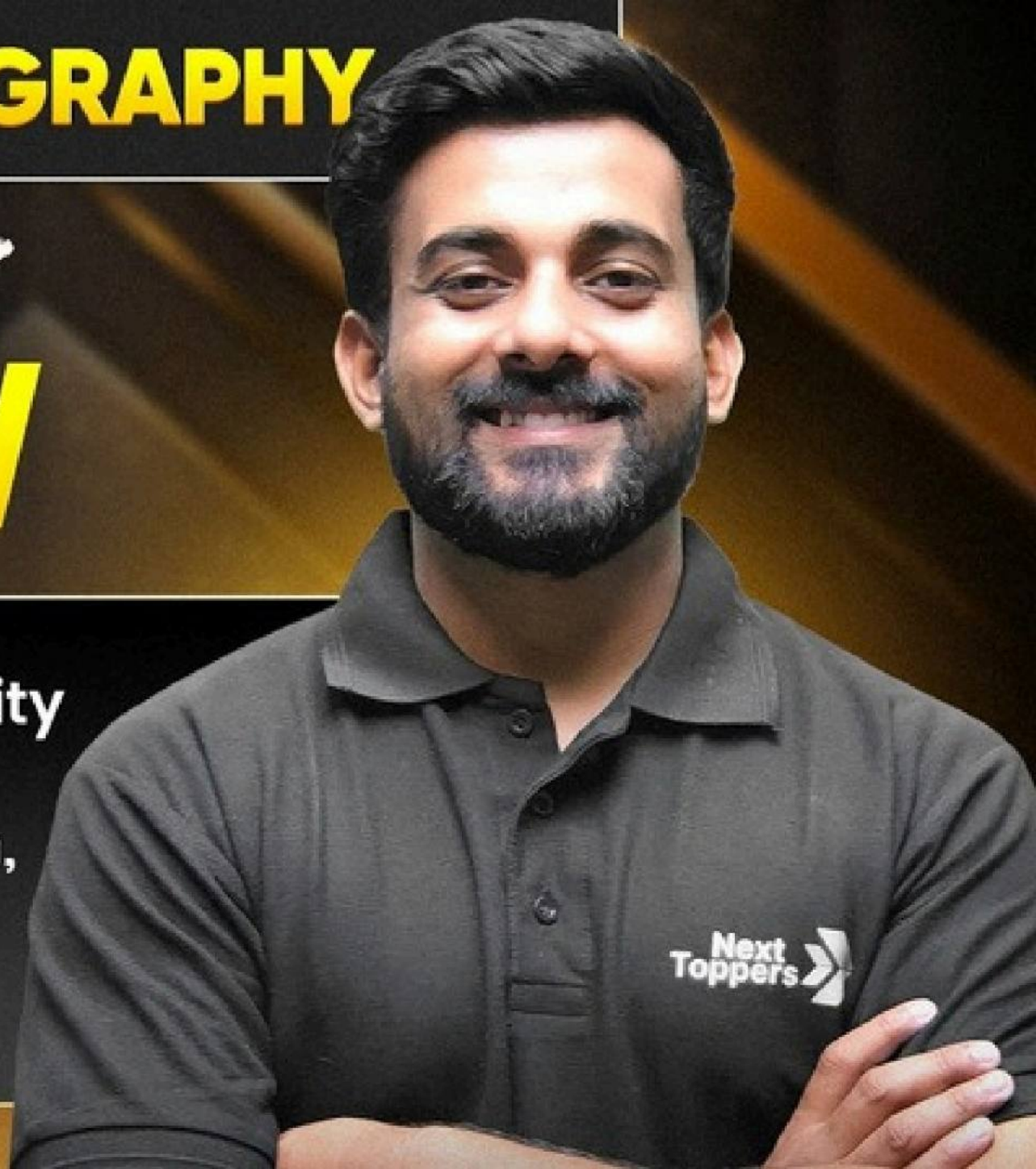
LIVE

CLASS 12th GEOGRAPHY

BACKLOG MARATHON

SERIES

1. Human Geography
2. Population: Distribution, Density Growth and Composition
3. World Population: Distribution, Density and Growth
4. Human Settlement
5. Human Development



Class :- { Theory }

CH :- Last Class (Important)

