7. HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

Examples of Settlement Patterns in India :

Figure 7.1 a

Study the two types of settlement patterns in India given in figure 7.1 (a) and 7.2 (b) Answer the following questions :

➤ Identify the type of settlements?

➤ Which one is a nucleated settlement? why?

➤ Which one is a dispersed settlement? What could be the reason behind it?

➤ Can you guess in which regions are these settlements located in India ?

Geographical explanation

In India, we can see a variety of settlement patterns given the variety of climatic factors, availability of water, slope of the land and level of development.

Nucleated settlements are found throughout the plateau region of Narmada Valley, paddy lands in Bihar, U.P, Vindhyan Plateau and several other cultivated parts of India.

On the other hand, dispersed settlements are found in tribal parts covering central part of India, eastern and southern Rajasthan, Himalayan slopes and land with dissected and uneven topography.

Think about it.

Tell whether settlements shown in images 7.1 (a) and (b) are urban or rural.

Figure 7.1 b

Let's recall.

Some amenities and facilities are given here. Tick (✓) in the relevant column and complete the table on the basis of their presence in urban and rural areas or both. And write five sentences on each with examples from your vicinity.

Amenity	Available in Villages	Available in cities
Petrol Pump		
Theatre		
Weekly Market		
Primary Health centre		
Police Outpost		
Art Gallery		
Gram Panchayat		
Agricultural Produce Market Committee (APMC)		
Primary School		
Senior School		
College		
Shop		
Multi-speciality Hospital		
Metro station		
Bus station		
University		

Examples of Settlement Patterns in Brazil :

Figure 7.2 a : The lowlands of Amazon River

Figure 7.2 b : Sao Paulo

Try this.

In the figure 7.2 a and b, you can see images of two settlements in Brazil . One is from the Amazon river basin in Brazil while the other belongs to the coastal area. Observe the settlement patterns carefully and name the types of settlement patterns. Write a comment on their density and types.

Geographical explanation

The earlier settlements in Brazil were formed by the settlers from Europe mainly in the costal areas. Now the settlements have developed and are densely populated. The major reasons of development are as follows

Although the coastal climate is hot and humid, and flat land is limited due to rugged topography, the region has a good water supply and a large range of natural resources. e.g. Sao Paulo.

Sao Paulo has extensive area under rich soil which makes it ideal for growing coffee. It also has a large supply of natural minerals close by, such as iron ore and it also has a steady energy supply. The South Eastern area has a good transport system too. This makes the Sao Poulo area a nucleated settlement. See Figure 7.3.

Rural   areas   such   as   the   north-east Highlands suffer from extreme droughts, which make it difficult for practising agriculture and hence settlements are sparse here.

Settlements become sparse as we move in towards the central part of Brazil. Given are the major reasons :

● Area is covered by thick dense equatorial rainforests (see fig. 7.4).

● The climate here is unhealthy and unfit for settlement.

● Limitations on use and exploitation of natural resources.

● Poor transport links in the region.

Figure 7.3 : City of Sao Paulo

Figure 7.4 : Rain Forest in Amazon River Basin

Urbanisation in India :

The level of urbanisation is measured in terms of percentage of urban population to total population.

Can you tell ?
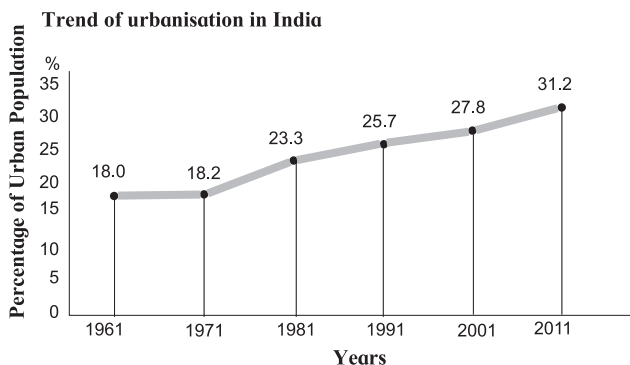

Trend of urbanisation in India

Fig 7.5: India-trend of urbanisation (1961- 2011)

Read the graph in fig 7.5 below and answer the following questions:

➤ What was the percentage of urbanisation in 1961?

