,092	653	73,589
24	D8	4,07,522	5,129	2,309	4,10,342
25	D9	3,46,505	4,887	4,255	3,47,137
26	D10	2,22,537	722	4,829	2,18,430
27	E1	28,36,944	6,776	5,341	28,38,379
28	E2	2,08,581	1,350	6,832	2,03,099
29	F1	3,25,129	0	0	3,25,129
30	F2	25,58,729	0	0	25,58,729
31	G1	38,951	12,188	14	51,125

Sl. No.	Category	INDIA			
		Opening Stock (2005-06)	Addition to Stock	Reduction in Stock	Closing Stock (2015-16)
32	G2	3,86,374	1,32,649	985	5,18,038
33	G3	63,367	30,160	7,900	85,627
34	H1	4,69,855	5,514	158	4,75,211
35	H2	101,40,204	0	25,697	10,11,4507
36	H3	4,82,606	9,700	17,951	4,74,355
37	N	4,41,735	5,32,680	4,41,735	5,32,680
<b>Total</b>		<b>917,39,931</b>	<b>29,28,819</b>	<b>29,29,420</b>	<b>917,39,330</b>
<b>Land Degradation Total</b>		<b>912,98,196</b>	<b>23,96,139</b>	<b>24,87,685</b>	<b>912,06,650</b>

*Note: Calculations made on the basis of the change matrices given by NRSC<sup>3</sup>.*

## Wastelands

19. Wastelands are degraded land which can be brought under vegetative cover, with reasonable effort, but which are currently under-utilized and deteriorating for lack of appropriate water and soil management or on account of natural causes. Wastelands include degraded forests, overgrazed pastures, drought-struck pastures, eroded valleys, hilly slopes, waterlogged marshy lands, barren land, etc. Increasing population is giving rise to a demand for land based products/services which include agricultural as well as non-agricultural purposes all over the world. In India, this demand for land has led to over-utilization of land resources regardless of their potential and limitations, resulting in the creation of vast stretches of wastelands. It has become imperative to identify lands suitable to create infrastructure, improve agriculture production, develop industrial zones etc. Thus, there is a persistent need to identify and reclaim those wastelands that have the potential for recuperation.

## Wastelands Statistics in India

20. India contains more than 17% of the world population, while its land is only 2% of the total geographical area of the world. Naturally, the pressure on the land is beyond its carrying capacity in several regions of the country. Therefore, many productive lands are suffering various degrees of degradation and are turning into wastelands. As of 2015-16, approximately 55.76 million hectares is lying as wasteland in India, which is a significant 16.96% share of the geographical area of the country.

## Classification System of Wastelands

21. The Department of Land Resources is the nodal agency in land resources management for striving to realize the previously stated objective same through various initiatives. Geospatial data generation of wastelands is one such enterprising step undertaken by the National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) at the behest of D/o Land Resources, primarily to showcase their spatial distribution and changes across the country. In this series of geospatial datasets on wastelands, the **Wastelands Atlas of India - 2019<sup>4</sup>** has been compiled using remote sensing satellite data at a 1: 50,000 scale by NRSC.

22. In order to facilitate comparison between the two temporal wastelands vector datasets with respect to different classes and their spatial statistics and to identify the type of change, the number of wastelands classes in 2015-16 was kept the same by NRSC as it was in 2008-09. Thus, the number of wastelands classes during both the mapping cycles remained 23. Nine non-wastelands classes have been shortlisted as the probable cases of change from wastelands to these classes for facilitating change analysis. The description of individual classes is given in the **Table 6** below.

**Table 6: Wastelands Classification System<sup>4</sup>**

Type of land	Wasteland Code
Gullied and/or ravinous land (Medium)	1
Gullied and/or ravinous land (Deep)	2
Land with Dense Scrub	3
Land with Open Scrub	4
Waterlogged and Marshy land (Permanent)	5
Waterlogged and Marshy land (Seasonal)	6
Land affected by salinity/alkalinity (Medium)	7
Land affected by salinity/alkalinity (Strong)	8
Shifting Cultivation-Current Jhum	9
Shifting Cultivation-Abandoned Jhum	10
Under - utilised/degraded forest (Scrub domain)	11
Under - utilised/degraded forest (Agriculture)	12
Degraded pastures/grazing land	13
Degraded land under plantation crop	14
Sands Riverine	15

<sup>4</sup> [Wastelands Atlas of India-2019, National Remote Sensing Centre](#)

