

# Study on the Comprehensive Approach to Assess the Transformative Phases of Rural Settlements in the District of Nalanda

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## ABSTRACT

One of the most crucial intrinsic necessities of human beings is Shelter. The physiological imperative of living being anywhere, including the naked saints or pygmies requires sound sleep. For shelter he selects tree limbs, caves or Pits or rock-cut hiding sites, man often requires some kind of shelter for safe rest. Such shelter places are the most concrete manifestation of human cultural interaction and carry on numerous types and titles. Houses dwelling community of houses, abodes, habit action all from human habitats, more explicitly villages, with the creation of some kind of dwelling, the base of a society is established that flourishes and spreads like petals of flowering flowers in all directions in various tints and colours and temporal variations in the form of habitations. While all living organisms establish nests such as bees, beavers ants etc. for themselves. Only an entity creates what it instantly wants, or is young, for itself. Although man produces equally, it generates one hand. Variations in Scale Shape Trends and styles and multi-distributional dimensions exhibit this universality of houses and their classification in the context of settlements. Many of which are the subject matter of Rigorous Analysis.

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## 1. Introduction

The key objective of this paper is to take a comprehensive approach to assess the transformative phases of rural settlements in the district of Nalanda, obtained from different aspects. There is also an effort to address the issue of rural settlements. Suitable suggestions for the integrated creation of rural settlements in the district of Nalanda are also given. Geographers, among other writers, look at rural communities as an agglomeration of earth's man-made habit, based largely on primary occupation. He often identifies those commonalities in some portion of the earth's rural living environment. The method of life in cities and cities, presumably. They're still witnessing shifts. The village is generally regarded as a city. When a man is born, he lives and dies. In terms of shifts in family composition, community council, social habits, their size and shape, these are villages that undergo shift, however sluggish. It's not discernible. The technology of development has often been the key motivating factor in bringing about improvements in agricultural operations or other modes of primary production. However, modern attractions of improved living conditions to boost the current quality of life bring about change in the village population, e.g. clothes, accommodation, energy usage schooling, use of different commodities for travel habits.

In India, the predominance of the uneconomic keeping scenario is now accomplished by reducing the agricultural population by a large proportion of the non-agricultural rural population. Life in a unstable situation. Other improvements based on the prosperity of agriculture include greater political units being viable through the enhanced communications printing method and other linguistic and visual contact digital media supplementing a focus on oral communication, an interdependence coming into existence between more professional and specialist occupations of societies Salaried employment in manufacturing and abroad, etc. From ancient

times, rural settlements in India have displayed a superiority in their organisation of social and economic factors Societal structure. The degree of technology, the domination of the "Jamindari structure" is a significant factor in the extent of political turmoil and the caste system Which has given Indian villages a traditional character.

The analysis of a large majority of settlements as a component of a framework, with its own niche in the habitat both have been critical. However, the settlement unit may vary from a slum dwelling in shanty town to ecumenopolis, a herders hut a farm or a tribal home stead. Any settlement may therefore be analysed in either a global or regional sense, but any settlement should be associated with other geological evidence, such as relief, environment geology and social and economic factors, if it is to be properly understood. Among the essential facts of human geography, Brunnes put houses in the first category. Roads and fields are often important facts of human occupation the distinguishing qualities of the landscape. The alteration of the initial settlement habitat is so much so that the very air itself is altered and vitiated in towns and everything is of an artificial nature. We begin here on the premise that man is a consequence of the surface of the earth. But the bond between man and nature has arisen not as one of self-interrogation or even plain debate, but as a conference with others present, through which social man is gradually entitled to veto.

Geography integrates principles and processes that impact the global environment in which man is the primary aspect. Man is made up of a complex of interlocking socio-economic structures that work on the above platform in the sense of geographical man machine comparison through decision-making processes of considerable complexity and prejudice, not without their own major stochastic elements. Man came into direct touch with different environmental characteristics during man's adaptation to the conditions, and his adaptation response brought about a shift in his physical landscape. This

shifts are recognised as the societal environment and the connexion of the current man to man and the world. The author confirms with the American Philosopher who Philosophizes Over Geography that geography at heart is more than an inventory of man and objects, a concern for portraying the connexion of man to man on earth, even if earth was his home. "This is a way to view man in a web of human and physical interactions and interrelationships in the terms of a geographer."

