

Chapter - 2

Human Settlement

Human Settlement is a cluster of any type of human habitation.

Sparsely located small settlements are called village.

↳ Settlements vary in size and type.

Basic difference between rural and urban settlements.

Rural

Economic activities

People mainly depend on primary activities. It includes agriculture, animal husbandry and mining.

Functional relationship

Rural areas supply food, milk, vegetable and other raw material.

Urban

• They depend on secondary and tertiary activities means manufacturing and processing of raw materials into finished goods.

• They convert raw material into finished products and provide services.

Through transport and communication networks

Social
relations

People are less mobile,
therefore, social relations
among them are
intimate

• Urban people's way
of life is complex and
fast and have loose
social relations

Types of Rural Settlement

→ They are determined
by the extent of the built
up area and inter-house
distance.

They are affected by:-

- ↳ Physical factors:- nature of terrain, altitude,
climate and availability of water
- Cultural and ethnic factors:- social structure,
caste and religion
- Security factors: defence against thefts and
robberies.

Types

(i) Clustered Settlements

↳ This type of rural settlements is
a compact or closely built up area of
houses.

↳ living area is distinct and separated
from surrounding farms, barns and pastures.

↳ Streets present some recognisable patterns
or geometric shape

Eg:- Bunkhond, Rajasthan

(i) Semi-Clustered Settlements

↳ They may result from tendency of clustering in a restricted area of dispersed settlements.

They may also result from fragmentation of a large compact village.

↓
One or more sections of the village society choose or forced to live a little away from main cluster.

↓
Due to social differences

eg. Gujarat plain and some parts of Rajasthan.

(ii) Hamleted Settlements

↳ They are fragmented into several units physically separated from each other bearing a common name.

↳ This is motivated by social and ethnic factors.

eg. Middle and lower Ganga plain
Chhattisgarh etc.

(iv) Dispersed Settlements or isolated.

↳ They appear in forms of isolated huts or hamlets of few huts in remote jungles or on small hills

eg: Meghalaya, Uttarakhand, Himachal.

1991 Census define Urban settlement as

- ① All places which have municipality, corporation, cantonment or town area [notified]
- ② Minimum population = 5000 persons
- ③ 75 percent male workers in non-agricultural activity
- ④ Population of atleast 400 persons/ Sq km.

Evolution of towns in India

↳ (i) Ancient towns

↳ Towns having historical background of over 2000 years.

• Most of them developed as religious and cultural centres.

eg: ~~Varanasi~~ Varanasi, Prayag etc.

ii) Medieval town

- ↳ Towns having their roots in medieval period
- Most of them developed as headquarters of principalities and Kingdoms

eg - Delhi, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Lucknow, Agra and Nagpur.

(iii) Modern Towns.

- ↳ The British and other Europeans have developed a number of towns.

↳ Starting on coastal locations, they first developed some trading ports such as Surat, Goa, Daman etc

↳ Three principal nodes - Mumbai [Bombay], Chennai [Madras] and Kolkata [Calcutta].

↳ Towns based on modern industries also evolved after 1850 eg Jamshedpur.

Level of urban
in 2011 was
percent..

pp. no.
31-15

Functional Classification of Towns.

(i) Administrative towns and cities

↳ Towns supporting administrative head quarters of higher order are administrative towns.
eg: New Delhi, Bhopal, Shillong, Imphal etc

(ii) Industrial towns

↳ Industries constitute prime motive force of these cities eg. Mumbai, Hugli, Bhilai, Medinagar, Jamshedpur etc.

(iii) Transport Cities

↳ They are ports primarily engaged in export and import activities such as Kochchi, Vizak etc.

(iv) Commercial towns → eg: Kolkata, Saharanpur etc

(v) Mining towns → eg: Raniganj, Jharia, Dighai etc

(vi) Garrison Cantonment towns eg: Bahima, Mhow, Udhampur etc.

(vii) Educational towns → eg: Roorkee, Varanasi, Aligarh, Allahabad etc

(viii) Religious and cultural towns → eg: Puri, Varanasi, Mathura, Ajmer, Tirupati.