Type of land	Wasteland Code
Sands Coastal	16
Sands-Desertic	17
Sands-Semi Stab-Stab>40m	18
Sands-Semi Stab-Stab 15-40m	19
Mining Wastelands	20
Industrial Wastelands	21
Barren Rocky/Stony waste	22
Snow covered/Glacial area	23
<b>Non-Wasteland categories</b>	
Built up	24
Industrial Area	25
Cropland	26
Fallow Land	27
Plantation	28
Forest-Dense/Open	29
Forest Plantation	30
Grasslands	31
Waterbodies	32

### Wastelands Account

23. Based on the *change matrices* of the States/UTs for the year 2008-09 and 2015-16 as given in the Wasteland Atlas of India, 2019<sup>4</sup>, the Opening Stock, Addition to Stock, Reduction in Stock and Closing Stock have been obtained for all the respective States/UTs. The Wastelands account for all the States/UTs are given at **Annexure 1.4**. The Wastelands account at the national level is given in **Table 7** below.

**Table 7: Wastelands Account for India**

(Area in sq.km)

WL Categories	INDIA			
	Opening Stock (2008-09)	Addition to Stock	Reduction in Stock	Closing Stock (2015-16)
1	6,586	97	199	6,484
2	3,117	19	28	3,109
3	80,646	4,343	11,017	73,972
4	97,320	9,400	7,118	99,602

WL Categories	INDIA			
	Opening Stock (2008-09)	Addition to Stock	Reduction in Stock	Closing Stock (2015-16)
5	1,785	116	274	1,627
6	6,265	391	1,457	5,199
7	5,169	142	587	4,723
8	1,634	68	116	1,586
9	4,397	2,506	3,032	3,871
10	4,051	2,749	2,225	4,575
11	86,954	1,091	1,634	86,411
12	20,821	1,129	260	21,691
13	6,867	4	421	6,450
14	252	15	18	249
15	3,165	105	149	3,121
16	710	28	66	671
17	8,324	583	715	8,192
18	9,488	0	142	9,345
19	13,045	11	1,255	11,801
20	1,819	453	16	2,256
21	205	114	1	317
22	92,166	6,629	4,311	94,484
23	1,11,287	4,401	7,760	1,07,928
999	6,131	14,536	6,131	14,536
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>5,72,202</b>	<b>48,932</b>	<b>48,932</b>	<b>5,72,202</b>
<b>Total Wasteland</b>	<b>5,66,070</b>	<b>34,396</b>	<b>42,801</b>	<b>5,57,666</b>

*Note: Calculations made on the basis of the change matrices given in the Atlas<sup>4</sup>.*

## Conclusion

24. Given the finiteness of land, an approach to sustainable land management is the need of the times, which harmonizes the complementary goals of providing environmental, economic, and social opportunities for the benefit of present and future generations, while maintaining and enhancing the quality of the land (soil, water and air) resource. In other words, the challenge is to ensure that the changing human needs (agriculture, forestry, conservation) are met, while ensuring long-term socioeconomic and ecological functions of the land.

25. Land management decisions are pivotal to ensure a sustainable growth in the economy. The concept of spatial planning has evolved which looks at the entire region in a holistic way, be it for regulating the built-up area or infrastructure development or managing eco-sensitive areas like river basins, watershed areas, wetlands, flood-prone areas, wildlife areas, mining areas, coastal areas, peri-urban areas, and areas having tourism potential. Especially in the face of climate change and variability, the various indicators of human footprint on land, like the use of land and its condition need to be assessed on a regular basis for scientific and effective land use planning, management and ecological restoration. To facilitate this, NSO India, in collaboration with all the other relevant agencies and using the available national data sources, envisages to make available to users, regularly updated information on land for the benefit of all the stakeholders.

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Statement 1.1: Change matrix of Land Use - Land Cover (LULC) from 2011-12 to 2015-16

(Area in sq.km.)

LULC_CLASSES		ALL INDIA							
		2015-16							
		1: Agriculture	2: Barren/ Unculturable/ Wastelands	3: Builtup	4: Forest	5: Grass / Grazing	6: Snow and Glacier	7: Wetlands / Water bodies	Grand Total
2011-12	1: Agriculture	1809033	5103	2648	2299	94	8	2547	1821732
	2: Barren/ Unculturable/ Wastelands	4237	348460	589	2285	61	68471	614	424717
	3: Builtup	238	442	118239	48	2	0	29	118998
	4: Forest	5085	6838	205	712342	207	637	230	725543
	5: Grass / Grazing	147	408	118	368	22502	1333	521	25397
	6: Snow and Glacier	0	1643	0	131	7	30799	1	32581
	7: Wetlands / Water bodies	2536	966	49	155	679	77	133833	138294
	Grand Total	1821276	363860	121848	717629	23551	101325	137774	3287263

Source: National Remote Sensing Centre

Note: Totals may not match due to rounding off.