

RURAL SETTLEMENT

After going through this chapter, you will be able to understand the following features

Unit Structure

- 1.0 Objectives
- 1.1 Introduction
- 1.2 Subject- Discussion
- 1.3 Evolution of Human Settlement
- 1.4 Factors of rural settlement
 - a. Water supply
 - b. Arable land
 - c. Dry land
 - d. Shelter
 - e. Defence
- 1.5 Site of rural settlements
 - i. On the river bank
 - ii. Dry point settlement
 - iii. Wet point settlement
 - iv. Confluence point settlement
 - v. Ford point settlement
 - vi. Ferry point settlement
 - vii. Bridge point settlement
 - viii. Raised beach location
 - ix. Bay point location
 - x. Gap point location
 - xi. Hill top settlements
 - xii. Settlements on terraces
 - xiii. Spur end settlement

xiv. Settlement inside valley

xv. Shoulder point settlement

1.6 Pattern of rural settlement

a. Isolated

b. Hamlet

c. Village

1.7 Nucleated rural settlements

1.8 Dispersed rural settlements

1.9 Factors affecting house types

1.10 Summary

1.11 Check your Progress/ Exercise

1.12 Answers to the self learning questions.

1.13 Technical words and their meaning

1.14 Task

1.0 OBJECTIVES

By the end of this unit you will be able to:

- Learn the Evolution of Human Settlement
- Understand different factors that are responsible for rural settlements
- Learn various sites of rural settlements
- Study patterns of rural settlements
- Study the factors affecting house types in rural settlements

1.1 INTRODUCTION

In the previous chapters you have learnt about the Definition, Scope and Nature of Human Geography. Also we have studied Population, its growth and distribution as well as the reasons behind each of them. Furthermore we have studied about migration along with world distribution of tribes and their habitat. In this chapter we are going to study Rural Settlement.

1.2 SUBJECT DISCUSSION

Evolution of human settlement shows that there was a transition of man from hunter and food gatherer to agriculture and settlement. This is known as Neolithic Revolution. We know any form of human habitation is a settlement. It varies from a single house to the largest city. It is a place where people live and interact through activities like agriculture, trading and entertainment.

By rural settlement it is meant a sparsely populated community existing in the country, away from densely populated urban centres. The rural settlements derive their life support or basic economic needs from land based primary economic activities. It is observed that the rural people are less mobile and hence social relations among them are intimate. Rural settlement may be of several types such as, Clustered or Nucleated Settlements, Semi-clustered or Fragmented Settlements, Hamleted Settlements and Dispersed or Isolated Settlements.

Rural settlement means a rural space occupied by rural community with their economic, social and cultural environment. This environment influences the entire rural way of life and their dynamic structure. Geographers look at the rural settlements as agglomeration of manmade habitats on the earth which is dependent mostly on primary occupation.

1.3 EVOLUTION OF HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

In the initial stages of development man was a food gatherer. As food supply was not secured man used to move from one place to another in search of food. Hence there was no permanent settlement at that stage.

Man is the most intelligent animal on the earth's surface. He observes the natural phenomenon and understands the scientific principles related to them. He must have observed the growth process of plant from seed to plant and must have realized that it is possible for him to procure his own food supply through the process of cultivation.

Fertile soil and perennial supply of water were the two most important requirements of cultivation or agriculture. Both these requirements were fulfilled in the lower part of the river course i.e. river valleys and fertile flood plains having perennial supply of water.

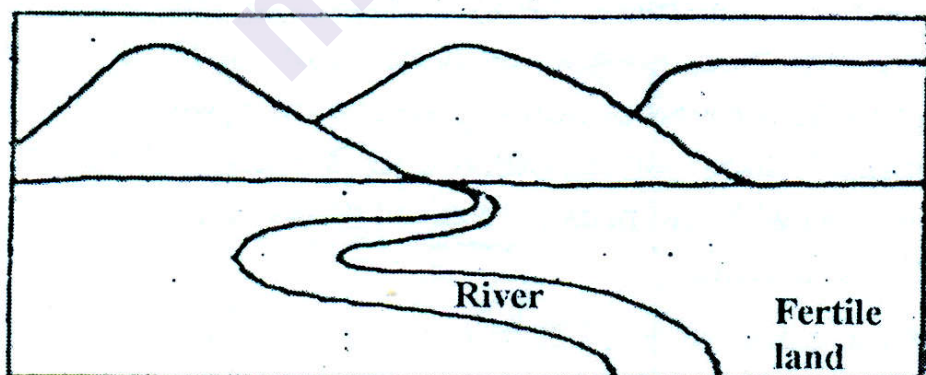


Fig.1.1 Suitable location for Settlements

Hence in order to protect his agricultural field it became necessary to construct house or shelter near to his agricultural field. This could have been the starting point of the permanent rural settlement. It occurred about 5000 to 6000 B.C. which is termed as Neolithic Revolution.

Man is a social animal and he prefers to live in the company of his friends and relatives. Hence the flat, fertile and accessible areas having supply of water are densely populated: than the isolated, hilly and inaccessible areas.

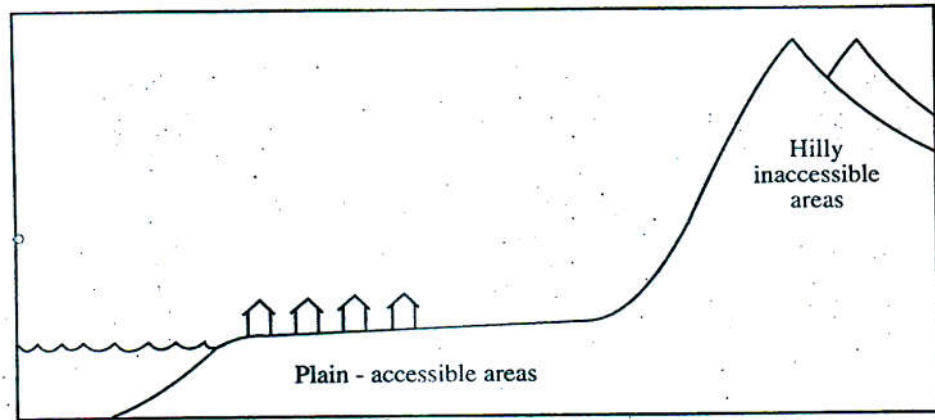


Fig. 1.2 Location of Settlements

Check your progress

1. Write a short note on evolution of human settlement.

1.4 FACTORS OF RURAL SETTLEMENT

The site is the absolute location of an object or an activity, being the ground or an area upon which a Village or a dwelling unit has been built. A site is 'vertical' referring to the local relationship between a building and its immediate physical environment.

In rural settlements the site has to fulfill some basic needs of mankind — water, food and protection from natural elements and outside attacks. So the factors which the villagers look for while choosing a site are whether the site is near a water source, near available land, and close to source of fuel and fodder. The micro-relief also plays an important part. A hill-top site or an island in a river is often chosen as it is easy for defence purpose. The swampy land is generally avoided, while a dyke is often favored as it gives protection from floods. We will now be looking at some of the sitting factors in greater detail.

4.1 Water Supply : Water is the most important of human need. Examples of settlement which are not located near a water body are rare. Ancient settlements which for reasons of defence had to be located at some distance from water, often have a drop well or a artificially dug pond. Today some settlements which are located in middle of deserts — since they are blessed with the presence of oil or other precious mineral — have piped water brought into the settlement.

Sometimes the need for water drive people to settle in otherwise disadvantageous sites, such as islands surrounded by swamps or on

low lying river banks. In dry areas springs and wells allow settlements to service and are known as wet point settlements. A good example of this type of settlement are the series of springs usually found along the base of a steep slope, and the consequent settlements called the spring-line settlements.

4.2 Arable land: Farmers would not choose to settle at localities where land is unsuitable for their traditional crops. Thus the founders of villages in Europe avoided swampy low-lying land and settled in areas of rolling country. On the other hand, when the mongoloid people entered South East Asia and began to settle they chose the low-lying river valleys and coastal plains which were suited to wet-rice cultivation. Not only the land suited the crop, it also had to suit their tools and implements. For example, the early farmers in Europe built their homes in the uplands where the soil was lighter and more friable, than the heavy clayey soils of the valleys, which they could not turn with their ploughs. It is also important to remember that most original village settlements were almost self sufficient and thus would choose a site from which they had access to a variety of lands including pasture, arable land and woodland.

4.3 Dry land : If water and land were available the site chosen for building a village was usually one where the land was dry and not subject to frequent flooding. Whenever settlements have taken place near rivers or in low lying areas people have sought out the higher grounds or dry points thus are called dry point settlements. These may be on the outsides of meanders, on river terraces or on levees; for example along the levees of the lower Mississippi there is a continuous line of settlements; on the side of the valleys above the flood plains, on the islands in the marshes and lakes and even on the man made mounds for example on the dykes in Netherlands.

4.4 Shelter: The site is also chosen taking into account its suitability as a shelter from natural elements. In the Alpine Himalayan region people often choose the sunny south facing slope. Villages also avoid wind-swept heights, frost hollows and areas prone to damp unhealthy mists. Where winds are strong in open country, settlements are built behind the natural wind break of a grove of trees. Coastal villages are often sited on sheltered bays or lagoons. Another important factor in deciding the site is health. People do not choose to settle in disease prone areas, for example in Italy the low-lying malarial area was not settled till malaria was brought under control.

4.5 Defence : Most villages were created when political instability and hostility of neighboring groups made defensive sites a great advantage. For this reason many villages were built on defensible hills, islands or promontories. In Nigeria, for example, upstanding 'inselbergs' formed good defensive positions and were often used as settlement sites. Many villages though not actually built on hills were located at their foot, so that in times of trouble the people could retreat into their fortified heights. In many areas villages were

also built near monasteries and castles of powerful lords, which offered them some protection in times of unrest.

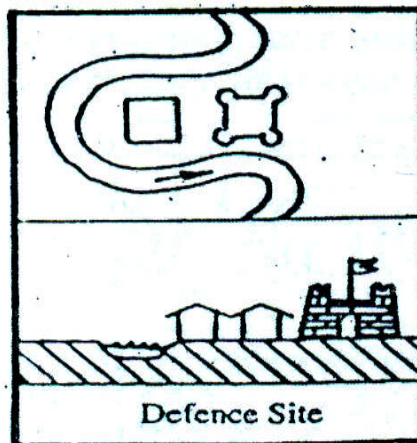


Fig 1.3 defence site

Check your progress

1. What are the factors that decide the site of humans settlement?

1.5 SITE OF THE RURAL SETTLEMENTS

I) On River Bank : Water is one of the essential requirement of man and hence most of the settlements are located on river banks, of the perennial rivers.

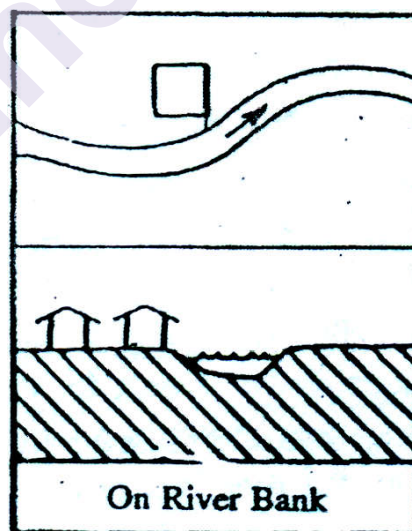


Fig 1.4

H) Dry Point Settlements : These are found in the areas which are likely to get flooded due to river or tides. The settlements are located on the elevated land in order to avoid danger of flood.

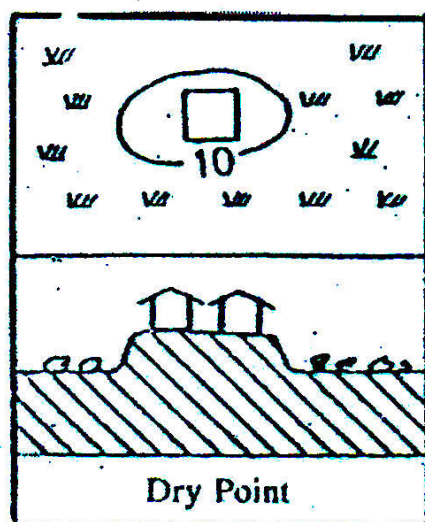


Fig 1.5

iii) Wet Point Settlements : In the areas having scarcity of water, the settlements are located near to the sources o water and hence are called as Wet Point Settlements.

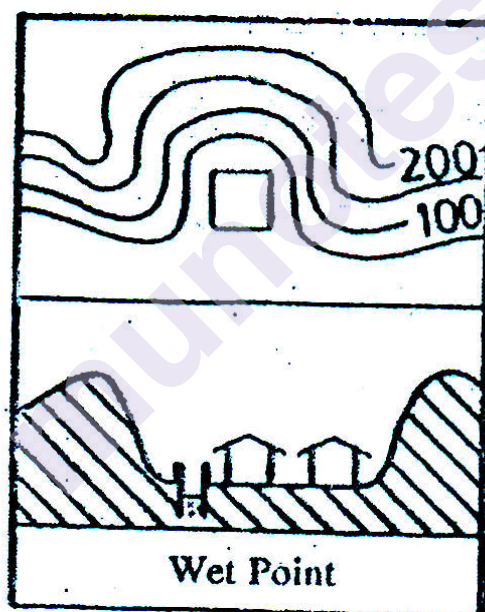


Fig 1.6

iv) Confluence Point Settlement These settlements are located at the confluence point of two rivers.

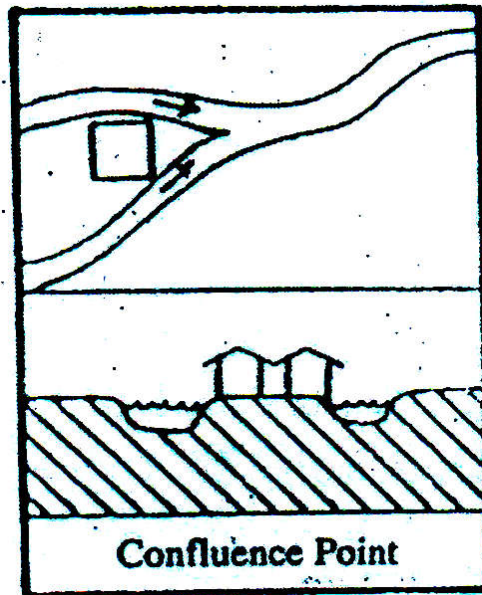


Fig 1.7

v) Ford Point Settlement: Ford is a location in the river where river can be crossed by an individual person on his own. (i.e. without using boat.) This is possible when the level of water in the river is less. As the land routes converge at this point, settlements are located near to the ford point.

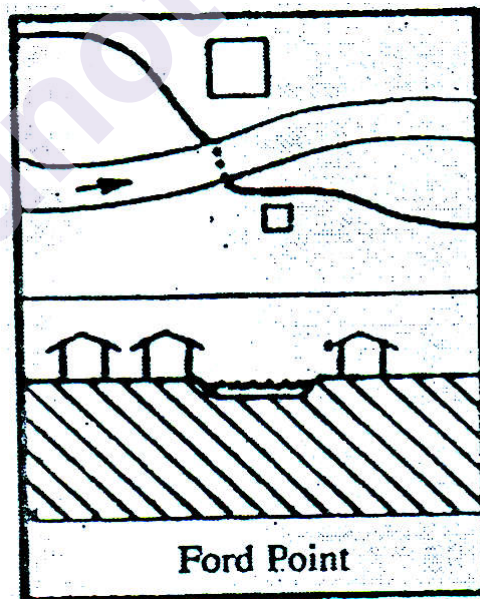


Fig 1.8

vi) Ferry Point Settlement : If the level of water in the river is more, it can be crossed only by using boat. Boat is also known as Ferry. Hence such location is termed as Ferry Point.

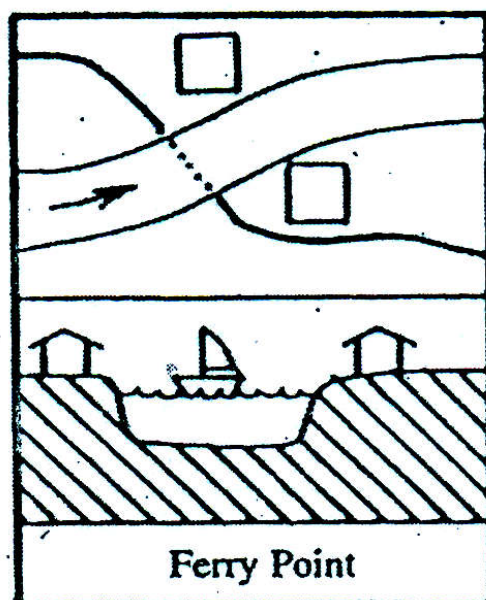


Fig 1.9

vii) Bridge Point Settlement : Normally land routes converge near the bridge and hence settlements develop near to the bridge.

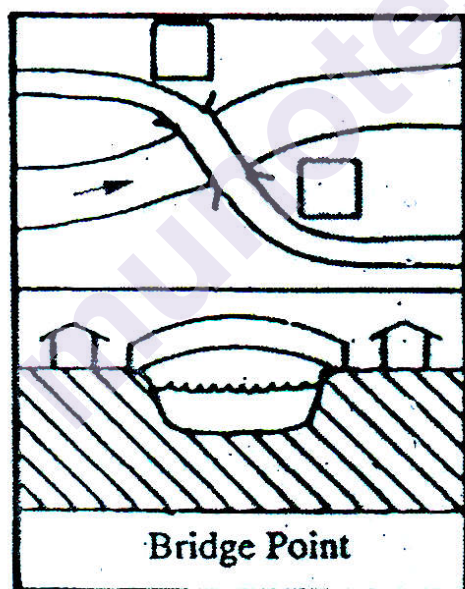


Fig 1.10

viii) Raised Beach Location Settlements along the coastal areas are located at the higher elevations — i.e. the raised beach in order to avoid the danger of high tide.

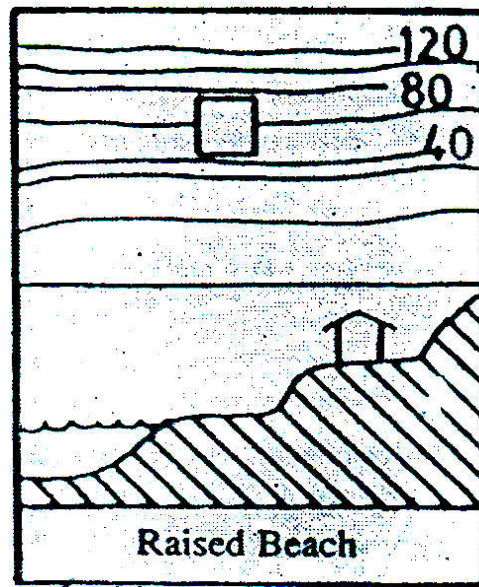


Fig 1.11

ix) Bay Point Location : These are located near to the bay. These are contact point Settlements i.e. contact between fishing and farming.