2027 Batch

Doubt :- Shivaya_abhi-7

Instagram

BACKLOG MARATHON SERIES

Next Toppers

GEOGRAPHY



IS LOVE

BACKLOG MARATHON SERIES

Next Toppers

Human Geography Nature and Scope

BACKLOG MARATHON SERIES

Next Toppers

List of the Lesson

- Geography is a field of study is integrative, empirical and practical
- It studies each and every event on the earth over the space and time
- Human geography studies the relationship between man and nature
- Geo. can be studied through law making or descriptive

BACKLOG MARATHON SERIES

Next Toppers

NOMOTHETIC VS. IDIOGRAPHIC APPROACH

ASPECT	Nomothetic Approach	Idiographic Approach
Focus	**General** laws, group norms	**Individual** uniqueness
Methodology	Quantitative (tests, stats)	Qualitative (interviews, case studies)
Goal	Predict and classify behavior	Understand personal experiences
Application in Testing	Standardized tests (IQ, personality)	Projective tests, case studies
Strengths	Objective, reliable, generalizable	Rich, detailed, personal insights
Limitations	Ignores personal differences	Hard to generalize findings

Definitions of Geography

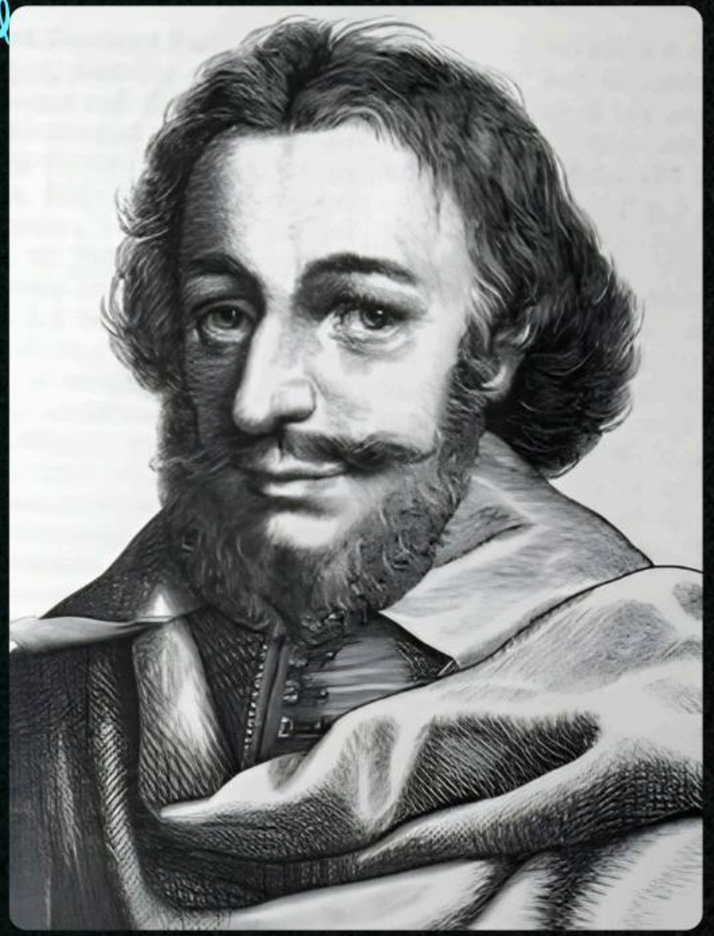
(Idio/Non)

