PREFACE

During the past few decades there is a tendency among scientists to include the geomorphology with geology and geography interchangeably. Some of them thought that it is a part of geology and others accepted as a part of geography. Spark, B.W. has accepted that "Geomorphology is probably more closely related to geography than to geology in so far as it studies surface forms rather than deposits". On the other hand, Worcester, P.G. suggested that Geomorphology is closely related to geography but the geographer uses landforms in a more or less static sense. Strictly speaking the geographer's interest is not only in the origin of various relief features, but also as important features of Man's physical environment. Keeping this point in view the author attracted to work in "Geomorphology and settlements of the Lower Ken Basin" in detail.

The present work is divided into two parts, first part deals with the geology and geomorphological studies and the second, settlements or applied geomorphology in detail. In the geomorphic study, the author has applied a number of modern techniques especially in the drainage analysis and identification of terrain type.

After the collection of geological and geomorphological information a number of diagrams and maps have been prepared.
To have a first hand knowledge of the area extensive field study has been undertaken. Geological information has been collected from the published memoirs and records of the Geological Survey of India. While the geomorphological information has been collected from toposheet on various scales published by Survey of India. Statistical data for settlements and population has been collected from Census reports of India. In the end of the thesis a detailed bibliography has been given. Climatic data has been taken from the published record of the Meteorological Department of Nagpur.

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