Via cities, which are direct manifestations of human occupancy of the surface of the planet, these interrelated ships are better represented. Before the turn of the twentieth century, settlement geography, an offshoot of social geography or a new sprout from the venerable tree of human geography, was largely concerned with urban settlements. However, as two-thirds of the world's people and nearly 98% of total communities inhabit rural areas, numerous archaeologists, sociologists and geographers have researched rural settlements as well as environmental concerns in rural areas. Therefore, a detailed analysis of settlements includes clarity of the shapes, purposes, styles and trends and features of site and circumstance construction materials. The physical environmental dimensions and cultural relations need to be thoroughly analysed from this place and circumstance and content, whereas morphology needs a detailed analysis of sequential occupation including the historical context of the occupation unit as well as the occupant's individual. For the study of the transition series, geographic differences and spatial trends provide interesting subject matter.

The district of Nalanda was divided from that of Aurangabad in 1981. The economy of the district of Nalanda relies upon agriculture. The form of agriculture in the Nalanda district is evolving according to spatial and temporal conditions. Nalanda district comprising 8 Tahsils of Bihar state has a substantial position of the Bihar plateau excluding Ajanta and satmale range and river basins, much of the district is under the plateau zone. The choice of the place and subject under investigation was affected by many factors. The area has a significant portion under flat topography and it encourages high agricultural productivity as a consequence of these features, rendering this zone a physical district body and a homogeneous regional investigative structure. Secondly, there are 959 villages in the district of Nalanda, of which 13 villages are uninhabited. Approximately 80 percent of the annual rainfall as obtained in the southwest monsoon season is protected by whole district areas. The year-to-year difference in precipitation is reasonably high. There are seven medium-sized irrigation schemes and the area profits from one big scheme. The work of 290 tanks for percolation was finished. In the area, IT implies that there is a large potential for agricultural production. Thirdly, this has alluvial and murmad soil with black loamy. In this area, agriculture is being grown. The significant rivers to the area are Godavari, Purna, Dudhna and kundlika jivrekha of deep and medium black soils since they have wage irrigation facilities. Fourthly, the demographic burden on farm property was higher in 2001.

The land cultivated per capita was just 0.52 hectares during 2001. It ranges from Tahsils to Thahsils. It is important that the populace be transferred to other businesses. Fifthly, the research area has rather distinct villages. The communities in the Godavari Basin are compact and the bank side lives in

several villages and the northern portion of the district is hilly. And there is a fragmented settlement trend, where agriculture is the region's key profession, approximately 75 % of the population relies on agriculture and its associated industries. Both of these aspects prompted the author to shift his attention to the community and its trends of settlement.

In every empirical investigation, systemic approach and methods have assumed an valuable role. It has literally become the basic and basic necessity of any study attempt in any discipline. As such, the quest techniques and approaches have been revolutionised to a large degree by instruments and approaches. To a large degree, these strategies and techniques support the goal. The analysis of the types and features of rural settlements is the key objective of the present analysis. Three definable modes of rural settlement dispersion have been attempted to define and calculate. (a) Randomness in clustering (b) and (c) uniformity.

### **Agricultural system in the district**

The key economic practise of the people residing in the district is growing. The development of crops depends primarily on the types of soil. The environment and economic situation of a farmer and the agricultural method, etc. In the milk output of the Marathwada region, the district leads. It has the best cattle feeding in the country, classified as the Deoni breed, which is recognised as its home brand. The livestock are raised by agriculture or by the gavalis or by the herders who go with cattle to the fodder areas or the forest areas in the region. Strong gross or fodder output is accessible mostly during the rainy season and in the winter months. In season, there is a lack of fodder. Its prices are 90 higher this season and the amount of people selling their cattle on the market due to a lack of fodder or high fodder or water availability rates and property. 'Agricultural crops are impacted by varicose factors such as biological, technical and administrative (1966). The large pattern of agricultural land usage is defined by ecological factors. Although the real usage of land is defined by these technical and administrative variables.

In cropping activities, boroughs have dramatic changes in structural and administrative variables. There are various crops that are useful in the district as cattle food in kharif era hybrid jowar, Bajara, Tur, mung, uded, til, Cotton, groundnut Developed where sugar cane is cultivated as in the rabbi time Jowar, wheat, pulses and bananas are crops that are cultivated throughout the year. Groundnuts and sunflower vegetables are grown in the irrigated areas and fruits are grown in the irrigated areas or in areas where the district needs plenty of water. In the northern part of the district, most of the Kharif and Rabbi crops are developed. Therefore, in Nalanda, Ambad, Badnapur, Partur and Ghansawangi talukas, the cultivated field of food crops such as jowar maize, Bajara and that of non-food crops such as cotton sugar cane etc. Jowar is cultivated in particular shalu Jowar. Mainly in Jafrabad and Bhokardan, Bajara is made. Cotton is raised predominantly in the talukas of all the major cash crops in the study area in district cotton. Farmers pay attention to agriculture sowing hybrid manure seeds are chemical fertilisers that also seek government policy towards agriculture growth. Created are. Therefore, in Nalanda, Ambad, Badnapur, Partur and Ghansawangi talukas, the cultivated field of food crops such as jowar maize, Bajara and that of non-food crops such as cotton sugar cane etc.

