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(1)  
MARCH '17

SATURDAY

DAY 077-288 Wk 11

18

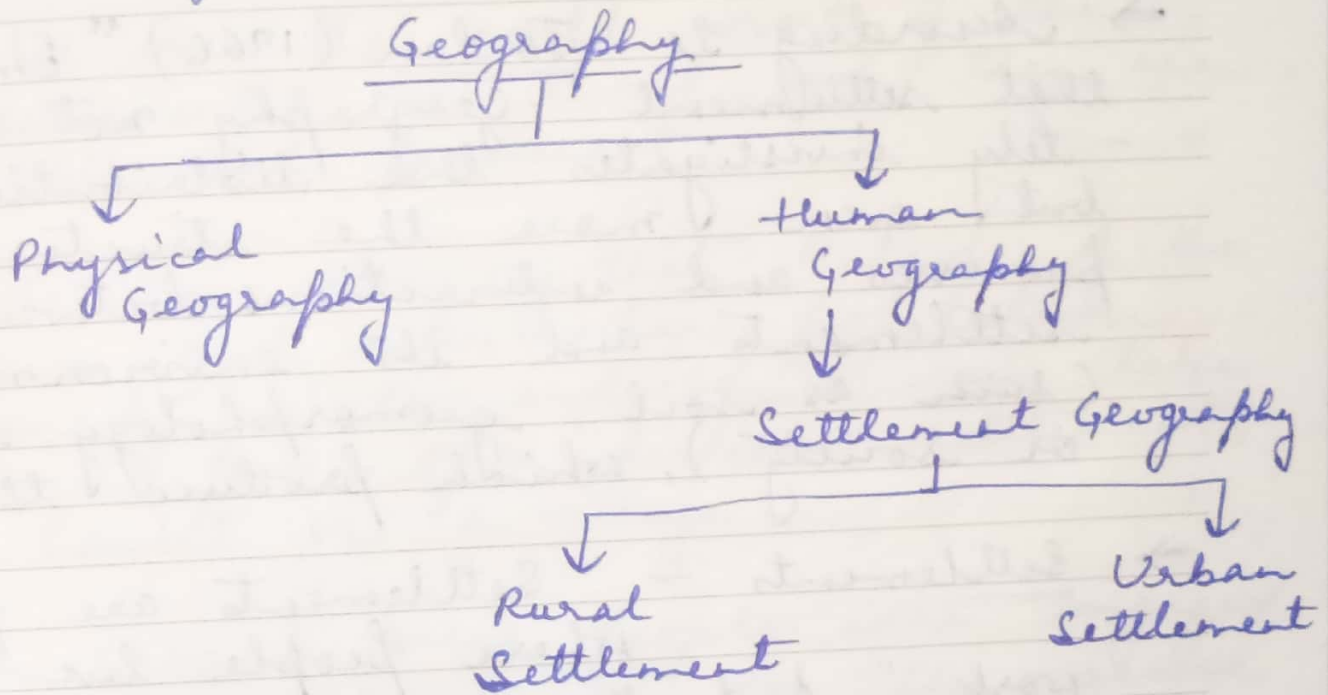
B.A. Part - II  
(Hons.)

Paper - III

Date - 07/06/2017

India

\* Types of Rural Settlement



\* Settlement Geography :->

-> Settlement Geography is the study of human land, water and resource use, population density patterns and settlement growth.

-> "A human settlement is place inhabited more or less permanent by human groups."

17 MARCH

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MONDAY

Wk 12

DAY 079-286

MARCH

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(2)

→ It describes and explains the settlements, location, substance, form and structure, as well as the functions and processes that produced them over time.

→ According to Jordan (1966) "Emphasizes that settlement Geography not completely investigates the distributions, but even more the structures, processes and interactions between settlements and its environment (such as soil, geomorphology, economy or society), which produce them."

→ Settlements - "Settlements are places where people live and work," and the word Settlement Geography deals ~~the~~ or study the human geography that investigates the earth's surfaces which were settled by humans.

→ Settlement Geography belongs to the cultural geography and it is further divided into two parts i.e. Urban Geography and Rural Geography/Settlements.



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TUESDAY

DAY 080-285 Wk 12

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\* Rural Settlement : - Settlement in which most of the people are engaged in primary sectors like agriculture, forestry, mining and fishery is known as rural settlement.

→ All over the world most of the settlements are rural and they are stable and permanent.

→ He can also say that Outside of the town and cities where population density is low and which can take the form of a dispersed settlement, a hamlet or a village.

→ In rural areas peoples were engaged in primary industry in the sense that they produce things directly for the first time in cooperation with nature.

→ More than 50% of adult male of rural settlements are engaged in agricultural work.

→ Population density is very small and the size of settlement is also small.

→ Houses of rural settlements in most of the cases are made up of non-durable materials.

goal is a dream with a deadline.

Napoleon Hill

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22 WEDNESDAY  
 Wk 12 DAY 081-284

\* Types of Rural Settlements :-

→ As we know that most of the world's settlements are rural and they are stable and permanent.

→ Rural Settlements are divided into mainly three types they are as follows :-

1. Compact Settlements
2. Semi-Compact Settlements and
3. Dispersed Settlements.

1. Compact Settlements :-

→ A compact settlement is based on farming. These types of settlements are mostly found in highly productive alluvial plains like Indo-Gangetic Plains and northeastern states.

→ In compact settlements the houses are compact and congested with narrow lanes.



- The size of this type of settlements were depends on the nature and resources of surrounding country.
- They have a high degree of segregation and differentiation of the upper and lower castes.
- The shape of these settlements normally varies from rectangular, radial to linear.

### 2.7 Semi-Compact Settlements :-

- Semi-compact settlements is a transitional phase in the growth of compact settlement.
- The emergence of this type of settlements is because of the difference of semi-arid regions from humid regions and marginal productive land to that of fertile land.
- There are found both in plains & plateaus depending upon environment & conditions.
- Increase in no. of population causes villages to grow in number of houses.
- These houses occupy open spaces and lead to semi-compact settlement which ultimately acquires a nucleated settlement.

3.7 Dispersed Settlement :- → Dispersed settlement are generally

do nothing is in every man's power.

- Samuel Johnson

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MARCH

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FRIDAY

Wk 12

DAY 083-282

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- found in hills, plateaus and grasslands.
- Dispersed settlements are found in areas where it is essential that the farmer should live on his own land.
  - Overpopulation is one of the most important reasons for dispersed settlement.
  - If any part of the population left a village to found a new one place, they often found dispersed settlements rather than a new village.
  - The isolated settlement is also known as dispersed settlement.
  - Examples of such settlement can be seen in parts of Meghalaya, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Kerala have dispersed type of settlement.