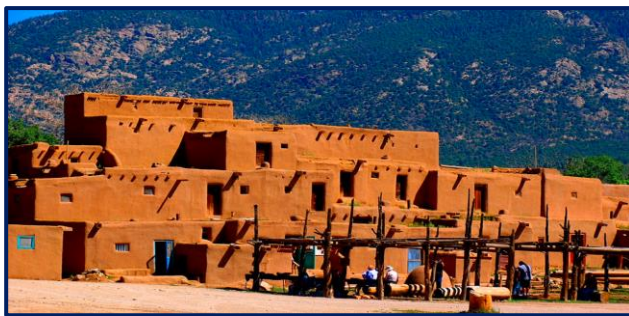
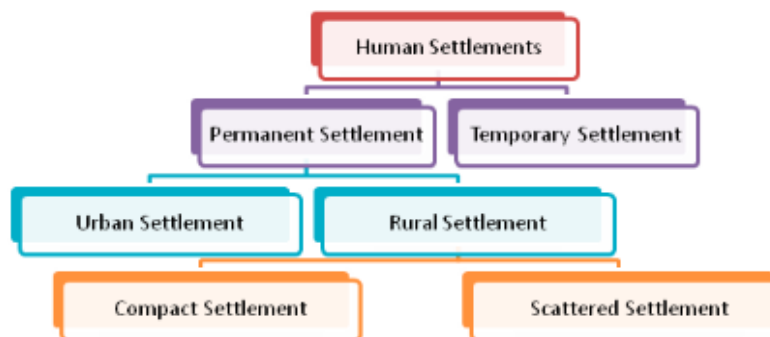
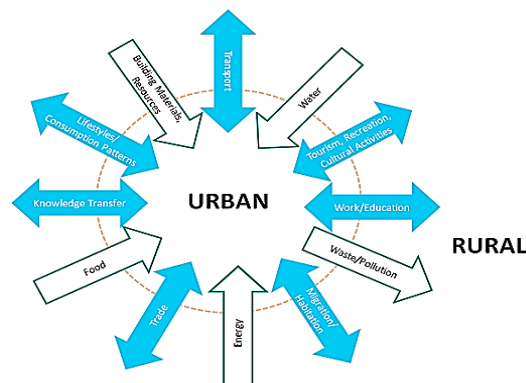


Introduction:

In this chapter we will discuss several developments that were established in different parts of the subcontinent during the long span of years and human settlements can be divided into rural and urban areas, population size, nature of occupation, composition, occupation etc. According to India Census of 1991, defines urbanization as “All areas with a municipal, corporate, town council or town committee that are valued and have a minimum population of 5000, at least 75% of male workers in non-agricultural occupations. And overcrowding of at least 400 people per square mile.

1. Human Settlements:

Human Settlements means a group of settlements of any kind or size in which people live.

2. Classification of Settlements:**1. Rural Urban Dichotomy:**

It is widely accepted that settlements can be divided into rural and urban areas, population size, nature of occupation, composition, occupation etc. The basic difference between cities and towns is that in urban areas the main activity of the people is related to the secondary and tertiary sectors, while in the cities most people do basic activities such as agriculture, fishing, lumber, mining, etc.

2. Suburbanisation:



It is a new trend for people to move from crowded urban areas to cleaner suburban areas in search of a better life. Important suburban areas are evolving in the big cities and every day thousands of people move from their homes in the suburbs to their work areas in the city.

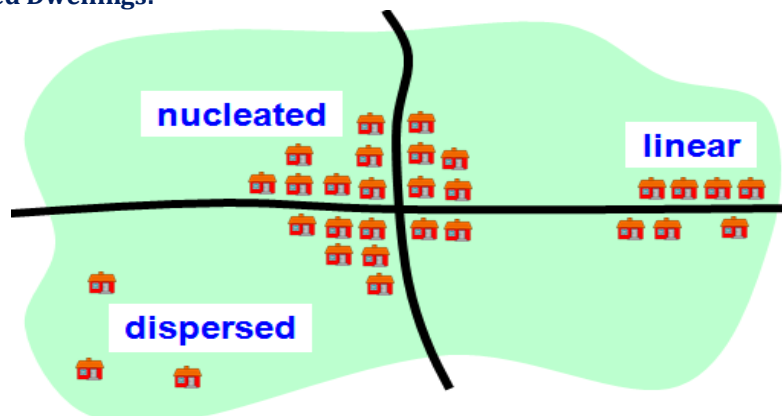
India Census, 1991 defines urbanization as “All areas with a municipal, corporate, town council or town committee that are valued and have a minimum population of 5000, at least 75% of male workers in non-agricultural occupations. And overcrowding of at least 400 people per square mile.