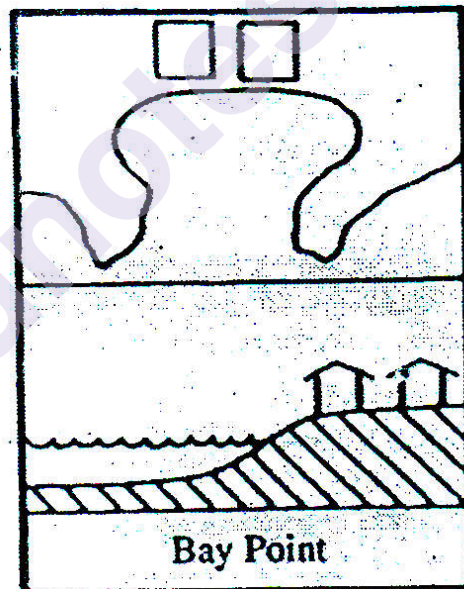


Fig 1.12

x) Gap Point Location Gap is a place between two hilly where elevation is less and hence it is a suitable location for crossing the hill ranges. Land routes converge near gaps and hence settlements develop near to the gap e.g. Khopoli.

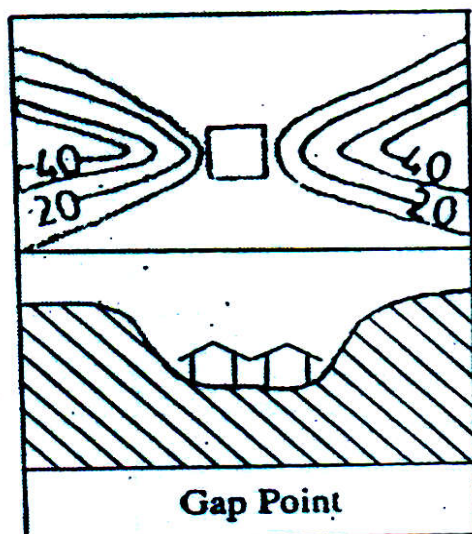


Fig 1.13

xi) Hill Top Settlements Tourist places or forts are located at the higher elevations; and hence settlements develop at these places.

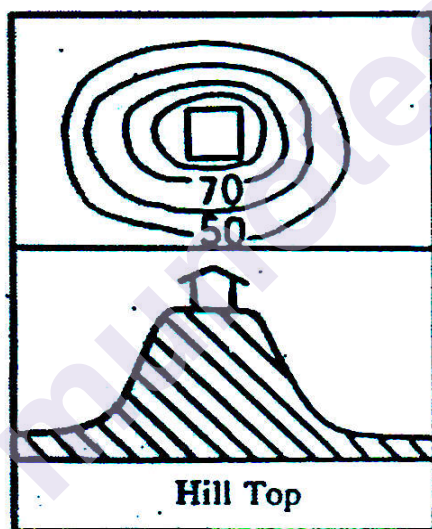


Fig 1.14

xii) **Settlements on terraces** : In the hilly areas Rat land suitable for the establishment of settlements is very scarce and hence settlements are located on terraces

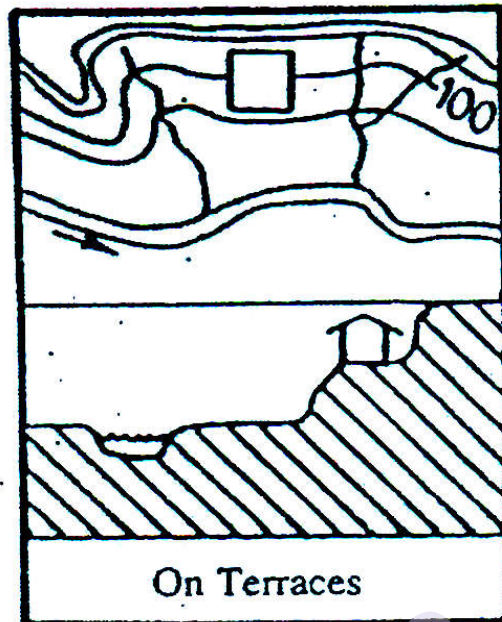


Fig 1.15

xiii) Spur End Settlement Ridges from obstruction for transportation and hence transport routes take a turn at spur ends. Hence like gap points settlements develop near to the spur end.

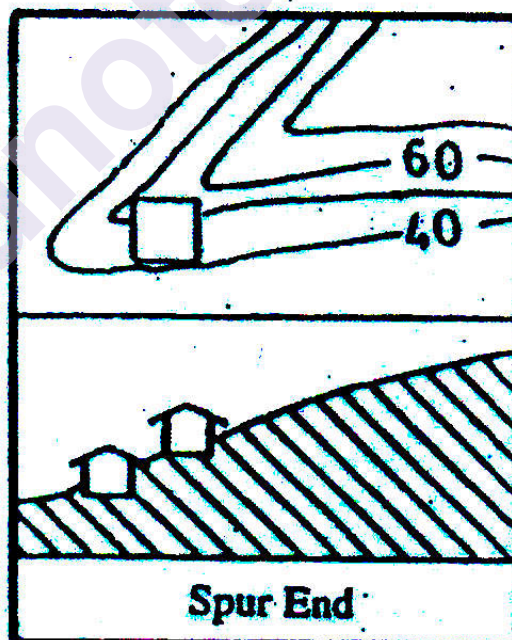


Fig 1.16

xiv) **Settlements inside Valley** : River valleys are the favorable sites for the location of settlements. Such settlements are found near to the river inside river valley.

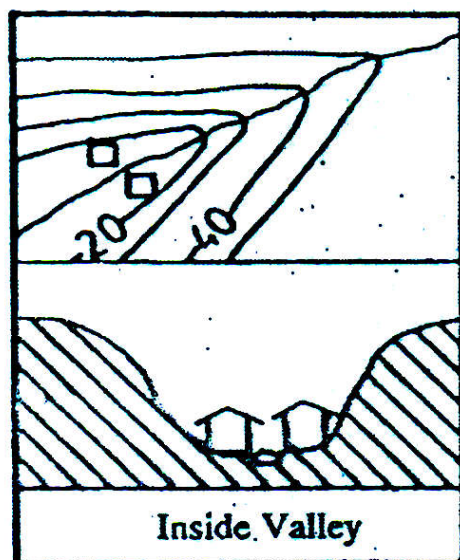


Fig 1.17

xv) **Shoulder Point Settlements** : Shoulder point location provides a beautiful view of the areas either side of the hilt range and hence such locations develop as ideal tourist place locations.

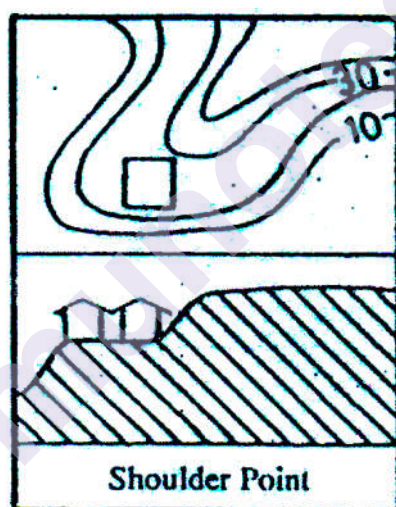


Fig 1.18

1.6 PATTERN OF RURAL SETTLEMENT

The pattern of rural settlement can be approached in two ways. Firstly through studying the size of the settlement and secondly through the approach of the shape of the settlement.

The rural settlement range in size from a single dwelling unit to clusters of hundreds of units, however they are generally graded into three main sizes

6.1 The isolated settlement

6.2 The hamlet

6.3 The village.

6.1 The isolated settlement usually consists of one building or a group of buildings, housing one family and perhaps a number of farm workers. Isolated settlements are usually farms built at a distance from other settlements, either because the farmer wishes to live on his own land, rather than travel from a distant village or the farm is located far from any regular settlement. They are also very common in the animal rearing economy, since the work entails large climbs of per farmer land. They are also more common in the new world, where due to more recent habitation more land was available to farmers, and old well established settlements were non-existent. Since such settlements are many kilometers apart, they have to be self-sufficient. Though isolated settlements are found all over the world, horn crafts in Highlands of Scotland to wheat farms of Canada, sheep farms of Australia, the 'estancieros' of Argentina even in the sheep rearing communities of Himalayas, they are usually the product of economic necessity rather than social preference.

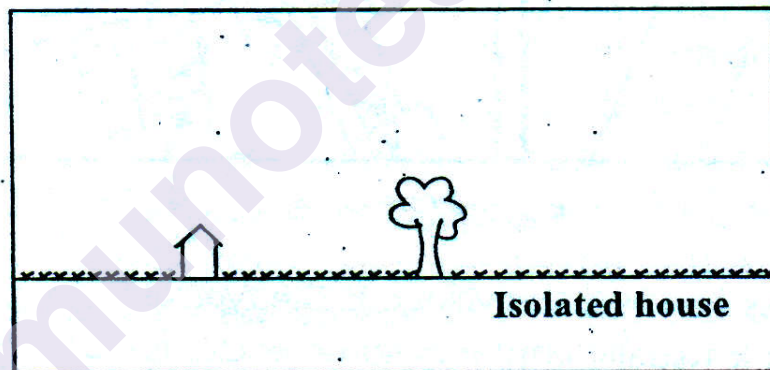


Fig 1.19 Isolated house

6.2 Hamlets The distinction between the hamlet and the village is not clear-cut. Typically, however, the hamlet is smaller, and the buildings composing it more scattered. The hamlet is generally situated in remote areas where the population is sparse; it consists of a few farms and houses.

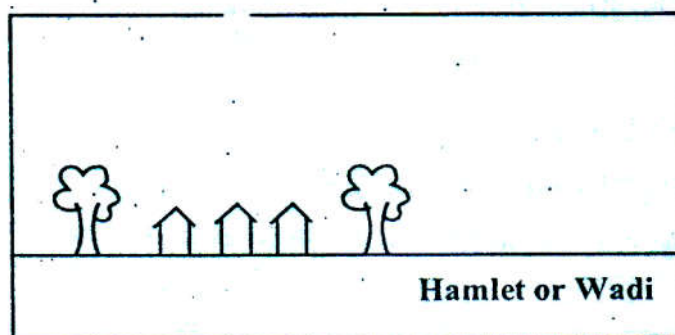


Fig 1.20 Hemlet or Wadi

It may or may not have church, shop, post office or school Hamlets are again more common in the animal rearing communities such as the Pennines or the hilly areas of Wales and Scotland in Great Britain or among the animal rearing communities of Himalayan region. The wadis of Maharastra are good example of hemlets

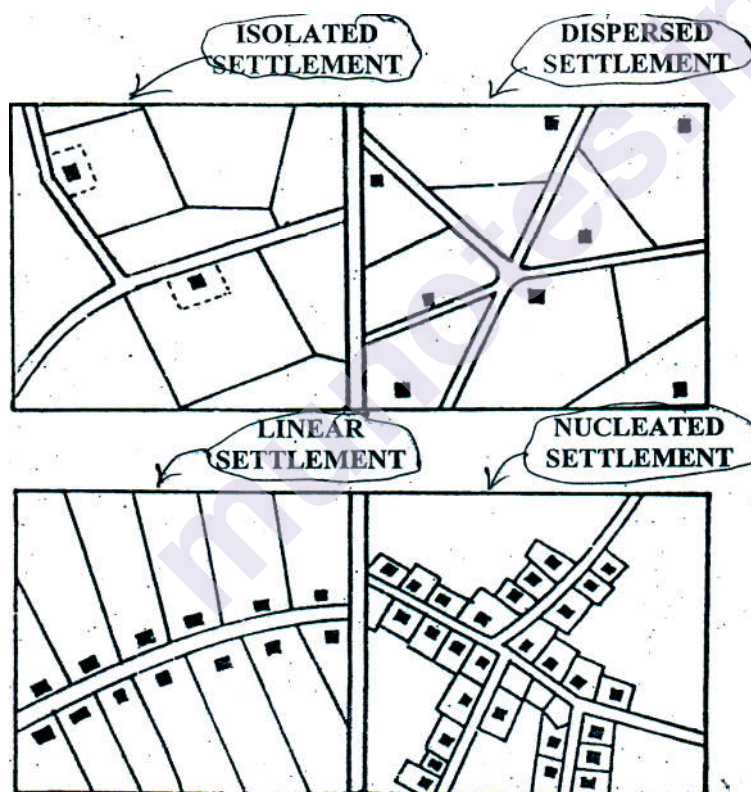


Fig 1.20 patterns of rural settlements

6.3 Village: In most Countries however the village is the typical form of rural Settlements Apart from houses and farms it usually contains some social features like a temple or a church, a school, post office a few shops and a meeting place or a village hail. All of these may not necessarily be present in all villages and their size and number vary with the size of the village, but it is usually these features which distinguishes a village from a hamlet. Villages range in size from a few dozen people to thousands. Occupationally also they vary though the

farming village is the most common. There are also fishing village, forest villages and mining Villages.

The size of the village is determined by a number of factors

- a) The absolute size of the population;
- b) The ability of the land to support the population;
- c) The stage of development of the settlement; and
- d) Other factors like physical limitation of the land or a preconceived size.

3. What are the different patterns of rural settlements?

The shape or form of the village can vary a lot, however two of the most common forms are the nucleated settlement and dispersed settlement. Nucleated settlement itself can be of various shapes like the irregular cluster, linear villages, square or rectangular village, round village or a star shaped settlement. Nucleated settlements are more common than dispersed settlements, because men tend to dislike solitude and thus gather together for company and protection.

1.7 NUCLEATED RURAL SETTLEMENTS

Nucleated villages may take many forms and these are governed by a number of factors including the original site of the village, the historical and social factors of its evolution and the methods of farming practice.

i) **Limitations of site** Site is an important factor in deciding the shape of a village. For example if it is sited in a valley with rather steep sides it will tend to be linear and spread along the valley floor. Examples of such villages are common in French and Swiss Alps and in Rhine gorge. Levee settlements or coastal settlements are also linear in form e.g. the coastal villages of Konkan region or South Gujarat. Settlements based on islands or hill tops on the other hand are often square or circular.

ii) **Farming organization and land tenure system** : The method of farming employed in an area, together with the land tenure system affect the settlement pattern. Many nucleated village were built in the centre of the village lands, especially where fields were farmed communally or when individual farmers owned highly scotched plots of land. In such systems no particular shape emerged, in some cases the village would be square and compact, elsewhere it might be cross or star-shaped, and often it would be linear in form. This is because in addition to the distant plots each farmer would have a garden plot stretching back from his house.

Similarly in a plantation economy, the settlement constructed by the plantation owner is compact square, whereas the individual farmers - who each own a small plot of land - build his house on it - live in a dispersed or loose form of village. In areas where transhumance is practised the valley villages are compact, where the land is divided into individually owned fields, whereas the mountain pastures where land is commonly owned the settlements are dispersed.

iii) Date of development : In many areas which have a basically nucleated pattern various villages have deplored various shapes. For example large square or star shaped villages may be interspersed with smaller linear settlements. Such a pattern might arise if the large villages were the original settlements and the smaller ones were established at a later date, as a result of overpopulation in the original village, or migration of some of the original villagers to marginal lands. As technology advances and more and more marginal lands come under cultivation, such movements are becoming common. These newer villages are generally built along existing road and assume a linear form.

Check your progress

1. Write a Short note on nucleated pattern of settlements.

v) Changes in pattern with time : The present day shape or size of many villages may be different from their original form. This can be caused by several factors. Changes in agricultural techniques may mean that fewer people are needed on the land, so that villages become smaller in size or completely disappear. Many English villages disappeared this way in 14th century. On the other hand villages may grow in both population and area. Such additions of population changes the original shape and a village which was round and compact may extend in all directions along the road to produce a star shape or may extend in one direction to produce an irregular C1USiF. Changes may also occur due to complete rebuilding of village, either due to defense purpose or rebuilding after a natural calamity like earthquake, fire or flood.

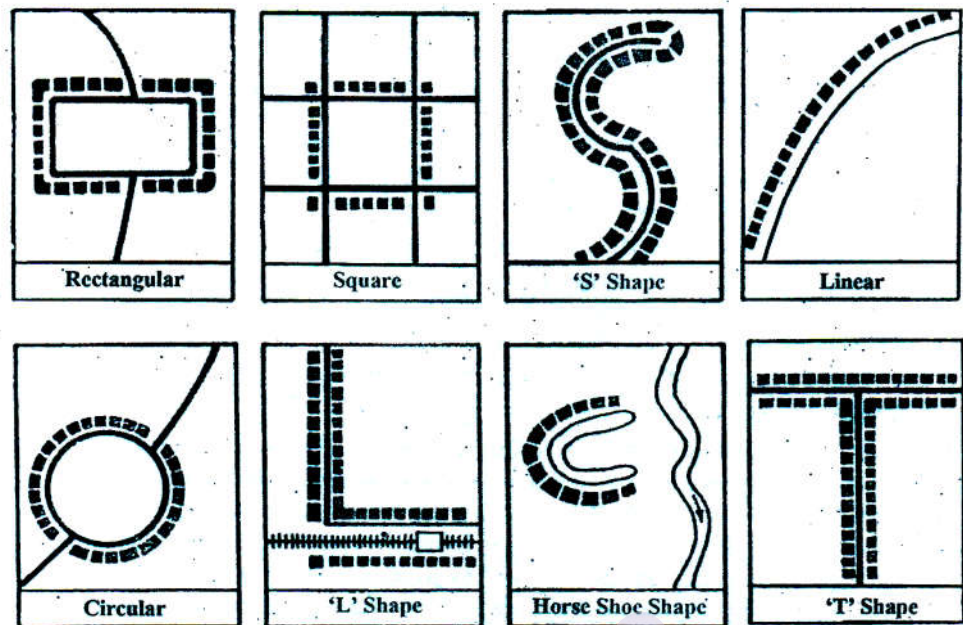


Fig 1.21 patterns of rural settlements

Check your progress

1. What are the factors responsible to change the pattern of rural settlements?

1.8 DISPERSED RURAL SETTLEMENT

Dispersed settlements are usually found in areas where it is essential or at least desirable that the farmer should live on his land rather than in a distant village. In rugged topography where there is only a small proportion of cultivable land, agricultural settlements are necessarily limited to good land and are thus dispersed. As a result almost all settlements based on farming in mountainous land are dispersed. Dispersed settlement is also associated with animal rearing communities all over the world.

Some areas of scattered settlement however have rich farmland and a good climate, here the scattered pattern is due to historical or social factors. The settlement of North America for example show a gradual change from a traditional nucleated pattern of Settlement to a dispersed pattern as a result of social changes taking place in the country. The original 17th century settlements on the Atlantic coast followed the traditional pattern of European village, as the land with its mountains and forests resembled Europe. The need to live together was spurred by religious factor as well as the need for defense against Red Indians, When the migrants moved westward the major expansion took place along the rivers like St. Lawrence, Mississippi, Ohio. The pattern was linear with parallel strips of land at right angles to the river. Later in the 19th century people began to settle further west in the empty prairie land. The land had no forest. The farmer could only

claim a land if he lived and worked on it. Therefore only dispersed settlements are found in the interiors, with no villages at all.