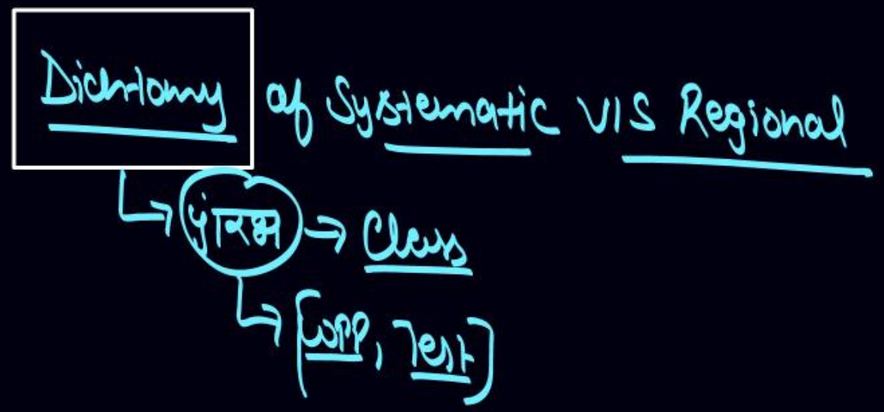
Systematic / Regional

- Bernhardus Varenius introduced the dualism of general (universal) geography and special (particular) geography, which led to the development of systematic and regional geography. Thus, Varenius was first scholar who laid the foundation of the dichotomy (1) of systematic vs. regional (2) geography.
- Alexander Von Humboldt made difference between systematic and regional geography.

Difference

Separation




Dichotomy of Systematic VIS Regional
वर्गीकरण
Class
[Supp, Tech]

Definitions of Geography

Integrative (combine)

- "Human geography is the synthetic study of relationship between human societies and earth's surface".

Ratzel ① MCQ 2025 MCQ

Synthesis has been emphasized in the above definition.



[2027 Board]

- "Human geography is the study of 'the changing relationship between the unresting man and the unstable earth."

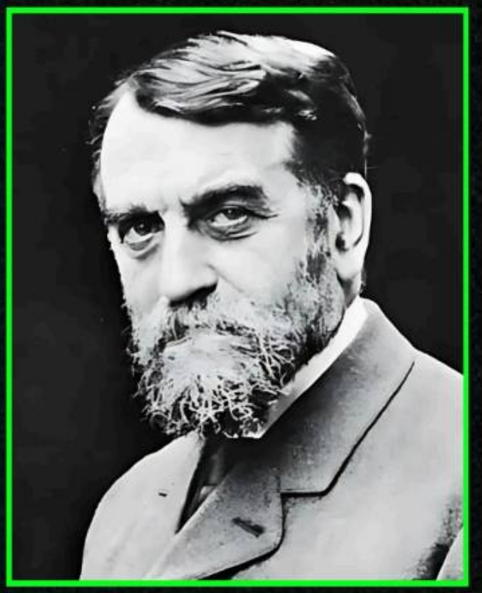
Ellen C. Semple

Dynamism in the relationship is the keyword in Semple's definition.



Definitions of Geography

- "Conception resulting from a more synthetic knowledge of the physical laws governing our earth and of the relations between the living beings which inhabit it". **Paul Vidal de la Blache**



Human geography offers a new conception of the interrelationships between earth and human beings.

There are two approaches of geography

1. Systematic approach
2. Regional approach

Dualism ⇒

- Physical and human phenomena are described in metaphors using symbols from the human anatomy.
- **Human Geography:** Human geography is the synthetic study of relationship between human societies and earth's surface.

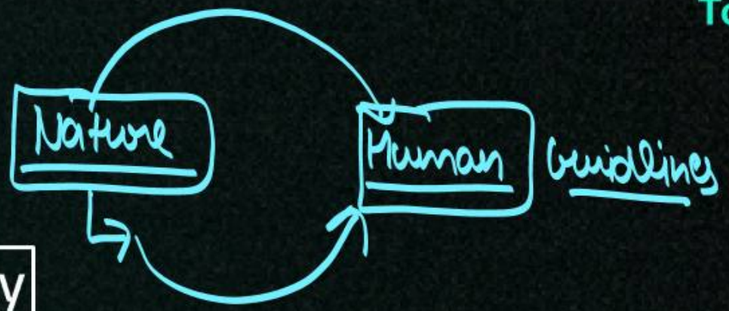
There are two approaches of geography

Systematic Geography	Regional Geography
The systematic geography approach is the same of general geography. Alexander von Humboldt, a German geographer.	This approach was developed by another German geographer and a contemporary of Humboldt, Karl Ritter.
It deals with one or a few aspects of the human environment or the human population and study their varying performance in the world or over a predefined geographical space. It deals with whole world as a unit.	The approach of regional geography seeks to understand the unique character of an area as produced by the interaction of human activities and the physical environment.
It is concerned with the formulation of general laws, principles and generic concepts. It essentially analytical. For example, the study of patterns of distribution of temperature, rainfall, vegetation, minerals and crops at the world level or continent wise is case of systematic geography.	It is the study of the geography of regions. It deals with description of individual countries and world regions. It is necessarily synthetic and deals with unique situations and their peculiarities. For example, study of landforms climatic variables, soils, vegetation, minerals, fauna and flora and superimposition of these physical factors on the cultural landscape or on any of the elements of socio-cultural aspect highlights the peculiarities of a region and is a case of regional geography.