3. Types and Patterns of Residence



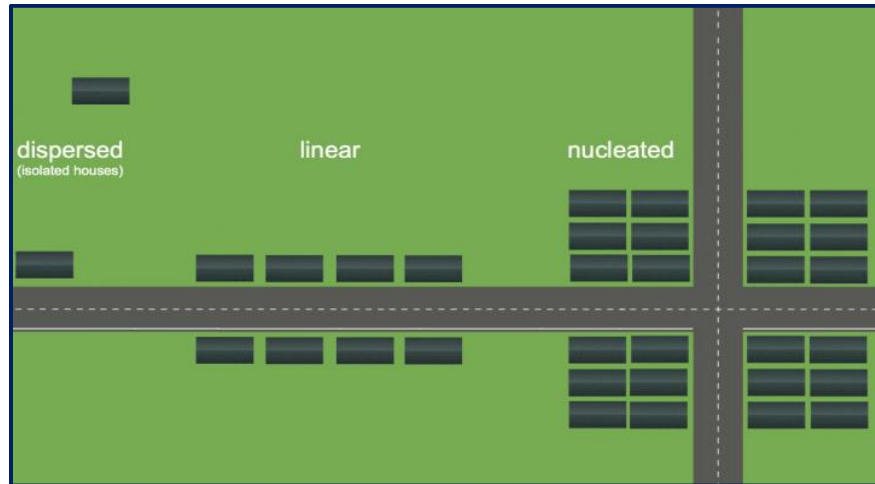
Habitats can also be categorized by their shape, types of patterns. The main types that are categorized are:

(i) Combined or Nucleated Dwellings:



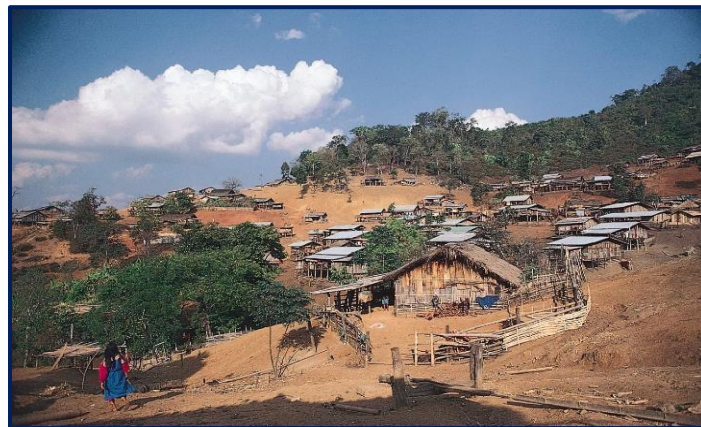
These dwellings are the ones where most of the adjoining houses are built. Such settlements flourish along riverbanks and in open plains. Communities come together and share similar activities.

(ii) Scattered settlements:



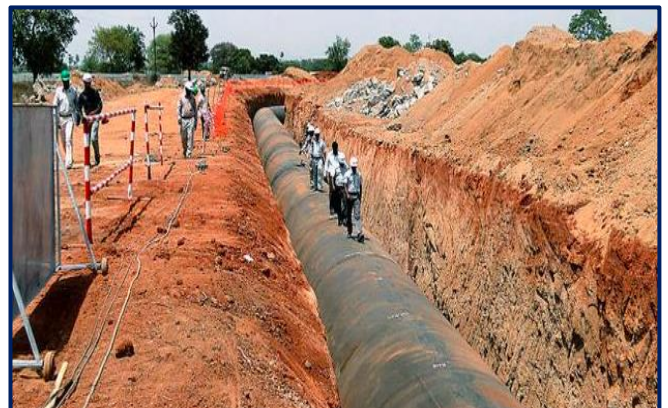
In these settlements, the houses are far apart and often opposite the fields. A cultural element, such as a place of worship or a market, involves coexistence.

