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Introduction :-

A rural settlement is a sparsely populated community that exists in the country, away from densely populated urban centers. "Rural" means "of or relating to the country"

The study of settlements forms one of the most important themes in human Geography and human resource development. Human settlement mean the habits of built environment encompassing of rural and urban area the physical components of the habits comprise shelter which represents superstructure of different shape, size, type material created by man kind for security, privacy and protection form the elements and for is singularity within a community. Rural settlements or mains living and functional space forms and integral part of the human life. The rural settlements is primarily influenced by the environmental factors based on ecological relationship between a people grouped in to house holder and natural resources.

There are actually several different types of settlements that are named for the way in which they are arranged. Rural settlements designed in a circular pattern with an open common area are known as circular rural settlements. Linear rural settlements are built along a main road or thoroughfare. Rural communities in which people live together in a scattered pattern separated by homes, fields,

barns, animal pens and other structures are called structured rural settlements. Dispersed rural settlements are comprised of farms that are not in close proximity to one another.

Objectives :-

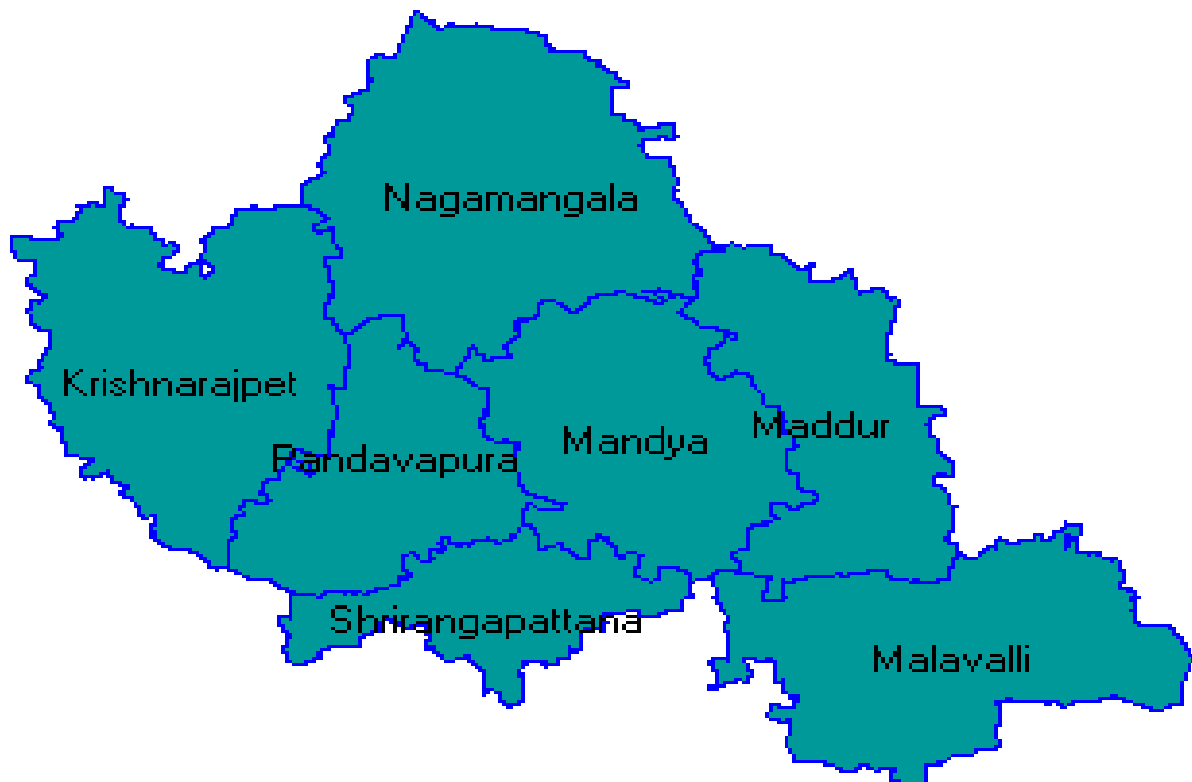
1. To analyses the location and distribution of the settlement in the taluk.
2. To analyses the morphology structure and function of settlement.
3. To analyses the socio- Economic condition of the taluk .

Methodology:

All the information is collected from the secondary sources as well as books journals articles, project work and websites

Study Area :-

Mandya District Map



Mandya District is one of the most agriculturally prosperous districts in Karnataka. The boundaries of the Mandya encompass compact area **699.06** square kilometers of an irregular shape The Mandya district lies between **76° 19'** and **77° 20'** East Longitude and **12° 13'** and **13° 04'** North Latitude. The district is bounded by Hassan district on the North east Bangalore district on the North west Tumakuru district on the North and the North east Bangalore district on the east and Mysore district an the south and the south west.

Patterns of rural settlement :-

Any settlement in which most of the people are engaged in agriculture, forestry, mining and fishery is known as rural settlement. It is often called as agricultural workshop.