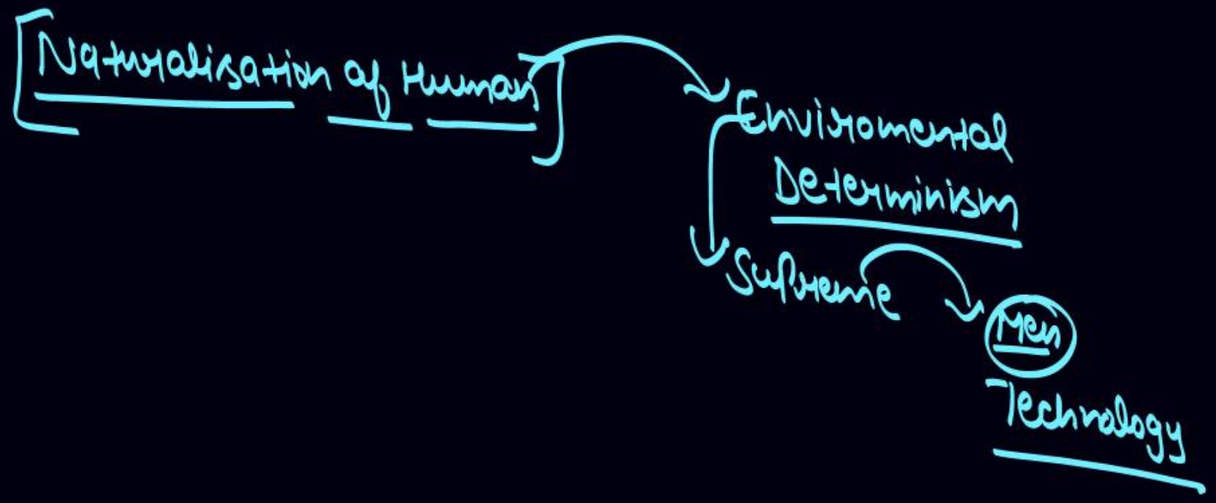
BACKLOG MARATHON SERIES

Next Toppers

Naturalization of Humans



1. Man interact with nature with the help of technology
2. It is not important that what he creates but with what tools he used to create
3. Technology indicates the level of cultural development of society.
    - Understanding the nature helps to create technology
    - Understanding of friction and heat helped to discover fire
      Understanding DNA helped to eradicate diseases
    - Laws of thermodynamics helped to develop fast planes
    - Knowledge about nature is extremely important to develop technology and technology loosens the shackles of environment on human being.
    - The interaction between primitive society and nature is called Environmental Determinism.


Naturalisation of Human
Environmental Determinism
Supreme
Men
Technology

Dualism

Geography → Emphasis is on study of nature and human beings.

↓

Subjected to the debates of dualism.

↓

- Whether geography as a discipline should be a law making/theorising (nomothetic) or descriptive (idiographic).
- Whether its subject matter should be organised and approach of the study should be regional or systematic?
- Whether geographical phenomena be interpreted theoretically or through historic institutional approach?

↓

Finally you will appreciate that the dichotomy between physical and human is not a very valid one because nature and human are inseparable elements and should be seen holistically

Nature of Human Geography

- (a) Human geography studies the inter relationship between the physical environment and socio-cultural environment created by man.
- (b) Elements of physical are land, water, soil, climate, vegetation, fauna
- (c) Elements of cultural are transport and communication, settlements, crops

Naturalization of Humans

- (a) Man interact with nature with the help of technology
- (b) It is not important that what he creates but with what tools he used to create
- (c) Technology indicates the level of cultural development of society
- (d) Understanding the nature helps to create technology

