

ABSTRACT

Introduction :-

Shelter is one of the most important basic necessities of human being. Even the naked saints or pygmies need sound sleep the physiological necessity of living being at some place. man also needs some sort of shelter for safe rest For shelter he selects tree branches, caves or Pits or rock- cut hiding places. These Shelter Places become the most concrete expression of human cultural activity and assume various forms as well as names. Houses dwelling group of Houses, abodes, habit ation all from human habitat more specifically settlements with the establishment of any sort of dwelling the foundation of a civilization is laid which grows flourishes and spreads like petals of blossoming flowers in all directions in varied tint and color and temporal variation in the form of habitations these become the concrete expressions of anthropogenic and later on technogenic adaption of human being. Although all living or ganisms build for themselves nests dwelling like bees, beavers ants etc. An animal only Produces what it immediately needs for it self or it's young. It produces one Sidedly whilst man Produces universally. This universality of houses and their grouping in the form of Settlements exhibit Variations in Size Shape Pattern and types as well as multi-distributional aspects. All being the subject matter of Systematic study.

The study of a Single most settlements with its own niche in the habitat and as a subsystem of a system. both become essential. The unit of settlement however may range from a slum dwelling in shanty town a herders hut a farm or a tribal's home stead up to ecumenopolis. Thus any settlement can be studied in either a world or a regional context, but any settlement if it is to be adequately appreciated must be correlated with other facts of geography e.g. relief, climate geology and social and economic conditions. prunes put houses in the first group among the essential facts of human geography houses roads and fields are also the essential facts of human occupation. the distinctive features of the landscape. Transformation of original habitat by settlements is so much so that in towns the very air itself is changed and vitiated and every thing is of an artificial character.

We start here with the assumption that man is a product of the earths surface. but mans relation to nature has emerged not as one of self interrogation nor even of simple dialogue but of a conference with others present and in which social man increasingly has the right of veto.

Geography is integrating concepts and processes concern the worldwide ecosystem of which man is the dominant part. Man in the context of geographical man machine analogy is composed of a complex of interlocking socio- economic systems which operate on the above machine by means of decision making mechanisms of great complexity and bias not without their own important stochastic elements.

During man's adaption with the environments, man came in close contact with various environmental features and his reaction of adaption brought forth change in his physical landscape. These changes are identified as cultural Landscape and present man's relation to man and the earth. The author agrees with the American Philosopher who Philosophizes Over geography that more than an inventory, of man and things, geography at heart is a concern to depict man's relation to man upon the earth, although earth were his home. "In a geographers words It is a way of understanding man in a matrix of human and physical relationship and interrelationship". These interrelation ships are best expressed through the settlements, which are concrete expression of human occupance of the earth surface.

Settlement geography, being an offshoot of social geography or a recent sprout from the venerable trunk of human geography was mainly concerned with urban settlements before the turn of the twentieth century. But since two third of the world population and about 98 percent of the total settlements occupy rural areas many historians, sociologists and geographers have studied rural settlements as well as problems attached with environmental aspects in rural areas. So a comprehensive study of settlements requires explanation of site and situation building materials forms, functions, types and patterns and characteristics. Of these site and situation and material need full interpretation of physical environmental aspects and cultural linkages while morphology requires in depth study of sequent occupance involving historical background of the unit of occupance as well as the man the occupant. Regional variations and spatial patterns present significant subject matter for analyzing the sequence of change.

The themes proposed for international symposium held at Varanasi in 1971 out lined below form comprehensive subject matter of and approaches to the study of settlement geography in general and rural settlements geography in particular.

(A) Approaches to rural settlement geography

- (i) Relation to rural settlement geography
- ii) field survey and first hand observation and data collection.
- iii) census records and maps and other historical records's
- (v) Data analysis and mapping development of models
paradigms,hypothesis etc. and
- (vi) other sources materials such as place names.

(B) Histogenesis of Rural settlement and settlements pattern

- (i) Historic culture areas

- (ii) Systems of land division, proprietary grant systems and water rights etc. and their relation to settlement growth patterns.
- (iii) Pioneer settlement areas and their problems and
- (iv) sequence of occupance neolithic, bronze, iron, ages, ancient, medieval and modern periods.
 - (i) Basic Regional Types Relation of settlement types and patterns to various physical ethnic and social factors and
 - (ii) Relation to systems of agriculture water and soil management and land tenure theories of land use intensity, zoning, labour and input output costs etc marketing of products and other locational spatial theories and patterns of rural settlements.

