A REVIEW LITERATURE:

Several studies related with different aspects of rural settlements have been carried out from different parts of the country and abroad. The interest of social scientist in various attributes of settlement pattern dates back to the 1920s when Paul, Vidal de la Blache, Ahlmann, Aurorseau, Demangeon, Brunches and the other philosopher laid the foundation of different branches of settlement geography.

For this paper sample survey method and secondary data will be collected, with the help of both this data author finds some findings which is related with south konkan region.

02) Wanmali, Sudhir. (1992):
This study finds that available and accessible services help improve total production and the productivity of agriculture and help strengthen linkages between agricultural and non agricultural sectors.

In spite of urbanization, ours is still the land of villages. The village proper and land belonging to it, land the basis for geographical studies. However, the current attention to village form, size, land use, and the like should be regarded as only the beginning to understand the village community, its problems and indicate possible solutions. And instead of paying a casual one or two days visit, it is necessary for geographers to reside in the study village for a time and mix and understand its variegated community life.

04) Saraceno, Elena. (1994):
The paper retraces these recent changes, using as examples the case of France and Italy, two countries with quite different pattern of economic and social development. It follows the characteristics of the real processes under way on the one hand and conceptualization and categories used to understand them on the other.

05) Acharya, Shrawan Kr. (1994):
This paper is devoted to the analysis of the distribution of settlements by the size of population and distribution of population in various size groups of settlements in five districts. It also examines the degree of imbalance in the distribution of
population among settlements, and the resultant disparities in regional development.

06) Naresh Kumar (1994):
This paper says that integration of inherently geographical and non-geographical (particularly infrastructural services and population size) information in GIS may be of great help in better spatial planning of infrastructural services in rural areas. While using GIS there is need to capture geographical database once only.

The aim of this paper is to see the impact of the integrated rural development programs as operationalised within framework of the district level taking block as the micro level spatial unit. The study finds that the level of investment is not consistent with the levels of backwardness.

This paper focuses on development of human settlements from initial primitive stage to recent modern period. There should be no of changes is observed in human settlements from that beginning period to recent era.

09) Bansari Guha. (1996):
This paper intends to understand the human reactions and responds while interacting with nature through the varied location, size, shape, and pattern of human settlements in typical mangrove habitat. The paper also attempts to explain the history of development along with the processes responsible for such growth of settlement.

10) Rama Radhakrishna: (1997):
The purpose of this study was to asses rural development in India, describe social and economic changes and their impact on rural communities and suggest implications for agricultural and extension educators and development planners.

This paper reviews previous investigation of the implications to services in rural areas and draw attention to the need for a new research agenda which uses spatial analytical techniques to gauge the current levels of accessibility to key services at the community level.

As a case study, the village Khadki in Shivganga basin of Pune district in Maharashtra is examined. First surveyed in 1966, a second survey was conducted in 1986 and third in 1996 in order to see the direction and magnitude of change. During the last three decades socio-economic conditions in the Shivganga basin have improved substantially.

The study of rural population distribution and its concentration enables us to understand the nature of spatial distribution of rural population over a particular space. Thus, in order to study the concentration of rural population within Maharashtra state, location quotient method has been used.

14) Paquette Sylvain and Domon Gerald. (2001):
This paper emphasizes the necessity of considering local landscape developments along with social dynamics. This approach helps to better document the evolution of rural communities, as well as to provide insight into the shaping of future rural landscape.

In this paper, many significant characteristics of the rural settlement distribution are reviewed by means of a series of GIS based information processing methodology. The results obtained in this study should be helpful for the urban and rural settlements reconstruction planning in this area.

This paper uses the case of the Northern Apuliancity of Troia to show that, below this surface of political discontinuity, it is possible to discern a different understanding of an urban history.

The article attempts to bring to focus the role of rural marketing in bridging the widening disparity between rural and urban economies in India. More specifically, agriculture and rural enterprises need to be linked to rural and urban markets through minimizing market resistance to rural products and maximizing market orientation of rural enterprises.

This paper focuses on amenity migration, the movement of people from cities to rural areas for non-economic reasons, promises to become an important resource for the development of natural and cultural amenity-rich communities almost any where in the world.
This paper seeks to outline different strands of the reconfiguration of the social and spatial perspectives on the countryside in Russia in the last 20 years. The country’s transition implied changes in the production of knowledge, including the re-examination of research topics and bringing new theories into rural studies. The article strives to develop a theoretically informed critique of the recent studies, specifically addressing the changing vision of rurality.

20) Feng Wenlan. (2007):
A quantitative analyses of the spatial pattern of rural settlements in the upper reaches of the Minjiang river was made with the major data sources being the relevant ETM, Images and national geographical database of China. (Including contour line, river, and road)

Methodical procedures of this paper are compounded of two analytical situation study and formulation of preliminary options of integration strategies of the municipality, and their preliminary evaluation. Those parts also include a proposal of the evaluation tool of the selected strategies.

Through interpreting land sat TM images this study analyzes the spatial distribution of rural settlements in China in 2000. It calculates rural residential land percentages for every one square km. cell. The entire country is divided into 33 regions to investigate the spatio-temporal dynamic pattern of rural residential land during the 1990s.

