CHAPTER - VII
CONCLUSION, PROBLEMS AND SUGGESTIONS

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7.1 Introduction:

The main purpose of this chapter is to take the holistic approach for conclusion and have an appraisal of the transitional phases of the rural settlements in Jalna district obtained through various aspects. An attempt is also made to discuss the rural settlement problem. Suitable suggestions are also given for integrated development of rural settlements in Jalna district.

Like other scholars, geographers look at the rural settlements as agglomeration of manmade habit of the earth, dependent mostly on primary occupation. He also observes some commonalities in rural living system of any part of the earth. Obliviously the villages and villages living system. Both are undergoing changes. Traditionally the village are viewed as a settlement. Where man takes birth, lives and dies. These is villages do experience change, but slow in term of changes in family structure, village council, social patterns, their size and form. It is discernible. That production technology has always been the primary moving force in generating changes in agricultural operations or other forms of primary production. But new attractions of better standard of living for improving the existing level of living, do bring change in village family e.g. clothing, housing, education use of energy, travel patterns consumption of various goods. In India, now the scenario obtains predominance of uneconomic holding reduction of agricultural population considerable portion of the non agricultural
rural population. Living in precarious condition, dependent on the prosperity of agriculture other changes are larger political units becoming viable from the improved system of communication printing and other technical media of linguistic and visual communication supplementing a reliance on oral communication, an interdependence coming into being between communities occupations becoming more skilled and specialized. Salaried employment in industry and elsewhere etc. Rural settlement in India from ancient period show a dominance of social and economic factors in their organization. Social organization. The level of technology, the dominance of the "Jamindari system" the level of political instability and caste system are the important factor. Which have given a typical character to the Indian villages.

7.2 Conclusion:-

1) Settlement grow very much in the Context of their place showing how both the special flavour of their locality and the reflection of wider conditions given them their nature. The geology, Physiography and climate provide a peculiar character to the settlements Jalna district is a part of Deccan plateau which is formed by the outpouring of enormous lava flows are called "Traps" because of their step like or terraced appearance structurally the region is homogenous except the area at the confluence of Godavari, Dudhana and purna which is covered by the alluvium and remaining area is covered by pahoeho flow. The general elevation of the district is north to south Northern side Ajanta hilly ranges are formed and southern side Godavari river flowing west to east western edge of the Ajanta plateau flaking the shivane basin and contacting. The Ellora caves (verul) May be
considered as the Ellora range branching of southwards from the Main Ajanta range just to the east of the satmala hills.

2) Climate is importance factor which has a great bearing on the distribution of rural settlements. The climate of Jalna district is not hot and dry except rainy season the climate of study region is pleasant during the greater part of the year. The climate year may be divided into four short seasons. The cold season from December to February is followed by the hot season from March to May the period from June to September constitutes the south west monsoon season. October to November forms the post monsoon season. Over 80% of the annual precipitation occurs during the Monsoon period.

3) Soils of the region can be broadly classified as black and the gray the soils of Jalna district is black cotton. Soil is derived from the trap volcanic.

Rock and is rich in plant food It is soil of regur formed by the weathering of the trap rock. The black soil is found in Ambad Ghansawangi and Partur tahsils.

4) Jalna district is very poor in natural vegetation Jalna district has limited area under forest the forests are scattered all over the district.

5) Farming is the main economic activity of the people living in the district. The production of crops is mainly dependent on the soil type. The main food crops in the study region are Jowar, bajara, corn, wheat, The main cash crops are sugarcane cotton, fruits.
6) In Jalna district area under forest is only 0.62% It is very less compare to other district.

7) In the study region out of the total settlement 41.5% settlement are small each with population than 1000 person about 35% of the settlements are medium size each with population between 1000 to 3000 persons and remaining 13.5% are large each with 10% of the settlement are urban places each with population of more than 5000 person.

8) Total number of settlement in the district about 75.5% found to be within 3 kms from transport route and 14.5% were found to be between 5 to 10 kms from a major transport route and about 10% of the settlement lie beyond 10 kms from a major transport.

9) The entire rural population of the study area lives in 959 villages of 320908 households.

10) The entire region rural population is 1581617

11) It is observed that about 80% of the villages have a population ranging between to 3000 this means comparatively small and medium sized settlements are very common in the district.

12) Out of the total population nearly 20% population lived in small village 40% people lived in medium sized settlement and about 40% people lived large size settlement.

