

Chapter 1 : BBC Bitesize - KS3 Geography - Rural settlements - Revision 1

Human settlements are classified as rural or urban depending on the density of human-created structures and resident people in a particular area. Urban areas can include town and cities while rural areas include villages and hamlets. While rural areas may develop randomly on the basis of natural.

This article has been cited by other articles in PMC. Abstract Background The efficient allocation of financial resources for malaria control and the optimal distribution of appropriate interventions require accurate information on the geographic distribution of malaria risk and of the human populations it affects. Low population densities in rural areas and high population densities in urban areas can influence malaria transmission substantially. Here, the Malaria Atlas Project MAP global database of Plasmodium falciparum parasite rate PfPR surveys, medical intelligence and contemporary population surfaces are utilized to explore these relationships and other issues involved in combining malaria risk maps with those of human population distribution in order to define populations at risk more accurately. Methods First, an existing population surface was examined to determine if it was sufficiently detailed to be used reliably as a mask to identify areas of very low and very high population density as malaria free regions. Second, the potential of international travel and health guidelines ITHGs for identifying malaria free cities was examined. Third, the differences in PfPR values between surveys conducted in author-defined rural and urban areas were examined. Fourth, the ability of various global urban extent maps to reliably discriminate these author-based classifications of urban and rural in the PfPR database was investigated. Finally, the urban map that most accurately replicated the author-based classifications was analysed to examine the effects of urban classifications on PfPR values across the entire MAP database. Results Masks of zero population density excluded many non-zero PfPR surveys, indicating that the population surface was not detailed enough to define areas of zero transmission resulting from low population densities. In contrast, the ITHGs enabled the identification and mapping of 53 malaria free urban areas within endemic countries. The Global Rural Urban Mapping Project GRUMP urban extent mask proved most accurate for mapping these author-defined rural and urban locations, and further sub-divisions of urban extents into urban and peri-urban classes enabled the effects of high population densities on malaria transmission to be mapped and quantified. Conclusion The availability of detailed, contemporary census and urban extent data for the construction of coherent and accurate global spatial population databases is often poor. These known sources of uncertainty in population surfaces and urban maps have the potential to be incorporated into future malaria burden estimates. Currently, insufficient spatial information exists globally to identify areas accurately where population density is low enough to impact upon transmission. Medical intelligence does however exist to reliably identify malaria free cities. Moreover, in Africa, urban areas that have a significant effect on malaria transmission can be mapped. Background The public health burden posed by malaria has put its control high on the international development agenda. Recent improvements in the levels of funding for malaria control and their disbursement have resulted in an increase in use of insecticide treated nets and access to effective antimalarial drugs in many malaria endemic countries that are starting to have demonstrable public health impact [1 - 8]. The rapidly changing malaria landscape epidemiological and political requires an accurate and contemporary description of risk with which to help audit future needs objectively and guide resource allocations effectively and equitably [9]. The extremes of both low and high population density modify malaria transmission and have profound consequences for estimates of its public health burden [10 - 14]. In areas of exceptionally low population density, there may be insufficient numbers of people to support transmission [10], while urban areas cause marked entomological, parasitological and behavioural effects that result in reduced risks [13]. These effects need to be assessed to help estimate their impact on the risks of Plasmodium falciparum malaria globally. Recent studies have examined the potential of global population and urban extent surfaces for mapping the risks of malaria and identifying populations at risk. Guerra et al [15 , 16] estimated the global extent of malaria transmission for by using a set of rules, including the exclusion of i all areas where population density was less than one person per km²; ii urban extents of cities identified as malaria free in travel guidelines; and