Dispersed settlement though not restricted to the new lands of Americas, Australia and New Zealand is rarer in Asia and Africa. It is however more common in Europe. In Europe the establishment of dispersed settlement came much later than village development and was caused by two factors. The first of the two factors the enclosure act, which led to the fencing of individual fields, rather than the old common fields. This affected rural settlements in two ways firstly a number of people left village leading to depopulation and secondly since the farmer had a consolidated plot rather than scattered plots, he preferred to live on his own land. Thus the original village was surrounded by a series of outlying farms. The second reason for dispersion was overpopulation and as a part of the population left the village to found a new settlement, they often founded dispersed settlement rather than new village.

In some parts of Africa, especially in the south and east of the continent settlement by Europeans on large farms and ranches has created some dispersed settlement, but the typical form of rural settlement remains the village. There is a tendency towards some dispersion in areas where small holdings for cash crops have been established or where old European estates have been broken up.

Check your progress

1. Write a short note on dispersed settlement.

1.9 HOUSE TYPES IN RURAL AREAS

One of the basic requirements of man is a shelter. The house is therefore a universal feature of any region permanently settled by human beings. The house as a shelter regulates the harshness of the climate to meet the physiological requirements of the body.

Man needs shelter for various reasons. They are:

- To protect himself from vagaries of climate like high temperature, cold climate, heavy rainfall or snowfall and so on.
- The house acts as a source of security both physically and emotionally. Physically it protects man from attack of wild animals and hostile action of fellow men. Emotionally it provides a protective environment from the stress and strain of outside world.
- House also provides a receptacle where man stores his possessions be it foodgrains, animals, water or other luxury items. That it is one of the prime functions of the house is borne out by the fact that in a two room rural house, one room becomes the storehouse of foodgrains, or of animals.

The various factor which affect the house type are:

- a) Environment
- b) Socio-economic condition of the inhabitant.
- c) Level of technological development of the society.

The various aspects house which are affected by these factors are

- i) The site
- ii) The structure
- iii) The layout or the plan; and
- iv) The building material.

Thus it is said that house is a testimonial of the complex relationship between man and environment and reflects the direct influence of ecology. In rural societies these fundamental issues are more apparent. Social, climate and geographic conditions are combined to produce an architecture on which fashion or style plays little or no part.

The impact of these various factors on the different aspects of rural house types are discussed in the following text.

- a) Environmental factors In choosing the site of a dwelling unit a number of ecological factors play an important role. A number of climatic factors have to be taken into consideration. In mountainous areas of the world for example the availability of the sunlight is the most important determining factor. The sunny slope is naturally favoured, therefore in northern hemisphere houses are often situated on the south facing slopes.

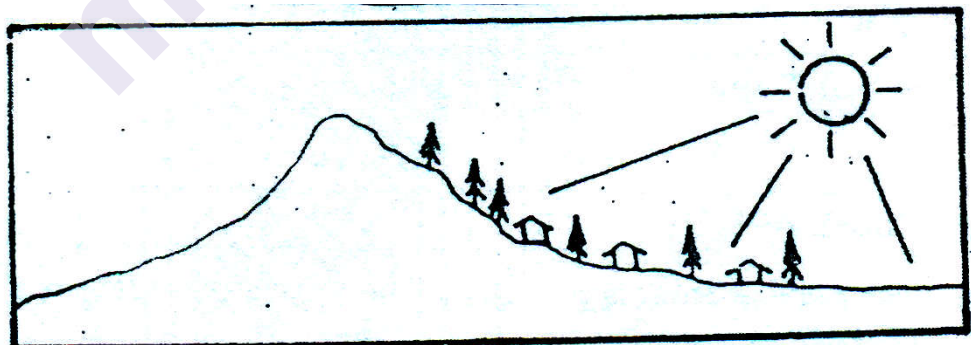


Fig 1.22 settlements of sunny slopes

In the lesser Himalayan belt a house is naturally built on spur jutting out from the hillside. The site is then well drained and dry, while at the same time safe from landslides. The shelter of a forest or a large number of trees can also be helpful, as they protect the house from landslides and avalanches.

Besides sunlight the other very important reason for sitting of a house is the availability of suitable sufficient drinking water for both human and domestic animals. The houses from the simple to the most complex are always located close to a source of water. Proximity to fertile land is also taken into consideration. In hilly areas for example land is chosen in such a way, so that terracing can be done without much difficulty. Again rural dwellings are usually contiguous and compact as it ensures safety. While selecting land for housing sites therefore, surplus land is kept in reserve so that more houses can be constructed when population increases in the course of time.



Fig 1.23 Rural settlements on spur

The structure of a house is greatly influenced by the nature and degree of precipitation. Protection against rains is as important a function as protection from sunlight. The climate according to J. Brunches express itself through the roof” and this remark is truly applicable to rural dwellings of monsoon India. Areas of heavy rainfall in India, for example Konkan region sees not only steeply sloping roofs, but the eaves are also constructed in such a way that the verandah or the open space in front of the house is protected from rainfall.

Hat roofs on the other hand are common to dry areas for example Punjab region.

In areas of high temperature the openings are kept to a minimum. A thick wall with slit like windows prevent the sun's heat from entering the house and keep the interiors cool. Such dwellings with a box-like shape are common in Middle East. Verandahs are also common features of houses in hot sunny lands for example India, and southern United States.

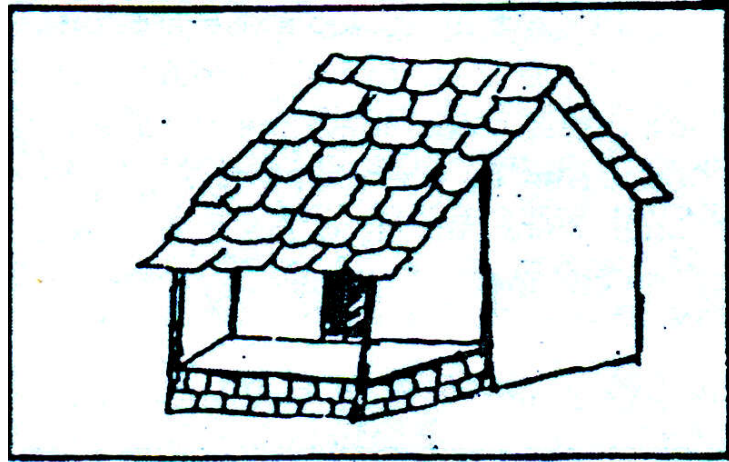


Fig 1.24 Rural House from Konkan region

In swampy and tidal areas on the other hand, houses are built on stilts, so that with the rice in tidal waters the houses can not get flooded. It is a common feature in certain parts of Assam. Stilts are also common in areas infested with wild animals as a security measure.

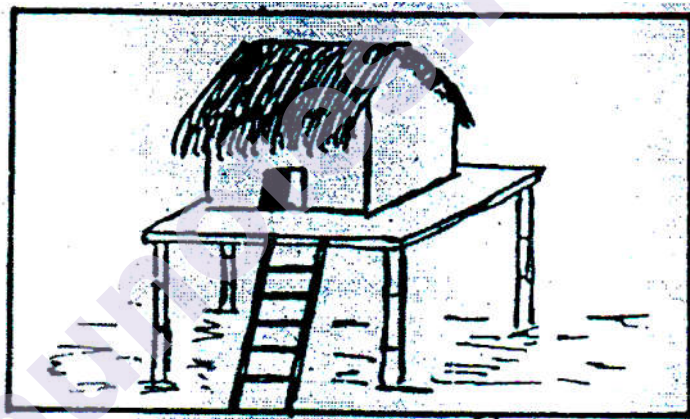


Fig 1.25 House on Stilts - Assam

The layout of a house is more the function of economic and social factors rather than the physiographic ones. At times, however environment does have an indirect influence over the houstype. In Bengal, for example a dwelling house or a homestead is composed of four huts facing a central courtyard, with a pond somewhere at the back. The pond is the source of mud which is the main building material.

Geology and the general physiography on the other hand play a very important role in deciding the nature of building material. In hilly, rocky areas stone slabs are used extensively both as walls and roofs. In Western Himalayas, for example slate roofs on stone houses are a common sight. In the more vegetated Eastern Himalayas, on the other hand, wood, bamboo, rattan and thatch are main building material. The local geological structure also dictates the nature of stone that is used. Therefore, while sandstone is common in Orissa, it is granite in Maharashtra. The houses in Indo- Gangetic plains on the

other hand are mainly mud and brick structure as clay is easily available.

Geology plays another important role as well. In earthquake prone areas the building material used are lightweight ones. For example, Japanese are famed for their use of paper, since Japan is a earthquake prone area. In India inhabitants of such areas use wood as opposed to stone. In flood prone areas again the cheapest building material is used, as in case of flood the full house may be washed away. A good example of this can be found in the riverine tracts of Bihar. Here cultivators live in huts with wattled walls and thatched roof. These are not only the cheapest of all building material, but are also easily available.

b) Socio-Economic factors Economic factors play an important role in deciding the grandeur of the building and its location with respect to other important village sites. The chief's house in all societies is elaborate, more decorated and of greater height than a commoner's house. The complexity of structure indicate the elevated position of the chief in the society. Similarly every village in India shows the contrast between the houses of the upper and lower classes. The upper class houses occupy better position as regards in village well; the well drained sites and are invariably more elaborate affairs with a courtyard (angan) and build of more durable or expensive material such as brick, wooden beam etc. The poor houses on the other hand are one or two room structures often housing livestock and humans under the same roof. Building material are also much inferior, and they generally occupy the worst possible sites, like the flood prone tracts or undrained swampy locations.

Social and religious factors influence both the overall layout of the structure as well as choosing the site. In timbuktic, for example, the houses never face west, the direction of the prevailing wind, lest evil spirits and misfortune enter. In Kumaon and Garhwal the house site is selected by the village priest after performing certain religious rituals which are believed to be essential in order to make the spirit or ghost to quit that particular place. In India caste an important social factor determines the site of the house. Members of the same caste usually build their houses adjoining one another. The schedule castes live in areas far from the higher castes and the village proper, so as not to pollute either. The wells of the schedule castes are also separate from that of the higher castes. Again as social values and perception of private space varies between societies, in a number of tribal societies the whole village may live in one long hut or all the young boys might live in a communal dormitory.

c) Levels of technological development Finally it is the levels of technological development that determines the building material today, as well as the overall structure of the house. A good example of this are the modern Eskimo houses, which rather than being 'igloos' built of ice slabs are modern brick-wood structure. Similarly in a number of villages in India today asbestos or corrugated sheets have replaced tiles or

thatch. Mud and wattle is being replaced by brick or stone. Similarly there is some change in the structure of the house albeit slowly. However the major change today is as regards the site. Through land reclamation and draining a number of marginal sites are being used today. Also rather than the traditional sitting factors modern ones like proximity to a roadway or an irrigation canal is becoming more important.

So we can conclude this discussion by saying that higher the societies knowledge of technology, the higher is the uniformity in rural houses in terms of structure, layout and building material.

Check your progress

1. What are the Factors deciding house types?

1.10 SUMMARY

After studying this lesson, we will be able to understand the following.

Rural settlement and urban settlement geography are two integral parts that constitute the discipline of Settlement geography.

Fertile soil and adequate supply of water were two parameters of cultivation. So when man evolved from food gatherers to cultivators they chose river valleys to settle down. As a result fertile lands free from environmental hazards have dense population and compact rural settlements. These areas also have central places with more confined hinterland due to inter competition. For example in the Ganga-Yamuna doab, high fertility soil, adequate irrigational facilities, and means of well developed transport have given rise to almost uniform distribution of settlements. In rural settlements the sites have to fulfil some basic needs of mankind such as water, food natural elements and protection from outside attack. There can be several patterns of rural settlements. Some of them are:

- a. Linear Pattern
- b. Radial Pattern
- c. Star Shaped Pattern
- d. Rectangular Pattern
- e. Fan Pattern and
- f. Circular Pattern.

Apart from these there are various factors like environment, socio-economic condition of the inhabitant and level of technological development of the society which affect the rural house types. In the lesser Himalayan belt a house is naturally built on spur jutting out from the hill side. This site is well drained, dry as well as safe from landslide and

avalanches. On the other hand in swampy areas houses are built on stilts. Economic factors also play important role in deciding the location of rural settlement with respect to other important village sites. The best built house in the village belongs to the chief which is more decorated and of greater height than a commoner's house. Moreover, with the advent of time and technological development, the building material of rural houses has also developed. In India asbestos or corrugated sheets have replaced tiles or thatch.

To conclude it may be said that rural settlement study identifies the economic, social and environmental aspects of the villages. Several aspects like availability of key facilities and services, the ability of residents to access employment, shops, health facilities and recreational opportunities and identifies environmental and landscape factors which make each settlement unique.

1.11 CHECK YOUR PROGRESS/ EXERCISE

1. True and false

- In mountainous areas availability of sunlight is very important determining factor of rural settlement.
- The transition of man from hunter and food gatherer to agriculture and settlement is known as Neolithic Revolution.
- Dry point settlement occurs in the areas which have scarcity of water hence the settlements are located near to the sources of water.
- When settlements are located at the confluence point of two rivers they are known as confluence point settlements.
- In the upper Himalayan belt a house is naturally built on spur jutting out from the hill side.

2. Fill in the blanks

- To protect his _____ man constructed house near it.
- Dry point settlement may occur on the outsides of _____, on river terraces or on levees.
- In Nigeria _____ formed good defensive positions and were often used as settlement sites.
- Round and compact village when extend in all directions along the road produce a _____ settlement.
- _____ roofs are common in dry areas like Punjab.

3. Multiple choice question

- a. The upper class houses occupy better position and use
 - i. more durable or expensive material like brick, wooden beam etc .in rural areas
 - ii. more inexpensive material like thatch, tin in rural areas
 - iii. more durable material like tin, corrugated sheet, rubber cloth in rural areas
- b. The rural settlement which usually consists of one building or a group of buildings is known as
 - i. Isolated settlement
 - ii. Dispersed settlement
 - iii. Wet point settlement
- c. The size of villages is determined by
 - i. The absolute size of the fishing ground and the ability of it to support the population
 - ii. The absolute size of the population and the ability of land to support the population
 - iii. The absolute size of the cultivable land and the ability of land to support the population
- d. Settlement developed on the island or hill tops are often
 - i. Rectangular
 - ii. Star shaped
 - iii. square or circular

iv. Short answer question

1. What is Neolithic revolution?
2. What are the factors determine the site of rural settlements?
3. Write short notes on:
 - a. Dry point settlement
 - b. Hill top settlements
 - c. Settlement on terraces
 - d. Shoulder point settlements
 - e. Settlement inside valley
4. Describe nucleated pattern of settlement
5. What are the factors behind the change of the pattern of rural settlements?
6. State the factors that affect house types in rural settlements.

1.12 ANSWERS TO THE SELF LEARNING QUESTIONS:

1. (a) True.
- 1.b True,
- 1.c.False, Wet point
1. d.True
- 1.e. False, lesser Himalayan.
- 2.a. agricultural field
2. b. meanders
- 2.c. “inselbergs”
- 2.d. star shape
- 2.e. Flat
3. a.i.
3. b.i
3. c.ii
- 3.d.iii.

1.13 TECHNICAL WORDS AND THEIR MEANING

1. Altitude-the height of the land
2. Clustered Settlement Pattern: a settlement where buildings are clustered around a particular point.
3. Dry-point Site: a settlement site on dry land surrounded by low, wet ground; this was good for defence.
4. Linear Settlement: a settlement which follows the line of, for example, a road or river.
5. Nucleated Settlement Pattern: a settlement where buildings are clustered around a particular point.

1.14 TASK

1. In a chart show different patterns of rural settlements



URBAN SETTLEMENT

After going through this chapter you will be able to understand the following features.

Unit Structure

- 2.0 Objectives
- 2.1 Introduction
- 2.2 Subject- Discussion
- 2.3 Concept of Urbanisation
- 2.4 Difference between rural and urban settlements
- 2.5 Different problems of Urbanisation and their causes, such as:
 - a. Urban sprawl
 - b. Overcrowding
 - c. Housing
 - d. Unemployment
 - e. Slums and squatter settlements
 - f. Transport
 - g. Water
 - h. Sewage problems
 - i. Trash Disposal
 - j. Urban crimes
 - k. Urban pollution
- 2.6 Solution of urban problems
- 2.7 Summary
- 2.8 Check your Progress/ Exercise
- 2.9 Answers to the self learning questions.
- 2.10 Technical words and their meaning
- 2.11 Task

2.0 OBJECTIVES

By the end of this unit you will be able to:

- Learn the definition of Urban Settlement
- Understand the Concept of Urbanisation
- Learn different problems of urbanisation and their causes
- Study the solutions regarding urban problems

2.1 INTRODUCTION

In the previous chapters you have learnt about the Definition, Scope and Nature of Human Geography. Also we have studied Population, its growth and distribution as well as the reasons behind each of them. Furthermore we have studied about migration along with world distribution of tribes and their habitat along with rural settlements. In this chapter we are going to study Urban Settlement.

2.2 SUBJECT DISCUSSION

Growth of urban settlement is a recent phenomenon and very few settlements have reached the population size of more than a few thousand inhabitants till recent past. By around A.D. 1810 the city of London was the first urban settlement to reach a population of one million. By 1982 approximately 175 cities in the world had crossed the one million population mark. Presently 48 per cent of the world's population lives in urban settlements compared to only 3 per cent in the year 1800.

The definition of urban settlement varies from one country to another. Some of the common basis of classification is size of population, occupational structure and administrative setup.

Locations of the earliest urban settlements were based on the availability of water, building materials and fertile land. In the present era these considerations still remain valid with modern technology playing a significant role in locating urban settlements. Piped water can be supplied to a distant settlement; building material can be transported from long distances. For example, the requirements of a holiday resort are quite different from that of an industrial town. Industrial towns generally need local energy supplies or raw materials while tourist centres require attractive scenery.

Cities in urban settlements play a central role in the ability of nations to achieve sustainable development. Today, half the world's seven billion people live in cities. By 2030 there will be over one billion more urban residents and for the first time ever in many parts of the world the number of rural residents will start to shrink. Between 2010 and 2050, the urban population will grow significantly, by 2.5 to 3 billion people, increasing the urban share to two-thirds of the world's population.