➤ In which decade was urbanisation the highest?

➤ In which decade was the growth of urbanisation lowest?

➤ What inference can you draw regarding India's urbanisation after reading the graph?

Geographical explanation

It is clear from the above graph that the growth of urbanisation in India has been slow. The level of urbanisation in India in 2011 was 31.16% which is quite low in comparison to developed countries. At the same time, the urban population is increasing expansion of the urban centres and emergence of new towns have played a significant role in the growth of urban population and urbanisation in the country.

Urbanisation has been more in the southern part than in the northern part in India. Goa is the most urbanised state with 62% population living in urban areas. Delhi is more than 80% urban. In the state of Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Kerala urbanzation is more. Himachal Pradesh, Jammu Kashmir, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Rajasthan are some of the states with low levels of urbanisation.

Do you know ?

The Indian sub-continent has a long history since ancient times. Since ages, of the population of this country is living in river basins, on plateaus and mountains. Indraprastha (Delhi), Mithila, Varanasi, Harappa, Mohenjodaro, Ujjain and Pratishthan (Paithan) were the urban settlements of earlier times. This shows that India has a great tradition of urbanisation.

Urbanisation in Brazil :

Try this.

Look at the table on page 49. It shows the growth of share of urban population in total population of Brazil. Draw a line graph from

Give it a try.

Prepare a choropleth map showing urban population using the data given in the table below.

Source: Census 2011

S.NO	Urban population percentage category	States /UTs falling in the category
1	0-20	Himachal Pradesh, Bihar, Assam, Odisha
2	21-40	Meghalaya, Uttar Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Jammu & Kashmir, Nagaland, Manipur, Uttarakhand, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, A & N Islands, Punjab, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh
3	41-60	Gujarat, Maharashtra, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Mizoram
4	61-80	Goa, Puducherry, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep
5	81-100	Chandigarh , NCT of Delhi

this table. Examine the graph carefully and answer the following questions

Brazil Percentage of urban population (1960 to 2010)

1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010
47.1	56.8	66	74.6	81.5	84.6

➤ What is the interval of the data?

➤ In which period did urbanisation occur rapidly?

➤ Write five sentences analysing the graph.

Geographical explanation

Brazil is one of the few developing countries which is highly urbanised. Brazil's substantial urban growth process is unique and one of the underlining factors contributing to its present-day rapid economic growth. Today, about 86% of Brazil population lives in urban areas.

Definition of 'urban' is not very clear in Brazil. In Brazil, rapid urbanisation happened mainly in the South and South-east with Sau Paulo emerging as a major, metropolitan and industrial area. Looking at this growth in few parts of the country, the government is promoting "Go West" policy which will reduce pressure on few areas where population is concentrated and will reduce regional imbalance in the country.

Study the choropleth map of Brazil showing the Statewise urban population of Brazil and answer the following questions

➤ Which States (region) are the most urbanised?

➤ Which States (region) are the least urbanised?
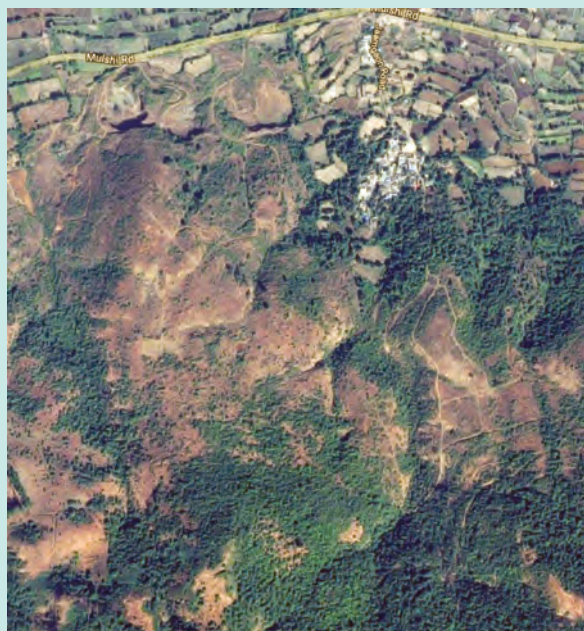
Colours of Both