Naturalization of Humans

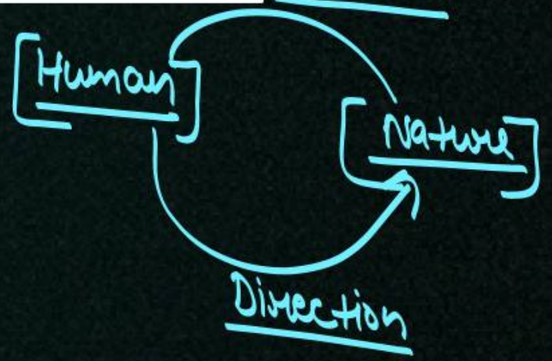
1. Understanding of friction and heat helped to discover fire
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3. Laws of thermodynamics helped to develop fast planes
4. Knowledge about nature is extremely important to develop technology and technology loosens the shackles of environment on human being.
5. The interaction between primitive society and nature is called Environmental Determinism.

Humanizations of Nature

Griffith Taylor

1. With the development of technology people understood the nature well
2. They move from state of necessity to state of possibilities
3. Human activities created cultural landscape
4. So it is called as possibilism

Freedom



Possibility

(2) → नाम

Pandey Ji

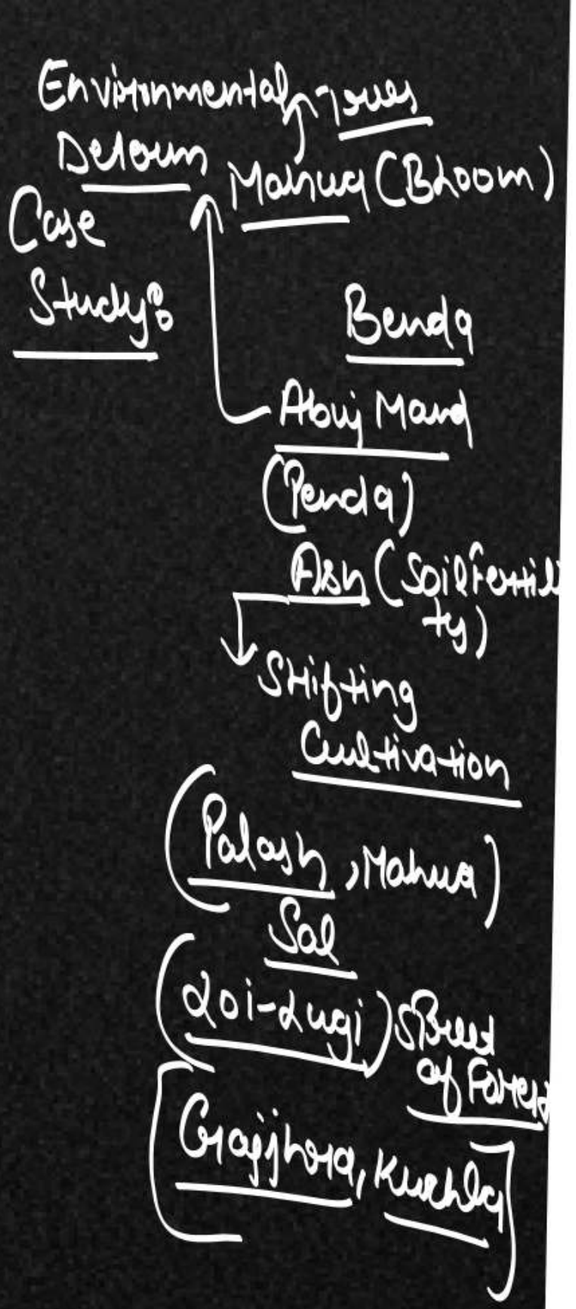
1. D

प्रारम्भ 2.0

Q: Define the Statement "State of Necessity to State of Freedom"?

State of Necessity → Nature

State of Freedom → Technology:



