

**Analytical Study of Settlements With Respect to Physical Factor
in Beed District****Dr. Sanjay R. Sawate**Head Dept. of Geography, Kalikadevi
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Tq. Shirur Kasar, Dist. Beed.**Abstract:**

Settlement is a generic term and is derived from the word "Settle". According to the pocket oxford dictionary (1966) the meaning of the word "Settle" is to establish or become established in more or less permanent abode or way of life. To understand spatial distribution of settlements with respect to Relief, Slope, Drainage, Rainfall, soil type, Roadways and Railways in the study region.

Keywords: Settlement, Relief, Slope, Drainage Soil, Roadways etc.

Introduction:

Settlement Geography holds an exceptional place in the geographical hierarchy of human phenomena. It is a relatively recent sprout from the venerable trunk of human geography. Its consideration runs like a thread through almost the whole fabric of geographic thought. The settlement is central to human geography, modifying as it does the natural environment by introducing cultural element.

Settlement is a generic term and is derived from the word "Settle". According to the pocket oxford dictionary (1966) the meaning of the word "Settle" is to establish or become established in more or less permanent abode or way of life. It also includes temporary stay at a place. Settlement geography is the study of the cultural landscape. It is a science of systematic inquiry of occupancy features distributed over space with differentiation in relation to man. The minutest detail of the distribution of population manifests itself in the form of grouping of houses scattered at places and agglomerated at others.

Houses and streets being the chief elements of occupancy unit that results according to function become the focal point of the study in settlement geography and determine the external and internal form of the habitation. Thus, the functions determine the form. The external forms of these occupancy units reflect architectural styles of the time, culture and region from which they spring. The gradual modification in the external form of the occupancy unit indicates the qualitative and quantitative changes in the settlement. Settlement as an occupancy unit represents, thus, an organized colony of human beings, including the buildings in which they live or work or store or use them otherwise and the tracks or streets over which their movements take place. In the initial stages these habitations totally depend upon the surrounding conditions. Then gradually they change with the advancement of knowledge and civilization. "Settlement geography is not only related with buildings grouped around the permanent farm dwelling, but also with the temporary camp of the hunter or herder, or with Settlement clusters or agglomerations, running the scale from hamlet to village, town and city.

Study Area:

Beed district is established with the Maharashtra state in 1960. Beed district is located central in Maharashtra state. Beed district is a part of Marathwada region. Beed district is selected as the region for present study. Beed district lies between 18⁰28' and 19⁰27' north latitudes and 74⁰54' east

to 76°57' east longitudes. It is surrounded by Aurangabad and Jalna district to the north, Parbahani district to the north-east, Latur district to the south-east and Osmanabad district to the west. It has an area of 10693 sq.km. The total population of the study region is 2585962 in 2011. The district is divided into two revenue divisions i.e. Beed and Ambajogai. The district ranks 10th in Maharashtra and 2nd in Marathwada in respect of area. According to 2011 census there were 1369 village in the Beed district. Out of the total villages 13 villages are inhabited. The district ranks 29th in the state in terms of population.

Objectives:

The main objective of the present study is to understand spatial distribution of settlements with respect to Relief, Slope, Drainage, Rainfall, soil type, Roadways and Railways in the study region. In it I used 2011 census data of settlements, toposheets for Relief and Slope analysis I used contour and settlements from toposheet. In case of Drainage, Roadways and Railways I put buffer with respect to distance with the help of toposheet. To know the soil influence researcher used district planning map of soil and toposheet for settlements.

Database

I used in this study secondary data. The data regarding population area and number of rural settlements have been obtained from district census book of Beed.

Discussion

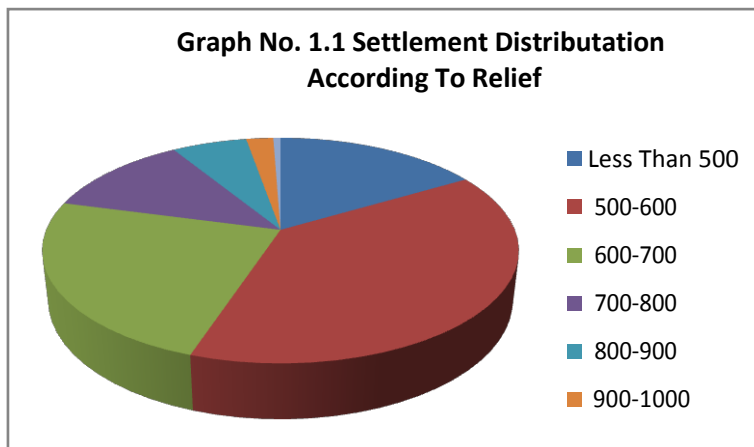
The study of spatial distribution of settlements has long occupied geographers. The where? And why where? Constitute disarmingly simple, yet extremely complicated questions which can be asked about all manner of phenomena. The purpose here is to apply such questions to a single phenomenon- settlement. It involves the description and analysis of human habitat over area.