4. Rural Settlement



Rural areas are very close and are directly related to land. They are full of basic activities such as agriculture, animal husbandry, fishing etc. The size of the living quarters is small. Other factors that affect the location of rural settlements are:

1. Water Supply:



Rural areas are usually found near wetlands such as rivers, lakes, and springs where water is readily available. Most 'wet' water-based habitats have many benefits such as drinking water, cooking and bathing. Rivers and lakes can be used to irrigate farmland. Water bodies also have fish that can be caught for food and rivers and lakes that can travel in it can be used for transportation.

2. Land:



People prefer to live near fertile fields suitable for farming. In Europe, small towns close to the moving country avoid swampy, low-lying areas, while people in Southeast Asia prefer to live near low river valleys and coastal plains ideal for growing rice. Early settlers opted for barren landscapes with fertile soil.

3. Upland:



Upland flood-prone areas have been selected to prevent housing damage and loss of population. Therefore, in low-lying rivers people prefer to live in fields with levees that are "dry points". In tropical countries people build their houses on stilts near wetlands to protect them from floods, insects and vermin.

4. Building Materials:



Availability of building materials - wood, stone near residential areas is another advantage. Ancient villages were built in deforested areas where wood was plentiful. In China's wetlands, cave dwellings were important and African Savannah building materials were mud bricks and Eskimos, in cooler climates, used ice sheets to form igloos.

5. Defence:

In times of political instability, war, hostility toward neighboring groups, villages are built on hills and protected islands. In Nigeria, high-quality inselbergs create excellent defences. In India many castles are located on higher ground or on hillsides.

6. Planned Settlement:



Planned settlements are built by governments by providing accommodation, water and other infrastructure in identified areas. The housing program in Ethiopia and the canal colonies of the Indira Gandhi canal command area in India are good examples.

Activity

- Q1. Make a short note on the Human Settlements?
- Q2. Make a short note on the Classification of Settlements?
- Q3. Make a short note on the Types and Patterns of residence?
- Q4. Make a short note on the Rural Settlement?

5. Rural Housing Patterns



Rural settlements may be subdivided on the basis of certain conditions:

(i) Based on location:

The main types are empty villages, lowland villages, coastal villages, forest villages and desert villages.

(ii) On the basis of activities:

There may be agricultural areas, fishing grounds, logging areas, livestock areas etc.

(iii) Depending on the form or location of the premises:

This may be a number of geometric types and conditions. . Such as line, rectangle, round star such as T-shaped village, double valley, opposite valley etc.

(a) Line pattern:

In such dwellings it is located near a road, railway line, river, and canal or near a levee.

(b) Rectangular pattern:

Such patterns of rural areas are found in low-lying areas or in wide valleys between mountains. Roads are rectangular and cut at right angles.

(c) Circular pattern:

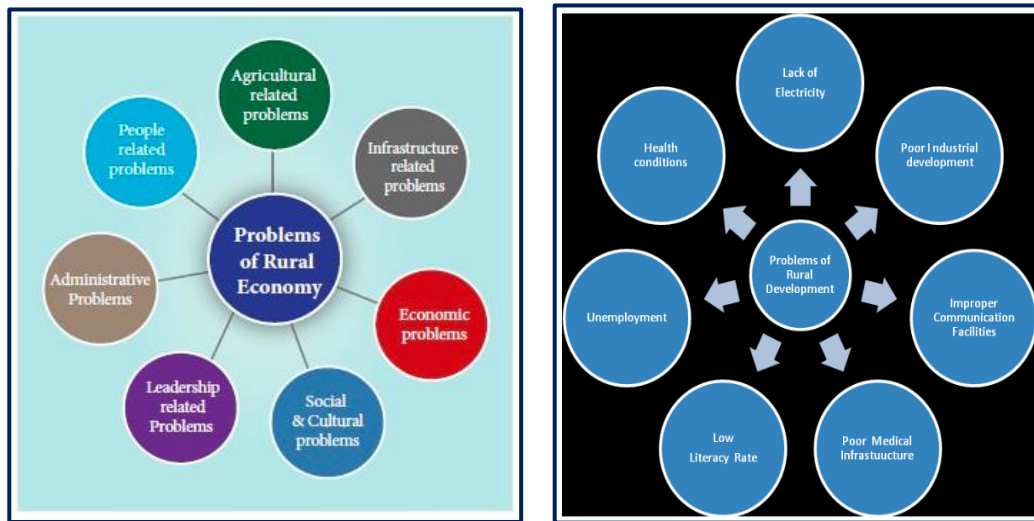
Circular valleys grow near lakes, ponds and sometimes the village is arranged in such a way that the central part remains open and is used to keep animals safe from wildlife.

