



PHYSIOGRAPHY AND SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF SETTLEMENTS OF TRIBAL POPULATION IN WARUD TAHSIL IN AMRAVATI DISTRICT

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ABSTRACT

Relief features of any region are impact on the distribution of population as well as settlements of that region. Tribal population is generally situated in hilly region but now days some of them are well educated and settled in urban region. The height of the region is positively impact on the distribution of settlements and population of tribal community. This paper reveals the analysis of distribution of settlements and population of tribal community in Warud tahsil of Amravati district.

Key Words *Physiography, tribal population, distribution, settlement*

INTRODUCTION

Warud tahsil is the part of Amravati district and near about 15% population of this tahsil is tribal and out of them more than 85% tribal population situated in rural region. Relief of the tahsil is impact on the location of tribal population. Present paper is based on the distribution and location of settlement and population of tribal community according to the height in Warud tahsil of Amravati district.

Objectives

The main objectives of the present research work as follows,

- 1) To explain the height of the study region.

- 2) To analysis the distribution and density of Scheduled Tribe population according to height of the region.
- 3) To point out the locations of settlements of tribal population according to the size of their population.
- 4) To calculate the relationship between physiography and distribution of ST population and their settlements.

Data Source and Methodology

The present research wok has been carried out with the help of secondary source of data and graphical analysis. The population data of tribal community and tahsil map is compiled from District Census Handbook Amravati, 2011. Physical map of the tahsil is created with the help of Survey of India's Toposheet No 55G and 55K.

The location of tribal community according to their size of population is overlapped in physiography map of the study region. The area of each height zone and number of settlements and population is presented in the table. The relationship between physiography and distribution of settlements as well as population is represented on the regression line on scattered diagram.

Study Region

Warud tahsil is located at northeast side of Amravati district in the state of Maharashtra. Study region lies between $21^{\circ} 21' 33''$ to $21^{\circ} 38' 54''$ North latitudes and $78^{\circ} 1' 54''$ to $78^{\circ} 25' 7''$ East longitudes. Tahsil covered total 745 sqkm area and total population is 224984 and out of them 33212 is Scheduled tribe according to the census year 2011.

Morshi tahsil is located towards west Madhya Pradesh state towards north, Wardha and Nagpur district towards east and Wardha district towards south of the tahsil.

Tribal Settlements and Population in the Region

In the study region there are total 128 habited settlements and out of them tribal population is distributed in 122 settlements. Only 6 settlements have not contains tribal population. In the study region percentage of tribal population is 14.76% to the total population. Out of total ST population 50.99% are male and 49.01% are females and sex ratio of ST population is 961 according to the 2011 census.

Physiography of the Region

The height of the region is found in between 350 meters to 750 meters from the above mean sea level. The height of the region declines from north to south. Maximum part of the region is in under 350 to 450 meter height zone.

Physiography and Settlements of Tribal Population

Table No 1 shows height zone, their area and distribution of settlements and population as well as density of the tribal population in the study region. and Map No 1 shows the Population of the region according to the height.

Above 550 Meter Height and Tribal Population

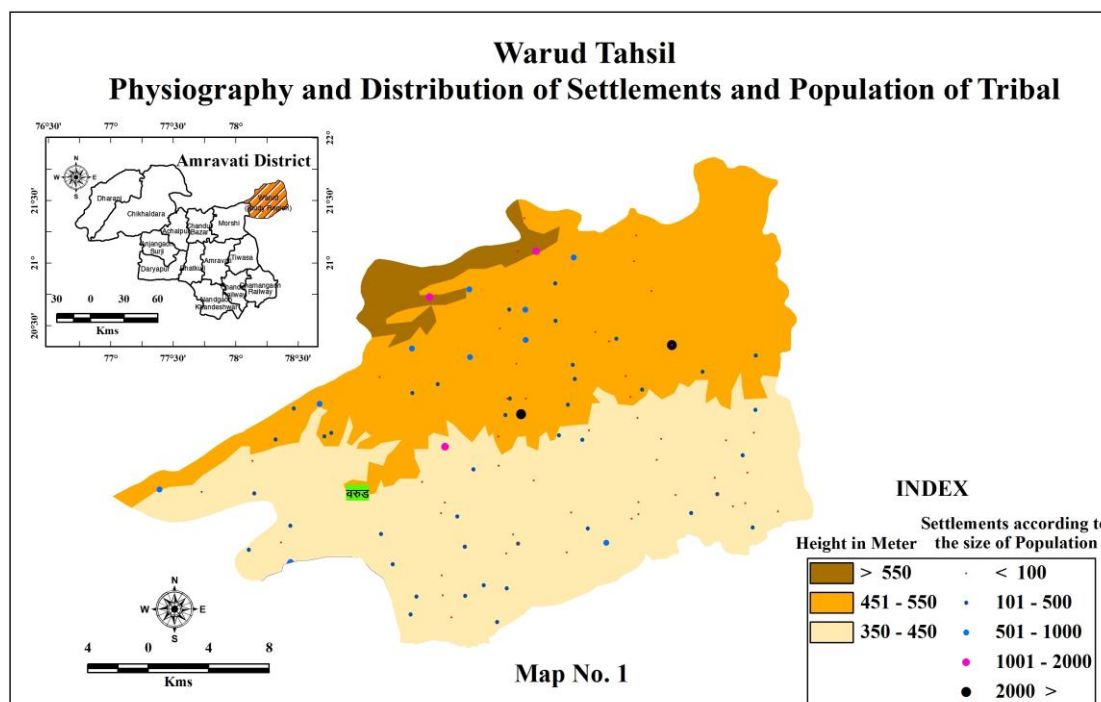
Middle northern narrow part is under in above 550 meter height zone. This zone covered 28.06 sqkm area of the tahsil and it is 3.77% to the total area.