Urbanization is a population shift from rural to urban areas and sound urban development will accelerate progress towards social and economic fields and may help in eradicating extreme poverty. Without adequate management and investments, slums may expand, and cities may fail to generate the jobs necessary to improve livelihoods. As a result, inequalities, exclusion, and violence may increase. If countries do not utilise resources properly, cities may fail to provide economic opportunities to surrounding rural areas. They may become vulnerable to climate and other environmental changes. There is a rise in population all over the world in the urban settlements. Cities around the world are trying

hard and struggling to accommodate the influx of population and address the multidimensional challenges of urban development.

2.3 RURAL VERSUS URBAN SETTLEMENT- CONCEPT OF URBAN:

The difference between urban and rural and delimits of what constitutes a city is very important in understanding the concept of settlement geography. The word rural may be defined as those parts of the country which show unmistakable signs of being dominated by extensive use of land, either at present time or in the immediate past'. Urban on the other hand is associated with the city or a town.

The difference between the two however is narrowing, and today it is becoming difficult to clearly distinguish the two. In olden days, the cities were clearly demarcated by a boundary wall, thus limiting both urban and rural space. Cities were centres of cultural innovations and Places with a comparatively higher standard of living. With the improvement of science and technology and spread of mass communication however lifestyles in rural areas are not very different from those of urban areas. Many urbanities are seeking the rustic lifestyle and are deliberately moving back to the villages, commuting to the cities for work. Cities have therefore both literally and figuratively broken through the barriers of their former walls and spread throughout the Countryside. There are all degrees of urbanization between a city and a village and the relationship between the two lies become a continuum rather than a dichotomy.

Each country however has to have a definition of urban for its administrative purpose and each one has adopted a definite and distinctive criteria. The criteria chosen are ones that are best suited to that particular country's socio-economic structure. For example — when regarding population size as a criterion populous countries have taken figures in thousand, while countries with sparse population have taken the figures in hundreds.

Majority of the countries have adopted population size as the main criterion, but the actual number of people in a settlement, for it to be called urban varies considerably. on the lower end of the scale is Denmark where a settlement of two hundred people constitutes a town as it does in Sweden and Finland. On the other side of the scale lies Greece where a settlement must have over 10,000 inhabitants for it to be called urban. In between these two extremes lies a variety of figures. A thousand inhabitants make a town in Canada, but it requires 2500 in the U.S.A. A 1000 is enough in Venezuela, but Ghana requires 5000. Clearly numbers alone mean very little.

Other urban factors such as density of population, trading activities and administrative functions have also been taken into account. Most cities generally have a dense population, but this might not always be

true. And with the exception of India — where a settlement must have density of over 1000 persons/square mile it is rarely used as a criterion.

More critical than density of a settlement is its function. It is generally accepted that one of the distinguishing characteristic of urban areas is that its work force is divorced from soil, that is, they are not primarily food producers. Yet very few states include function in its definition. India is one exception, where to be classified as urban a settlement must have over seventy five percent of its adult male population engaged in work other than agriculture. Among others Israel refuses the status of a town to a settlement of over 2000 if more than a third of the heads of the household are engaged in agriculture. Congo also states that a settlement of 2000 people must be predominantly non-agricultural to be called urban.

The administrative functions of the town is used by some states as the sole criterion of urban. This is so in Turkey, Czechoslovakia and United Arab Republic. Many more define their towns by giving them a certain kind of government, as in Japan, Algeria and United Kingdom. This really means that a city or a town is what a state is prepared to call it by.

The United Nation's has identified three main types of localities in order to classify urban areas:

1. Agglomerations or clusters of population without regard to official boundaries or administrative functions;
2. Localities with fixed boundaries having a legally recognized "town status", some form of local government, and an official designation as 'city', 'borough', 'urban district, or municipality';
3. Minor civil divisions which actually comprise the entire country and may not have local government or town status'.

Therefore UN has concluded 'Because of national differences in the characteristics which distinguish urban from rural areas, the distinction between urban and rural population is not yet amenable to a single definition which would be applicable to all countries. For this reason, each country should decide, for itself which areas are urban and which are rural.

In India since the 1961 census the following criteria are used to define urban. All municipal areas continue to be classified as urban irrespective of whether or not they fulfill other criteria. For non-municipal areas the following conditions have to be fulfilled

1. There should be a population density of not less than 1000 persons/square mile.
2. There should each have a population of 5000 or more.

3. Three fourth of the population should be engaged in non—agricultural occupation

However as each state of India, is allowed to determine the municipal status of a unit, certain municipalities do not fulfill one or more of the criteria, whereas there are also settlements which fulfill all three criteria, but are not considered urban.

Besides these physical aspects of urban society, geographers have found that city is a state of mind, a body of customs and traditions. The city is a meeting point not only of roads and merchandise but also of men and ideas. City has also been seen as a relatively large, dense and permanent settlement of socially heterogeneous individuals. The large size makes for less personal contact and communication substitutes face to face contact. Density makes for diversity and growth of new ideas and technology. Under a city structure the old social order breaks down and is replaced by a new one. Thus kinship ties weaken to be replaced by economic and occupational groupings. Finally instability becomes a norm and mobility increases. However many of these characteristics are also increasingly being found in the rural areas, especially in the more affluent countries where the communication network is well developed. And in doing so is blurring our concept of what is rural and what is urban.

Check your Progress

1. Distinguish between Urban and Rural settlement.

2.4 DIFFERENCE BETWEEN RURAL AND URBAN SETTLEMENTS

There is no doubt that there is division between rural and urban settlements today, we do not know what exactly defines a village or a town. In fact, it has become common to use the term “continuous” rather than a clear division between the two. There is no single criteria which helps to distinguish the rural areas from the urban areas. Although population is an important indicator, we find in many village of India and China the population is more than 10,000.

Generally the people in the village are mostly engaged in agricultural or other types of primary activities. Thus a village consists of people who are working in the village itself.

Today, however, the situation has changed. A large section of population prefer to live in the village because it provides open space and a pollution free environment. However this trend is prevalent more in the western countries.

Often it was argued that the differences between the rural and urban areas should be on the basis of function. But the village in India provide much less function than that of the villages in USA. Petrol pumps are very

common in a village in USA but in India, it is mostly found in the urban centres only.

A telephone exchange is an urban function in India, while it is not so in Western Europe or USA. In the present days, however, telephone services have developed incalculably in the rural areas of India. Within India also, the functions are different in different villages. For example; villages of Punjab and Maharashtra have facilities which are rare in the villages of Eastern India.

In the developed countries, the difference between the urban and rural areas has almost vanished. Here village consists of residential suburbs where everyone can easily reach the urban areas. On the other hand farmers of wheat belts of USA live in the town and they go to the farm only when there is work. They are known as suitcase farmers. In this case, it is very difficult to analyse whether farmers should fall in the category of urban or rural population. Thus, differentiating between rural and urban settlements becomes very difficult.

In LCD's (Less Developed Countries), the situation is different. In India, for example, majority of the population lives in rural areas but all the villages do not come under the same category. Villages, which are much close to the cities, are far more developed than the villages found in remote areas. While settlements at the two extreme ends can be called either rural or urban but the village in the middle can't be categorized clearly. This makes us to think about rural urban continuum rather than the dichotomy because of this gradual change.

URBAN SETTLEMENT:

Different countries have different definitions of an urban settlement. In Israel and Italy a settlement with higher population of people employed in non-agricultural work can be called a town.

The census of India also defines an urban settlement, in a different way. This definition however changes from time to time. In 2011, census of India defines urban settlements as:

1. All places with municipality, corporation and containment boarder notified town area committee, etc.
2. All other places which satisfies following categories
 - a) Minimum population of 5000.
 - b) 75% of male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits.
 - c) A density of Population of at least 400 person per sq. km.

2. Define Urban Settlements.

CONCEPT OF URBANISATION

The demographic definition of urbanization is the increasing share of the population living in urban areas. Many other definitions of urbanization are used by researchers and policymakers, leading to confusion about the concept. Urbanization often takes place at the same time, but is not the same thing as, population growth, economic growth or cultural change; it's more informative to see all these as separate processes. The concept has crept almost all parts of the world to an extent that, nearly half of the world's population now lives in urban areas.

URBANISATION AND SUB-URBANISATION

The process of urbanisation can be sub-divided into 4 parts

1. Sub-urbanisation
2. Metropolitanisation
3. Urban - commercialisation
4. Rural Urbanisation

Sub-Urbanisation refers to the spread of urban conditions towards the rural areas. This has brought about haphazard and unplanned development in the rural areas.

Metropolitanisation refers to the growth of metropolitan centres. The rapid growth of metropolitan cities has been a result of direct migration of the rural people of the metropolitan city.

Urban commercialisation refers, to the growth of industrial cities. The industrial cities like Rourkela, Durgapur, and Bhilai have developed as industrial towns and cities.

Rural Urbanisation refers to the urbanisation of the rural areas through the growth of small towns and villages. We can say that the process of urbanisation is still going on in India.

The emergence of Rural — Urban fringe in India is a very recent development. Before 1950, the Rural — Urban fringe was not existing in India. The main reason for the absence of Rural — Urban fringe was the very slow growth of cities in that period. At present migration is high into the cities requiring more space. Due to this cities started expanding physically and development started taking place around the vacant land within the city itself and then the land lying outside the city limit also started developing.

In the post-independence period, it was found that the cities with 1 lakh population started growing very fast. The city was unable to accommodate the sudden population resulting into the development of rural areas around the cities. The net result was that the urban land uses started intruding within the, rural areas.

In the suburbs there are residential houses with small gardens attached to them. More than half of the active population in the suburbs works in the towns or in the main cities. The growth of suburbs depends upon the level of development of transportation and geographical topography.

At present we find Mumbai is extending northwards due to heavy pressure of population and geographical locations. The northern suburbs are quite developed and have all the facilities which are available in Mumbai city. With development of western and eastern railways the city is very well linked with the northern suburbs. Not only that, the western and eastern express highways also connect the suburbs with the main city. The middle and low class people who cannot afford houses in Mumbai city are settling down in northern suburbs. At present, the other facilities for life like education, markets, entertainment and recreational centres are very well developed here. It is expected that in future the facilities in suburbs will not be less than that of the city itself.

A new satellite city has developed around Mumbai viz. Navi Mumbai. It is not far away from the old city and it is connected with the main city by roads and railways. The real development of this area started in 1972 and a bus service now links Navi Mumbai with Thane and Navi Mumbai with Dadar, a ferry service now operates linking up Nariman point — Churchgate with Belapur in Navi Mumbai. Two new ports are developed viz. Thane and Belapur. Many Government offices from the main cities have shifted to Navi Mumbai. This will also create many job opportunities. The wholesale market has also shifted to Vashi. The plans laid down for the development of Navi Mumbai may be very progressive and attractive but there are some shortcomings in these plans.

1. Transportation between Mumbai and Navi Mumbai is yet to be developed. Trains should be more frequent.
2. There is huge load on Vashi Bridge.
3. Lack of finance is creating problems resulting in improper development.
4. Local schools are not developed and many of the students come to Mumbai for studies.
5. Local people are not ready to give up their land.
6. There is corruption among the house agents and development agencies.
7. Pollution in Thane Belapur area is another problem.

From a detailed study we can say that the suburbs are a phenomenon of recent times. The urban development of Mumbai shows that there are long and narrow strips of built up areas. The western strip extends from Bandra to Dahisar and the Eastern strip extends from Kurla to Mulund. Actually speaking during the earlier times the process of suburbanisation was slow. During this time, the suburbs were occupied by different social communities, like, Bandra was a Roman Catholic

Suburb, Khar a Maharashtrian suburb and Vile Pansale and Andheri were Gujarati suburbs. All these suburbs were residential suburbs and most of the people were commuters to the city.

In the initial stage, there was no suburban growth to Mumbai. However, after Second World War, there was rapid growth of suburbs. This was mainly because of the partition of the country and migration of the refugees. Moreover the growth of the industries within the cities also led to growth of suburbs.

The eastern suburbs mainly assume an industrial character, It was because the first industries developed at Kurla and further development preceded from Kurla to Thane, which is another main industrial location.

After 1960, however the residential growth in suburbs took place on a large scale. many agricultural and fishing villages developed into residential areas.

An important development in settlement studies during the last several decades has been the expansion of population. The development of fringe areas started in USA and today the fringe areas are much larger than the central parts of the city. This expansion of the fringe areas is made possible by the development of transportation — automobiles and railways. In the fringe areas today, there is provision of electricity and water and so people can easily live here. Most of the people living in the fringe areas depends upon the main cities for employment and services.

Check your Progress

1. Explain the Concepts of urbanization and sub - urbanization.

2.5 PROBLEMS OF URBANISATION AND THEIR CAUSES

Although India is one of the less urbanized countries of the world with only 27.78 per cent of her population living in urban agglomerations/towns, this country is facing a serious crisis of urban growth at the present time. Whereas urbanization has been an instrument of economic social and political progress, it has led to serious socio Economic problems.

The sheer magnitude of the urban population, haphazard and unplanned growth of urban areas, and a desperate lack of infrastructure are the main causes of such a situation. The rapid growth of Urban population both natural and through migration, has put heavy pressure on public utilities like housing, sanitation, transport, water, electricity, health, education and so on.

Poverty, unemployment and under employment among the rural immigrants, beggary, thefts, dacoities, burglaries and other social evils are on rampage. Urban sprawl is rapidly encroaching the precious agricultural land. The urban population of India had already crossed the 285 million mark by 2001. By 2030, more than 50 per cent of India's population is expected to live in urban areas. Following problems need to be highlighted.

a) Urban Sprawl

Urban sprawl or real expansion of the cities, both in population and geographical area, of rapidly growing cities is the root cause of urban problems. In most cities the economic base is incapable of dealing with the problems created by their excessive size. Massive immigration from rural areas as well as from small towns into big cities has taken place almost consistently; thereby adding to the size of cities.

This is due to the fact that such large cities act as magnets and attract large number of immigrants by dint of their employment opportunities and modern way of life. Such hyper urbanisation leads to projected cities sizes of which challenge imagination. Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Bangalore, etc. are examples of urban sprawl due to large scale migration of people from the surrounding areas.

b) Overcrowding

Overcrowding is a situation in which too many people live in too little space. Overcrowding is a logical consequence of over-population in urban areas. It is naturally expected that cities having a large size of population squeezed in a small space must suffer from overcrowding. This is well exhibited by almost all the big cities of India.

For example, Mumbai has one-sixth of an acre open space per thousand populations though four acre is suggested standard by the Master Plan of Greater Mumbai. Delhi has a population density of 9,340 persons per sq km (Census 2001) which is the highest in India. This is the overall population density for the Union territory of Delhi. Population density in central part of Delhi could be much higher. This leads to tremendous pressure on infrastructural facilities like housing, electricity, water, transport, employment, etc. Efforts to decongest Delhi by developing ring towns have not met with the required success.

c) Housing

Overcrowding leads to a chronic problem of shortage of houses in urban areas. This problem is specifically more acute in those urban areas where there is large influx of unemployed or underemployed immigrants who have no place to live in when they enter cities/towns from the surrounding areas. The major factors are shortage of building materials and financial resources, inadequate expansion of public utilities into sub-urban areas, poverty and Unemployment of urban immigrants, strong

caste and family ties and lack of adequate transportation to sub-urban areas where most of the vacant land for new construction is located.

d) Unemployment

The problem of unemployment is no less serious than the problem of housing mentioned above. It is estimated that about half of all educated urban unemployed are concentrated in four metropolitan cities (Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, and Chennai'. One of the major causes of urban unemployment is the large scale migration of people from rural to urban areas. But the growth of economic opportunities fails to keep pace with the quantum of immigration. The limited capacity of urban areas could not create enough employment opportunities and absorb the rapid growth of the urban labour force. Efforts made by the central and the state governments to create employment opportunities in rural areas and to check the large scale rural-urban migration have not met with much success.

e) Slums and Squatter Settlements

The natural consequence of unchecked, unplanned and haphazard growth of urban areas is the growth and spread of slums and squatter settlements which present a striking feature in the ecological structure of Indian cities, especially of metropolitan centres.

The rapid urbanisation in conjunction with industrialisation has resulted in the growth of slums. The proliferation of slums occurs due to many factors, such as, the shortage of developed land for housing, the high prices of land beyond the reach of urban poor, a large influx of rural migrants to the cities in search of jobs etc.

In India, slums are one or two-room hutments mostly occupying government and public lands. Slums have invariably extreme unhygienic conditions. Slums are known by different names in different cities. They are called bustees in Kolkata, jhuggi- jhoparies in Delhi, Jhoparpattis or Chawl in Mumbai and Cheri in Chennai.

No clear-cut distinction can be drawn between slums and squatter settlements in practice except that slums are relatively more able and are located in older, inner parts of cities compared to squatter settlements which are relatively temporary and are often scattered in all parts of the city, especially outer zones where urban areas merge with their rural hinterland.

Squatter settlements are constructed in an uncontrolled manner and badly lack essential public services such as water, light, sewage. Such an environment leads to several health problems. They can occur through or organized rapid (almost overnight) invasions of an area by large number of people or by gradual accretion, family by family.

Dharavi is one such example. It was an arm of the sea that was filled by waste, largely produced by the people who have come to live there. The other cities with over 40 per cent slum population to the total population (Municipal Corporation) are Faridabad and Meerut. Kolkata, Rajpur and Thane have about one-third of their population as slum population.

1) Transport

With traffic bottleneck and traffic congestion, almost all cities and towns of India are suffering from acute form of transport problem. Transport problems increase and become more complex as the town grows in size. With its growth, the town performs varied and complex functions and more people travel to work or shop.

As the town becomes larger, even people living within the built-up area have to travel by car or bus to cross the town and outsiders naturally bring their cars or travel by public transport. Wherever, trade is important, commercial vehicles such as vans and trucks will make problem of traffic more complicated.

Since most of the commercial activities of the towns are concentrated in the Central Business District (C.B.D.), the centres are areas of greatest congestion. However, other parts of the town are not free from traffic congestion.

The traffic scenario in almost all the Indian cities presents a pathetic picture with Mumbai still having the best city transport system and Chennai, Ahmedabad and Pune being reasonably well served by local transport system. In all other cities, if one does not own a personal vehicle, great hardship is experienced in moving about in the city.

Similar conditions prevail in most of the Indian cities. In Kolkata, metro rail and Vivekanand Setu were constructed to ease traffic flow. But traffic congestion in several old localities and near Haora bridge is almost a daily routine. In Ahmedabad, the speed of vehicles comes down to 5 km/hr on Gandhi Marg and several other roads due to congestion and overcrowding.

g) Water

Today we have reached a stage where practically no city in India gets sufficient water to meet the needs of city dwellers. In many cities people get water from the municipal sources for less than half an hour every alternate day. In dry summer season, taps remain dry for days together and people are denied water supply at a time when they need it the most.

The individual towns require water in larger quantities. Many small towns have no main water supply at all and depend on such sources as individual tube wells, household open wells or even rivers. Accelerated

Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) was launched to provide water to towns with population of less than 20,000.