(D) Morphogenesis of Rural settlements.

various geomorphological form patterns and their relation to various factors.

(E) Functional pattern of rural settlements.

- (i) Analysis of functional types of rural settlements, methodology development etc.
- (ii) Functional analysis of service villages and service and trading centres hierarchy of such centres in relation to general central place theory and
- (iii) Rural seasonal migration community patterns etc.

(F) Rural building and House types

- (i) Analysis of rural house types and other functional buildings their size functions architectural styles building materials etc. Regionalization of house and building types and Planning of rural houses and buildings.

Significance of settlements studies :-

The ultimate Goal of human activity is his own welfare while settling somewhere on the earth to seek the multi dimensional factors involved in attaining, sustaining and improving human well being various dynamic aspects of settlements need to be studied thoroughly scanning all along the spectrum. Hence significance of human settlements study refers to the following.

- (1) It provides clear understanding of where, how and why of the people in temporal frame.
- (2) To provides clear understanding of division of labour engaged into type of production.

- (3) It provides better understanding of the modernized need in settlements themselves due to increasing number of Nucleus family gadgets and day to day changing behaviour of the inhabitants.
- 4) It provides better picture for the location and developments of New facilities i.e. supply of drinking water, electricity, irrigation education.
- (5) It Provides better understanding of agriculture and pioneer settlements interrelationship.
- (6) It Provides better understanding of impact of planned development.
- (7) It Provides better understanding of inter regional inter system and intra-system relationship and arrangement to integrate the spatial structure of the economy with the settlement structure.
- (8) It Provides better understanding of socio-cultural values and ethos of people.
- (9) Provides knowledge regarding varied architectural styles and their cultural backgrounds.
- (10) It provides that better approach for the development of industry the tents of appropriateness.
- (11) It provides human settlement approach at global level.

Study Area :-

Jalna district is separated from Aurangabad district in 1981. Economy of the jalna district is depending upon agriculture. The nature of agriculture is changing as per spatial and temporal in jalna district. The choice of the area and topic under investigation has been influenced by several considerations firstly jalna district comprising 8 taluqs of Maharashtra state has a significant location of Maharashtra plateau except Ajanta and Satmala range and river basins majority part of the district comes under plateau region.

The region has major portion under flat topography as it supports high concentration of agriculture as a result these characteristics make this region a district physical entity and homogeneous unit for geographical investigation. Secondly there are 959 villages in Jalna district out of the total villages 13 villages are uninhabited. Entire district regions come under drought prone area About 80 % of the annual rainfall is received in the southwest monsoon period. The variation in the rainfall from year to year is fairly large. There are seven medium irrigation projects and advantage of one major project to the region. The work of 290 percolation tanks was completed. It means that

there is a wide scope for agricultural development in the region. Thirdly this has black loamy alluvial and murmad soil. Agriculture is developed in this region. Of deep and medium black soils because they are having wage irrigation facilities Godavari, Purna, Dudhna and kundlika jivrekha are the important rivers to the region. Fourthly the pressure of population of agricultural land

was more in 2001. During 2001 the per capita cultivated land was only 0.52 hectare. Its varies from tahsils to thahsils. It is essential to divert the population to other business. Fifthly there is very different settlement in the study region. In Godavari basin settlements are compact and many villages resides the bank side and northern part of the district is hilly. and there settlement pattern is scattered, Agriculture is main occupation of the region near about 75 % population are depend upon agriculture and its related industries. All these consideration motivated the outhor to turn his attention toward the region and its settlement patterns.

Aims and objectives :-

systematic approach and methodology has taken significant position in any scientific enquire. In fact it has become the basic and fundamental need of any attempt of research in any dicipline. As such there has been revolution in the search methods and approaches to great extent tools and approaches. These metods and approaches to a great extent serve the purpose.

The main objective of the present research is to study the forms and characterstics of rural settlements. As attempt has been made to Identify and measure three definable forms of rural settlement cles persion. (a) clustering (b) randommes and (c) uniformity. The major objectives of the study is as follows.

