

## Chapter-10 Human Settlements

### 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. villagisation 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. Lumber jack 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

## Urban Settlements:

- The first city reached one million was London by 1810.
- By 1982 there were 175 countries reached one million populations.
- 48 % of population lives in Urban settlements.

## Classification of Urban Settlements

### Population Size

Criteria for urban centers in various countries

1500 in Columbia

2000 in Argentina and Portugal

2500 in USA and Thailand

5000 in India

30,000 in Japan

Density is more than 400 persons /sq km

More than 75% of people work in other than primary occupation

250 persons /sq km in Sweden and Denmark Finland

300 in Iceland 1000 in Canada and Venezuela

**Administration:** Municipality, cantonment board, notified area council in India is considered as urban center Latin America all administrative centers are urban centers

### Location

1. Military center,
2. Seaport
3. Strategic towns,
4. Mining towns,
5. Tourist towns
6. Recreational town,
7. Educational towns
8. Industrial towns
9. Administrative town
10. Commercial towns



# Key Notes

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## Classification of Towns on the basis of forms

1. Linear
2. Square
3. Square
4. Crescent
5. Planned cities

Ex. Addis Ababa(The New Flower)Canberra Basedon Size

**Town:** enlarged villages manufacturing, retail, wholesale, professional services

**City:** it is a leading town, greater number of functions, transport terminals, major financial institutions, regional administrative offices

**Conurbation:** coined by Patrick Geddes in 1915. Merging number of towns / cities ex. London, Manchester, Chicago, Tokyo

### **Megolopolis:**

Used PY Jean Guttman: super metropolitanregion it is a union of conurbation sex Boston to Washington

Million city: London is the first town to reach one million in 1800followed by Paris in 1850, New York 1860, 1950there were 80 cities438 in 2005

## **Distribution of Megacities**

Pop. More than 10 million, New Yorkis the first to attain this status in 1950 with pop 12.5 million

There are 25 megacities 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. Pool of semiskilled labour
3. Saturated employment opportunities

### **II. Socio cultural problems**

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



## III. Environmental problems

1. Lack of urban waste disposal,
2. Lack of potable water,
3. Improper sewerage facilities
4. Create heat islands,
5. Air pollution, water pollution, Noise pollution