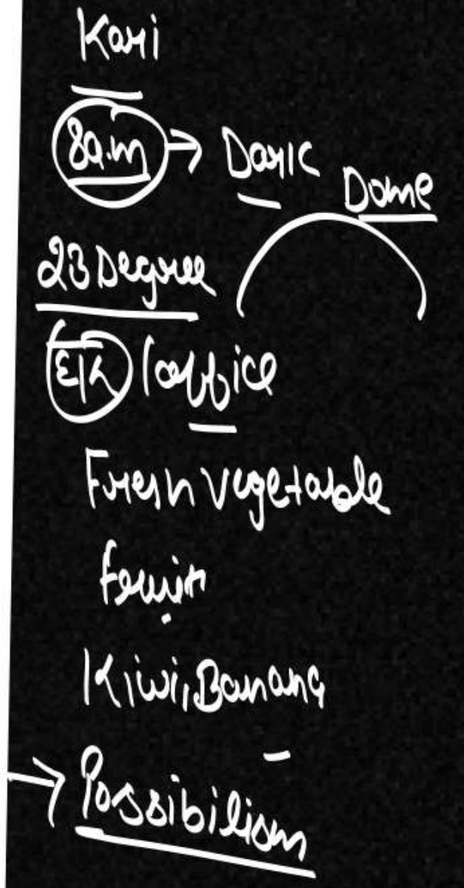
surveys the *penda* (forest) where his tribe practices a primitive form of agriculture called shifting cultivation. Benda and his friends burn small patches of forest to clear them for cultivation. The ash is used for making the soil fertile. Benda is happy that the Mahua trees around him are in bloom. How lucky I am to be a part of this beautiful universe, he thinks as he looks up to see the Mahua, Palash and Sal trees that have sheltered him since childhood. Crossing the penda in a gliding motion, Benda makes his way to a stream. As he bends down to scoop up a palmful of water, he remembers to thank Loi-Lugi, the spirit of the forest for allowing him to quench his thirst. Moving on with his friends, Benda chews on succulent leaves and roots. The boys have been trying to collect Gajhara and Kuchla, from the forest. These are special plants that Benda and his people use. He hopes the spirits of the forest will be kind and lead him to these herbs. These are needed to barter in the madhai or tribal fair coming up the next full moon. He closes his eyes and tries hard to recall what the elders had taught him about these herbs and the places they are found in. He wishes he had listened more carefully. Suddenly there is a rustling of leaves. Benda and his friends know it is the outsiders who have come searching for them in the wilds. In a single fluid motion Benda and his friends disappear behind the thick canopy of trees and become one with the spirit of the forest.

The story in the box represents the direct relationship of a household belonging to an economically primitive society with nature. Read about other primitive societies which live in complete harmony with their natural environment. You will realise that in all such cases nature is a powerful force, worshipped, revered and conserved. There is direct dependence of

efficient technology. They move from a state of necessity to a state of freedom. They create possibilities with the resources obtained from the environment. The human activities create cultural landscape. The imprints of human activities are created everywhere; health resorts on highlands, huge urban sprawls, fields, orchards and pastures in plains and rolling hills, ports on the coasts, oceanic routes on the oceanic surface and satellites in the space. The earlier scholars termed this as **possibilism**. Nature provides opportunities and human being make use of these and slowly nature gets humanised and starts bearing the imprints of human endeavour.

Humanisation of Nature

Winters in the town of Trondheim mean fierce winds and heavy snow. The skies are dark for months. Kari drives to work in the dark at 8 am. She has special tyres for the winter and keeps the headlights of her powerful car switched on. Her office is artificially heated at a comfortable 23 degrees Celsius. The campus of the university she works in is built under a huge glass dome. This dome keeps the snow out in winter and lets in the sunshine in the summer. The temperature is controlled carefully and there is adequate lighting. Even though fresh vegetables and plants don't grow in such harsh weather, Kari keeps an orchid on her desk and enjoys eating tropical fruits like banana and kiwi. These are flown in from warmer areas regularly. With a click of the mouse, Kari can network with colleagues in New Delhi. She frequently takes a morning flight to London and returns in the evening in time to watch her favourite television serial. Though Kari is fifty-eight years old, she is fitter and looks younger than many thirty-year- olds in other parts of the world.



Non-determinism/Stop and go Determinism

1. Developed by Griffith Taylor
2. It is a middle path between environmental determinism and possibilism
3. The concept shows that neither is there a situation of absolute necessity nor is there a condition of absolute freedom.
4. Sustainable development is the main aim
5. The Neo determinism maintains balance between development and nature

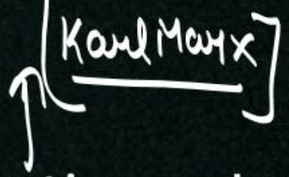
Human Geography Through the Corridors of Time

- Schools of human geography



Welfare School

- Concerned with social well-being of the people:
- (a) housing ①
- (b) Health ②
- (c) Education ③



