Unit No-1&2

Settlement Geography

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TYPES OF SETTLEMENTS

- **Rural Settlements** - agriculture as the predominant occupation.

- **Urban settlements** - principal industries are secondary and tertiary.

### Settlement types

- **Rural settlement** (isolated farms, hamlets, or small towns)

- **Urban settlement**
Rural Settlement: Characteristics

- Primary activities - for subsistence /survival in rural settlement.
- Low population and density.
- To simple standard of life.
- Absence of planning - houses, roads, shapes & structure etc.
- Low facilities of communication, transportation & other social facilities.
Urban Settlement: Characteristics

- Urban settlements are differentiated from rural ones by economic, social, and population factors. Most urban settlements derive from a small village.

**As per Census of India 2001-**

(a) All statutory places with a municipality, corporation, cantonment board or notified town area committee, etc.

(b) A place satisfying the following three criteria simultaneously:
- a minimum population of 5,000;
- at least 75 per cent of male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits;
- density of population of at least 400 per sq. km. (1,000 per sq. mile)
Approaches of the Settlement Geography
Introduction:

- Each subject have a need of systematic rules, methods, techniques & system for appropriate and scientific study.
- Initial stage two popular methods of approaches in settlement geography

  Explained by Hartshorne are:

  1. Systematic
  2. Regional

Dickinson express the settlement geography in the terms of “Structure, Process and Stage.

Concept of Davis applied in geomorphology

Three important approaches are:

1. Genetic Approaches:

   - According on the basis of historical processes
   - Supported and influence by historical perspective, archaeological and geographers and commonly applied in the study of settlement geography.
   - proper investigation of documents, place names etc.
   - Comprehensive understanding of individual characteristics in relation to the surrounding subsystem.
Deals with genetic progression that is past, present, and future of the settlement this approaches are:

1. **Retrogressive:** By Bloch
   - focuses on or upon the past evidences & are also concern with present pattern of settlement.

2. **Retrospective:**
   - focuses upon the present the past conditions regarding settlements being considered for better understanding of the existing state.

3. **Prospective:**
   - it concern with future but the past and present are consider as a relict features for future probability need.
2. Spatial / Regional Approaches:

This approach introduce by Ratzel

- This approach is basically related to patterns and processes by considering man-environmental relationship.

- This approach having system and sub systems, analysis through which several aspects of settlement-
  
  Like: - types, pattern, classification, functional integration & rank
  
  local identity, planning & rationalization, site, situation….

- This approach the interrelationship of man-nature-society – is better expressed in any cultural landscape.

- Analysis of patterns and process they express the spatial organizations in environmental space.

- Consideration for the spatial analysis several techniques
  
  Like- nearest neighbor analysis method of dispersion
  
  concentration, land model, functional analysis method etc.

- From place to place of region to region all over the world such differences in settlement are due to spatial differences of their environment.
3. Ecological / Environmental Approach:-

- From ecological which applied to explain the processes of change in human behavior & settlement over time.

- Hudson, has expected this approach form understanding and describing the setting process in human settlement having three phases.

- Behavioral differences shows regional variation.

- The approach is very fundamental in understanding man-environmental intere-relationship. e.g. the trial settlement have a proper adoption of available environment several traditions, festivals, functions etc.

- Nearest neighbor analysis has been widely used for studying the concentration and dispersion of settlement.

- Therefore, this approach explains the man environment adaptation over the region.
4. Recent Changes in Approaches:

1. Mathematical and Statistical Approach

2. Quantitative / Inductive Approach

3. Interdisciplinary Approach

4. System and Sub-System

5. Principle Approach

6 Sample Approach
Thank You....!!!