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“DISTRIBUTION PATTERN OF RURAL SETTLEMENT OF JALGOAN DISTRICT”

Rural Settlement Patterns



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ABSTRACT:-

The universality of shelter and their grouping in the form of settlements exhibits variation in size, shape, pattern & types with respect to multi-distributional aspect. Settlements exercise a powerful influence in shaping particular area in different forms & patterns. The pattern of settlement across the country differs markedly from to region and time to time. So it is important to analyze the settlement pattern as it help in knowing the ground reality and over all development of study area. Therefore in this study an attempted was made to analyze the distributional pattern of specially rural settlements of Jalgoan district of Maharashtra with respect to size, shape, density, population and dispersion. Dispersion has been calculated using average population size and simple statistical technique are used

for classifying the rural settlement into compact, semi-compact and halmatted types.
Keywords: Rural settlements, Distributional pattern, Dispersion etc.

INTRODUCTION:

Settlements are visible imprint made by the man upon the physical landscape through the process of cultural and economic occupancy as universality of shelter and their grouping exhibits size, shape, pattern & distribution with respect to multi-dimensional aspect and criteria's. The arrangement of rural settlement as a geographical entities express the grouping of dwelling and their inter relationship makes the different the types of rural settlement (Aurousseall, 1920). A 'Rural' is viewed from subjective angle (perceptual) or objective criteria (quantitatively determined) (Gilg, 1996).

Rural settlement consist of static forms like size, shape, forms, types and patterns which all are elements of settlement. Rural settlement can be classified in different ways, Some researcher considered types and sites as in important criteria. While some geographer considered pattern which guide physical aspect such as topography, source of water, drainage line, soil condition, forest cover etc. and also related to socio-economic condition such as land use, land tenure, crop association and transport and density of population (kumbhar,1986).

According to Flinch and Trewarth (1946) dispersed and nucleated are two main types of rural settlement but according to Hadson (1976) dispersed and nucleated are two primate patterns of rural settlements. Theirfore the study distributional patterns is of prime importance to understand the nature of rural settlement.

Objectives:-

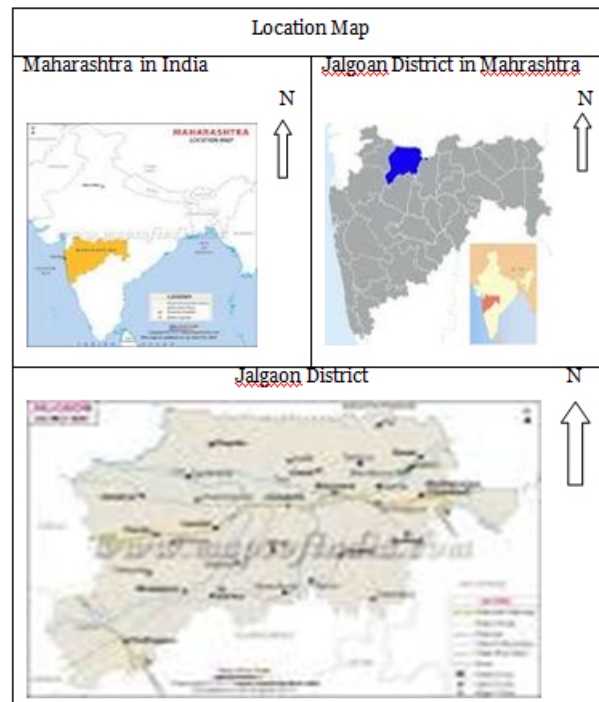
- 1). To calculate the intact figures and database of all static forms of rural settlement of Jalgaon district.
- 2). To analyze the pattern and type of rural settlements of study area.

Study Area:-

District Jalgaon belonging to Maharashtra State of India is selected for present study. Jalgaon is the district located in the North part of Maharashtra state. It is between the 21° 05' North latitudes to 23° 40' East longitude. The North-South line (NSL) is the first rapid transit (MRT) line. The line is 45 km long with 26 stations including the upcoming North-South line extension. Jalgaon district is on the Bombay-Itarsi railway line.