iii urban extents of cities with populations greater than one million. Further, the effects of urbanization measured by population density-based classifications of urban extents on P. A similar logic was used to downgrade endemicity classes for the hypothesized effect of urbanization in recent global estimates of the P. Finally, population counts and a compilation of medical intelligence on malaria risk in large cities were used to define the limits of unstable P. This paper documents efforts to use a global population database, medical intelligence and urban extent maps to identify and describe spatially those areas of the malaria endemic world where human population densities are lowest and highest, resulting in modified transmission and, thus, impact upon malaria burden. Finally, the problems and drawbacks that exist in using global spatial population databases and counterpart urban maps as demographic components for malaria risk mapping are highlighted. To standardize to a single, epidemiologically important age range 2. Surveys that could only be geo-referenced to administrative unit polygons, rather than precise locations, were removed before analysis to ensure that only the most accurately geo-located surveys were used [23]. A total of 3, geo-referenced survey points were used in the analyses, of which, 2, rural, urban, 1, unclassified were in Africa, 97 rural, two urban, seven unclassified in the Americas and 1, rural, 15 urban, unclassified in the central and south-east Asia region. This was analysed separately from the rest of the world in this paper.

Chapter 2 : Why do rural-urban linkages matter?

Difference between rural and urban rural areas are settled places outside towns and cities. they can have an agricultural character, though many rural areas are based on natural gas, petroleum, etc.

Settlement Up to For example, in Greater Giyani in Limpopo, look at the changes that have defined a rural area, from various small settlements, to clusters of small villages, and eventually becoming a large village. This haphazard spread is compounded by a lack of ability by the local municipality in taking up the challenge of creating an administration node which is a key requirement for a small town. In many instances, South Africa will be hard pressed to use the UN proposal for the adoption of a classification scheme by size of locality. It was evident in the recent demarcation unrest in Vuwani, where there are many civil and linguistic divisions from village to village, and each village has expanded without any formal guidelines because the land in which these villages are located is largely tribal-owned. In the South African context, there is a problem of control and a lack of administration in understanding what defines a location. However, if it becomes necessary to monitor the population or Main Place by name only, i. This makes it difficult for users of the data when they need to group a Main Place. Only Rustenburg may appear, unless spatially selected, in which case if the boundaries are extended, rural areas can form part of it. How much control do you have when it comes to location? The Municipal Elections of talks to the electorate about service delivery, building RDP houses, creating employment opportunities, building new roads, schools, and hostels for university students. This all while working within the boundaries originally implemented in , through the Municipal Demarcation Board. Over time, some of these areas were incorporated, some through cross border municipalities, and some contained in District Municipalities. In recent months, there was talk of eliminating the District Municipalities, but these serve two very important functions: District Municipalities were originally characterised by the presence of a Magistrates Court, which serves many municipalities. District Municipalities allow for an easier understanding of the health statistics, which are aggregated at a higher level than local municipalities. According to an article by Prof. The district municipality will in turn comprise several local municipalities, with which it shares the functions of local government. The original idea was to initiate the economic development of the district, to plan land use in the district, and to provide for the basic needs of people living in deprived areas. The amendments shifted this focus by creating, on paper, strong district municipalities with direct service delivery responsibilities. The EA type provided guidance of the various types of settlement. Enumerated Area EA Type.

Chapter 3 : Rural & Urban Settlements in India ~ Professional Shiksha

Key Differences Between Urban and Rural. The fundamental differences between urban and rural are discussed in the following points: A settlement where the population is very high and has the features of a built environment (an environment that provides basic facilities for human activity), is known as urban.