(d) A star-shaped pattern:

At a crossroads of several streets, star-shaped dwellings are enhanced by houses built along roads.

(e) T-shaped, Y-shaped, opposite or opposite: T-shaped areas develop at intersections (T) while Y-shaped areas appear as two-thirds crossings and houses. Built along these roads. Cruciform chairs thrive at intersections and houses stretch out on all fours.

6. Rural Problems



1. Rural settlements in developing countries are numerous and poorly equipped. They represent a great challenge and opportunity for the editors.
2. The provision of water to rural areas in developing countries is inadequate. People in the valleys, especially in the highlands and deserts, have to walk long distances to fetch drinking water. Water-borne diseases such as cholera and jaundice are often commonplace.
3. Lack of toilets and landfills creates health problems.
4. Wireless roads and lack of modern communication networks create a unique problem. During the rainy season, shelters remain closed and place great strain on providing emergency services. It is also difficult to provide adequate health infrastructure and education to many of its rural people.

7. Urban Settlement:

Rapid urban growth is a recent phenomenon. The first urban settlement to reach a population of one million was the city of London all around. A.D. 1810 by 1982 about 175 cities around the world had exceeded one million people. Currently 54% of the world's population lives in urban areas compared to only 3 percent in 1800.

1. Classification of Urban settlements:

Definitions of urban areas vary from country to country. Some of the common grounds for segregation are population size, job structure and management structure.

2. **Population** - It is an important method used by many countries to describe urban areas. The minimum population density in the so-called city is 1,500 in Colombia, 2,000 in Argentina and Portugal, 2,500 in the U.S.A. and Thailand, 5,000 in India and 30,000 in Japan. Apart from the population size, overcrowding of 400 people per sq. km and the allocation of non-agricultural workers is considered in India. In Denmark, Sweden, and Finland, all areas with a population of about 250 are considered urban. The smallest population in the city is 300 in Iceland, and in Canada and Venezuela, the population is 1,000.

3. Job Building:

In some countries, such as India, large economic activities in addition to the size of the population in choosing a place to live as a city are also considered the basis. Similarly, in Italy, residential is called a city, when more than 50 percent of its economically productive people do non-agricultural activities. India has set this condition at 75 percent.

4. Administration:

The administration of management is an indication of the segregation of urban living. For example, in India, residential property of any size is classified as city, if it has a municipality, a Cantonment Board or a Notified Area Council. Similarly, in Latin American countries, such as Brazil and Bolivia, any administrative centre is considered a city regardless of the size of the population.

5. Location:

The location of urban centres is assessed based on their performance. For example, the accommodation requirements of a resort are very different from those of an industrial city, military base or port. Early urban settlements were based on the availability of water, building materials and fertile land. Today, while these considerations are still valid, modern technology plays a key role in obtaining urban living away from the source of these resources.

8. Activities of Urban Institutions

Based on activities, urban settlements are divided into the following:

1. Administrative Towns:

National capitals, with central government administrative offices, such as New Delhi, Canberra, Beijing, Addis Ababa, Washington D.C., and London etc. are called administrative cities. Provincial (sub-state) cities may also have administrative functions, for example, Victoria (British Columbia), Albany (New York), and Chennai (Tamil Nadu).

2. Commercial and Commercial Cities:

Agricultural market cities, such as Winnipeg and Kansas City; banking and financial institutions such as Frankfurt and Amsterdam; major inland centres such as Manchester and St Louis; and travel destinations such as Lahore, Baghdad and Agra have become important trading centres.

3. Cultural Cities:

Tourist destinations, such as Jerusalem, Mecca, Jagannath Puri and Varanasi etc. are considered cultural cities. These urban centres are of great religious importance. Additional urban activities include health and recreation (Miami and Panaji), industry (Pittsburgh and Jamshedpur), mining and quarrying (Broken Hill and Dhanbad) and transportation (Singapore and Mughal Sarai).

Activity

Q1. Make a short note on the Rural Housing Patterns?

Q2. Make a short note on the Rural Problems?