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### **Tahsil wise density in Nalanda district**

According to the 2011 census, Tahsilwise density indicates. In Ghansawangi tahsil 188 individuals are found to have the highest population density reported in Nalanda tahsil 455 and the lowest population density. The population density of the Bhokardan tahsil is 258 individuals per sq. Kms. And the population density of Ambad and Partur Tahsils is estimated at 233 people per sq. Kms. The population density of Jafarabad Tahsils is estimated at 221 people per sq. Kms. The population density of Mantha Tahils is 215 individuals per sq. Kilometers .. Nalanda tahsil displays the highest density since Nalanda is fifty percent of the Nalanda tahsils' population of district position region residing in Nalanda region. The total density of the district is estimated at 257 people per sq. Kms. The population density is very high, and there is very little rural density. This table illustrates the inconsistent distribution of population in the district throughout the investigative era.

### **Literacy of population:**

In Nalanda district, 73.61 percent of the population was literate, according to the 2011 census. In 1981 India's census total literate population 36.23 percent Bihar total literate population was 47.18 percent and Nalanda district total literate population was just 30.49 percent. This indicates that from 1981 to 2011 in Nalanda district 43.12 percent of the population increased in literacy due to government policies and citizens know about education in each and every village opened high school scheme

This research is focused on main and secondary data obtained from multiple sources. Primary data are collected from field surveys including approaches in the form of sample survey and method of evaluation. The information for the village research was obtained partly from the archives of the community and partly by personal assessment and questionnaires. It will be used to gather data that is not usable from secondary sources. In order to show the trend and distribution of settlement, the required cartographic techniques were used since the extent of growth can not be clarified by a single variable and thus multiple variables affecting the trend and general characteristics of settlement in the area of the sample have been considered. To find more about the effect of those variables. Easy statistical approaches The mean median style was introduced, the correlation approach was implemented and the degree of settlement was calculated using statistical techniques.

The secondary data is gathered from different sources mainly from government published documents such as district census handbook Nalanda, Nalanda district socio-economic abstract study Nalanda 's current research work is an image sque symbolic of multi rural settlement in Bihar agglomeration, ethnic ethnic, social ecological and many other human factors have caused differences Two villages of each tahsil were selected and gramps were mapped as clustered, random and normal settlement forms and the dispersion values were

regarded as dependent variables viz water level irrigated property, agricultural labour literacy and scheduled castes as independent variables by first order nearest neighbour measurement techniques researcher. In the field of rural settlement geography, only a few empirical studies are available. In order to examine the dispersion of settlements and other characteristics such as functional qualities and the association with physical and cultural conditions prevailing in this study field, effective analysis methods have been implemented.

### **2. Objectives of the study**

1. Research the research region's settlement trend and define geographical factors correlated with this feature.
2. To perform a detailed survey of three sample villages in the study area in order to assess the extent of growth of settlements.

### **3. Review of literature**

B. In her doctoral thesis on the evolving settlements in the Hooghly zone of the lower Ganga plain, Mukharjee (2017) made a useful contribution to the same study that Ahemad did.

Sinha (2015) studied the landscape of the tribal village of Bharbharis in the Chotanagpur plateau with lower-level uplands and field dwellings and identified the role of the climate in the way of life of all the village communities. Lahirs has researched four simple Ajoy Barker traditional settlements and has documented the cyclical development of settlement through successive stages of maturity and old youth.

In his extensive field study of settlement practises and human forms in various regions of India, Buschaman (2014) discussed a variety of rural settlement topics. A look at his sketch map outlined by his paper indicates that Assam still has to have villages enclosed by walls. Rajasthan, Karnataka and Bihar. The characteristics of the Ganga plain are the open structure of villages with separated hamlets.

In 2014, Anas researched the settlement pattern of the Tarai region's foothills of the Himalaya and the transghagara plain of eastern U. P. Four forms of settlement I have been differentiated from other compact settlements in the Tarai region. The cluster and hamlet forms of the Bhal area, which should have produced a scattered form of settlement (ii). (iii) In the southern half of the trans ghagara plain, the broken form (iv) is the scattered sort in the Ghaghara valley's khadav part.

R. In one paper he researched the evolution of settlements in the middle Ganga valley, L. Singh (2017) the many works on settlements offered a guide line to study scholars in this branch of geography. Lying from the pre-historic period to the present period between Allahabad and Patna.