Always present at the time of job allotment. Definition of Urban The term urban simply refers to the region or area which is densely populated and possess the characteristics of the man-made surroundings. The people residing in such area, are engaged in trade, commerce or services. In this settlement, there is high scale industrialisation that results in better employment opportunities. The Urban settlement is not confined to the cities only, but towns and suburbs suburban areas are also included in it. There are many advantages of life in urban areas like easy access to various amenities, better transportation facilities, entertainment and education options, health facilities. Although it suffers certain drawbacks like pollution, caused due to large scale industrialisation and means of transportation like buses, trains, cars and so on, leading to increasing in health problems in the people living in that area. It refers to a small settlement, which is outside the boundaries of a city, commercial or industrial area. It may include, countryside areas, villages or hamlets, where there are natural vegetation and open spaces. There is a low density of population in such area. The primary source of income of the residents is agriculture and animal husbandry. Cottage Industries also form a chief source of income here. In India, a town whose population is below is considered as rural, as per the planning commission. Gram Panchayat is responsible for looking after such areas. Further, there is no municipal board, in the villages and maximum percentage of the male population are engaged in agriculture and related activities. Key Differences Between Urban and Rural The fundamental differences between urban and rural are discussed in the following points: A settlement where the population is very high and has the features of a built environment an environment that provides basic facilities for human activity , is known as urban. Rural is the geographical region located in the outer parts of the cities or towns. The life in urban areas is fast and complicated, whereas rural life is simple and relaxed. The Urban settlement includes cities and towns. On the other hand, the rural settlement includes villages and hamlets. There is greater isolation from nature in urban areas, due to the existence of the built environment. Conversely, rural areas are in direct contact with nature, as natural elements influence them. Urban people are engaged in non-agricultural work, i. In contrast, the primary occupation of rural people is agriculture and animal husbandry. Population wise, urban areas are densely populated, which is based on the urbanisation, i. On the contrary, the rural population is sparse, which has an inverse relationship with agriculturism. Urban areas are developed in a planned and systematic way, according to the process of urbanisation and industrialisation. Development in rural areas is seldom, based on the availability of natural vegetation and fauna in the region. When it comes to social mobilisation, urban people are highly intensive as they change their occupation or residence frequently in search of better opportunities. However, in rural areas occupational or territorial mobility of the people is relatively less intensive. Division of labour and specialisation is always present in the urban settlement at the time of job allotment. As opposed to rural areas, there is no division of labour. Conclusion So, with the given discussion, it is easily understood that these two human settlements are very different, regarding the density of human structures and the residents of that area. The standard of living in urban areas is higher in comparison to the rural areas. At present, the maximum part of the total population resides in urban areas, as well as the total land area occupied by the urban region is greater than the rural areas.

Chapter 4 : Chapter Basic characteristics of rural settlement

Urban. In explicit individual settlements, metropolis amenities stands to get a space that's distinguished by extreme grownup inhabitants and monumental human assembled infrastructures in distinction to the areas surrounding it.

Why do rural-urban linkages matter? The implications of administrative definitions The difference between urban centres and rural areas may seem so obvious that definitions should not be an issue. However, there can be major variations in the ways in which different nations define what is an urban centre. The criteria used include population size and density, and availability of services such as secondary schools, hospitals and banks. However, the combination of criteria applied can vary greatly. Even the population thresholds used can be different: This wide fluctuation in definitions has three important implications. Given the size of the population of these two countries, this would significantly increase the overall proportion of urban residents in Asia and in the world. International comparisons are difficult, as they may look at settlements which, despite being classed in the same category, may be very different in both population size and infrastructure. In addition, the reliability of data on urbanization trends within one nation can be compromised by changes in the definition of urban centers over time. Public investment in services and infrastructure tends to concentrate on centers that are defined as urban. Within national and regional urban systems, larger cities also tend to be favored with public investment over small and intermediate-sized urban centers, including those with important roles in supporting agricultural production, processing and marketing. Outside the city boundaries: The areas surrounding urban centers generally have an important role in providing food for urban consumers, with proximity lowering the costs of transport and storage. It is difficult to make generalizations on the nature of peri-urban areas, which depends on the combination of a number of factors including the economic and infrastructural base of the urban center, the region and the nation; the historical, social and cultural characteristics of the area, and its ecological and geographical features. Peri-urban areas around one center are also not necessarily homogenous: The peri-urban interface around larger or more prosperous urban centres is also the location where processes of urbanisation are at their most intense and where some of the most obvious environmental impacts of urbanisation are located. They are often characterised by: Changes in land use: Whether low-income groups such as small and marginal farmers or residents of informal settlements can benefit from these changes, or end up losing access to land, depends largely on land rights systems. Changing farming systems and patterns of labour force participation: As a consequence, wage agricultural labour often becomes more important than small-scale farming, attracting migrant workers. On the other hand, residents of peri-urban areas may benefit from employment opportunities in the city. Variations in the characteristics of peri-urban areas can be important. For example, in the growing number of extended metropolitan regions in Southeast Asia, agriculture, small-scale industry, industrial estates and suburban residential developments co-exist side by side. Availability and affordability of transport are essential for the intense movement of goods and the extreme mobility of the population. In other contexts, and especially in less industry-based economies such as many countries in sub-Saharan Africa, agriculture still prevails in peri-urban areas although often with significant shifts in land ownership and use. This is especially the case where smallholder productivity is low because of the increasing costs of inputs and limited credit availability. Other problems include poor access to urban markets due to a lack of roads and physical infrastructure and the tight control over access to the urban market-places by middlemen and large traders. Thus, despite proximity to urban consumers, small farmers may be easily squeezed out, especially as the value of land in peri-urban areas increases with the expansion of the built-up center. The extra-urban impact of urban activities: Most urban wastes end up in the region surrounding the city, for example, solid wastes disposed of on peri-urban land sites either official or illegal and liquid wastes either piped or finding their way through run-offs into rivers, lakes or other water bodies close by. Peri-urban areas may also be affected by urban air pollution. Fewer opportunities for earning cash; more for self-provisioning. Greater reliance on favorable weather conditions. Urban characteristics in rural locations e. These should be regarded as two ends of a continuum with most urban and rural areas falling somewhere between these extremes. For instance, many of the areas around

