

CHAPTER - 10

HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

GIST OF THE LESSON:

Classification of settlements

1. Rural settlements
2. Urban settlements

Patterns of settlements

1. Compact or nucleated settlements
2. Dispersed settlements

RURAL SETTLEMENTS

FACTORS INFLUENCING RURAL SETTLEMENTS

1. Water supply
2. Land
3. Upland,
4. Building material
5. Defense

PLANNED SETTLEMENTS

1. Constructed by government
2. Provide shelter, water and drainage facilities
3. Provide infrastructure facilities
4. ex . Villagization in Ethiopia, Rajasthan canal in India

RURAL SETTLEMENT PATTERN

I. BASED ON SETTING

1. Plain village, 2. plateau villages, 3. Coastal villages, 4. Forest villages, 5. Desert villages

II. BASED ON FUNCTION

1. Farming, 2. fisherman villages, 3. lumberjack villages, 4. Pastoral villages

III BASED ON SHAPE

1. Linear, 2. Rectangular, 3. Circular, 4. Star-shaped, 5. T-shaped, 6. Double Village, 7. Cross shaped Village

PROBLEMS OF RURAL SETTLEMENTS

1. Lack of infrastructure
2. Supply of water
3. Road facility

4. Waterborne diseases
5. Drought and flood
6. Absence of toilet and garbage disposal
7. lack of ventilation
8. Lack of health facilities and education
9. Administrative town
10. Commercial towns

CLASSIFICATION OF TOWNS ON THE BASIS OF FORMS

1. Linear,
2. square
3. Crescent

Ex. ADDISABABA (THE NEW FLOWER) CANBERRA

BASED ON SIZE

- **TOWN:** enlarged villages manufacturing, retail, wholesale, professional services
- **CITY:** it is a leading town, greater number of functions, transport terminals, major financial institutions, and regional administrative offices
- **CONURBATION:** coined by PATRICK GEDDES in 1915. Merging number of towns / cities ex. London, Manchester, Chicago, Tokyo
- **MEGALOPOLIS USED BY** Jean Gottmann: super metropolitan region it is a union of conurbation ex Boston to Washington Million cities: London is the first town to reach one million in 1800 followed by Paris in 1850, New York 1860, 1950 there were 80 cities 438 in 2005
- **DISTRIBUTION OF MEGA CITIES** Population More than 10 million, New York is the first to attain this status in 1950 with population 12.5 million.

There are 25 mega cities at present.

PROBLEMS OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

1. Unsustainable concentration of population
2. Congested housing and streets
3. Lack of drinking water
4. Lack of electricity, sewage disposal health and education facilities
5. Lack of transport facilities
6. Health and education facilities
7. Water and air pollution

PROBLEMS OF URBAN SETTLEMENTS

I. ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

1. Decreasing employment
2. Poor of semiskilled labour
3. Saturated employment opportunities

II SOCIOCULTURAL PROBLEMS

1. Lack of health and educational facilities,
2. Transport facilities
3. Unbalanced sexratio,
4. Social ills,
5. Insufficient financial Resources,
6. Lack of basic needs

One marks question

Q1. Name three factors on the basis of which the villages are separated from towns.

Ans. Size of population, economic and administrative basis.

Q2. Which was the first million city in the world?

Ans. London

Q3. Name the country with 100% urban population.

Ans. Singapore

Three marks question

Q1. What is a healthy city? Explain its basic features.

Ans. World Health Organization suggests that a healthy city must have

- A clean and safe environment
- Meets the basic needs of all its inhabitants.
- Involves the community in local government.
- Provides easily accessible Health Service

Q2. Classify rural settlements pattern on the basis of forms or shapes.

- Ans.
1. Linear pattern
 2. Rectangular pattern
 3. Circular pattern
 4. Star like pattern
 5. Cross shaped pattern

Q3. Write a note on Addis Ababa.

Ans. Addis-New and Ababa-Flower . This capital city of Ethiopia is often called the New flower. It was established in 1878 . It is located on a hill valley topography . Anew airport known as Bole airport has also been constructed. This multi –functional city is located in the centre of Ethiopia and grown rapidly in the recent past.

Five marks question

Q1. What are the problems of rural settlement in developing countries?

- Ans
- (1) Poorly equipped with infrastructure
 - (2) Inadequate water supply
 - (3) General absence of toilets and Garbage disposal facilities.
 - (4) The house made up of mud, wood and thatch remains susceptible to damage during natural calamities.
 - (5) Lack of proper ventilation
 - (6) Unmetalled roads and lack of modern communication network.