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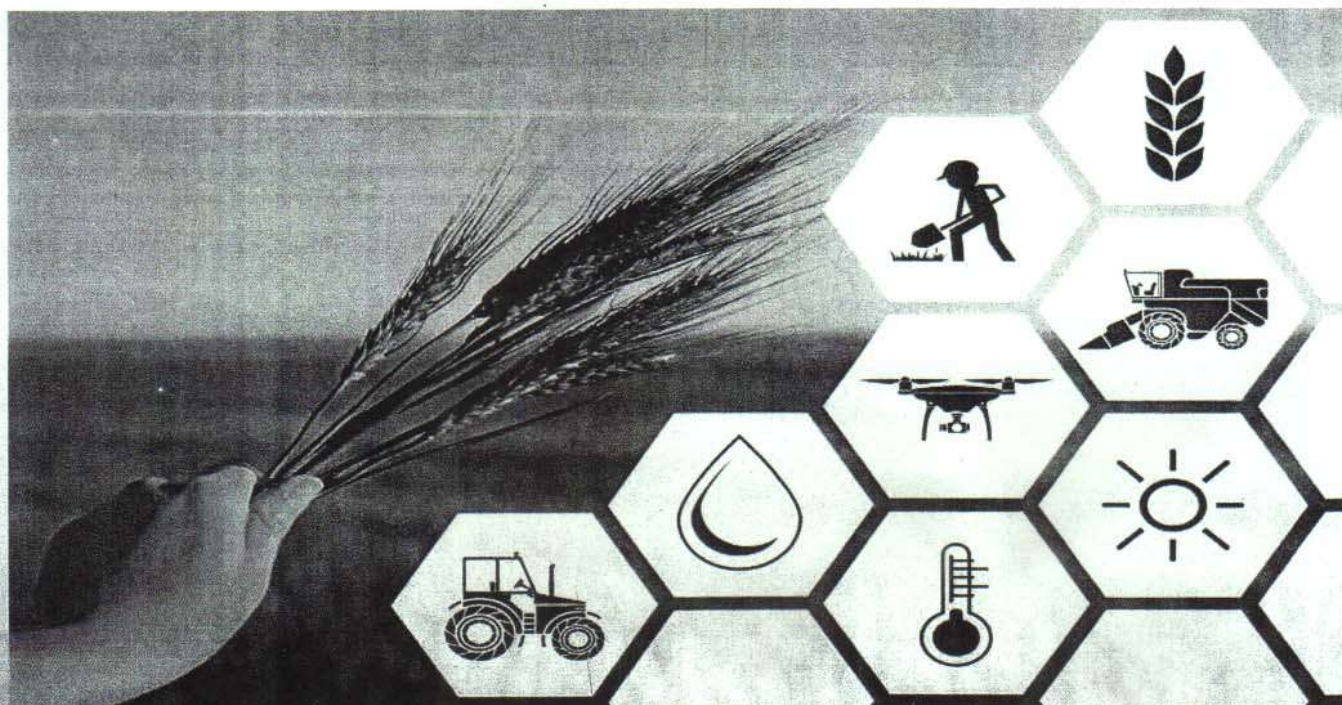
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# **Journal of Research and Development**

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**21 & 22 December 2021    Volume-12    Issue-20**

*On*

## ***Changing Trends in Agriculture and its Impact on Rural Development***

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## **Physiographic Site and Distribution of Rural Settlements in Latur District**

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### **Abstract:**

Physiographic constitutes the physical environment, which determines to a large extent to our agricultural activities. The physical aspects particularly, the relief climate drainage and soil plays a vital role in shaping the Rural Settlement. The marked differences in these factors help to explain the pattern of landuse. The people adjust further agricultural activities to the changing physical variables. Therefore, agricultural activities are governed largely by the physical controls.