Keeping in view the increased demands for water by the urban population, Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organisation (CPHEEO) fixed 125-200 litres of water per head per day for cities with a population of more than 50,000, 100-125 litres for population between 10,000 and 50,000 and 70-100 litres for towns with a population below 10,000.

h) Sewerage Problems

Urban areas in India are almost invariably plagued with insufficient and inefficient sewage facilities. Not a single city in India is fully sewered. Resource crunch faced by the municipalities and unauthorised growth of the cities are two major causes of this pathetic state of affairs.

Most of the cities have old sewerage lines which are not looked after properly. Often sewerage lines break down or they are overflowing.

Most cities do not have proper arrangements for treating the sewerage waste and it is drained into a nearby river (as in Delhi) or in sea (as in Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai), thereby polluting the water bodies.

In most Indian cities, water pipes run in close proximity to sewer lines. Any leakage leads to contamination of water which results in the spread of several water borne diseases.

i) Trash Disposal

As Indian cities grow in number and size the problem of trash disposal is assuming alarming proportions. Huge quantities of garbage produced by our cities pose a serious health problem. Most cities do not have proper arrangements for garbage disposal and the existing landfills are full to the brim. These landfills are hotbeds of disease and innumerable poisons leaking into their surroundings.

Wastes putrefy in the open inviting disease carrying flies and rats and a filthy, poisonous liquid, called leachate, which leaks out from below and contaminates ground water. People who live near the rotting garbage and raw sewage fall easy victims to several diseases like dysentery, malaria, plague, jaundice, diarrhoea, typhoid, etc.

j) Urban Crimes

Modern cities present a meeting point of people from different walks of life having no affinity with one another. Like other problems, the problem of crimes increases with the increase in urbanisation. In fact the increasing trend in urban crimes tends to disturb peace and tranquility of the cities and make them unsafe to live in particularly for the women.

Growing materialism, consumerism, and competition in everyday life, selfishness, lavishness, appalling socio-economic disparities and rising unemployment and feeling of loneliness in the crowd are some of the primary causes responsible for alarming trends in urban crime.

Not only the poor, deprived and slum dwellers take to crime; youngsters from well-to-do families also resort to crime in order to make fast buck and for meeting requirements of a lavish life. Occasional failures in life also drag youngsters to crime.

The problem of urban crime is becoming more complicated in the present day world because criminals often get protection from politicians, bureaucrats and elite class of the urban society. Some of the criminals reach high political positions by using their money and muscle power.

k) Problem of Urban Pollution

With rapid pace of urbanisation, industries and transport systems grow rather out of proportion. These developments are primarily responsible for pollution of environment, particularly the urban environment.

Check your Progress

1. Describe various problems related to Urban Settlement.

2.6 SOLUTIONS OF URBAN PROBLEMS

Many solutions to solve the problems in urban areas have been recommended by various studies. Some of them are as follows:

- a) Systematic development of urban centers and creation of job opportunities : One important solution of our-urban problems is the systematic development of the fast growing urban cities and planning an investment programme which could give rise to a large number of well distributed visible urban centers throughout the country.
- b) Regional planning with city planning Urban planning is almost city centered.

There should be regional planning along With city planning to solve the problem.

- c) Encouraging industries to move to backward area: It should be encouraged to open newer and heavy industries in the backward areas distinct. This will also take care of linear development of metropolitan big cities.
- d) Municipalities to find own financial resources: If roads are properly mentioned, it provides sewage System, Supply drinking water and electricity, and then people will pay taxes properly. If the municipality failed to give service, the trade union will resort to strikes. It is necessary than that private transportation be encouraged. Privately operated bus and tempos services will charge a little more fare.

e) Amendment of Rent Control Act Laws which inhibit the construction of new houses or giving of houses on rent must be amended. The municipality should build more houses.

1) Adopting Pragmatic Housing Policy In May 1988, the Central Govt. presented the National Housing Policy (NHP) to the Parliament which aimed to abolishing homelessness by the turn of the century and upgrading the quality of accommodation to a fixed minimum standard. Such policy look to be too ambitious and appears to be auto pain.

Check your Progress

1. State solutions to the Urban Problems.

2.7 SUMMARY

After studying this lesson, we will be able to understand the following.

Any form of human habitation is a settlement. It varies from a single house to the largest city. It is a place where people live and interact through activities like agriculture, trading and entertainment. Although the definition of urban settlement varies from one country to another, in a nutshell, urban settlement is a human settlement which is characterised by high population density and are created through urbanization. These are categorized by urban morphology as cities, towns, conurbations or suburbs. There are differences between rural and urban settlements but till today there is no exact definition of a village or a town. Thus, urban fringe is a marginal area both of town as well as countryside. Rural-Urban fringe is a transitional zone and the urban impact on rural social life has been felt well away from the immediate surroundings of cities. Generally the village population are engaged in primary activities. But the present day scenario is different as many city dwellers prefer to live in villages to have a pollution free atmosphere. In the developed countries there is actually no demarcating line between the rural and urban areas. Urbanization is a population shift from rural to urban areas and globally, more people live in urban areas than in rural areas. Urbanization may be driven by local and global economic and social changes, and is generally a product of modernization and industrialization. Urbanization has economic and environmental effects also. Although India is one of the less urbanised countries of the world with only 27.78 percent of her population living in urban agglomeration, this country is facing a serious crisis of urban growth at present due to rapid growth of urban population both natural and through migration. This has created immense pressure on public utilities such as housing, sanitation, transport, education, occupation etc. With systematic development of urban centres, job opportunities, regional planning some of these problems may be solved. In addition to these industries should be encouraged to develop in rural areas.

2.8 CHECK YOUR PROGRESS/ EXERCISE

True and false

- a. Mumbai, in India is extending towards the north due to heavy pressure of population.
- b. The emergence rural-urban fringe in India is a very recent development.
- c. Urban sprawl is a situation in which too many people live in too little space.
- d. In most Indian cities water pipes run in close proximity to sewer lines.
- e. One of the major causes of urban unemployment is the large scale migration of people from urban to rural areas.

1. Fill in the blanks :

- a. _____ is a new satellite city has developed around Mumbai.
- b. _____ and _____ are two new ports.
- c. The urban development of Mumbai shows that there are _____ strips of built up areas.
- d. _____ is a situation in which too many people live in too little space.
- e. Most of the commercial activities of the towns are concentrated in the _____.

2. Multiple choice question

- a) Sub-urbanisation refers to the spread of urban conditions towards the
 - i. rural areas
 - ii. urban areas
 - iii. both rural and urban areas
- b) Overcrowding leads to problems like
 - i. Housing, unemployment, poverty
 - ii. Housing, playground, availability of sunlight
 - iii. Housing, function, poverty
- c) Examples of Urban sprawl or real expansion of cities due to large scale migration of people from surrounding areas are as follows:
 - i. Delhi, Darjiling, Thane, Jalandhar, Bangalore
 - ii. Delhi, Pune, Thane, Malda, Bangalore
 - iii. Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Bangalore

- d) The areas where trade is important traffic problems become more complicated by
- i. Personal cars
 - ii. Commercial vehicles, like vans and trucks
 - iii. Car pools

3. Short answer question

1. Define urban settlements.
2. What are the various problems related to urban settlements?
3. Write a short note on
 - a. Problems of urban pollution
 - b. Urban crimes
 - c. Sewage problems
4. What are the solutions to the urban problems?

2.9 ANSWERS TO THE SELF LEARNING QUESTIONS:

1. (a) True.
- 1.b True,
- 1.c.False, overcrowding
1. d.True
- 1.e.False, rural to urban areas.
- 2.a. Navi Mumbai
2. b.Thane and Belapur
- 2.c.long and narrow
- 2.d.Overcrowding
- 2.e. Central Business District (C.B.D.)
3. a.i.
3. b.i
3. c.iii
- 3.d.ii.

2.10 TECHNICAL WORDS AND THEIR MEANING

1. Conurbation-Large urban area where towns and cities have merged
2. Industry (industrial areas) - Places where things are made such as factories or workshops
3. Rural-urban fringe- On the outskirts of an urban area beyond the suburbs where there is a mixture of rural land uses and urban land uses
4. Urban sprawl-Spreading outwards of a city and its suburbs, leading to changes in rural areas
5. Urbanisation-Increase in the percentage of people living in urban areas

2.11 TASK

1. In a chart show problems of urbanisation and their causes.



COLONIZATION AND THIRD WORLD

After going through this chapter you will be able to understand the following features.

Unit Structure

- 3.0 Objectives
- 3.1 Introduction
- 3.2 Subject- Discussion
- 3.3 The concept of Colonization
- 3.4 Concept of Third World
- 3.5 Concept of Developed & Developing countries
- 3.6 Characteristics of Developed, Developing& Underdeveloped Countries:
- 3.7 Problems Related To Underdeveloped & Developing Countries
- 3.8 Summary
- 3.9 Check your Progress/ Exercise
- 3.10 Answers to the self learning questions.
- 3.11 Technical words and their meaning
- 3.12 Task

3.0 OBJECTIVES

By the end of this unit you will be able to:

- Learn the concept of Colonization
- Understand the Concept of Third World
- Learn the Concept of Developed & Developing countries
- Study the Characteristics of Developed, Developing& Underdeveloped Countries
- Study the Problems Related To Underdeveloped & Developing Countries

3.1 INTRODUCTION

In the previous chapters you have learnt about the Definition, Scope and Nature of Human Geography. We have also studied Population, its growth and distribution as well as the reasons behind each of them. Furthermore we have studied about migration along with world distribution of tribes and their habitat. Rural and Urban Settlement both a part of settlement geography have also been studied by us beforehand. In this chapter we are going to study Colonization and Third World.

3.2 SUBJECT DISCUSSION

Colonisation happening for thousands of years has played a pivotal role in shaping the modern world. From ancient times, through the middle-ages and to the modern era, people have travelled to and settled in new areas and countries and came into contact with other people and cultures. This has sometimes led to conflict resulting into destruction of the indigenous people and their culture. Apart from this there was exchange of knowledge, goods and traditions also. In ancient times, the Greeks and Romans established colonies in other territories. In the middle ages there was a large scale movement of people establishing new colonies all over Western Europe. Some modern day nations of Europe were established at this time such as Hungary, colonised by the Huns; France, colonised by the Franks; and England, colonised by the Anglo-Saxons.

After the discovery of America by explorer Christopher Columbus in 1492 Europeans started exploring and trading with the indigenous people in this new land and in 1607, the British set up a colony at Jamestown in Virginia, North America. The benefits of discovering new lands and set out to claim new territories was new realisation of other European nations. The Dutch took control of Indonesia in 1619 and called it the Dutch East Indies. The French and English set up colonies in India and North America.

Colonisation usually involves large-scale immigration of people to a 'new' location and the expansion of their civilisation and culture into this area. Colonisation forms a settlement or colony by these groups of people who seek to take control of territories or countries. The colony is under the immediate political control of the country where the colonisers came from. This country in control is usually geographically-distant, and is sometimes called the parent country or the mother country.

COLONIZATION AND THIRD WORLD

3.3 COLONIZATION: THE CONCEPT

The term Colonization is derived from the **Latin** word **colere**, which means "**to inhabit**". Thus, Colonization can be explained as a process of gaining control by a central system of power which tries to dominate the surrounding land and its components (people, animals etc.). The world has been already affected by colonization, for example, India was colonized by the British for almost 300 years.

3.4 CONCEPT OF THIRD WORLD

Since 1950, people have been aware about the contrast in the standards of living of different countries. Some of the countries of the world are rich and many countries are poor. The people of rich countries have very high standards of living as compared to poor countries. It is very difficult to give exact definition of richness and poverty. Both of these terms are relative. It is also observed that within the rich countries too, there is a difference in the standards of living of the people.

The concept of development is related to the economy of the country. When we discuss about overall development we must also consider social, political and environmental development. In spite of difficulties to define poor and rich countries, many people made attempts to divide the two types of worlds into different groups of countries. The poor countries came to be called by different names, one of them being 'Third World' countries. Some of the common terminologies used for third world are backward, underdeveloped, developing, less developed, south countries and more. All these terminologies are relative to their applications. Each terminology has different context.

The concept of Third world is European in origin. In 1940, France used this term for the 1st time since early 1960s the word "Third World" has gained importance. During this time the economists and geographers divided the world's countries into three categories on the basis of economic and political aspects.

a. First World: - Economist called the 1st world countries as democratic and capitalist countries. Under this category they included the countries like U.S.A, U.K, W.Germany, Japan, Canada, Australia etc. In these countries, standard of living is very high.

b. Second World: - Countries under communist scale were under 2nd world category. The important nations were Russia, China, Cuba, N.Korea, and E.Germany.

c. Third World: - Many countries of the world got their independence after the end of Second World War. The newly independent nations were facing problems of poverty, illiteracy, over population, poor technology, etc. These newly independent democratic nations came to be known as "Third World Countries" by the economists. Some of the important third world countries are Bangladesh, India, and Sri Lanka.



*Source: http://www.nationsonline.org/bilder/third_world_map.jpg

If we look at the world map we find that most of the developed nations of the world are located in the northern hemisphere. The important nations are U.S.A, Canada, Japan, Russia, etc. Two nations from southern hemisphere are called northern countries. They are Australia and New Zealand.

According to the commission large number of poor countries are located in the southern hemisphere. So, they use the terminology 'south' for the 3rd world countries of the world. There are very few poor countries in the northern hemisphere.

Following are the descriptions of important terminologies used for the Third World countries.

1. East Countries:-

Some scholars have meaning distinction in the world as East-West. Here the western countries are considered as developed countries. Here, the people are having high standard of living, high proportion of employment, democracy, etc. The eastern countries are considered as "Backward countries" and here the people are having lower standard of living. The 'west' world is related to the modern, open, society; whereas 'east' world is related to the traditional conservative societies.

2. Fourth World:-

On the basis of the working of an economy rather than political standard "New Week Magazine" divided the countries of the world into 4 categories. According to them 1st is belonging to the developed nations. 2nd world belongs to socialist, communist nations. 3rd world nations includes all those nations which has made significant progress after their independence. In this category they included Argentina, S.Africa, and S.Korea, Thailand etc. In the 4th world category, they included those

nations which are having worst economic conditions. In these nations there is a dominance of primary activities. In this category they included countries like Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan, etc.

3. Bandung Nations:-

This world was introduced by Mr. Berad in 1957. This world has taken its name from the city in Indonesia. This city hosted an important meeting and so people started calling these poor nations as 'Bandung nations'.

4. Non-Aligned Nations:-

This world is sometimes used with 3rd world. These 2 words are related to history and ideology. Many of the participants at the Bandung conference started to institutionize their movement. Many of the Bandung Nations again held a conference at Belagard in 1961. During the conference they formed the group of non – aligned nations. This was a group of poor nations and so the countries started getting called non – Aligned Nations.

3.5 CONCEPT OF DEVELOPED & DEVELOPING

Following terminologies are used to differentiate among the levels of development in the countries of the world.

1. Backward :-

The word “backward” is related to the economic, social and political backwardness. In most of the Third World countries, we find eco, social sectors. There is use of primitive technology in the industries, agricultural sector, fishing, etc. The social backwardness is observed with differences among male and female, literacy, infant mortality rate etc.

2. Underdeveloped :-

The word “underdeveloped” is related to resource utilization. Due to non-availability of capital, technology, demand, skilled labour etc. the resources are not properly developed. The resources in many African nation remain under-developed and so these countries are called as underdeveloped countries

3. Less Developed or Developing Countries :-

Some of the Third World countries after their independence made remarkable progress in the industrial sector. The GDP growth rate at present is very high, per capita income is also very high but still the country is having certain characteristics of the Third World country and so they are called as developing countries. Most of the newly industrialized countries of the world come under this category. They are Brazil, Argentina, Korea, Thailand, Malaysia, etc.

4. Developed Countries:-

A developed country, industrialized country, or "more economically developed country" is a sovereign state that has a highly developed economy and advanced technological infrastructure relative to other less industrialized nations. Developed countries have post-industrial economies, meaning the service sector provides more wealth than the industrial sector. They are contrasted with developing countries, which are in the process of industrialization, or undeveloped countries, which are pre-industrial and almost entirely agrarian.

3.6 CHARACTERISTICS OF DEVELOPED, DEVELOPING & UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRIES:

The size of the progress of a country can be seen from the successful development of the country. Income per capita, economic growth, unemployment, and population growth rate is partly an indicator to measure the success of development. Grouping the countries into developed and developing countries is generally based on economic and technological sectors.

The characteristics of developed countries are as follows:

- a. Average income per capita of the population is generally high.
- b. Education level of high average population.
- c. Life expectancy of the population average height.
- d. Population growth rate per year is relatively small.
- e. The death rate per year is relatively small population.
- f. Life-style market economy.
- g. His wide and varied field.
- h. Economic activity in most industry sectors, as well as export commodities.
- i. The majority of the population lives in cities.
- j. Relatively high level of population health.

The characteristics of developing countries are as follows:

- a. Average income per capita of the population were generally low.
- b. Education levels low average population.
- c. Life expectancy lower average population.
- d. Population growth rate per year is quite high.
- e. The mortality rate is relatively high population per year.
- f. Livelihoods of the population is generally patterned agrarian.
- g. Narrow the field work.
- h. Commodity exports of raw materials, rather than processed ingredients.
- i. The majority of the population live in rural areas.
- j. Low levels of population health.
- k. High unemployment figures.

3.7 CHARACTERISTICS OF UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRIES:

- 1) Low per capita income
- 2) Inequitable distribution of wealth and income
- 3) Predominance of agriculture
- 4) Deficiency of capital
- 5) High rate of population growth
- 6) Unemployment and underemployment
- 7) A dualistic economy
- 8) Technical backwardness

3.8 PROBLEMS RELATED TO UNDERDEVELOPED & DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

More than half of the people of the under developed and developing countries lives below poverty line and are leading a tuff life. Though, each country faces a different set of specific problems some of them are common to all of them. They are as follows:

1. Poverty: Poverty is definitely one of the main reasons of why third world countries belong to developing category. Due to unstable economic and social conditions, people in these countries continue to be poor. Moreover, the prevalent political structure is creating a gap between the rich and poor and the gap is increasing day by day.

2. Lack of Proper Drinking Water: due to overpopulation and over exploitation of natural resources like fresh water, the developing and underdeveloped countries are facing shortage of clean and accessible drinking eater. Many people die due to famines and thirst in these areas. The rivers and lakes are badly contaminated and measures to improve the situation are inadequate.

3. Lack of Electricity Supply: Improper planning and over use of the resources have resulted in depletion of natural resources capable of producing electricity. Thus, the developing and underdeveloped countries are facing shortage of electricity. The problem can be solved with the help of renewable sources of energy such as wind power, solar power, tidal energy, nuclear energy and others.