Rural development is a concept, phenomena, a strategy and discipline. The term is of a focal interest and widely acclaimed in both developed and developing countries. Rural development is the process of developing and utilizing two kinds of resources, natural and human, but this is not all.

24) Mishra Sudisht and Deodhar S.V. (2009)
Human civilization spreads over metropolises to undeveloped villages. Higher order urban centers have higher pull factors. The rural area still lacks access to basic amenities and has marginal economic activities. There is improper distribution of subsidies and incentives,
inefficient monitoring of developmental activities and training programmes, improper education and health facilities etc.


This paper analyzes the spatio temporal dynamic patterns of farmland and rural settlements from 1990 to 2006 in su-xi-chang region of coastal China, experienced dramatic economic and spatial restructuring, using high resolution land-sat TM data and socio-economic data from both research institute and government department.

26) *Kharate.V.B.. (2009):*

This study indicates that, the distribution pattern of rural settlements is influenced by physical, cultural, economic, social and political factors in the study area. Physical homogeneity in the painganga valley has been mainly responsible for almost a uniform distribution pattern of rural settlement.

27) *Sarkar Ashis. (2010):*

Settlement pattern provide not only information on current economic and social aspects of human existence but also a historical record of the past settlement pattern and processes. In the present paper, all these have been taken into consideration using the open source, high resolution images of the different parts of the plains of West Bengal, the corresponding SOI Topographical Maps, ERDAS, the image processing software and map info, the GIS software.

28) *Kothari Sadhana (2010):*

The paper attempts to discuss the “Regional Variation in Social Amenities and level of Social Development in Southern Rajasthan. It mainly focuses on determination of component of demographic, educational, and health amenities at tehsil level which play significant role in the status of social development, they are directly related to overall development.

29) *Anabstani.A.A.(2011):*

Development of Human settlements, especially rural settlements has been largely dependent on ecological factors like suitable soil and water. The study results show that, there is a significant relationship between ecological factors like sanitation, water, and farming land and population changes as an index of rural population. Stability in 1966-2006, this study was conducted in descriptive analytical method.
The present paper intends to analyses spatial distribution of rural settlements and to identify the direct and indirect factors affecting distributional pattern of rural settlements. For this purpose spatial pattern of size, spacing, village density etc. has been analyzed and correlated with relief, forested area, rural density, net sown area etc. Kolhapur district (MS) has been selected for the study.

In this article, we examine the problem of sustaining robust growth in the periphery of the USA, demonstrating the contingent nature of talent as an engine of economic growth.

In this paper we analyze how conceptions of nature and rural space, combined with broader structural influences particularly rural restructuring and neo liberal ideology, impact community development in rural amenity areas. The paper applies international theory of community to analyze the amenity based restructuring narratives of two rural communities.

This paper highlights that, India is moving fast towards becoming a developed nation. The potential for science based economy is huge. The huge trained human resource in science and technology is a boon for us. This human resource has to be trapped for sustainable rural development in the country.

34) Guangjin, and Zhiqiao. (2012):
This study investigate the rural settlement density, size and spatial distribution in china using land use vector maps extracted from land-sat TM images. It compared regional differences of patch density, size, and spatial distribution.

❖ **Area of Study**—The study area is the Dhule district, it is selected for the present study, where Dhule, Sakri, Shirpur and Shindekheda tahasils rural settlements are covered. The study area is located in the northern part of the Maharashtra State. The extent of study area is 20 degree 38 minute north to 20 degree 41 minute northlatitude, and 75 degree 11 minute East
to 75 degree 11 east, longitude. Dhule district is bordered by the districts, Jalgaon to the East, Nashik to the south, Gujarat state and Nandurbar district to the West. Satpuda Mountain ranges are stretches to the north of the study area. The study area contributes 2.62% total geographical area of Maharashtra state. Because of its Physical, economic and social diversity, the analysis of rural transformation is important.

**Physiography:**

Physiographically district is divided in two divisions. 1) First division is covered by Tapi rift valley, where Shirpur and Shindkheda tahsil’s maximum area is involved. This region is fertile and irrigated. 2) in second division Sakri, Dhule and shindkheda tahsils are covered. This region is generally flat; irrigation is possible if effort is made for development. Small hills and ridges interrupt plain and plateau area.

**Drainage:**

The region is traversed by five major rivers. The Tapi, Panzara, Burai, Amaravati and Aner. Tapi is perennial and MajorRiver, it is depend upon the monsoon rainfall condition. The tributaries of TapiRiver are seasonal in nature. PanzaraRiver is the largest river in the region.

**Climate:**

The climate of the district is generally dry, except during the south-west monsoon season. The year may be divided into four seasons. Average annual rainfall is 584mm. Due to irregular rainfall and constant drought condition region is called rain shadow zone.

**Soils:**

The soils of the district are derived from trap rock. Soils of the region can be broadly be grouped in to three major categories.
1) The deep black cotton soil,

2) Medium black cotton soil and

3) Coarse shallow soil