**Key Word:** Physiography, Settlement, Landuse, ETC

### **Introduction:**

Shelter is one of the most significant basic necessities of human being. Even the naked saints or pygmies need sound sleep, the physiological necessity of living being at some place. Man also needs some sort of shelter for safe rest for shelter he selects tree branches, caves or pits or rock-cut

hiding places. These shelter places become the most concrete expression of human cultural activity and assume various forms as well as names. Houses, dwelling group of houses, abodes, habit action all from human habitat more specifically settlements with the establishment of any sort of dwelling the

foundation of a civilization is laid which grows flourishes and spreads like petals of blossoming flowers in all directions in varied tint and colour and temporal variation in the form of habitations these become the concrete expressions of anthropogenic and later on technogenic adaption of human being. Although all living organisms build for themselves nests dwelling like bees, beavers ants etc. An animal only Produces what it immediately needs for itself or it's young. It produces one sidely whilst

universally1. This universality of houses and their grouping in the form of Settlements exhibit variations in size shape pattern and types as well as multi-distributional aspects. All being the subject matter of systematic study.

### **OBJECTIVES:**

To study the morphology of villages and the building materials used for the construction of houses.

### **HYPOTHESIS:**

There is an impact of physical and human factors on the development of rural settlements.

### **DATABASE AND METHODOLOGY:**

This study has emphasized mainly spatial analysis of settlements. For this purpose, data obtained from the primary and secondary sources supplemented in making general observations. Most of the secondary data obtained from district census hand book, socio-economics review and statistical abstracts, Gazetteers of Latur District and other government and private institutes. Primary data collected at the village level with the help of questionnaires, interviews of farmers and residences of villagers. The primary and secondary data thus collected will be processed. The processed data will be presented in the form of table, graphs, diagrams and maps. The suitable statistical techniques will be used in the analysis of various attributes of rural settlement. The data will be mapped using various cartographic techniques to enhance the quality of the work.

Following methods have been used for the analysis of rural settlements

### **PHYSIOGRAPHY SITE AND DISTRIBUTION OF RURAL SETTLEMENTS:**

According to the height the study region is broadly and conveniently divided into the following three physiographic divisions.