13) The rural settlement dispersion rejects the physical cultural affects that have contributed to the character if a particular landscape. The term dispersion viewed as one dimensional characteristic of a spatial arrangement of points. The pattern and
shape are both important aspects in settlement dispersion. shape is a two dimensional characteristic of a spatial arrangement. Geographical data are always enclosed in which is defined by boundary or some of some kind and as a consequence it has a shape where the boundary is clear the area will have definite shape and where the boundary is not clear the shape may be amorphous.

14) There are so many Dispersion measurement technique of settlement dispersion analysis depend upon the work of plant ecologist and biometricians for district approaches.

15) The size of the rural settlement in the study region it is observed that there is direct relationships between population and the area size of settlements by population. In the study region tahsils like Ghansawangi, Partur and Ambad have small average size but more population and occupied houses. It is similarly rural population density and size of rural settlements are also linked the range of variation is from minimum of 188 and 194 per sq. km. in Ghansawangi and Badnapur tahsils Maximum density of population is found in Jalna tahsil 455 and Bhokardan 258 per sq.km.

16) The spacing between the rural settlements in the district is influenced by several factors such as proportion of area under forest availability of water intensity of land use and accessibility In the study region Areas of high spacing (4.00 km or more) was observed in Ghansawangi tahsils. Areas of moderate spacing (3.50 to 4.00 km) was found in Bhokardan Badnapur Ambad and Mantha tahsils. And areas of low spacing comes (less than 3.5 km) in Jafarabad, Jalna and Partur tahsils.
17) The houses is a shelter a means of regulating the climate to meet the basic physiological requirements of the body. The rural houses of the rural landscape is one of the aspect which provides the clues regarding the complex relations between man and his environments. It is observed that houses in some part of the district have sloping roofs because of heavy rainfall the roof Material used is these parts is mud, tiles, grass and straw. Development of 'vastis' and wadi settlements have created new forms of house type in the area. Houses in the wadi settlements are built from stone or burns bricks.

18) The origin of human settlement from old age one has to take into account the Methodological literature, archaeological excavation travel accounts of different people and historical legends. Ancient Indian literature is so varied and plentiful that it is very difficult to take the entire survey of this sources.

19) After the Muslim period there is Nazamshahi ruled in the Marathwada region. Nizam of Hyderabad was a king of Nizam. He ruled on Marathwada region and Marathwada was joined in Maharashtra in 1957. In Maratha period Chattrapati Shivaji Maharaj established "Balutedari" system in the villages, which made the rural settlements self sufficient. During this period it is observed that several periodic market places and fairs were developed which had given rise to new settlements in the area. Most of the fairs were arranged in the winter and summer seasons so that the road and tracks could be used for the movements of goods cart and people. All these social and economic condition were responsible for the development of several new settlements in the study region.
20) In the British period rule brought peace and security and several states were formed under Muslims and Rajput rulers. Population increased and more land was brought under plough through deforestation on. New village were established and hamlets increased. The state chiefs divided their territories among Jagirdars. Mostly of their kith and kin and rural settlements expanded in the far of areas of forest with the development of means of transport.

21) After the Independence the main guiding principles of the Indian government was to transform Indians rural life. Improvement of technology development of irrigation facilities, means of transportation and communication, green revolution, education and growth of population brought several changes in rural life of the study region.

22) Like living beings rural settlements are also identified by some name allotted to them some times by inhabitants but sometimes by outsiders or neighbors. The place name as "fossils" of human geography.

The two broad groups in which place names can be divided are (1) place names associated with natural environment and (2) place names associated with cultural elements.

23) In the study region genetic terms suggest the size of settlements i.e. Vadi, Khede, gaon, nagar place names do reveal process of settlements by Aryans, Muslims, Marathas and other cultural groups during the various period.

24) Since the region has diversity of physical and economical features. The types of rural settlements are also different. Compactness and dispersed nature observed in different
parts of the region. compact type settlements normally found in plain fertile agricultural region of the southern part of the region semi compact types developed due to modification of the compact types particularly when different caste groups settled at the neighborhood of main settlement, they cover more area and hamlets occupy new sites which are closely linked with the main site by foot path or cart tracks. Such associated settlements have grown due to increasing pressure on the main site and are nature of small nucleation. The semi sprinkled or partly agglomerated are marked by the presence of several small hamlets surrounding the main site. Such settlements are found in some parts of Jafarabad tahsil.

25) The village patterns in the district also show regional variations. The patterns of villages have identified after a study of village forms topographical maps and by personal observation. The site characteristics roads and lanes. Existence of open space or ponds etc. Determine the external and internal structure of village. The arrangement of dwelling also follows the alignment of streets roads. The different village patterns found in the study region are square pattern rectangular pattern, hollow pattern, radial pattern.