prosperous cities or on corridors linking cities have a multiplicity of non-farm enterprises and a considerable proportion of the economically active population that commute daily to the city or find work seasonally or temporarily in urban areas. Many rural areas also have tourist industries that have fundamentally changed employment structures and environmental pressures. Governing across and beyond the rural-urban boundary If well managed, the interactions between towns and countryside are the basis for a balanced regional development which is economically, socially and environmentally sustainable. With regard to rural-urban linkages, local government can play an important role in facilitating positive interactions and limiting negative exchanges: It is best placed for decision-making on physical transport and communication infrastructure; however, expenditure for infrastructure can be significant and well beyond the means of local government. Wider alliances, which increase access to financial resources, are therefore necessary. The management of natural resources and wastes is an important area of local government intervention. However, it often includes much wider areas than those administered by local authorities, and requires alliances with other local, regional, national and sometimes cross-border governments. National level policies also have an important role, for example, with respect to access to land and land ownership and titling in both rural and urban areas. Clearly, this is not the responsibility of local authorities but is nevertheless crucial for local development planning and practice. In short, understanding rural-urban linkages matters because it provides the basis for measures that can improve both urban and rural livelihoods and environments. There are urban initiatives that can reduce ecological damage to rural areas, and help support regional development. However, with a narrow urban-centric approach, such initiatives are unlikely to be given the priority they deserve.

Chapter 5 : Difference between Urban and Rural – Difference Between

– Unlike rural areas, urban settlements are defined by their advanced civic amenities, opportunities for education, facilities for transport, business and social interaction and overall better standard of living.