It is observed that most of civilization (settlements) mainly influenced by Paleo-geographic or environmental factors in old and new era but these days social and economic factors play an important role in the spatial distribution of settlements.

Table No. 1.1 - Settlement Distribution According to Relief in Beed District

Sr. No.	Elevation in Meter	No. Of Villages	Percentage To Villages
1	Less Than 50	227	16.59
2	500-600	528	38.59
3	600-700	328	23.97
4	700-800	165	12.06
5	800-900	83	6.06
6	900-1000	30	2.19
7	Above 1000	08	0.51
	Total	1369	100

Source: Compiled By the Researcher



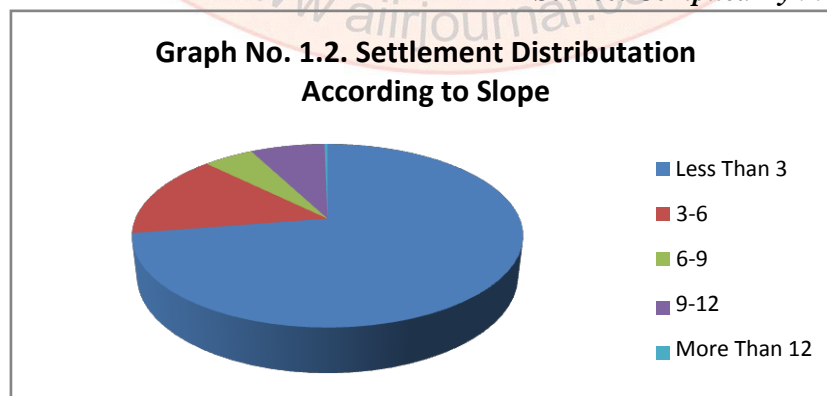
The relief is a function of the Geo-technique constructive and destructive process provides clue towards estimating the intensity of forces at work (Singh 1980). Here it can be analyzed in terms of discrepancies between distributional zones. One can briefly understand the physiography of study region. It found that this region divided into three parts they are.

- i) The Plains or Basins: - In it Ashti, Kaij and Ambajogai tahsils south part are merged.
- ii) The Plateau: - Tahsils like Shirur, Patoda, Georai, Majalgaon, upper Beed, Dharur and Wadwani north part, north part of Kaij and Ambajogailies in it.
- iii) Hilly region: - Ashti, Patoda, south part of Beed, Kaij and Ambajogai hold this situation which is a part of Balaghat. In the study region lower height is 305 meter and the highest pick height is 2200 meter. Generally it is observed that 55.15% settlements are distributed less than 600 meters. In between 600 to 900 meters there are 42.09 % settlements found and above 900 meters 2.7% settlements are located in study region.

Table No. 1.2 - Settlement Distribution According to Slope in Beed District

Sr. No.	Slope (Degree)	No Of. Settlement	Percentage To Village
1	Less Than 03	992	72.51
2	03-06	204	14.91
3	06-09	68	04.97
4	09-12	101	07.38
5	More Than 12	04	02.19
6	Total	1369	100

Source: Compiled By the Researcher



A slope may be formed by a covering of weathered rock resting on bedrock. Another type of slope consists of bed rock forming the basal slope, covered by a weathered rock, often including a surface layer of the soil. (P. C.Panda 1990) the slope loss or gain in altitude per horizontal distance in a direction of any segmental elements of the earth surface with the datum, expresses in degree is a function of multiple processes. Slope of an area is the most important controlling factor for settlements.

The slope table of the study region is divided into five group. Each group contain uniform class interval of 3 except the highestgroup. The lower slope group i.e. 00 – 3covers 72.51% settlements, second group 3 - 6 covers 14.91% settlements, third group 6 – 9 covers 4.97% settlements, fourth group which lies between 9 – 12 hold 7.38% settlements and last group which is above 12 acquire 2.19 % settlements. The correlation value for slope of whole district is -0.79 it shows strong negative correlation i.e. increases the slope decrease the settlements. In Ashti (-0.81), Ambajogai (-0.78), Patoda (-0.77), Beed and Kaij (-0.76) and Dharur (-0.75) tahsils show strong negative correlation. On the other hand Parali (-0.73), Majalgaon (-0.72), Georai and Wadwani (-0.71) and Shirur (K) (-0.69) tahsils are very closer to strong negative correlation value (-0.75). If one can sum up all the above explanation, it is found that most of settlements are distributed in the lower slope angle in the entire study region.

Conclusion

In the study region lower height is 305 meter and the highest pick height is 2200 meter. Generally it is observed that 55.15 percent settlements are distributed less than 600 meters. Most of settlements are distributed in the lower slope angle in the entire study region. 47.22 percent settlements found in region.

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