Q3. Make a short note on the Urban Settlement?

Q4. Make a short note on the Activities of Urban Institutions?

9. Classification of towns on the bases of forms

An urban settlement can be line, square, star or shiny shape. Cities and cities in developed and developing countries show significant differences in planning and development. Although many cities in the developed world are planned, many urban settlements in developing countries have historically changed for the worse.

1. Addis Ababa (New Flower):

The name of the Ethiopian capital Addis Ababa, as the name implies (Addis-New, Ababa-Flower) is a 'new' town founded in 1878. The whole city is on a hill- the topography of the district. The road pattern has an impact on the local landscape. The city has seen rapid growth due to its vibrant nature and being a major centre in central Ethiopia.

2. Canberra:

Canberra was founded as Australia's capital city in 1912 by American architect Walter Burley Griffin. He envisioned a garden city with a population of about 25,000 considering the natural features of the area. There would be five main centres, each with different city functions.

10. Types of Urban Areas

Depending on the size and services available and activities performed, urban centres are designated as city, city, million city, surrounding area, and megalopolis.

1. City:

The concept of 'city' can best be understood when referring to 'town'. The functional distinction between cities and towns may not always be clear, but certain activities such as manufacturing, retail and supermarkets, and professional services exist in cities.

2. Cities:

Cities are much larger than towns and have a greater number of economic activities. They often have transportation hubs, major financial institutions and regional administrative offices. When a population crosses the million marks it is designated as a million cities.

3. Conurbation:

The term conurbation was coined by Patrick Geddes in 1915 and was used in a large area of urban development resulting from the integration of different cities or towns in the beginning. Greater London, Manchester, Chicago and Tokyo are examples.

4. Million City:

Million City refers to a city with a population of over one million, e.g., London reached a million marks in 1800 followed by Paris in 1850 and in 1950 there were about 80 such cities.

5. Megalopolis:

This Greek word meaning "big city", became famous by Jean Gottmann (1957) and refers to a stretch of 'big city', as a union of territories. An urban area from Boston north to south of Washington in the U.S.A. is a well-known example of megalopolis.

6. Mega Cities Distribution:

The metropolitan area or megalopolis is a common term for cities and suburbs with a population of over 10 million. New York was the first to experience the state of the city in 1950 with a population of about 12.5 million. The number of major cities is now 31.

7. Human Settlements in Developing Countries:

Residential areas in developing countries suffer from a variety of problems, such as overcrowding, overcrowded housing and roads, and a lack of drinking water resources. They also lack infrastructure such as electricity, sanitation, health and education facilities.

11. Urban Settlement Problems

1. Economic Crisis:

Decreased employment opportunities in rural and small urban areas of developing countries often push people into urban areas. A large number of migrants produce a large number of unskilled and semi-skilled workers, who are already concentrated in urban areas.

2. Social and Cultural Problems:

Cities in developing countries suffer from a number of social ills. Insufficient resources fail to build adequate social infrastructure that caters to the basic needs of the majority of the population. Existing educational and health facilities have not yet reached the urban poor. Health indicators, too, paint a bleak picture of cities in developing countries. Unemployment and education tend to increase the crime rate. The migration of men who choose to go to urban areas distorts the level of gender in these cities.

3. Environmental Problems:

Urban settlements in developing countries suffer from poor sanitation, high fuel consumption resulting from air pollution, lack of clean drinking water, and disposal of unwashed waste and large concrete structures that exacerbate environmental problems.

4. Health City:

The World Health Organization (WHO) suggests that, among other things, a 'healthy city' should be: 'Clean' and 'safe'. It meets the 'Basic Needs' of 'all' its citizens. Involves 'community' in local government. Provides an 'Accessible' Health service that is easily accessible.

5. Urban Strategy:

The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) has defined these priorities as part of the 'Urban Strategy'. Increasing the 'Shelter' for the urban poor. Provision of basic urban services such as 'Education', 'Primary Health Care', 'Clean Water and Sanitation'. Improving women's access to 'Basic Services' and government institutions. Improving the use of 'power' and other 'transport' systems. Reducing 'Air Pollution'.

Activity

- Q1. Make a short note on the Classification of towns on the bases of forms?
- Q2. Make a short note on the Types of Urban Areas?
- Q3. Make a short note on the Urban Settlement Problems?