A rural settlement is a community involved predominantly primary activities such as farming, lumbering and mining. A urban settlement engages in predominantly in secondary and tertiary activities such as food processing and banking. There is often correlation between functions , population sizes and population density. A rural settlement tends to have small population and low population density. Urban settlement often has a large population size and high population density. Site Factors for Settlement Physical environment determine the site of a settlement depend on 1. Water supply – water is essential for human survival and agricultural activities. Relief – the availability of broad flat land such as floodplains promote agricultural activities. Soils- fertility of soils also another considerations for agricultural activities 4. Shelter-which are sheltered from natural elements. Windswept highland with harsh cold climate are conducive for settlement. Defence– Threat from enemies and predatory animals drove people to live together for protection. The rapid rate of Urbanisation in developed and developing countries brings a host of urban problems due to a large increase in the number of urban dwellers. The problems are 1. Housing- lack of house and cant afford of proper housing. Development of squatter settlement. Water supply- shortage of water supply due to the demand of water supply and poor piping system. Transport- too many cars in major cities. Poor public transport system 4. Pollution- domestic and industrial waste contribute to land pollution in urban areas. Solutions to the Urban Problems 1. Housing – provide high rise flat since the land is scarce like in Singapore and Hong Kong. Water supply- to increase water supply is build more reservoirs. Transport- to ease congestion in the developed countries road and railways network have to extended. Pollution- several ways to curb pollution -impose fine to protect the environment such as littering and emission of excessive exhaust fumes. This is the area with the highest land price, which could only be afforded by businesses. Around this is the zone of transition, which is where industry located. In many cities in the UK, such as Birmingham, this zone can be quite easily identified. However in most cases the industry has moved out, leaving the zone empty and in need of renewal. Beyond the zone of transition are the rings of residential housing. As people became more wealthy they could afford to live further out of town, in bigger houses, with larger gardens. The houses closest to the centre originally would have housed the workers for the inner city industries. Many British cities still have many of these terraced houses remaining. As people moved away from the CBD, the houses closest to the centre would be taken by newly arrived immigrants to the city, either from elsewhere in the country or abroad. The sector model has a similar idea of a CBD to Burgess. This is still the area with the highest land price. Hoyt then used transport routes to determine where his other sectors would be located. He still had a zone of transition around the CBD, but he also had industry fanning out from the centre along major transport routes. The lowest class housing would be closest to the industry, and probably be located where the prevailing winds would blow the pollution towards them and away from the higher class housing. The high class housing also is in a sector of its own, running all the way from the CBD, where many of the residents would work, to the outer suburbs. This model was aimed at being more specific than the other two, however it also has become more complicated. Harris and Ullman still have a central CBD, but they also have other smaller centres performing specific functions that Hoyt and Burgess decided would have been found in and around the CBD. Large cities do display some of these characteristics. London has different areas of its centre that have different functions: Transects help you to identify and classify zones, enabling you to compare the characteristics of each area. You can identify the CBD, the older terraced housing, and as you move further from the city centre the newer housing of the suburbs. The main zones to concentrate on are: The focal point of the city, with the highest land prices. The CBD is where shops will locate as they know it is the most accessible point for the people of the city. The main functions of the CBD will include retail, entertainment, financial services and other professional services. The inner city in the 19th Century would have been the centre of industry for most cities. Low paid workers would have lived in the many rows of terraced houses that

were built beside the factories. Nowadays, although the factories have gone, many of the terraced houses remain. The Inner city of many urban areas has undergone great changes. These are covered in detail in a later section. However once the industry moved out, the inner cities became areas in need of redevelopment. The first plan was to build tall blocks of flats to replace the terraces. Many suburban houses were built in the period between the two World Wars, during the first half of the 20th century. Estates full of detached and semi-detached houses grew rapidly as public and private transport improvements allowed people to live further away from their place of work. The rural-urban fringe is where most of the post war housing has been built. Usually in estates of mainly detached and semi-detached houses, the emphasis has often been on making the houses as spacious as possible. Again these housing developments were only possible thanks to the fact that most families now own at least one car. Usually they settle down at the outskirts of the city. The Living Conditions and the features of Squatter settlements. The reasons why existence of Squatter settlement are:

Chapter 6 : Urban and rural settlements | South China Morning Post

Settlement is a place where people live and interact through activities such as agriculture, trading and entertainment. Settlement in geography help us to understand man's relationship with his environment. A rural settlement is a community involved predominantly primary activities such as farming, lumbering and mining. A urban settlement engages in predominantly in secondary and tertiary.

The various types of settlements have evolved over a long period of time. The development and growth of settlement also depends upon the religious and social customs of the society. The buildings used for various religious and social purposes, give the settlements their distinctiveness. The settlements are generally divided into two types-urban and rural or towns and villages. The urban settlements are differentiated from the rural settlements on the basis of certain characteristics, such as the size and density of population, economic basis, administrative basis, and the number and quality of public utility services. Every urban or rural centre has its own form and it is the product of its site and surroundings. The haphazard growth gives the settlement an irregular shape. The urban settlements are mostly classified on the basis of their functions. Some of them are: The village, as a form of settlement, is closely related with the agricultural activities. The rural settlements are of two types compact and scattered. In the compact settlement, the houses are closely spaced and the streets are narrow. Such settlements develop mostly in the river valleys and fertile plains. The scattered settlements are formed by one or two dwelling units. These are spread over great distances and are knitted by a common bond. Such settlements are found in the hills, plateau and highlands. The settlement can also be classified according to the shapes or patterns. There are five broad types or patterns of settlements. The Compact or Nucleated Settlements: In such settlements, houses are built close to each other. They generally develop close to a railway station, a well, a quarry or an industrial site. The Scattered or Dispersed Settlements: In such settlements, houses or the individual farmhouses are isolated or scattered and are located away from each other. They develop mostly in the plateau, forested or hilly areas. The Linear or Ribboned Settlements: Such settlements generally develop along either sides of roads, railways, rivers or canals. The flood plains in hilly areas mostly have linear settlements. The patterns of such settlements are determined by the nature of junction of two or more routes. When they cross each other at right angles, the dwellings are built along the routes in all directions, thus forming rectangular settlements. The Radial or Star-shaped Settlements: Such settlements are common in towns and villages, where the dwellings spread out in several directions from a central point, which is either around a big water body or where many routes join together.