Patterns:

Pattern of settlement is defined as the relationship between one house or building to another. It can be identified by reading and observing a local scale map. The patterns of settlement deals with compact and semi-compact only, as dispersed has its own shape. The socio cultural factors like caste structure or a functional need of people has a close bearing on its shape and size.

The rural settlements are classified under following patterns :-

1. Rectangular pattern ,
2. Linear pattern,
3. Circular, & Semi-circular pattern,
4. Star-like pattern,
5. Triangular pattern ,
6. Nebular Pattern.

The settlements is linear in valleys and mountainous areas, rectangular in fertile plains, circular near the lakes and ponds, triangular at cross roads and in exceptional cases it resembles the nebular form and on river terraces it is star-type.

1. Rectangular Pattern:-

Over 50 per cent of the world population lives in rural settlements, and most of the people inhabit the settlements of rectangular pattern. Rectangular settlements mainly develop in productive alluvial plains and wide intermontane valleys.

The lanes in the rectangular settlements are almost straight, meeting each other at right angles. The rural settlements of the Sutlej-Ganga plains, especially those which developed on the cross-roads, fall in this category.

The well-planned settlements of Germany, Russia, Central Asian Republics, China, North and South Korea, Vietnam, Malaysia, Israel and France also fall under this category.

2. Linear Pattern:-

Linear pattern is the other most important design of settlements. In the linear settlements, houses are arranged along either side of a road, railway line, river or canal. Such settlements also evolve along the edge of a valley, especially in the mountainous areas, above flood level or along the coast.

The development of linear settlements in the hilly areas is largely controlled by terrain and topography. Along the river banks and the sea shore, the flood and water level influence linear settlements.

Such settlements are numerous in the Middle Himalayas, Alps, Rockies, Andese, Pyrenees, Pamir, Hindukush, Zagros, and Elburz Siwaliks and along the roads in the plains of Ganga-Yamuna.

3. Circular and Semi-Circular Pattern:-

The fishermen and salt producers develop their settlements along the sea coasts and salt lakes, respectively.

Since the people prefer to stay near the water, they construct their houses along the coasts. Such settlements acquire the circular or semi-circular shapes. In the vicinity of crater lakes and on the levees of ox-bow lakes, such settlements are found.

The main occupation of the people of circular settlements is to earn their livelihood from the water either by catching fish, water-nuts, grasses, or by providing services to the recreates, picnic goers and aesthetic beauty lovers.

4. Star-Like Pattern:-

The star-like settlements develop on the sites and places where several metal led or unhealed roads converge.

In the star-shaped settlements, houses spread out along the sides of roads in all direction. This pattern is common to both villages and towns, and is caused mostly by new development, spreading out along the major roads

This type of settlements is the characteristic of the countryside's of North-West Europe, plains of Yangtze-kiang, Punjab province of Pakistan and the Sutlej-Yamuna plains

5. Triangular patterns of rural:-

Triangular patterns of rural settlement generally develop at the confluence of rivers. The lateral expansion of houses at the confluence is constrained by the rivers. Consequently, the settlement acquires a triangular shape

6. Nebular Pattern:-

When the shape of a settlement resembles a nebula, it is known as a nebular settlement. The arrangement of roads is almost circular which ends at the central location or the nucleus of the settlement.

Generally, the size of nebular settlements is small and they develop around the house of the main landlord of the village or around the mosque, temple or church. There are several villages of this type in the Ganga-Yamuna doab.

The Characteristics of Rural Settlements :-

The first topic I'm going to explore is rural environments. The first aspect of this to discuss, whatever level rural settlement is being studied at, is to look at / revise the characteristics of rural settlements. So this is what I am going to focus this blog post on.

The study of rural settlement, in general, includes:

- pattern
- form (or shape)
- site and situation
- function and hierarchy

- change (including quality of life)

Infrastructure :-

The basic requirement of the rural settlement may be considered as protected water supply and drainage element school ,basic health unit power supply postal communication marketing etc...

The Origin and Causes of settlement types :-

In order to explain types of rural settlement are can rely according to time and place up on quite different factors the description and classification of settlement for can achieved only through study of the influences fall in to three main groups

1. Influences of Natural condition
2. Influences of Social condition
3. Influences of Agricultural economy

Functions of Rural Settlement :-

The people living in the rural areas, all over the world, are engaged and dependent on various primary occupations, viz., agriculture, dairying, cattle keeping, fisheries, forestry and mining.

Out of these, agriculture is the most important occupation. Consequently, the functions of most of the people of rural settlements are generally agricultural.

Summary and Major Findings :-

The rural settlement of the Mandya taluk have had a taluk evolutionary sequence of their own most of this process is now difficult to trace exactly. However there are documents which indicate to the nature of changes in the number and composition of the rural settlement.

Conclusion :-

Mandya taluk is mainly Agricultural based taluk so the work also look in to the work of Irrigation on Agriculture, cropping pattern and the changed scenario of the economy. Then the work considers the Industrial growth of the taluk and the socio economic transformation of the people. The planning implications for rural settlements, implications for future development and level of development .

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