

Chapter-4 Human Settlements

Introduction

Human Settlement means cluster of dwellings Of any type or size where human beings live.

The process of settlement inherently involves Grouping of people and apportioning of territory As their resource base.

Type of settlement

Rural settlement:- The sparsely located small Settlements are called villages, specialising in Agriculture or other primary activities.

Urban Settlement:- there are fewer but larger settlements Which are termed as urban settlements Specializing in secondary and tertiary activities.

The basic differences between rural and urban Settlements

Benchmark of Differences	Rural settlement	Urban Settlement
Economic activity	Primary	Secondary tertiary
Development	Lacks connectivity of roads and transportation system	Have better connectivity and infrastructural development in terms of education health employment opportunities ETC
Environment	People live in how many within lemon tends environmental development	High rate of environmental pollution

Factors responsible for different type of rural settlement in India are

- **Physical features** :- nature of terrain, altitude climate and availability of water
- **Cultural and ethnic factors**:-social structure, cast and religion
- **Security factors**:-defense against theft and robberies

Types Of Rural Settlement

Types of settlement are determined by extent of built-up area isolated or inter- house distance , hence rural settlement in

India can broadly be put into four types

- ☐ Clustered agglomerated or nucleated
- ☐ Semi clustered or fragmented
- ☐ Hamleted
- ☐ Dispersed or isolated

Clustered settlements

- ☐ Compact or closely built up areas of houses
- ☐ General living area is distinct and separated from the surrounding farm bands and pastures
- ☐ Present some recognizable pattern or geometric shape such as rectangular radial linear ETC
- ☐ Found in for tile alluvial plains in

northeastern states, bundelkhand (central

India), Nagaland, Rajasthan

Reason :- security or defense

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Semi clustered settlements

Result from tendency of clustering in restricted area of dispersed settlement and from the fragmentation of a large compact village

In this dominant community occupy Central part whereas weaker section of the community settle on the outer flanks of the village.

Example:- Gujarat plains and some parts of Rajasthan

Hamleted settlements

Sometime settlement is fragmented into several units

physically separated from each other bearing a common name such as Panna,para ,pally, Nagla dhani etc

☐ social and ethical factors are responsible for this

☐ Found in middle and lower Ganga plains Chhattisgarh and lower valley of Himalaya

Dispersed settlements

☐ Appears in the form of isolated huts or hamlets in remote Jungle or on small hills with farms or pasture on the slopes

☐ Cause:- fragmented nature of terrain and land resource base of habitable areas

☐ Example:- Meghalaya Uttarakhand Himachal Pradesh and Kerala.

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Urban settlements

Generally compact and large in size engaged in a variety of

non agricultural economic and administrative functions connected directly or indirectly with the villages.

Evolution of towns in India

- ☒ Flourished since prehistoric Times
- ☒ At times of Indus valley civilization towns like Harappa and Mohenjodaro were in existence
- ☒ Further arrival of Europeans contributed in the evolution of Indian cities
- ☒ On the basis of their evolution in different periods Indian towns may be classified as

Ancient towns

- ☒ Spanning over 2000 years
- ☒ Developed as religious and cultural centres
- ☒ Example Varanasi, Prayagraj (Allahabad), Patliputra (Patna), Madurai

Mediaeval towns

☐ About hundred of
the existing towns

☐ Developed as
headquarters of
principalities and
kingdoms

☐ are fort towns
came up on the
ruins of ancient
towns.

☐ Example:-Delhi, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Lucknow,
Agra and Nagpur

Modern towns

☐ Developed by British

☐ At First, came trading
ports in the coastal
region such as Surat
,Daman ,Goa,
Pondicherry

☐ Further came three
principalities named
Mumbai(Bombay),
Chennai (Madras)

,Kolkata (Calcutta)built

in British style as administrative centres

Industrial Town:- Jamshedpur (1850)

After independence satellite towns named Ghaziabad,

Rohtak, Gurugram, around Delhi developed

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Urbanisation in India

Measurement of Level of urbanisation= $\frac{\text{Urban population}}{\text{total population}}$

Level of urbanisation in 2011 was 31.16 percent

11 fold development in number yet
during 20th century

Classification of towns on the basis of population
size

Census of India classified as urban centres into 6 classes

1) Metropolitan Cities:-accommodates population
between 1 to 5 million

2) Megacities:- population more than 5 million

3) Metropolitan + Mega Cities are urban agglomerations which consists of the following combination

☐ a town and its adjoining urban outwards

☐ Two or more contiguous towns with or without their outwards

☐ A city and one or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths together forming a contiguous spread.

☐ Greater Mumbai is the largest agglomeration with 18.4 million people . Delhi Kolkata Chennai Bengaluru and Hyderabad are other megacities in the country

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Functional classification of towns

1) Administrative towns and cities

Chandigarh ,New Delhi ,Bhopal ,Shillong, Guwahati, Imphal
,Srinagar ,Gandhinagar Jaipur, Chennai

2) Industrial towns

Mumbai ,Salem ,Coimbatore, Modi Nagar Jamshedpur,
Hugli, Bhilai

3) Transport cities

Kandla, Kochi ,Kozhikode ,Visakhapatnam

inland transport :- Agra, Dhulia, mugalsarai, Katni, Itarsi Etc.

4) Commercial towns

☐ Kolkata Saharanpur Satna etc

5) Mining towns

☐ Raniganj, jharia, digboi, Ankleshwar ,Singrauli

6) Garrison cantonment towns

☐ Ambal,a Jalandhar, babina,Mhow, Udhampur

7) Educational towns

☐ Roorkee Varanasi Aligarh Pilani Allahabad

8) Religious and cultural towns

Varanasi Mathura Amritsar Madurai Puri Ajmer

Pushkar Tirupati kurukshetra Haridwar Ujjain

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9) Tourist towns

Nainital ,mussoorie, Shimla ,panchmadhi ,Jodhpur

Jaisalmer, Udhagamandalam (ooty),Mount Abu

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Smart City Mission

Objective:- to promote cities that provide core infrastructure a clean and sustainable environment and give a decent quality of life to its citizens

Features:- efficiency to apply smart solutions, reduce disaster vulnerability, better utilisation of resources, affordable services, sustainable and inclusive development

Problems with urbanization

- ☒ Urban sprawl or real expansion of the cities,
- ☒ Overcrowding and haphazard development of urban areas
- ☒ Rising demands for basic services such as clean water, public transportation, sewage treatment and housing.
- ☒ The proliferation of slums due to policy, planning, and regulatory deficiencies.
- ☒ Huge quantities of garbage generated by the cities which are posing a serious health problem.
- ☒ Environmental concerns pollution, groundwater pollution and persistent water crisis.
- ☒ Rising urban poverty, inequality and unemployment.

Urban Crimes such as human trafficking, sexual assault, child labour etc.

Measures

- ☒ Smart Cities Mission

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Mining

Mining is the extraction of valuable minerals or other geological materials from the Earth

Type

- underground mining
- surface mining
- placer mining
- In Situ mining

Issues

- Displacement and rehabilitation issues
- Human Rights violations have taken place in forms of mine-related deaths,.
- Massive local protests have taken place
- Environmental/Health issues
- Loss of biodiversity
- Water pollution

Government initiatives

☐ The National Mineral Exploration Policy

☐ Pradhan Mantri Khanij Kshetra Kalyan Yojana

[PMKKKY

☐ District Mineral Foundation Fund (DMF)

☐ The Mining Surveillance System (MSS)

☐ Star rating of mining leases

☐ National Mineral policy of 2019