Chapter 7 : Why urban and rural classifications matter - EE Publishers

It has becoming increasingly more difficult to differentiate between villages and towns, especially where urban areas have spread out wards into the rural fringe. It is, therefore, more realistic to talk about a transition zone from 'strongly rural' to 'strongly urban'.

Population distribution Despite major drops in mortality and sustained high birth rates, population growth has been slow because of emigration. Population increase has differential effects on rural and urban areas; even between villages differences in demographic dynamics can be found. The tradition of population clustering in coastal villages has changed. The Population Census reveals that the coastal towns and villages of Vieux Fort, Laborie, Canaries, Choiseul, Arise la Raye, and Dennery all experienced population decline during the past decade. This contrasts with the period to , when, with a higher growth rate for the country as a whole, only the Quarters of Anse la Raye and Canaries recorded overall declines in population. The percentage of the population living in the Quarter of Castries declined between and This Quarter grew at an annual rate of only 0. Gros Islet overspill of Castries and Vieux Fort both experienced a growth rate that indicates that new construction, tourism, and industrial expansion have attracted people to these areas. The Quarters of Gros Islet, Vieux Fort, and Micoud are all gaining in population relative to the rest of the island but only in Micoud this growth is agriculturally based. The rural sections of Laborie, Dennery, Anse La Raye and Canaries show modest increase in population which, in the absence of further corroborative data, suggest some measure of stability or limited growth in the agricultural economy of these areas. Map shows population distribution by quarter and Map the increase or decrease in rural population, by quarter. At the other extreme, holdings of less than 1 acre each In broad terms, large holdings 50 acres and over , representing 1. Medium-size holdings between 10 to 50 acres are not important either in terms of their number holdings, only 6. An accurate presentation can only be provided through a new agricultural census. Table , Distribution of Household Population in Urban and Rural Areas, , , Concentration of ownership is only significant within the group of large holdings, particularly in the category of acres and over, where nine holders had more than one estate in The largest amount of land held by one owner is acres in eight holdings, owned by one company. The smallest is acres in two holdings. Holders of more than one property controlled 12 acres or In , foreign ownership of land in Saint Lucia affected 30 estates, a total of 23 acres Spatial differentiation of population and land distribution By analysing available information, it is possible to identify subnational differences in population structure and their relationship to the distribution of land resources which are important in characterizing the structure of human settlement on the island. The spatial units for which data have been compiled by different departments of Government, and for particular purposes, do not always correspond with each other. Census data for are available by groups of enumeration districts in each quarter of the island, though the quarters themselves are defined differently for the Census than they are for purposes of administration. It is therefore not possible to show variations in patterns between subregions below the level of the quarter for the data. The ratio of land to farm population for each quarter suggests that pressure on farmland is relatively more acute in the Quarters of Choiseul, Castries and Canaries than in Micoud and Gros Islet Table The distribution of farm population is shown in Map It is useful to compare the gross ratios presented in Table with the percentage of farm holdings of less than one acre for each quarter of the island Table For the island as a whole The quarters which have an even greater percentage than the national average of holdings of this minimal size are Castries, Anse La Raye, Canaries, Choiseul and Gros Islet. Tables and suggest the same conclusions about quarters that have acute pressure on available land resources. Both Anse La Raye and Gros Islet have a high percentage of holdings below one acre and higher than average ratio of land per person. This suggests a more inequitable distribution of farmland in these two quarters than elsewhere, although these quarters combined have only A further indication of differences in resource limitations between one subregion of the island and the next may be gleaned by looking at the age structure of the population within each quarter see Annex D, Table D In some districts, notably Choiseul, the contrast is striking. The presence of lower-than-average percentages in the critical segment of the working population suggests a depletion due to emigration. The areas most affected by