4. Agriculture: More than half the population of all the developing nations in the world depends on Agriculture or farming for survival and for at least two meals a day. That is almost 75 percent of the world's poorest people. Many internationally accepted projects are carried out

every year in order to train and empower these people from such countries to at least to help them learn to live off Agriculture. Colonization and Third World

5. Health Care: improper and lack of access to healthcare is posing a threat on the lives of the people of these countries. It is found that countries like Africa and interior parts of the Indian subcontinent are suffering from many communicable epidemics which do not allow the economic stability to come in.

6. Geopolitical Issues/War: Most of the countries that fall in the third world category or the ones that are developing are either facing heavy duty corruption or buried deep under the ashes of war. Civil wars, cold wars, war on religion and so on, are fought even after knowing the consequences on society, economy and polity. The main reasons behind wars and geopolitical issues is illiteracy and religious intolerance. Political or individual interests are some other reasons of the same.

7. Pollution: Pollution is the contamination of natural resources. In the developing and underdeveloped countries, it is one of the major reasons of shortage of natural resources. It is an outcome of improper planning, lack of awareness and ignorant attitude of the citizens and the Government. Though all types of pollutions prevail in these countries, water and air pollution dominate the scene.

8. Social and Cultural Exclusion: All third world countries are facing issues pertaining to social exclusion which is basically a state where people lose their self-confidence and bury themselves into deeper and deeper wretched poverty along with greater isolation. Due to lack of social and cultural framework, a country can go non-functional due to complete loss of morals and ethics from the society.

9. Hunger: More than 870 million people of the entire third world population have no food to eat or a very precarious food supply i.e. more than the population of the US and the European Union combined. This is a result of regional disparity and regional diversity. If these situations are left uncontrolled, the conditions any worsen very soon.

It is really surprising how things go around in this small Earth of ours. On one hand we have a small handful of people and their families get the entire resources and facilities and all the good that this world has to offer, whereas more than half of the world's population is dying because of their destiny's cruelty on their lives and the other three quarters are barely managing to keep it up and dying every second of the day, not living life the way it was meant to be lived i.e. abundantly; only in their desperate hopes to create a secure and prosperous lives for their little ones. The concerned Governments must join together and take joint efforts towards the upliftment of the third world countries.

3.9 SUMMARY

After studying this lesson, we will be able to understand the following.

After going through the chapter we have learnt what Colonisation is and how it has shaped the modern world. This very term derived from Latin means “to inhabit”. Colonisation usually involves large-scale immigration of people to a 'new' location. This country in control is usually geographically-distant, and is sometimes called the parent country or the mother country.

Geographers and economists opined that the concept of development of a nation entirely depends on the economy of the country. Overall development of a nation includes social, political and environmental development. There is huge contrast in the standards of living of different countries. Some of the countries are rich while many are poor. Both of these terms are relative hence it is very difficult to define exactly richness and poverty. The people of rich countries have very high standards of living as compared to poor countries. In spite of difficulties to define poor and rich countries, many people made attempts to divide the two types of worlds into different groups of countries.

The economists and geographers divided the world's countries into three categories on the basis of economic and political aspects. The third world countries are those underdeveloped nations of the world, particularly with widespread poverty especially of Asia and Africa. Second World refers to the former communist-socialist, industrial states. The important nations were Russia, China, Cuba, North Korea, and East Germany. First World countries refer to the developed, capitalist, industrial countries, having more or less common political and economic interests that include North America, Western Europe, Japan and Australia. The terminologies such as Backward, Banding Nations, Non-Aligned Nation, East Countries, Fourth World has been used to differentiate among the levels of development in the countries of the world.

Characteristics of Developed, Developing and Under developed Countries vary as the economic and technological sectors differ between them. For example average income per capita of the average population and education level is generally high in developed countries whereas in developing countries average income per capita of the population as well as education levels were generally low. The scenario is different in the Underdeveloped Countries where per capita income is low and distribution of wealth and income among average population is inequitable. In spite of this, three categories of countries face several problems such as poverty, lack of proper drinking water and electricity supply, agriculture, health care geopolitical issues/war, pollution, social and cultural exclusion and hunger.

1. True and false

- a) The term Colonization is derived from the Latin word “colere” means "to inhabit".
- b) The concept of Third world is Asian in origin.
- c) Economist called the 1st world countries as democratic and capitalist countries.
- d) The eastern countries are considered as “Backward countries” and here the people are having lower standard of living.
- e) This world “First world” was introduced by Mr. Berad in 1957

2. Fill in the blanks

- a. India was colonized by the _____ for almost 300 years.
- b. The word “backward” is related to the _____ , _____ and political backwardness.
- c. The word “_____” is related to resource utilization.
- d. Population growth rate per year is relatively _____ in developed countries.
- e. In developing countries commodity exports of _____ is more rather than processed ingredients.

3. Multiple choice question

- a. In developed countries there is
 - i. Relatively high level of population health.
 - ii. Relatively low level of population health.
 - iii. Low per capita income
- b. In Underdeveloped Countries there is
 - i. Predominance of agriculture
 - ii. The majority of the population live in rural areas.
 - iii. Life-style market economy.
- c. The country that used the term “Third World” In 1940 is
 - i. Germany
 - ii. France
 - iii. Japan
- d. Economist called the 1st world countries as
 - a. Socialist and capitalist countries
 - b. democratic and capitalist countries
 - c. communist, socialist and capitalist countries

4. Short answer question

1. Define Colonization.
2. What do you understand by third world?
3. What are developed and developing countries?
4. What are the characteristics of developed, underdeveloped and developing countries?
5. State the problems related to underdeveloped & developing countries

3.11 ANSWERS TO THE SELF LEARNING QUESTIONS:

1. a. True.
- 1.b False, European
- 1.c. True
1. d. True
- 1.e. False, "Bandung Nations"
- 2.a. British
2. b.economic, social
- 2.c. "underdeveloped"
- 2.d. small
- 2.e. raw materials
3. a.i.
3. b.i
3. c.ii
- 3.d.ii

3.12. TECHNICAL WORDS AND THEIR MEANING

1. Basic education- This involves literacy, innumeracy, and life skills.
2. Developed country-This is a term used to refer to relatively wealthy and technologically advanced countries in which most people have high life expectancies, access to education, and a high gross national income per capita.

3. Developing country- refers to low- and middle-income countries in which most people have a lower standard of living with access to fewer goods and services than do most people in high-income countries. Colonization and Third World
4. Economic growth-Through this process, a country increases its ability to produce goods and services.

3.13 TASK

1. In a chart show the differences between the characteristics of developed, underdeveloped and developing countries?



munotes.in

MULTINATIONAL CORPORATION AND GLOBALISATION

After going through this chapter you will be able to understand the following features.

Unit Structure

- 4.0 Objectives
- 4.1 Introduction
- 4.2 Subject- Discussion
- 4.3 The concept Multinational Corporation
- 4.4 Concept of Globalisation
- 4.5 Summary
- 4.6 Check your Progress/ Exercise
- 4.7 Answers to the self learning questions.
- 4.8 Technical words and their meaning
- 4.9 Task

4.0 OBJECTIVES

By the end of this unit you will be able to:

- Learn the concept of Multinational Corporation
- Learn different characteristics of MNCs
- Advantages of MNCs
- Understand the Concept of Globalisation, its meaning and positive as well as negative effects
- Learn The Association of Southeast Asian Nations, or ASEAN and their Aims and Purposes
- Understand The Commonwealth
- Understand the International Air Transport Association (IATA) which is the trade association for the world's airlines
- Study the only global international organization dealing with the rules of trade between nations that is The World Trade Organization (WTO).

- Study the UNESCO
- Learn The Arab League formally, the League of Arab States
- Study The European Union (EU), a politico-economic union of 28 member states
- Understand the concept of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization or the North Atlantic Alliance, an intergovernmental military alliance based on the North Atlantic Treaty.
- Learn the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries

4.1 INTRODUCTION

In the last few chapters we have studied about the Definition, Scope and Nature of Human Geography along with Population, its growth and distribution. Furthermore we have learnt about migration and world distribution of tribes and their habitat. Rural and Urban Settlement both a part of settlement geography have also been studied by us beforehand. Colonization and Third World was the topic of the seventh chapter. Now in the eighth chapter we are going to study Multinational Corporation and Globalisation.

4.2 SUBJECT DISCUSSION

The literal meaning of multinational is involving several countries or individuals of several nationalities. The gigantic size of the MNCs reflects that they are super powerful organisations. No matter how big an MNC is, their controls exist in the hands of a single institution. Moreover the multinationals in the world have American dominance.

On the other hand globalisation is the worldwide movement toward economic, financial, trade, and communications integration. It is the process that helps businesses or other organizations develop international influence or start operating on an international scale. Globalisation as a concept refers to the ways in which developments in one region can rapidly come to have significant consequences for the security and wellbeing of communities in quite distant regions of the globe. The commonwealth is a voluntary association of 53 independent and equal sovereign states. It was formally established by the Statute of Westminster in 1931.

4.3 MULTINATIONAL CORPORATION AND GLOBALISATION

Multinational Corporations(MNCs):

The word Multinational literally means many countries. Any multinational company is that business organization which has its head office in one country and the operations are spread over several other countries. The

head office is called as parent company and branches as subsidiary companies. The parent company manages and controls the activities of subsidiary company. The subsidiary companies are affiliated with parent companies through investment, trade-mark, patent and technology.

Today, MNCs are found in all the sectors of the economy and in all market segments. In almost all countries of the world MNCs have shown a great success. They cover large area of market. India too, has several parent companies and subsidiary companies. Standard Chartered Bank, Coco-cola, SONY Electronics, etc are some examples of multinational companies found in India.

Characteristics of MNCs:



The multinational corporations have certain characteristics which may be discussed below:

(1) Giant Size:

The most important feature of these MNCs is their gigantic size. Their assets and sales run into billions of dollars and they also make supernormal profits. The MNCs are also super powerful organisations. In 1971 out of the top ninety producers of wealth, as many as 29 were MNCs, and the rest, nations. Besides the operations, most of these multinationals are spread in a vast number of countries. For instance, in 1973 nearly 45 per cent had affiliates in more than 20 countries.

(2) International Operation:

An essential feature of a multinational corporation is that in such a corporation, control exist in the hands of a single institution. But its interests and operations are spread across international boundaries. The Pepsi Cola Company of the U.S operates in 114 countries. An MNC operates through a parent corporation in the home country. It may assume the form of a subsidiary in the host country. If it is a branch, it acts for the

parent corporation without any local capital or management assistance. If it is a subsidiary, the majority control is still exercised by the foreign parent company, although it is incorporated in the host country. The branches and subsidiaries of MNCs operate under the unified control of the parent company.

(3) Oligopolistic Structure:

An oligopoly is a market **structure** in which a few firms dominate. Through the process of merger and takeover, etc., in course of time an MNC comes to assume a huge power. This coupled with its giant size makes it oligopolistic in character. So it enjoys a huge amount of profit. This oligopolistic structure has been the cause of a number of evils of the multinational corporations.

(4) Spontaneous Evolution:

One thing to be observed in the case of the MNCs is that they have usually grown in an unstructured and unconscious manner. Very often they developed through "Creeping incrementalism." Many firms become multinationals by accident. Sometimes a firm established a subsidiary abroad due to wage differentials and better opportunity prevailing in the host country.

(5) Collective Transfer of Resources:

An MNC facilitates multilateral transfer of resources. Usually this transfer takes place in the form of a "package" which includes technical know-how, equipment and machinery, materials, finished products, managerial services, and soon, "MNCs are composed of a complex of widely varied modern technology ranging from production and marketing to management and financing. B.N. Ganguly has remarked in the case of an MNC "resources are transferred, but not traded in, according to the traditional norms and practices of international trade."

(6) American dominance:

Another important feature of the world of multinationals is the American dominance. In 1971, out of the top 25 MNCs, as many as 18 were of U.S. origin. In that year the U.S. held 52 per cent of the total stock of direct foreign private investment. The U.E. has assumed more of the role of a foreign investor than the traditional exporter of home products.

Advantages of MNCs:

The multinational corporations today have a revolutionary effect on the international economic system. It is so because the growth of international transactions of the multinationals has affected the more traditional forms of capital flows and international trade for many economies. Today they constitute a powerful force in the world economy.

The value of the products sold by the MNCs in 1971 was more than \$ 500 billion which was about one-fifth of the GNP of the entire world, excepting that of socialist economies. In the host countries, the volume of their production was about \$ 330 billion. The present growth rate of their output in the host countries is a spectacular 10 per cent per annum which is almost double the growth rate of the world GNP.

In the field of international trade and international finance, the multinational firms have come to exercise enormous power. In early seventies the MNCs accounted for about one-eighth of all international trade- From the nature of their growth it may be presumed that in the early eighties their share will rise to one-fourth.

Among the developing countries only India had an annual income twice that of General Motors, which is the biggest multinational corporation. Otherwise the annual income of the other less developed countries is much less than that of the giant MNCs. By their sheer size the MNCs can disrupt the economies of the less developed countries, and may even threaten their political sovereignty.

We may comprehend the relative economic power of the MNCs vis-a-vis the nation-states by ranking them together according to gross annual sales and gross national product respectively. As Lester R. Brown has shown, out of 100 entries in the merged list 56 were nation-states and as many as 44 were MNCs.

According to one estimate by early eighties some 300 large MNCs will come to control 75 per cent of the world's manufacturing assets.

4.4 GLOBALIZATION: MEANING & EFFECTS

Meaning:

When several countries come together to work in harmony with respect to economic, financial, trade and communications sectors, it is called Globalization. It implies the opening of local markets to become an interdependent world with free transfer of capital, goods, and services across national frontiers. In short, globalization refers to the interconnectedness of countries around the globe and the practice is becoming serious year by year.

Positive Effects:

- It creates greater opportunities for firms in less industrialized countries to tap into more and larger markets around the world
- This can lead to more access to capital flows, technology, human capital, cheaper imports and larger export markets
- It allows businesses in less industrialized countries to become part of international production networks and supply chains that are the main conduits of trade

- It allows cultural exchange in a healthy manner\ This helps the countries to broaden their social aspects and develop socially.

Negative Effects:

- The growth of international trade is exacerbating income inequalities, both between and within industrialized and less industrialized nations
- Global commerce is increasingly dominated by transnational corporations which seek to maximize profits without regard for the development needs of individual countries or the local populations
- Protectionist policies in industrialized countries prevent many producers in the third world from accessing export markets;
- The volume and volatility of capital flows increases the risks of banking and currency crises, especially in countries with weak financial institutions
- Competition among developing countries to attract foreign investment leads to a "race to the bottom" in which countries dangerously lower environmental standards
- Cultural uniqueness is lost in favour of homogenization and a "universal culture" that draws heavily from American culture

Association of the Countries

ASEAN

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations, or ASEAN, was established on 8 August 1967 in Bangkok, Thailand, with the signing of the ASEAN Declaration (Bangkok Declaration) by the Founding Fathers of ASEAN, namely Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

Aims and Purposes

The aims and purposes of ASEAN are:

1. To accelerate the economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region through joint endeavours in the spirit of equality and partnership in order to strengthen the foundation for a prosperous and peaceful community of Southeast Asian Nations;
2. To promote regional peace and stability through abiding respect for justice and the rule of law in the relationship among countries of the region and adherence to the principles of the United Nations Charter;
3. To promote active collaboration and mutual assistance on matters of common interest in the economic, social, cultural, technical, scientific and administrative fields;

4. To provide assistance to each other in the form of training and research facilities in the educational, professional, technical and administrative spheres;
5. To collaborate more effectively for the greater utilisation of their agriculture and industries, the expansion of their trade, including the study of the problems of international commodity trade, the improvement of their transportation and communications facilities and the raising of the living standards of their peoples;
6. To promote Southeast Asian studies; and
7. To maintain close and beneficial cooperation with existing international and regional organisations with similar aims and purposes, and explore all avenues for even closer cooperation among themselves.

Fundamental Principles

ASEAN Member States have adopted the following fundamental principles, as mentioned in the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia (TAC) of 1976:

1. Mutual respect for the independence, sovereignty, equality, territorial integrity, and national identity of all nations;
2. The right of every State to lead its national existence free from external interference, subversion or coercion;
3. Non-interference in the internal affairs of one another;
4. Settlement of differences or disputes by peaceful manner;
5. Renunciation of the threat or use of force; and
6. Effective cooperation among themselves.

ASEAN Community

The ASEAN Vision 2020, adopted by the ASEAN Leaders on the 30th Anniversary of ASEAN, agreed on a shared vision of ASEAN as a concert of Southeast Asian nations, outward looking, living in peace, stability and prosperity, bonded together in partnership in dynamic development and in a community of caring societies.

At the 12th ASEAN Summit in January 2007, the Leaders affirmed their strong commitment to accelerate the establishment of an ASEAN Community by 2015 and signed the Cebu Declaration on the Acceleration of the Establishment of an ASEAN Community by 2015.

The ASEAN Community is comprised of three pillars, namely the ASEAN Political-Security Community, ASEAN Economic Community and ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community. Each pillar has its own Blueprint, and, together with the Initiative for ASEAN Integration

(IAI) Strategic Framework and IAI Work Plan Phase II (2009-2015), they form the Roadmap for an ASEAN Community 2009-2015.

Multinational Corporation and
Globalisation

The Commonwealth

The Commonwealth is a voluntary association of 53 independent and equal sovereign states. The Commonwealth includes some of the world's largest, smallest, richest and poorest countries, spanning five regions. Thirty-one of its members are small states, many of them island nations.

Commonwealth countries are supported by an active network of more than 80 intergovernmental, civil society, cultural and professional organisations.

The Commonwealth Secretariat

The Commonwealth Secretariat provides guidance on policy making, technical assistance and advisory services to Commonwealth member countries. They support governments to help achieve sustainable, inclusive and equitable development. Their work promotes democracy, rule of law, human rights, good governance and social and economic development. We are a voice for small states and a champion for youth empowerment.

Priority areas of work are agreed at Commonwealth Heads of Government Meetings, which occur every two years. The next summit is in the United Kingdom in 2018.

Their vision is to help create and sustain a Commonwealth that is mutually respectful, resilient, peaceful and prosperous and that cherishes quality, diversity and shared values.

Their mission is to support member governments, and partner with the broader Commonwealth family and others, to improve the well-being of all Commonwealth citizens and to advance their shared interests globally.

The Commonwealth organisations are involved in diverse activities, from helping countries with trade negotiations to encouraging women's leadership, building the small business sector, supporting youth participation at all levels of society and providing experts to write laws.

The Commonwealth Secretariat promotes democracy, rule of law, human rights, good governance and social and economic development. We are a voice for small states and a champion for youth empowerment.

The Commonwealth Fund for Technical Co-operation (CFTC) was set-up in 1971 and is the principal means for the Commonwealth Secretariat to provide technical assistance to Commonwealth countries. Our approach emphasises country ownership by delivering technical assistance on a demand-driven basis.

IATA

The International Air Transport Association (IATA) is the trade association for the world's airlines, representing some 260 airlines or 83%

of total air traffic. They support many areas of aviation activity and help formulate industry policy on critical aviation issues. IATA is led by Tony Tyler, Director General & CEO since July 2011.

