

HUMAN ENVIRONMENT SPECIAL REFERENCE WITH SETTLEMENT TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

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ABSTRACT

Human settlements have progressed in a big way since the nomadic tribes and settlers of the river valley civilizations of about 5000 years back. Settlements in earlier times to be temporary in nature. People in those times used to settle at a place, practice hunting, gathering of food, shifting cultivation and once the resources of the area were not enough to meet their needs they moved to another area. This was known as temporary settlements. This pattern is greatly reduced in today's environment except for some tribes in the forests and hilly areas. People have now chosen to make their dwellings permanent. Human settlement refers to a collection of dwellings of various types and sizes where people live. The patterns of settlement differ from one location to the next. The smallest of settlements could be grouped together into villages, while the largest of cities could be grouped together into cities. Understanding the ancient environment, economy, and society by exploring the human-land relationship and the evolution of civilization reflected by the settlement environment is essential when studying the human settlement process. From the Palaeolithic through the Bronze Age (45 ka BP-2250 a BP), this study explores the natural and social environmental preferences of early human settlements in Xinjiang, China. The distribution of settlements may be accurately predicted to use the characteristics of settlement preferences, and the relationship between settlement preferences and the evolution of the environment and civilization could be validated.

KEYWORDS: *Settlement, Desert, Environment, Transport and Communication*

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