out-migration of the productive labour force include the villages of Anse La Raye and Dennery. The rural areas of Canaries, Vieux Fort and Gros Islet, on the other hand, attract people from other parts of the island hopeful of finding jobs in tourism, industry and commerce. The working population of Micoud shows a pattern very close to the national average in both the rural and urban sectors. This indicates the relative lack of population pressure on the available resources in this region relative to other parts of the island. The other numbers listed for each quarter indicate rural areas.

Chapter 8 : Types of inhabited localities in Russia - Wikipedia

An urban settlement's size depends largely on its population, with the area growing as more people settle there. Most countries have very specific population minimums before a settlement is considered urban; but a town, a city and a metropolitan area are a few types of urban settlements.

Print Email Settlement is a place where people live and carry out various economic activities on a relatively permanent basis. It can be divided into two types: The two types of settlement are differentiated by their size, density of population and employment pattern. The major difference between a rural place and an urban place is their functions. In rural places, most people are engaged in the work of primary production, eg, agriculture, lumbering and mining. They are often classified into farmsteads, hamlets or villages. In urban places, most people are engaged in secondary and tertiary production. They are classified into towns, cities, metropolises, conurbations and megalopolises. Characteristics of urban places

1. Form Physical appearance a The natural landscape is almost totally changed in an urban area. It is a man-made landscape. Structure a The economic structure is characterised by specialised functions. People usually take part in secondary or tertiary economic activities. External linkages a Linkages with the hinterland, foreland, and other urban systems are important to an urban place. Spatial distribution pattern The major cities in the world usually possess either of the following characteristics: Latitudinal distribution Most of these large cities are found within 60° S with a greater number in the Northern Hemisphere. Conurbation Under continuous urbanisation, two or more urban centres expand and spread outwards. They will merge with the suburbs of a neighbouring city or join together to form a large continuous urban area known as conurbation. Types of conurbation a Uni-nuclear conurbation is formed by the expansion of one city into a larger urban area, eg, Los Angeles in the United States.

Chapter 9 : What Is an Urban Settlement? | Bizfluent

Sl No. Rural Society (Pre-industrial Society) Urban Society (Industrial Society) 1. Life in the society was very simple and reflected in the way of living, dressing, food habits, shelter and manners etc.

The main difference between the two societies as under: Rural society was one which has not industrialized, whereas present day urban society is highly urbanized and industrialized. Urban Society Industrial Society 1. Life in the society was very simple and reflected in the way of living, dressing, food habits, shelter and manners etc. Life in the city is not simple but very complex and complicated. The people in the society had homogeneity and thus enjoyed more or less the same social status. The people in the city belong to different castes, creeds, religions and cultures, thus do not enjoy the same social status. In the rural society there was very little scope for occupational mobility. In cities there are many occupations, so occupational mobility is as well as frequent. Here the family played a very significant and predominant role. Its hold was very strong. In the cities hold of families is not strong, and many functions which the families used to perform have been taken away by other institutions and associations. In villages there is no fast change and as such no necessity for social adaptability. In the cities there must be fast mobility and adaptability to suit ever changing fast life. In the rural society culture was very deep-rooted. Everyone loved culture and cultural heritage above everything else. In the cities it is different to find pure culture. In a rural society there is no division of labour. In an urban community there is always division of labour and specialisation in job allotment. Rural society did not give due and proper respect to the womenfolk. In urban communities women enjoys comparatively high social status. In this society people loved nature and natural bounties. They were religious minded and afraid of gods and goddesses. In cities, people have no time to stand and gaze at the nature. They are not religious minded but more materialistic. There were very few chances of providing employment and incentives to the unemployed by the society. The cities provide both incentive and employment to the people and thus frustrated villages find solace in the cities which respects ability and judges their worth.