The settlement pateras of Eastern Kolhan have been investigated by Bandyopadhyay (2017). A variety of Tarai Area academic articles and a Ph.D. dissertation on the human geography of the Tarai zone.

The settlements of Dehradun Valley and Jaunsar Bawar, drained by Yamuna and Tons, have been examined by Kaushic (2015). A compact village lies alongside roads and canals in the Dun valley. The bulk of the existing communities are limited at 380 m. And in this area, 900 mt.

Sharma (2014) analysed the Indian Desert settlements in depth. He concluded that the general distribution structure of

rural settlements clearly illustrates the impact of physical relief. The nature of the distribution of rainfall in productive areas and the means of irrigation, and the effects of the transport network.

He has published a number of books on settlements. Mandal (2012) wrote a Ph.D. thesis on Rural settlement Geography in Bihar plain. This book is about the introduction to rural settlements, where discussions are focused on the North Bihar settlements.

Singh R.L. (2016) in relation to the geographical, economic and cultural establishment of the region, studied rural settlement in the Sun Valley plain in Bihar.

#### 4. Conclusion

Settlement develops very much in the sense of their environment, illustrating how they are provided their essence by both the unique flavour of their position and the expression of broader circumstances. It's geology. Physiography and geography give the settlements a peculiar character Nalanda district is a part of the Deccan plateau that is created by the outpouring of immense lava flows called "Traps" since the region is structurally homogeneous due to its step-like or terraced appearance excluding the area at the confluence of Godavari, Dudhana and purna covered by the alluvium and remaining area I The district's general elevation is built north to south north side Ajanta hilly ranges and south side Godavari river flows west to east west edge of the Ajanta plateau flanking and touching the shivane basin. The Ellora caves (verul) can be known as the branching of the Ellora system southward from the Main Ajanta system just east of the hills of satmala. The region's soils can be roughly categorised as black and the black cotton is the grey soil of the Nalanda area. The soil is produced from lava traps. Rock which is rich in plant food It is regur soil created by the trap rock weathering. The district of Nalanda is very low in natural vegetation The district of Nalanda has small area under trees, the forests are dispersed throughout the region.

The key economic practise of the people residing in the district is growing. Crop production is primarily based on the quality of soil. In the study area, the major food crops are Jowar, bajara, maize , wheat, sugarcane cotton, apple, and the key cash crops. The total rural population of the area is 1581617 The dispersion of rural communities opposes the physical cultural consequences that, for a unique environment, have led to character. The idea of dispersion was seen as a one-dimensional function of a spatial arrangement of points. In settlement dispersion, the design and design are all significant

features. Shape is a two-dimensional function of a spatial arrangement Geographical data are often enclosed in which limits or any of any sort are described and as a result it has a form where the boundary is visible the region may have a definite shape and the shape might be amorphous if the boundary is not obvious. It could very well be very amorphous. There is a variety in physical and economic characteristics in the area. The forms of rural settlements vary as well. In various sections of the field, compactness and scattered nature are observed. Compact style settlements normally find in the plain fertile agricultural region of the southern part of the region semi compact types formed due to modification of the compact types , especially as different caste groups settled in the main settlement neighbourhood cover more area and hamlets occupy new sites that are closely connected by footpath or cart tracks to the main site. Owing to growing strain on the main location, certain related settlements have risen and are the existence of minor nucleation. Specific styles of houses are not only concerned with temperature variations. Relief management scheme for crops. Essential factors are both the forms of land, but also the economic status of persons, practises and social norms. Stones forest, reeds timber and mud used frequently in the area burns brick and cement blocks cement stone are often used by the economically best of citizens, the only construction materials locally available throughout the city. In the hilly region of wood mixture, mud wall and tiled roof houses are very typical and (Dhaba) is a common roofing material other than this corrugated iron sheets and cement sheets are often used. There is little gap between the rooms, and the buildings are very compact. Used by the common wall. A difference between buildings. These are the same characteristics that are found especially in valley and plain areas of the region. Windows are not held on either foot. It is found that the social morphology of rural settlements is influenced by the profoundly ingrained Indian community while researching sample villages. It has been found during the field work that almost all the sample villages reflect the influence of Hindu community, which is focused on the caste structure. The interdependence of service provided by various castes and cultures contributed to the coexistence in the field of research of different cultures. Another striking aspect is the growth of 'wadis' and 'vastis' from the main settlement, i.e. settlement dispersion, particularly in areas where the area of the individual village is wide and there is a significant gap between the fields and Gaothan.

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