26) Rural houses of particular region, presents diversity in forms, size and functions because house types show a close relationship with geographical conditions as well as cultural environment of the area rural dwelling is most universal elements of culture landscape and hold place in the significant geographical analysis of settlements they provide the evidence of complex relation between man and his environment.
Different forms of houses are associated not only with difference in climate. Relief vegetation drainage system, and soil types but also with economic condition of the people, traditions and social customs are also important elements. The chief building materials locally available in the region are stones, grass, reeds, timber and mud used extensively all over the area burns brick and cement blocks cement steel are also used by the economically better of people. Mud wall and tiled roof houses are very common in hilly area mixture of wood and (Dhaba) is a common roofing material apart from this corrugated iron sheets and cement sheets are also used. Houses are very compact there is no space between the houses. Common wall is used for the Differentiation between the houses. Windows are not kept at any side these are the same characteristics which are observed particularly in valley and plain areas of the district.

27) Rural service centers basically those villages which provides vital social services to the rural population of the surroundingde villages. Each center provides developmental services to nearby villages. An attempt has been made to find out rural service centers of central functions in the study area. Considering central functions and services the centrally has been calculated. The area along the river side is comparatively well served by various service and functions. Agricultural development in the valley and plain areas demand for various agricultural inputs as well as purchasing power of the people also responsible for the existence of various functions at the service centers.

28) Various amenities which are available in the village indicates the social cultural and economic progress of the villages.
Assessment of availability of various amenities becomes important considering this view amenities such as education medical, drinking water, post and telegraph, market place, bus stop and electricity are examined and it is observed that large villages have an advantage over the smaller villages in respect to availability of amenities. Population size and availability of amenities are directly.

Associated with each other. The larger villages function as services centers in respect to several surrounding villages and gradually grow into small towns. It is also observed that amenities like education (Middle and higher) medical and transportation and communication are lacking and unevenly distributed in the area. particularly medical facilities are very inadequate the ratio of hospital is very less.

29) While studying sample villages it is observed that social morphology of rural settlements is affected by the deeply rooted Indian culture. During the field work it has been observed that almost all the sample villages show the impact of hindu culture, which is based on caste system. The inter dependence of service rendered by various castes and communities resulted in the co-existence of different communities in study area. Another striking features is development of 'wadis' and 'vastis' from the main settlement i.e dispersion of settlement particularly in areas where area of the individual village is large and distance between the fields and Gaothan is considerable.

30) In the villages surveyed on plateau and valley region Maratha patil and deshmukh patil is a dominant community along with patils mali, telis kumbhar, sonars, sutars and shimpis and other service castes resides. Brahaman is needed very often in the
Indian society in day to day social and cultural functions he therefore occupies an important place nearby land lords residence in the villages.

Characteristics features of the most of the villages is the cluster in habited by Harijans live outside the main settlements or at the one side of the village and their habitations are seperated by roads or nalas from the main settlements. The chambarwada-Maharawada Bhimwada. Mangwada etc. are located to east of the main settlements generally.

7.3 Problems:

By considering holistic view of the study following some of the problems which are observed in the study area. (1) In the study area agriculture is the base of rural economy. Most of the rural population depends on it for their livelihood. So the problems of agriculture are the problems of the country side are observed such as climatic, biotic and soil erosion from natural environment. The area under study is experiencing each and every one characteristic of the monsoon. Soil erosion and less natural vegetation cover are supporting problems for the same. High growth of rural population is creating more pressure of population on land It consequences into fragmentation of land holding lack of marketing system low price for agricultural commodities large diversity of crops.

(2) Rural settlement are a mere medley of streets and houses. They have no definite morphological pattern such interanl structure creates the problems for transportations, streets are narrow. Public utility services surrounding are dusty and unhygienic. There is proper drainage system.
(3) The spatio-temporal variation in demographic aspects suggest socio economic development of the region high growth of population in the Jalna district not only affects the pressure on land but also it becomes responsible for adverse effect of rural employment level of standard of living family health fragmentation of land dependency ratio.

(4) Dispersion of rural settlement in the study area is also a major problem even though. It is unavoidable rural phenomena. Formation of "wadis" "vastics" and newly created hamlets particularly in the areas where irrigation facilities are introduced creating the problem of social isolation and deprived from social services and facilities.

(5) In the study area agriculture is the base of rural economy. most of the rural population depends on it for their livelihood so the problem of agriculture are the problems of the country.

(6) Rural service centers would work as new focal pointes and agents of rural change but they are limited and unevenly in the study area as a consequences many small sized settlements are not come under the range of certain local service centers they have to travel considerable distance to avail the services like health, agricultural input and other services.