To example the determines of settlements and factors affecting on types distribution of settlement in study region.

To describe the classification of rural settlement based on different indices of local and regional scale described eartiey. To study the settlement pattern of the study region and find out geographical factors associated with these aspect. To study the rural settlement's are usually classified in to distinctive types compact and dispersed with several inter mediale stage. Shape and patterns are both important aspects of settlement dispersion. To make in depth study of two sample villages of the study region to identify the level of settlement development.

To prepare a suitable plan and strategy for worth while development of settlement of the study region.

Hypothesis :- The main Hypothesis of the study is as under.

- (1) Geographical factors affect the distribution of rural settlements.
- (2) Agricultural development and growth of settlement are correlated.
- (3) Economic activities can change the settlement pattern.

Database and methodology :-

This study is based on primary as well as secondary data collected from different sources primary data has been collected from field survey involved to methods i-e the sample survey method and observation method. The data for the village study were collected partly from the village records and partly through personal observation and questionaris. Would be administrated to collect information which is not available by secondary sources. The suitable cartographic techniques has been applied to present the pattern and distribution of settlement since single variable can not explain the level of development and there fore this has been considered numerous factors which have influence on the pattern and general characteristics of settlement In the study region. To find out influence of certain factors. Simple statistical methods Mean median mode, correlation method has been applied and level of settlement has been measured by applying statistics techniques. The secondary data has been collected from different sources mainly from the government published records like district census hand book jalna, report of socio-economic abstract of jalna district the present research work of jalna is a picture sque representative of multi rural settlement in Maharashtra agglomeration, cultural, social ecological racial and many other human factors have caused diffusion and complexities in Jalna district for the purpose of analytical investigation of dispersion characteristic of settlement in the research area. Two villages of each thahsils have been selected and gramps as clustered, random and regular settlement types has been mapped and first order nearest neighbour measurement techniques researcher have treated the dispersion values as dependes variables viz water level irrigated land, agricultural labours literacy and schecluded castes as independent variables. Only a few methodological studies are available in the field of rural settlement geography. suitable research method have been applied to analyse dispersion of settlements and others characteristics like functional attributes and relationship with physical and cultural conditions prevailing in this study area.

Chapter Scheme :-

The present study is organized into seven chapters.

First Chapters :-

The first chapters deals with the introduction of the study. In this chapter emphasis is given to the objectives. Approaches, scope, significance of settlement geography. Choice of the topic and region Aims and objectives,

Database & methodology Hypothesis, Chapter scheme and Review of literature.

The Second Chapter :-

The second chapter deals a Geographical personality of the region. Location and boundaries physiography, administrative set up, Historical background, Geology, Drainage, climate, soil, natural vegetation, agriculture, irrigation, literacy population and rural settlements.

The Third Chapter :-

The third chapter deals with analytical frame work of rural settlement dispersion Growth and development of rural settlements.

Chapter Fourth :-

Chapter fourth highlighted on the evolution of Rural settlements, origine of rural settlements early accounts of settlement evidence of aneict settlements.

Chapter Fifth :-

Chapter fifth deals with types and patterns of Rural settlement. Difference between settlement type and pattern, classification of settlement types and pattern. Factors. affecting settlements.

Chapter Six :-

Chapter sixth highligheted on size, spacing and House types of rural settlements, chi square test nearest neighbour index, size of rural settlement House types Rural service centres and aminitie.

Chapter seven :-

Chapter seventh with couclusion problems and suggestions.

Conclusion Findings and Suggessions

1.Conclusion :

- (1) A District Jalna is lies in the northern part of marathwada region of Maharashtra state.
- (2) Northern part of the district is surrounded by Ajanta Hills and southern part bounded by Godavari rivers.
- (3) Godavari, Dudhana, Kundlika, Kalyani, Galhati is major river Godavari is main river in this district.
- (4) The climate of jalna district is hot and dry the minimum temperature record in the study period is 13⁰ c and maximum temperature is 43⁰ c