In this zone total 5 settlements are located of tribal population and size of settlements is averagely 500 to 2000. Total 3046 population is situated in this height zone and it is 9.17% to the total ST population. The density of ST population is 609 persons per sqkm in this zone.

Table No 1: Physiography and Distribution of Settlements, Population and Density of Tribal Community

| Height in Meter | Area in Sq.km | No of Settlements | Population | Density of Population (Per SqKm) |
|------------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------|----------------------------------|
| Above 550 Meter | 28.06 | 5 | 3046 | 609 |
| 451 to 550 Meter | 328.10 | 45 | 17522 | 389 |
| 350 to 450 Meter | 388.84 | 72 | 12644 | 176 |
| Total | 745 | 122 | 33212 | 45 |

Source: Author



451 to 550 Meter Height and Tribal Population

Northwest boundary narrow part to middle part to east part of the tahsil is in this altitude region. This part covered 328.10 sqkm area of the tahsil and it is 44.04% to the total geographical area of the study region.

In this altitude region total 45 tribal settlements are located and their population in these settlements are 17522 (52.76%) with density 89 persons in per sqkm region.

350 to 450 Meter Height and Tribal Population

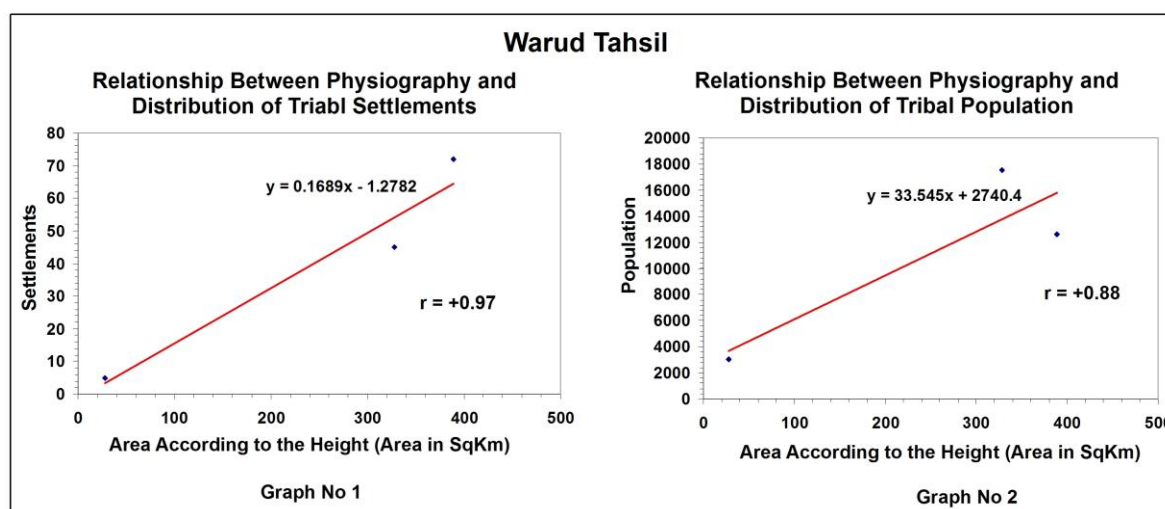
South to middle part of the region is found in 350 to 450 meter and covered maximum area of the tahsil. This altitude region occupied 388.84 sqkm area of the tahsil and it is 52.19% to the total geographical area of Warud tahsil.

There are total 72 settlements are situated in this altitude region of the tahsil. Total ST Population of this region is 12644 and it is 38.07% to the total ST population of the study region. Density of tribal population in this zone is 176 persons in per sqkm area.

Relationship between Physiography and Spatial Distribution of Settlements of Tribal population

The relationship between the distributions of tribal settlements according to the height is positive and it high degree ($r = +0.97$). The height of the region is positively impact on the distribution of settlements of tribal population in the region. Maximum settlements are located in 350 to 450 meter height region (Graph No 1).

The relation between height and distribution of tribal population is also positive and it is also high degree ($r = +0.88$). Physiography of the region is also impact on their distribution of population (Graph No 2).



CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The variations are found in the distribution of settlements and population of the region. Maximum ST Settlements are located in 350 to 450 meter altitude region but maximum population is located in 451 to 550 meter altitude region. The size of population is high in 451 to 550 meter altitude region therefore maximum population is observed in this zone.

The density and distribution of ST population is also not uniform in the tahsil. The maximum density of population is observed in high altitude region and low population density recorded in low altitude of the tahsil. The population in high altitude region is till backward and engaged in their traditional work. Physiography of the tahsil is positively impact on the distribution of settlements as well as population of tribal in the tahsil.

Middle part of the region is moderate altitude and maximum distribution of population zone but the density is moderate. It is an important to control population size of tribal settlement to the social and economical development of each family. It is also necessary to increase the basic facilities in every tribal settlement because it will help to reduce their migration and control the excess population size.



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