(7) Some of the villages in the study area still lacing some social service and social amenities, which are important for the integrated development of rural areas.

(8) The base of rural social morphology is the caste and kinship which largely determine the function the status and the available opportunities. The caste differences determines the differences in mode of domestic and social life. Houses types and
cultural pattern of the people in the rural area. Which causes the level of social distance and superior Inferior relationship.

(9) Rural house are poor and hardly provide sufficient shelter and comfort. Use of local building material may cause some time heavy loss of lives when natural calamities such as an earthquake, which happened at nearby area of Latur (Maharashtra) in the year of 1993.

(10) Culture, being an adaptive mechanism reacts to every change in natural and social environment. The base of rural social morphology is the caste and kinship. Which largely determine the function the status and the available opportunities. The caste differences determines the differences in mode of domestic and social life house types and cultural patterns of the people in the rural area. Which causes the level of social distance and superior inferior relationship.

The problems stated above put a heavy nearby responsibility on the people and the government of their solution. Academic study should become aware of such situation and as a student of geography following are some relevant suggestions are made to overcome or to minimize the above problems.

7.4 Suggestions :

1. As noticed in general landaus of the district area under forest is decreasing considerably in the northern part. So measures should be taken to increase the area under forest for environmental balance by way of social forestry and certain land should be kept under forest by the farmers Economic base of the settlement can be improved by improving the agricultural activity various problem related to the agricultural landaus can be minimized by providing
irrigation facilities for cash crops. And efficient utilization of land and water resources with available scientific technology should be given prime priority. Water shed management programmers should be implemented and landaus pattern should be modified according to available water resources for example every farmer should be utilized his land holding by way of at least 25% land under horticulture 25% under food crops and 50% under cash crops where ever irrigation is available such pattern can be implemented in the valley and plain.

(2) Timely and required cash credit facilities and government subsidized loan facilities for agricultural operation should be provided to encourage the farmers. Those who are badly in need of the credit facilities will be helpful to improve the agricultural production. In order to have best advantage in marketing agricultural produce, there should be governmental fixed price transportation and storing facilities at the nearby service or markets centers.

(3) Fast growth of population may be controlled by educating the farmers about the demerits of large family size high birth rate effects on family health and merits of small family size, female child education and awareness of health for increasing live hood. This may check the pressure on land and fragmentation of land. Population control measures should be effectively implemented up to remote areas of district. Irrespective of caste and religion. Literacy will bring a definite psychological positive change in the attitude of the people of the region.

(4) Physical and cultural factors are responsible for the process of dispersion of rural settlement in recent times in the study area. It is quite a natural tendency of the people to live in the vicinity or at
the proximity of the farm their social isolation can be minimized if certain groups of hamlets are provided the common social place with social services and amenities and connected by the transportation and communication network. So that they can enjoy both the social life as well as proximity of the land.

(5) Morphological structure of the villages in the study area marked by narrow streets, houses with common wall in most of the villages streets and lanes are tortures, dusty, dirty such congested and unhealthy internal structure should be altered by improving the nature of internal streets. Drainage system and providing assistance in the direction for the development of new sites with required basic facilities. This may improve the living conditions of the rural settlement in the study area.

(6) Better houses for sufficient shelter and comfort with properly processed local building material can be constructed. They should be constructed by taking into account the probability of an earthquake and minimize the loss of lives. It becomes very important after experiencing Latur (1993) and kutch (2001) earthquakes in recent times so demonstration and training in improved techniques and designs for rural housing is very necessary.

(7) For the overall development of rural settlement, rural services centers play very vital role, so that potential services centers should be located on the basis of an area, economic base and arrange of population which can be sufficiently large to support economic and social service to nearby rural settlements. The intimate links of economic and social should be existed between neighboring villages.
(8) Social amenities which are lacking in certain villages of study area should be provided at least faced manner i.e. establishment of primary health centers dispensaries, maternity homes and hospitals in each hierarchical centers. It should also include fresh tap water supply. Control of epidemic and educating people in hygienic living and village sanitation. Transportation and communication facilities become very much important in respect of accessibility to other villages. So the road system in the rural area should be developed to link every village through feeder roads with the main roads and there should be no single village which is located 3 to 5 km. from the main road post telegraph, telephone communication becomes necessary in present day.

(9) In respect of social morphology in rural areas there are evidence that caste as a system is losing its grip in rural society too. We hope in the course of time the state of mahatma phule, Chattrapati Shau Maharaj and Dr. Ambedkar will swallow up the caste in the study area as well as in the state and in the nation.