● Compare the line graph shown in figure 7.5 and the one drawn by you for Brazil. Write five lines on the changes in that have occurred urbanization in both the countries with time.

● Make a short note on comparison between settlement patterns in India and Brazil (Fig 7.1 and 7.2) on the basis of following points: i) Location ii) pattern iii) types iv) density

Give it a try.

Observe the two satellite images given below. Describe the settlements with respect to physiography. Considering the physiography, where could these settlements be located? Find out their settlement pattern and limitations with respect to their future growth.

Figure 7.6

North Atlantic Ocean

Roraima

Amapa

Manus

Amazonas

Para

Maranhao

Ceara

Rio Grande Do Norte

Piaui

Paraiba

Pernambuco

Acre

B R A Z I L

Alagoas

Rondonia

Tocantins

Sergipe

Mato Grosso

Bahia

Goias

Brasilia

Minas Gerais

Espirito Santo

Mato Grosso Do Sul

Sao Paulo

Rio De Janeiro

Parana

Santa Catarina

Rio Grande Do Sul

South Atlantic Ocean

0   300   600   900   1200
Km

BRAZIL
Percentage of Urban Population

Index

	91-100
	81-90
	71-80
	61-70
	51-60

N

Use your brain power !

➢ Which factors have affected urbanisation in Brazil?

Geographical explanation

As you can see from the map, urbanisation has occurred more in the coastal states than the states in the interior of the country. States like Sao Paulo, Goias and Minas Gerais have more urban population than states in the North.

As population is less in Amazon basin and Brazilan highlands, urbanisation is also less. In this part, Manaus is a port on the confluence of the Negro and the Amazon. Urbanisation has occurred here.

Colours of Both

Write a paragraph on the settlement pattern, urban and rural settlement and urbanisation in India and Brazil.

Q 1. Tick (✓) the correct options :

(a) The concentration of settlements is related to following major factor
(i) Proximity to Sea ☐
(ii) Plain region ☐
(iii) Availability of water ☐
(iv) Climate ☐

(b) In North-eastern part of Brazil, which types of settlements are found?
(i) Nucleated ☐
(ii) Linear ☐
(iii) Dispersed ☐
(iv) Star-shaped ☐

(c) Where do you find dispersed settlements in India?
(i) Near the rivers ☐
(ii) Near the transport routes ☐
(iii) Hilly areas ☐
(iv) Industrial regions ☐

(d) Concentrated settlements are found in Narmada Valley–
(i) Forested Land ☐
(ii) Cultivable Land ☐
(iii) Undulating topography ☐
(iv) Industries ☐

(e) Which State has the least urbanization in Brazil ?
(i) Para ☐
(ii) Amapa ☐
(iii) Espirito Santo ☐
(iv) Parana ☐

Q 2. Give geographical reasons:

(a) Availability of water is a major factor affecting settlements.

(b) In Brazil, majority of population is found in the eastern coastal areas.

(c) Urbanization is increasing rapidly in India.

(d) Settlements are sparse in north-eastern Brazil.

(e) Except Delhi and Chandigarh, urbanization is low in other parts of India.

Q 3. Answer in short:

(a) Write a comparative note on urbanisation in Brazil and India.

(b) Differentiate between the human settlements in Ganga river basin and the Amazon river basin.

(c) Why do human settlements grow in specific locations only?

Activity :

With the help of Internet and reference books, obtain information regarding "Go West" in Brazil and "Go to Villages " in India. Discuss their objectives and effects in class.

✳✳✳

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