- (5) 80 % Rainfall received from the southwest monsoon.
- (6) Average rainfall of the study region is 693.04 cm.
- (7) The soil of this region is black Cotton It is form from Igneous and Besalt rocks.
- (8) Area under forest is only 0.62 %
- (9) The agriculture is main occupation in the study region.
- (10) Out of the total settlement of the region 41.5% settlement are small each with population than 1000 person about 35 % of the settlement are medium size each with population between 1000 to 3000 parsons and remaining 13.5 % are large each with population more than 3000 to 5000 persons while 10 % of the settlement are urban places each with population of more than 5000 persons.
- (11) Total number of settlement in the district about 75.5 % found to be with in 3 kms from transport route and 14.5 % were found to be between 5 to 10 km from a major transport route and about 10 % of the settlement lie beyond 10 km from a major transport.
- (12) The entire rural population of the study area lives in 959 consisting of 320908 househonds.
- (13) The entire region rural population is 1581617.
- (14) It is observed that about 80 % of the villages have a population ranging between o to 3000 this means comparatively small and medium sized settlements are very common in the district.
- (15) Out of the total population nearly 20 % population lived in small village while 40 % people lived in medium size settlement and about 40 % people lived in large size settlement.
- (16) The spacing between the rural settlement in the district is influenced by several factors such as proportion of area under forest, availability of water intensity of land use and accessibility.
- (17) Education has a vital role to play in the socio economic transformation of rural area, there has been a rapid increase in number of primary school in the region under study. Most of villages have primary school.
- (18) The layout of the village settlements is generally irregular settlements normally grow by process of acceretion arrangement of houses with in the settlement there fore is general irregular. Settlement is normally near the source of drinking water and generally occupies higher ground. The road pattern and arrangement houses do not confirm to any find pattern.

- (19) The site situation and location of rural settlements are interwoven in a very complex manner and sometimes is taken as an important criteria for the classification of rural settlement.
- (20) Analysis of size and spacing of rural settlements of an area gives the distributional pattern. Size of the rural settlement speaks about the topography nature of soil socio economic background of the cultural group of a particular area.
- (21) The idea of spacing must occupy the settlers in a particular area. The use of space is connected with the principle of least effort. The best spacing of settlements in an area implies that the inhabitants use them.
- (22) 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.
- (23) Rural service centres basically those villages which provide vital social services of the rural population of the surrounding villages each centre provides developmental services to nearby villages.
- (24) Various amenities which are available in the village indicate the social cultural and economic progress of the village.
- (25) While studying sample village 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.

Problems-

- 1) Rural houses are poor and hardly provided sufficient shelter and comfort.
- 2) Rural settlements are a mere medley of streets and houses. They have no definite morphological pattern. Such internal structure creates the problems for transportation, streets are narrow, public utility services, surrounding are dusty and unhygienic. There is no proper drainage system.
- 3) The spatio-temporal variation in demographic aspects suggest socioeconomic 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", "Vastis 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 points and agents of rural change but they are limited and unevenly in the study area as a consequence 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 lacking some social services 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 patterns of the people in the rural area, which causes the level of social distance and superior inferior relationship.

Suggestion :-

- 1) Area under forest is decreasing considerably in the all 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 farmer.
- 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.
- 3) Morphological structure of villages in the study area market by narrow streets. Houses with common wall, in most of the villages streets and lanes are narrow, dusty, dirty. Such congested and unhealthy internal structure should be altered by improving the nature of internal street, drainage system and providing assistance in the direction of the development of new sides with regard basic facilities. This may improve the living conditions of the rural settlements in the study region.
- 4) Fast growth of population may be controlled by education the farmer about the demerits of large family size, high birth rate effects on family health.
- 5) Better houses for sufficient shelter and comfort with properly local building material can be constructed. So demonstration and training in improved techniques and designs for rural housing is very necessary.
- 6) The common social place, with social services and amenities, transportation and communication network can provide healthy social life as well as proximity of the land.

- 7) The intimate links of economic and social should be existed between neighboupuring villages. Hence, there should be schematic hierarchy of rural settlements.
- 8) In respect of social morphology in rural areas, there are evidences that caste, as a system is losing its grip in rural society too. We hope in the course of time, the state will swallow up the caste in the study area as well as in the state and in the nation.
- 9) Social amenities, which are lacking in certain village of study region should be provide at least faced manner. Postal, Telegraph, Telephone Communication become necessary in present day. So this facility should be provided for every village.

Research Student

Research Guide

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