According to the 2011 census, Jalgaon district is 11,765 sq.kms proportion with the Maharashtra state about 3.76%. Out of which 68.20% is rural and 31.80% is urban. The total population of Jalgaon district is 4,224,442 as per 2011 census including 2,197,835 male and 2,026,607 are female. Out of which 2,880,984 peoples are rural and 1,343,458 are the urban. In addition to this a total of 7.79% people are belonging to schedule caste. As per the 2011 census report the 79.73% is the literacy rate in which male-female literacy rate is 76.06%. The Jalgaon district consist of 15 Tahsil namely, Amalner, Badgaon, Bhusaval, Bodwad, Chalisgaon, Chopada, Dharangoan, Arondol, jalgaon, Jamner, Muktainagar, Pachora, Parola, Raver and Yawal. Jalgaon district has Tapi, Girna and Waghur are the main rivers. Also the Jalgaon is widely famous for Banana, wheat and cotton as the main crops.

Fig.1 Map of Study Area :



Research Methodology:-

The study is based on secondary sources of data. The data regarding size, shape, population, area, density have been collected from census of India, District Census handbook from 1981 up to 2011 of Jalgaon district. Statistical data has been applied for the classification of rural settlement. Dispersion index was calculated by using the following formula,

$$\text{Dispersion Index} = \frac{\text{Average population size of settlement (a)}}{\text{Average spacing of settlement (b)}}$$

$$\text{Where } a = \frac{\text{Total rural population}}{\text{No. of settlements}}$$

$$b = \sqrt{\text{Total rural area}/\text{No. of settlements}}$$

Result & Discussion : Distribution pattern :

From the present data we analysed three distribution pattern of rural settlement. The settlement which are small in size are located at river terrace & away from river canal and low to medium fertile land is used for cultivation. Generally Jalgaon district having isolated hamlets are located on patchy agriculture low lying land. On the other hand compact and semi-compact settlement occurs in leveled and fertile land. Similar finding were recorded by Chandel (2013).

Compact settlement :

This types of settlement are found in Jalgoan, Chopda, Yawal, Raver, Bhusawal circle of Jalgoan district. This area is fulfill with physical properties like ampeal amount of water, fertile soil (Fig. and table-2). Therefore having well developed transport system for overall development.

Semi-compact Settlement :

These type of settlement are found in Edlabad, Jamner, Pachora, Chalisgoan & Erandol circles (Fig. and table - 2). This type of settlement is due to the result of inter actions of both centrifugal and centripetal forces. These type of region represent specially cotton crop cultivation.

Hamletted settlement :

The high spacing area is usually the outcome of Hamletted settlement. These type of settlement are mostly found in Bhadgoan, Parola and Amalner circles (Fig. and table - 2). A considerable area of this circle has come under forest region. The number of hamlets per village very from region to region, ranging from 5-25 houses.

Table No. 1 : Static parameter of rural settlement of Jalgoan district.

Sr. No.	Name of Tahsil	Rural area in Sq. Km	Population per sq. km	Number of villages inhabited	Population			Disper sion Index
					Total	Rural	Urban	
1	Jalgoan	733.59	219	86	402914	160721	242193	640.01
2	Chopda	781.65	235	111	232795	183561	49234	624.03
3	Yawal	654.27	279	87	225751	175688	50063	737.00
4	Raver	664.76	314	113	250521	208927	41594	764.01
5	Edlabad	629.78	183	79	115323	115323	00	517.65
6	Bhusawal	770.50	193	99	355234	148546	206688	539.73
7	Jamner	1328.60	184	184	244795	244795	00	496.42
8	Pachora	791.30	235	235	227437	186295	41142	433.19
9	Chalisgoan	1237.97	203	203	329268	251848	77420	504.32
10	Bhadgoan	484.21	264	264	127723	127723	00	358.36
11	Parola	784.70	160	160	154399	125208	29191	354.09
12	Erandol	994.76	209	209	269073	208371	60702	457.33
13	Amalner	819.57	215	215	252401	155959	76442	371.99
Total		11765	200	1480	3187634	2312965	874669	560.14

Conclusion:

The rural settlement of Jalgoan district is categories into three different types like compact, semi-compact and hamleted. The area mostly fertile having black soil which is

famous for cotton and banana production which directly impact on the development of many industries like cotton industry, textile industries and other small industries. Here the rural settlement affected by physical factors such as topography, soil type, water and climate availability.

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