- **Radical School:** Concerned with causes of poverty, deprivation and social Inequality
- **Behavioural School:** Given importance to lived experience, perception of space by Social categories

Broad stages and thrust of human geography

Periods	Approaches	Broad features
Early Colonial period	Exploration and description	Imperial and trade interests prompted the discovery and exploration of new areas. An encyclopaedic description of the area formed an important aspect of the geographer's account.
Later Colonial period	Regional analysis	Elaborate description of all aspects of a region were undertaken. The idea was that all the regions were part of a whole, i.e. (the earth); so, understanding the parts in totality would lead to an understanding of the whole.
1930s through the inter-War period	Areal differentiation	The focus was on identifying the uniqueness of any region and understanding how and why it was different from others.
Late 1950s to the late 1960s	Spatial organisation	Marked by the use of computers and sophisticated statistical tools. Laws of physics were often applied to map and analyse human phenomena. This phase was called the quantitative revolution. The main objective was to identify mappable patterns for different human activities.

Quantitative Revolution. Tools, computers

1. Intra-war
2. Bl w 1950-60
3. Glenal Differentia
4. Early Colonial

Broad stages and thrust of human geography

Periods	Approaches	Broad features
1970s	Emergence of humanistic, radical and behavioural schools	Discontentment with the quantitative revolution and its dehumanised manner of doing geography led to the emergence of three new schools of thought of human geography in the 1970s. Human geography was made more relevant to the socio-political reality by the emergence of these schools of thought. Consult the box below to know a little bit more about these schools of thought.
1990s	Postmodernism in geography	The grand generalisations and the applicability of universal theories to explain the human conditions were questioned. The importance of understanding each local context in its own right was emphasised.

Human geography and different school of thought

Welfare or humanistic school of thought

- Mainly concerned with the different aspects of social well-being of the people. These included aspects such as housing, health and education.
- Geographers have already introduced a paper as Geography of Social well-being in the Post Graduate curriculum'.

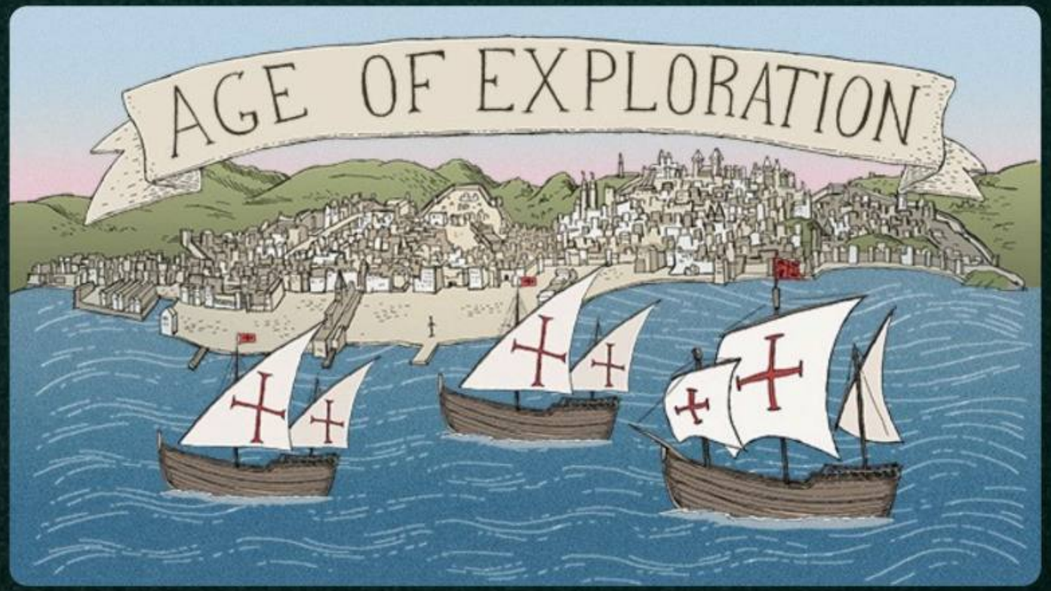
Human geography and different school of thought

Radical school of thought

- Radical school of thought employed Marxian theory to explain the basic cause of poverty, deprivation and social inequality.
- Contemporary social problems were related to the development of capitalism.