IATA's member airlines account for carrying approximately 83% of total Available Seat Kilometers air traffic. IATA supports airline activity and helps formulate industry policy and standards. It is headquartered in Montreal, Canada with Executive Offices in Geneva, Switzerland. IATA was formed in April 1945 in Havana, Cuba. It is the successor to the International Air Traffic Association, which was formed in 1919 at The Hague, Netherlands.^[4] At its founding, IATA consisted of 57 airlines from 31 countries. Much of IATA's early work was technical and it provided input to the newly created International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), which was reflected in the annexes of the Chicago Convention, the international treaty that still governs the conduct of international air transport today.

Aviation grew rapidly over the following decades and IATA's work duly expanded. It transformed its trade association activities to take account of the new dynamics in aviation, which was seeing increasing demand from the leisure sector. Price flexibility became increasingly important and the United States led the way into deregulation in 1978.

IATA has cemented its position as the voice of the aviation industry in recent years, launching a number of important programs and lobbying governments in the wake of successive crises. Despite its factual influence, the IATA is a trade group with no legislative powers.

WTO

The World Trade Organization (WTO) is the only global international organization dealing with the rules of trade between nations. The goal is to help producers of goods and services, exporters, and importers conduct their business.

The WTO was born out of negotiations, and everything the WTO does is the result of negotiations. The bulk of the WTO's current work comes from the 1986–94 negotiations called the Uruguay Round and earlier negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). The WTO is currently the host to new negotiations, under the 'Doha Development Agenda' launched in 2001.

Where countries have faced trade barriers and wanted them lowered, the negotiations have helped to open markets for trade. But the WTO is not just about opening markets, and in some circumstances its rules support maintaining trade barriers for example, to protect consumers or prevent the spread of disease.

At its heart are the WTO agreements, negotiated and signed by the bulk of the world's trading nations. These documents provide the legal ground rules for international commerce. They are essentially contracts, binding governments to keep their trade policies within agreed limits. Although

negotiated and signed by governments, the goal is to help producers of goods and services, exporters, and importers conduct their business, while allowing governments to meet social and environmental objectives.

The system's overriding purpose is to help trade flow as freely as possible so long as there are no undesirable side effects — because this is important for economic development and well-being. That partly means removing obstacles. It also means ensuring that individuals, companies and governments know what the trade rules are around the world, and giving them the confidence that there will be no sudden changes of policy. In other words, the rules have to be 'transparent' and predictable.

Trade relations often involve conflicting interests. Agreements, including those painstakingly negotiated in the WTO system, often need interpreting. The most harmonious way to settle these differences is through some neutral procedure based on an agreed legal foundation. That is the purpose behind the dispute settlement process written into the WTO agreements.

UNESCO

In 1945, UNESCO was created in order to establish peace on the basis of humanity's moral and intellectual solidarity.

UNESCO strives to build networks among nations that enable this kind of solidarity, by:

- Mobilizing for education: so that every child, boy or girl, has access to quality education as a fundamental human right and as a prerequisite for human development.
- Building intercultural understanding: through protection of heritage and support for cultural diversity. UNESCO created the idea of World Heritage to protect sites of outstanding universal value.
- Pursuing scientific cooperation: such as early warning systems for tsunamis or trans-boundary water management agreements, to strengthen ties between nations and societies.
- Protecting freedom of expression: an essential condition for democracy, development and human dignity.

UNESCO's goal is to create holistic policies that are capable of addressing the social, environmental and economic dimensions of sustainable development. This new thinking on sustainable development reaffirms the founding principles of the Organization and enhances its role:

- In a globalized world with interconnected societies, intercultural dialogue is vital if we are to live together while acknowledging our diversity.

- In an uncertain world, the future of nations depends not only on their economic capital or natural resources, but on their collective ability to understand and anticipate changes in the environment - through education, scientific research and the sharing of knowledge.
- In an unstable world - marked by fledgling democratic movements, the emergence of new economic powers and societies weakened by multiple stress factors – the educational, scientific and cultural fabric of societies – along with respect for fundamental rights - guarantees their resilience and stability.
- In a connected world - with the emergence of the creative economy and knowledge societies, along with the dominance of the Internet, the full participation of everyone in the new global public space is a prerequisite for peace and development.

Arab League

The **Arab League** formally, the **League of Arab States** is a regional organization of Arab countries in and around North Africa, the Horn of Africa and Arabia. It was formed in Cairo on 22 March 1945 with six members: Kingdom of Egypt, Kingdom of Iraq, Transjordan (renamed Jordan in 1949), Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, and Syria.

The League's main goal is to "draw closer the relations between member States and co-ordinate collaboration between them, to safeguard their independence and sovereignty, and to consider in a general way the affairs and interests of the Arab countries".

Through institutions such as the Arab League Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organization (ALECSO) and the Economic and Social Council of the Arab League's Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU), the Arab League facilitates political, economic, cultural, scientific, and social programmes designed to promote the interests of the Arab world. It has served as a forum for the member states to coordinate their policy positions, to deliberate on matters of common concern, to settle some Arab disputes and to limit conflicts such as the 1958 Lebanon crisis. The League has served as a platform for the drafting and conclusion of many landmark documents promoting economic integration. One example is the *Joint Arab Economic Action Charter*, which outlines the principles for economic activities in the region.

European Union

The **European Union (EU)** is a politico-economic union of 28 member states that are located primarily in Europe. It covers an area of 4,324,782 km², with an estimated population of over 508 million. The EU operates through a system of supranational institutions and intergovernmental- negotiated decisions by the member states.^{[13][14]} The institutions are: the European Parliament, the European Council, the Council of the European Union, the European Commission, the Court of Justice of the European Union, the European Central Bank, and

the Court of Auditors. The European Parliament is elected every five years by EU citizens.

The EU has developed an internal single market through a standardised system of laws that apply in all member states. Within the Schengen Area, passport controls have been abolished. EU policies aim to ensure the free movement of people, goods, services, and capital, enact legislation in justice and home affairs, and maintain common policies on trade, agriculture, fisheries, and regional development.

NATO

The **North Atlantic Treaty Organization** also called the **North Atlantic Alliance**, is an intergovernmental military alliance based on the North Atlantic Treaty which was signed on 4 April 1949. The organization constitutes a system of defence whereby its member states agree to mutual defense in response to an attack by any external party. NATO's headquarters are located in Haren, Brussels, Belgium

OPEC

Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries is an intergovernmental organization of 13 petroleum-exporting nations, founded in 1960 by the first five members, and headquartered since 1965 in Vienna, Austria. The 13 countries account for 40% of global oil production and 73% of the world's "proven" oil reserves, making OPEC a major influence on global oil prices.

OPEC's stated mission is "to coordinate and unify the petroleum policies of its member countries and ensure the stabilization of oil markets, in order to secure an efficient, economic and regular supply of petroleum to consumers, a steady income to producers, and a fair return on capital for those investing in the petroleum industry."

4.5 SUMMARY

After studying this lesson, we will be able to understand the following.

Any multinational company is a business organization that has its head office in one country and the operations are spread over several other countries. It has certain characteristics such as their gigantic size and control that exist in the hands of a single institution. But its interests and operations are spread across international boundaries. For example, the Pepsi Cola Company of the U.S operates in 114 countries. It has an Oligopolistic Structure and Spontaneous Evolution also.

Globalization, a term in heavy current usage means working of several countries together in harmony with respect to economic, financial, trade and communications sectors. It has some positive and negative effects. Some positive effects are that it provides greater opportunities for firms in less industrialized countries, can lead to more access to capital flows, technology, human capital etc. Among the negative effects come the

protectionist policies in industrialized countries that prevent many producers in the third world from accessing export markets and competition between developing countries to attract foreign investment leads to a "race to the bottom" in which countries dangerously lower environmental standards

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations, or ASEAN, was established on 8 August 1967 in Bangkok, Thailand. The aims and purposes of ASEAN accelerate the economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region.

The Commonwealth is a voluntary association of 53 independent and equal sovereign states. The Commonwealth includes some of the world's largest, smallest, richest and poorest countries, spanning five regions. Thirty-one of its members are small states, many of them island nations.

The International Air Transport Association (IATA) is the trade association for the world's airlines, representing some 260 airlines or 83% of total air traffic.

The World Trade Organization (WTO) is the only global international organization dealing with the rules of trade between nations. The goal is to help producers of goods and services, exporters, and importers conduct their business.

UNESCO was created in 1945 in order to establish peace on the basis of humanity's moral and intellectual solidarity. It aims at child education so that every child, boy or girl, has access to quality education as a fundamental human right. Through protection of heritage and support for cultural diversity it is building intercultural understanding.

Arab League's main goal is to draw closer the relations between member States and co-ordinate collaboration between them.

The EU has developed an internal single market through a standardised system of laws that apply in all member states.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization headquarters are located in Haren, Brussels, Belgium

Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries is an intergovernmental organization of 13 petroleum-exporting nations, founded in 1960 by the first five members, and headquartered since 1965 in Vienna, Austria

4.6 CHECK YOUR PROGRESS/ EXERCISE

1. True and false

- a India has several parent companies and subsidiary companies.
- b Standard Chartered Bank, Coco-cola, SONY Electronics, etc are some examples of multinational companies found in India.

- c The most important feature of these MNCs is their small size.
- d The Pepsi Cola Company of the U.S operates in 114 countries.
- e Another important feature of the world of multinationals is the Indian dominance.

2. Fill in the blanks

- a. When several countries come together to work in harmony with respect to economic, financial, trade and communications sectors, it is called _____.
- b. _____ or the Association of Southeast Asian Nations was established on 8 August 1967 in Bangkok, Thailand.
- c. The _____ provides guidance on policy making, technical assistance and advisory services to Commonwealth member countries.
- d. The WTO was born out of _____, and everything the WTO does is the result of negotiations.
- e. Protecting freedom of expression: an essential condition for _____, _____ and human dignity.

3. Multiple choice question

- a. In 1945, UNESCO was created
 - i. in order to establish peace on the basis of humanity's moral and intellectual solidarity.
 - ii. in order to establish independence on the basis of humanity's moral and intellectual solidarity.
 - iii. in order to establish hardship on the basis of humanity's moral and intellectual solidarity.
- b. The World Trade Organization (WTO) is the only global international organization
 - i. dealing with the rules of trade between nations.
 - ii. dealing with the rules of craftsmanship between nations.
 - iii. dealing with the rules of trade between cities.
- c. In order to establish peace on the basis of humanity's moral and intellectual solidarity
 - i. UNESCO was created in 1954
 - ii. UNESCO was created in 1945
 - iii. UNESCO was created in 1949

4. Short answer question

1. Define Globalisation.
2. What do you understand by Positive Effects of Globalisation?
3. Write a short note on Commonwealth.
4. What are the aims and purposes of ASEAN?
5. Write a short note on the International Air Transport Association (IATA)

4.7 ANSWERS TO THE SELF LEARNING QUESTIONS:

1. a. True.
1. b True
1. c. false, gigantic
1. d. True
1. e. False, American
- 2.a. Globalization
2. b. ASEAN
- 2.c. Commonwealth Secretariat
- 2.d. negotiations
- 2.e. democracy, development
3. a.i.
3. b.i
3. c.ii

4.8 TECHNICAL WORDS AND THEIR MEANING

1. The Commonwealth- is a voluntary association of 53 independent countries.
2. EU - The European Union is a politico-economic union of 28 member states that are located primarily in Europe.
3. The Arab League- The Arab League founded in Cairo in 1945, has 22 member states as of 2016

4.9 TASK

1. In a chart show the Advantages of MNCs.
2. In a world map show the Founding Fathers of ASEAN.



PRACTICALS GEOGRAPHY

Introduction: Statistical diagrams are drawn with the help of quantified data to represent the variation in the given distribution between the regions or within the region at a particular time or over a period time. Diagrams help to analyse the facts at a glance that are much more easily understood than just the numerical figures which may not give a better understanding of the facts. Different diagrams are drawn depending upon the size and range of statistical data under study. Following are some of the statistical diagrams that are used to represent statistical information in the research studies, documentation of data by government agencies etc.

1. Bar Diagrams are one dimensional or linear statistical diagram. In bar diagram data represented is made proportional to the length of the bar while the width remains constant for all the bars. These bars may be drawn vertically or horizontally. The time element is the main factor which is involved in the drawing of bar graphs. Different types of bar diagrams are used with reference to the nature of data to be plotted on a graph. These are:

1.1. Simple Bar diagram: Here only one variable is represented. For example annual rainfall, annual production of crops, minerals, population etc. over a period. They are generally drawn for comparison of quantities.

1.1. 1 Simple Vertical Bar:

Study the vertical bar graph in which the bars of uniform width are standing on a line or point. Since the bars are drawn at the location of these places on world map representing the amount of carbon-di-oxide emission by respective countries, they are therefore said to be (cartographic technique) 'Located proportionate simple bar diagrams' (**figure 1**).

Construction: Simple vertical bars have no sub-divisions. They represent one variable (fact) only at a time e.g. a column may be erected straight to show the total carbon di-oxide emission of each country. In simple bar the length of the bar varies with quantity while the width representing country in this case remains same for the countries.

Figure 1 depicts the percentage amount of total carbon dioxide emissions in the world by simple bar diagram. These are vertical bars. The map represents that USA is the largest emitter of carbon-dioxide in the world followed by former USSR, China, Japan, U.K. Germany, India, Poland, Canada and France.

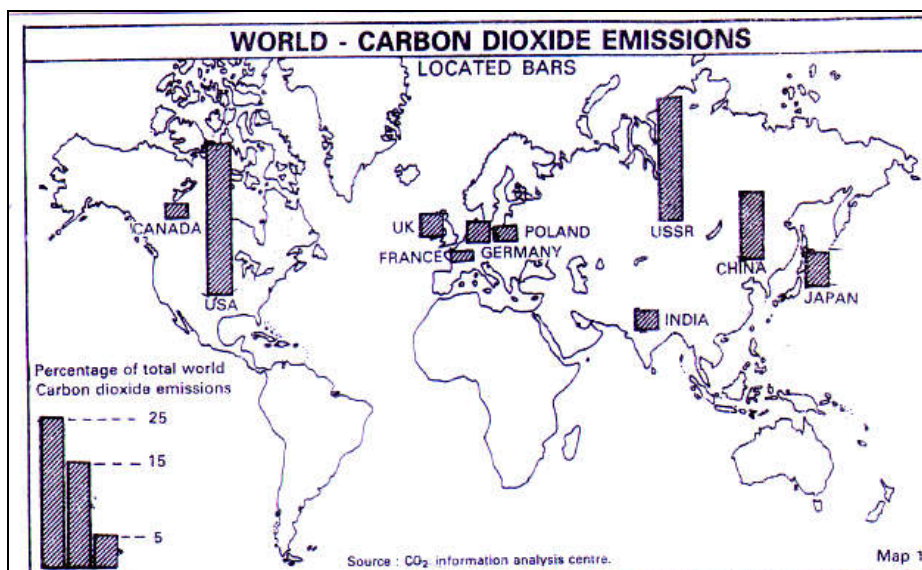


Figure 1

Table 1. Growth of Population in India: 1901-2011

Year	Population in Million
1901	238.4
1911	252.1
1921	251.3
1931	279.0
1941	318.7
1951	361.1
1961	438.2
1971	548.2
1981	683.3
1991	846.3
2001	1027.0
2011	1210.2

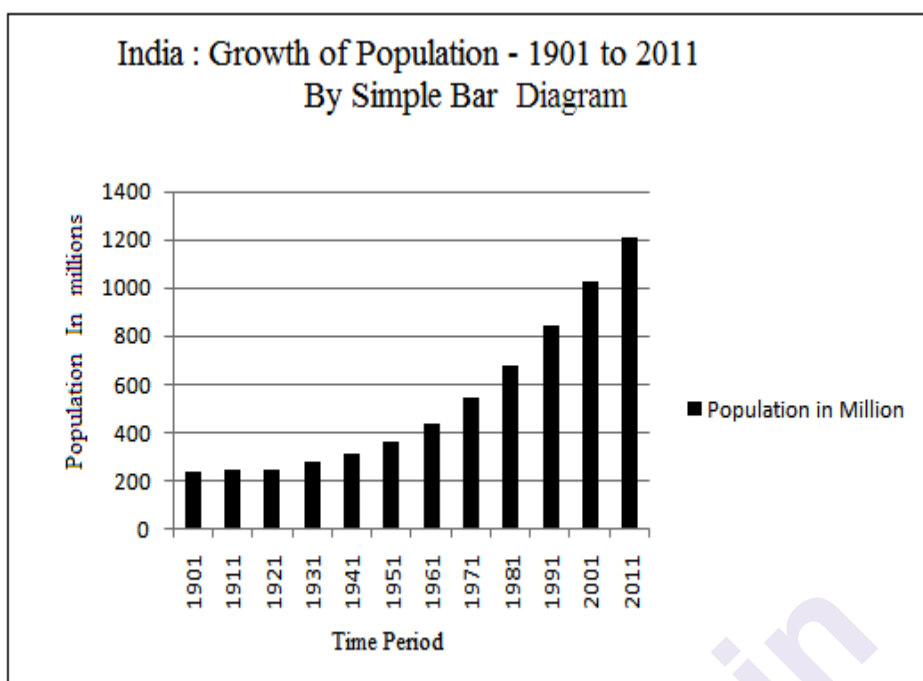


figure 2

Figure 2 represents growth of population in India by simple bar diagram from 18901 to 2011.

1.2. Multiple Bars: Bars are drawn to represent Spatial Data {spatial is related to space or area e.g. production in different countries states or regions). Multiple bars are used to represent data containing more than one dependent variable & when comparison between different variables is required. *The* procedure for drawing multiple bars is similar to procedure of drawing simple bars, but in this case two or more bars representing different variables are drawn together e.g. represent the following data with the help of multiple bars.