1. The plateau region

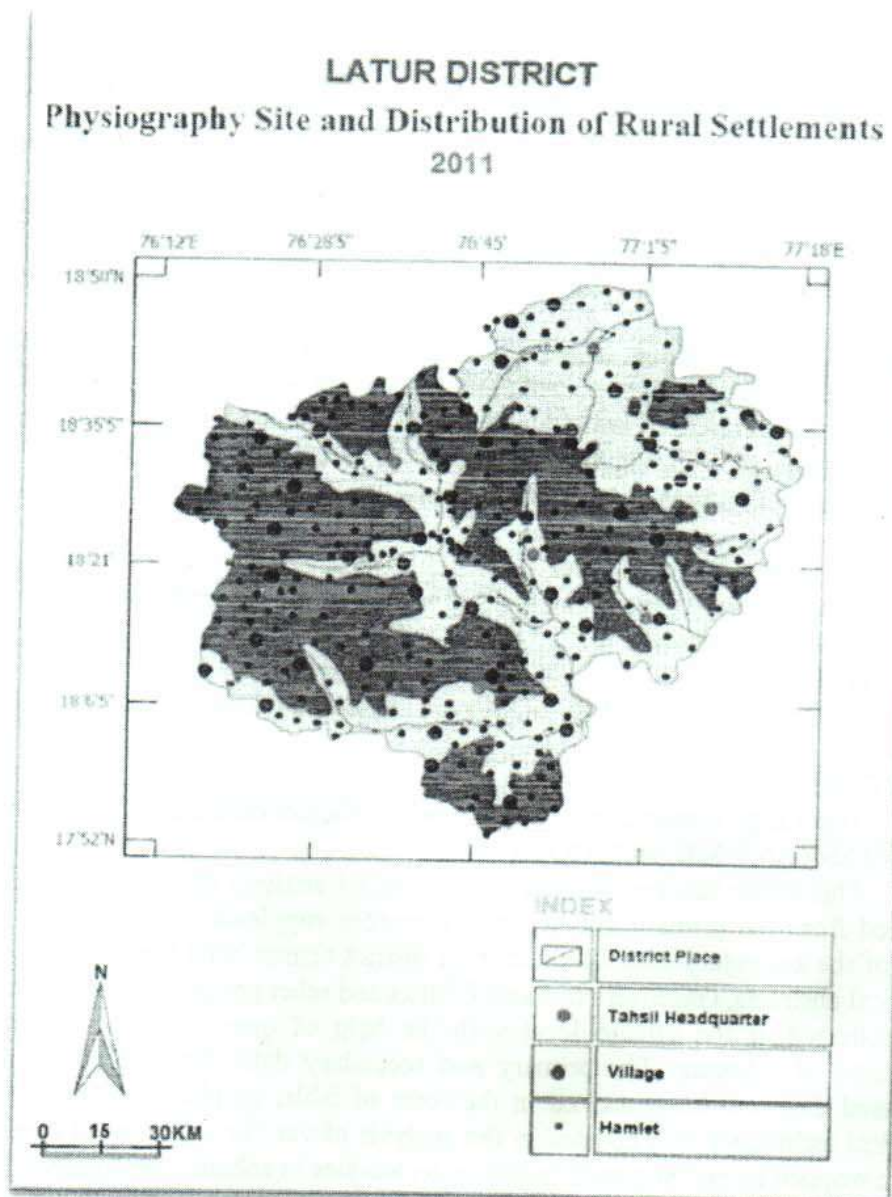
2. The River Basin region

1. The Plateau Region :

This region covers 410.09 km<sup>2</sup> area in 502 rural settlement of the region. The average height of this region is found between 600 to 700

**Physiographic Divisions and Geographical Area**

Sr. No.	Physiographic Division	Area in Km <sup>2</sup>	Percentage to total geographical area of the region	No. of Settlements
1	The plateau Balaghat	410.09	57.71	502
2	The River Basin	300.48	42.29	446
		710.57	100	948



meters above mean sea level And extends throughout the study region except hilly and lowland area. 50% of part is covered by Balaghat pleateau. It is above 600 to 900 meters from sea level but maximum part of Balaghat plateau is flat. Some hillocks found on the balaghat plateau which is known as local names.



Near wadwal a one ridge locally known as Sanjivani Bet, anyother one conical shaped hillocks near chakur which is famous for Hakkani Bet. In Udgir taluka near Deverjan found hillock named Hatti bet. These are several hillocks on Balaghat plateau in Latur district. This dissected many water streams and rivers.

## 2. The River Basin:

This region covers 300.48 km<sup>2</sup> area in 446 rural settlement of the region. The average height of this region is found between 580 to 600 meters above mean sea level And extends throughout the study region except River Basin and lowland area. This is Manjra and Tawarja river Basin area near about 42.29 % of area occupied from this area. Height of this region is in between 580 to 600 meter from sea level. This division located North-East, central part and in the southern part of latur district. This is a plateau area but soil of this area is very deep and fertile. Southern part of this divison lies in the Terna river basin. Some hills and hillocks of the region is low land region and height of this hillock is about 300 to 600 meters. This region includes the plane parts formed by the river. This region is covered by the parts of the taluka of Ahmedpur, Renapur, Udgir, Shirur Anantpal, Deoni and Jalkot Region Inner Rural Settlement.

## CONCLUSION:

1. This region covers 410.09 km<sup>2</sup> area in 502 rural settlement of the region. The average height of this region is found between 600 to 700 meters above mean sea level And extends throughout the study region except hilly and lowland area.
2. 50% of part is covered by Balaghat pleateau. It is above 600 to 900 meters from sea level but maximum part of Balaghat plateau is flat. Some hillocks found on the balaghat plateau which is known as local names.
3. This region covers 300.48 km<sup>2</sup> area in 446 rural settlement of the region. The average height of this region is found between 580 to 600 meters above mean sea level And extends throughout the study region except River Basin and lowland area. This is Manjra and Tawarja river Basin area near about 42.29 % of area occupied from this area. Height of this region is in between 580 to 600 meter from sea level. This division located North-East, central part and in the southern part of latur district.
4. This is a plateau area but soil of this area is very deep and fertile. Southern part of this divison lies in the Terna river basin. Some hills and hillocks of the region is low land region and height of this hillock is about 300 to 600 meters. This region includes the plane parts formed by the river. This region is covered by the parts of the taluka of Ahmedpur, Renapur, Udgir, Shirur Anantpal, Deoni and Jalkot region inner Rural settlement.

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