PRODUCTION OF WHEAT AND RICE IN INDIA AND CHINA		
Crop	India	China
Rice	110	182
Wheat	57	105

Note: Production is in million Tons

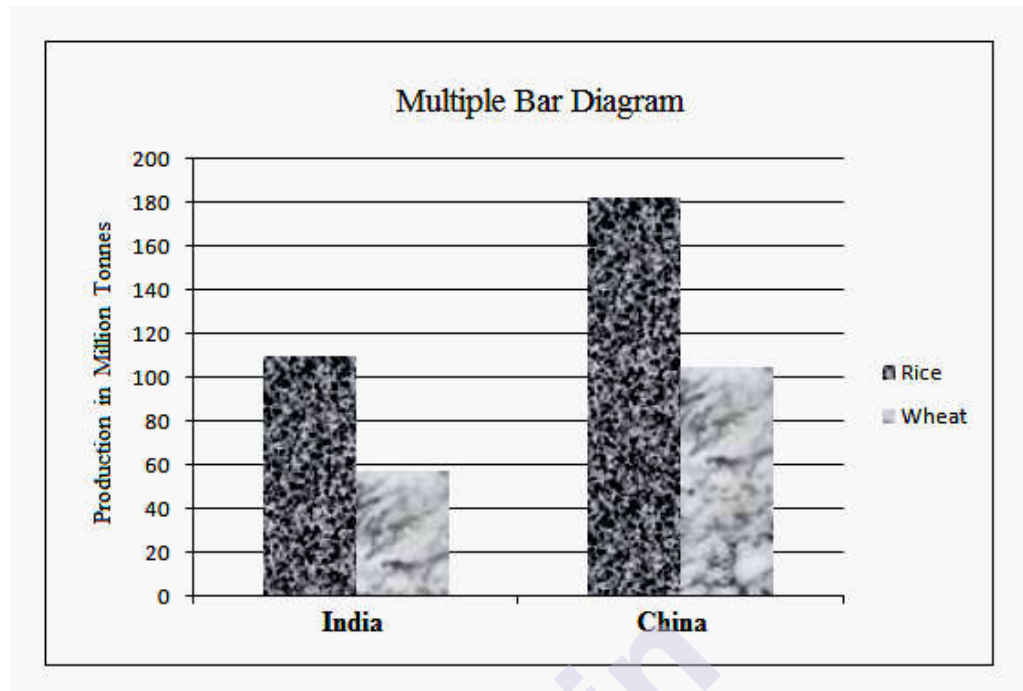


Figure 3

Multiple Bars

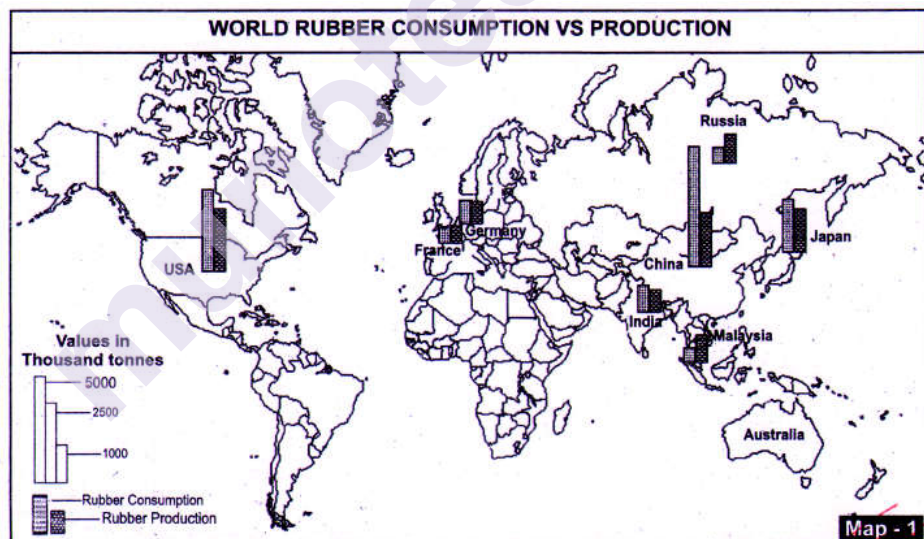


Figure 4

Figure 3 represents production of rice and wheat in India and China in million tones. It facilitates the comparison between two crops within a country as well between two countries. This is the advantage of multiple bar diagram.

1.3. Divided Bars: Divided bars are drawn when the spatial data contains more than one dependent variables and the total value of all these variables is required. Divided bars can be drawn vertically or horizontally. E.g. Represent following data with the help of divided bar. The advantage of divided bar diagram is they help us to differentiate the

degree of variation within the given variable as well as we can compare the total of all these variables together over a period of time or between difference regions. **Figure 5** represents production of crops by countries in world by divided bar diagram

WORLD - PRODUCTION OF RICE	
Country	Production in million tone
China	182
India	110
Other	227

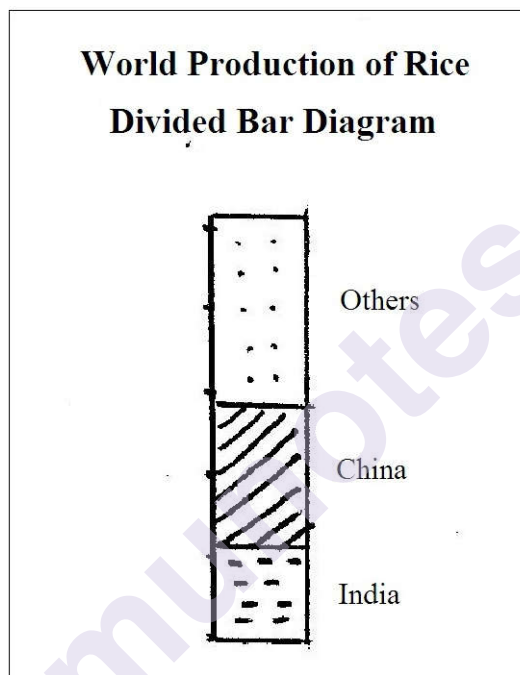


Figure 5

2. Areal diagrams or two dimensional statistical diagrams: Circles and squares are the examples of areal or two dimensional statistical diagrams. In these diagrams areas are drawn proportionate to the given quantity.

2.1 Circle Diagrams: In this diagram the area of a circle is shown in proportion to the quantity it represents. To draw the circle one has to draw a 'parabolic curve' (**figure 6**) with the help of the 'square root' of the actual value on a graph paper is drawn. Appropriate scale is selected to include the lowest as well as the highest in the given data series on the 'x' axis of the graph. Then to draw a circle the value is located on the 'x' axis to draw a perpendicular touching the parabolic curve. This perpendicular is a radius for drawing a circle/ square to represent its quantity.

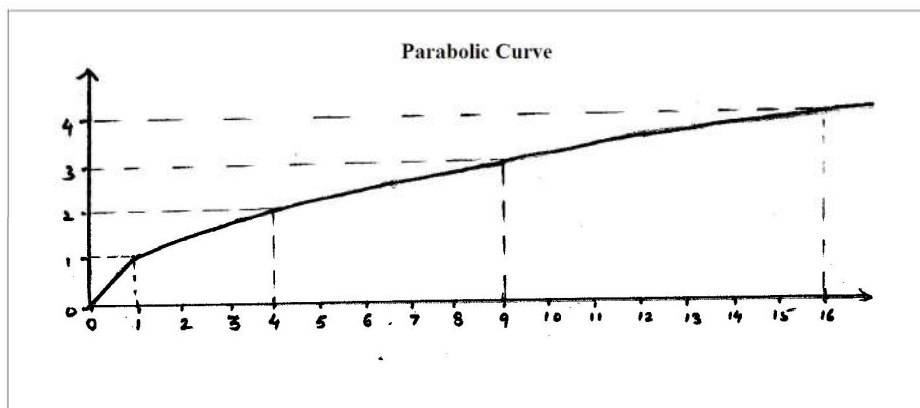


Figure 6

Let us represent the following data with the help of circle diagram.

World-Production of Natural Gas	
Country	Production in million tonnes
U.S.S.R.	656
U.S.A.	444
Canada	88
Netherland	55
Algeria	43

World: Production of Natural Gas
By Located Proportionate Circle diagram

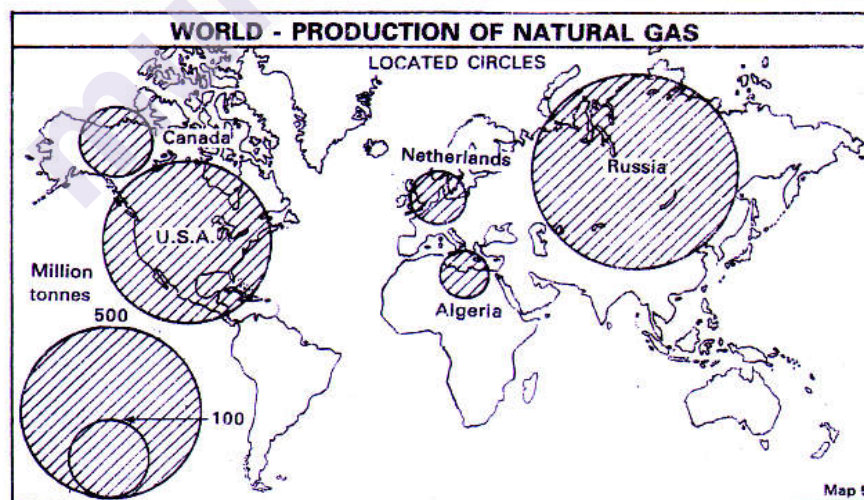


Figure 7

Located proportionate circle diagram is shown to represent following aspects:

Figure 7 represents the total amount of natural gas production by respective countries represented in the world map. We thus notice that bigger the size of a circle larger the amount and vice versa. Here Russia is

largest producer of natural gas followed by USA, Canada, Netherlands and Algeria countries.

Figure 8 represents continent wise proportion of population distributed in the world. Asia continent has the highest number of population while the continent of Australia has the lowest size of population in the world.

**World: Continentwise Proportion and Distribution of Population
By Located Proportionate Circle diagram**

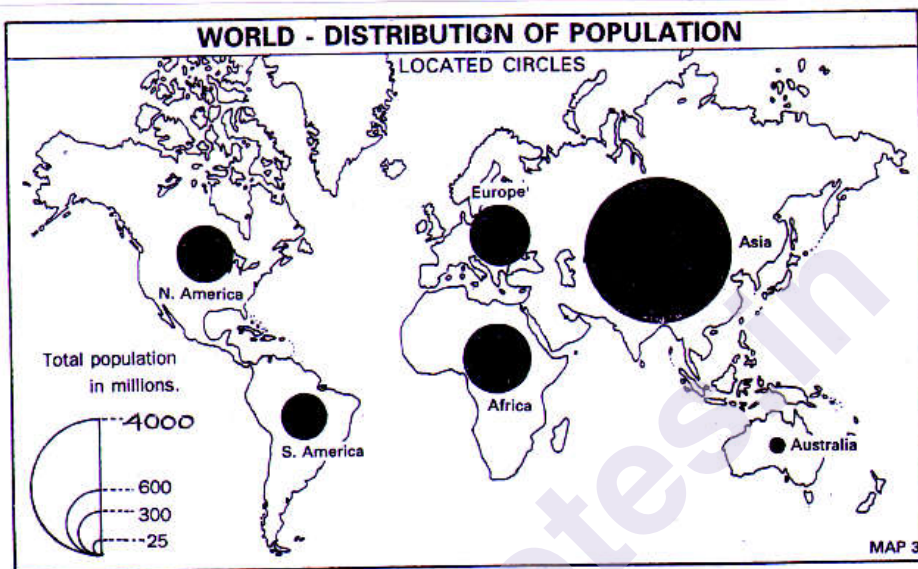


Figure 8

In comparison with bar diagram, circle diagrams are more difficult to construct, on account of the additional calculations involved. Though circles will help in quickly recognizing the order of importance from the relative sizes, the proportionate quantities are more difficult to compare, particularly for laymen. Their major merit lies in the fact that they compress the data in lesser space areas where bars cannot be used on account of larger size of data range where circles can be drawn.

2.2 Divided Circle or Pie diagram or Circle and Sector statistical diagram: Pie diagram helps us to understand the totality of the given phenomenon as well the variation among this totality. For example total population of a country is its totality, while the proportion of rural and urban population of the total population is its variation. This type of data can help us to understand whether a country is more of a rural nature or urban or balanced. The size of a circle stands for its total population, while its sectors (division of a circle) stands for proportion of rural and urban population of that country. The whole circle consists of 360° is divided into proportional parts to get sectors of the required area. This diagram is known as **divided circle diagram**.

World - Rural and Urban Population

Continents	Population-Percentage		
	Rural	Urban	Total
Africa	68	32	100
N. America	26	74	100
S. America	32	68	100
Asia	72	28	100
Europe	27	73	100
Australia	28	72	100

In the above mentioned example all values are in the percentage. Hence if we equate 100% to the angle of 360° then we get 1% equal 3.6° . now we can multiply the various percentage values by 3.6° to get the corresponding angles, i.e. Africa - Rural population $68\% \times 3.6 = 244.8^\circ$ which means 245° . This angle can be drawn on the circle which is drawn for Africa. Once we represent rural population, the remaining part of the circle represents the urban population. As there are only two variables, there is no need to calculate values for the urban population.

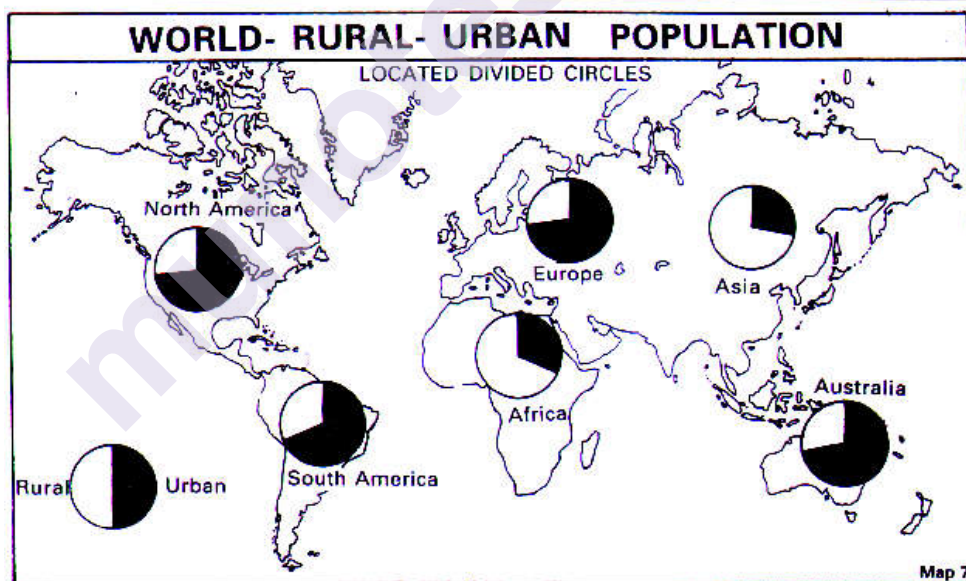


Figure 9

Figure 9 represents continentwise proportion of rural and urban composition in the world. We thus notice from **figure 9** that the continents of Asia, Africa are largely rural in character while that of Europe, North America, Australia and South America are largely urban in nature. This helps to understand that Asia and Africa are relatively less developed due to large proportion of rural population and the rest continents are more urbanized and so are relatively more developed in the world.

Figure 10 is also a pie diagram representing the type of landuse existing in different continents of the world.

Figure 11 represents the environmental aspect of risk and intensity of desertification level in different continents of the world by located pie diagram.

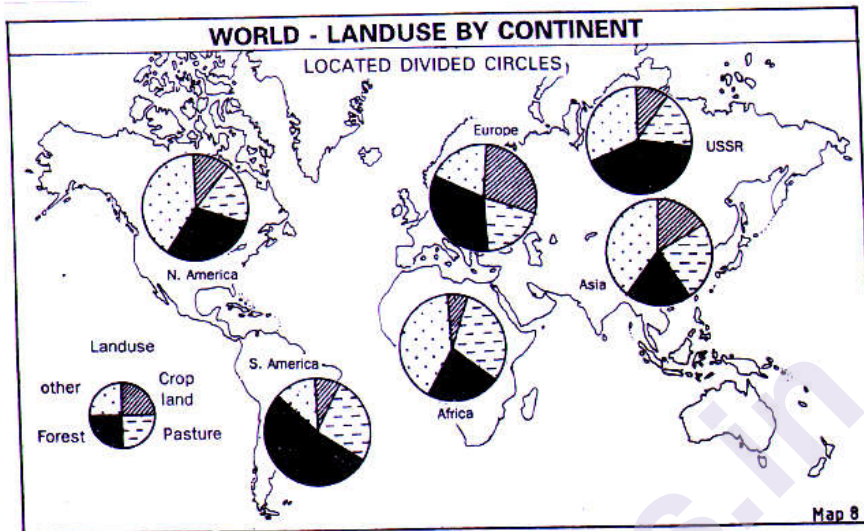


Figure 10

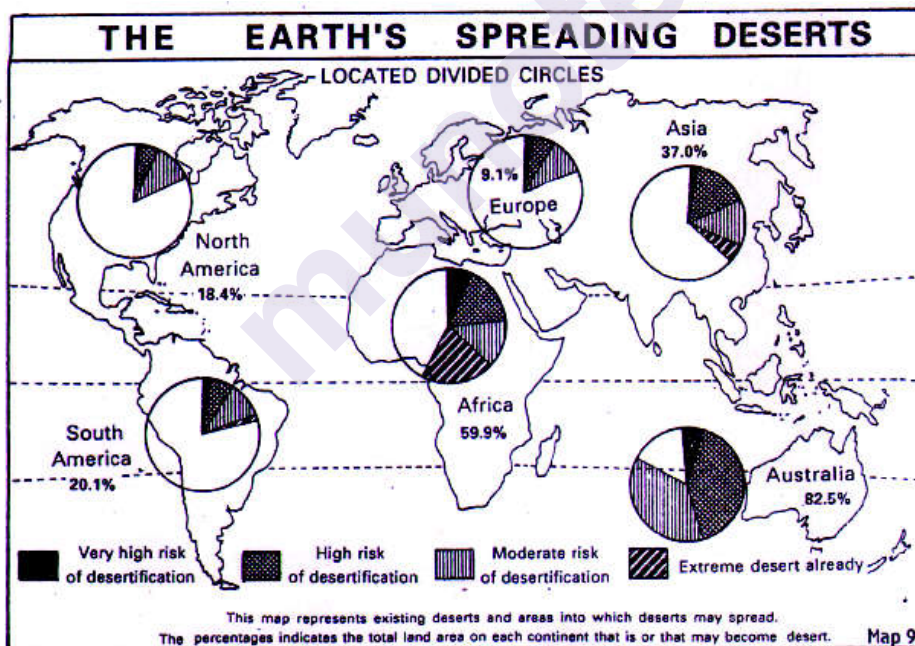


Figure 11

WORLD MAP - Students are expected to mark and name following places / countries in the map of the world; with the help of atlas.

New York	Delhi
Washington	Sri Lanka
San Francisco	Colombo
U.S.A.	Singapore
U.K.	Indonesia
Canada	Australia
Mexico	Sydney
Brazil	Canberra
Argentina	New Zealand
Peru	Korea
Chile	Pakistan
Riode Janeiro	Iran
Los Angeles	Iraq
Lima	Kuwait
London	Saudi Arabia
France	Egypt
Paris	Libya
Berlin	Nigeria
Germany	South Africa
Norway	Kenya
Sweden	Ghana
Finland	Turkey
Rome	Bangladesh
Russia	Indian Ocean
Japan	Pacific Ocean
Tokyo	Atlantic Ocean
China	Arctic Ocean
Hongkong	Greenland
Thailand	Poland
India	Spain