Behavioural school of thought

- Behavioural school of thought laid great emphasis on lived experience and also on the perception of space by social categories based on ethnicity, race and religion, etc.



Exploration & Description



Regional analysis

BACKLOG MARATHON SERIES

Next Toppers

Aerial differentiation

H&W

Spatial organization

{Difference}

Human Geography and Sister discipline

CUET

Fields of human geo	Sub field	Sister disciplines
Social geo	---	Social science-sociology
	Behavioral geo	Psychology
	Geo of social well being	Welfare economics
	Geo of leisure	Sociology
	Cultural geo	Anthropology
	Gender geo	Sociology, anthropology, women studies
	Historical geo	History
	Medical geo	Epidemiology
Urban geo	---	Urban studies and planning

Human Geography and Sister discipline

Political geo	---	Political science
	Electoral geo	Psephology
	Military geo	Military science
Pop. geo	---	Demography
Settlement geo	---	Urban and rural planning
Eco. geo	---	Economics
	Geo. of resources	Resource economics
	Geo. of Agriculture	Agricultural science
	Geo. of industries	Industrial economics
	Geo. of marketing	Business studies, economics, commerce
	Geo. of tourism	Tourism and travel management
	Geo. of international trade	International trade

Q. MCQ

(a) Geo. of Marketing

(b) Geo. of Tourism

(c) ✓ Geo. of leisure

(d) Geo. of International Trade

[Which of the following is Not. associated to Eco Geography]

Sociology



Most Expected Question 2027/UT/HY/Pre-board.

③ → [Ellen C. Semple] Defination

① Humainisation of Nature
Naturialisation of Human

② [Benda Case study]

④ MCQ

⑤ R.

⇒ Diff Btw (Environmental Determin) & (Possibilism)

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Next Toppers

CH:2

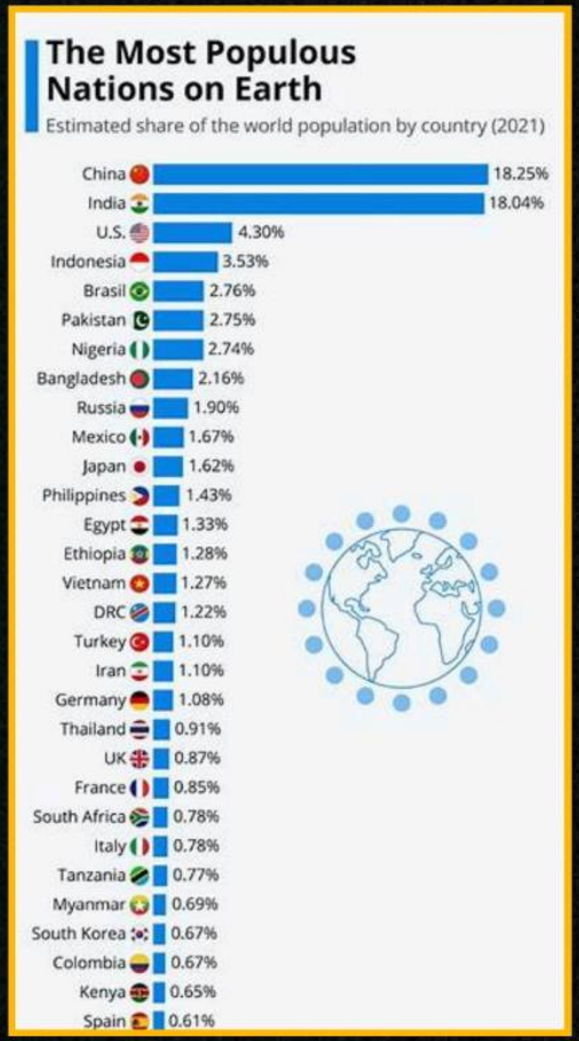
The World Population Distribution, Density and Growth

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Next Toppers

The World Population

- General, patterns of population distribution in the world, density of population, factors influencing the distribution of population, population growth, trends in population growth, doubling time of world population spatial pattern of population change, impact of population change, demographic transition, population control measures.



The World Population

21st 6 Billion

- The people of a country are its real wealth. It is they who are the actual resources and make use of the country's other resources and decide its policies. Ultimately a country is known by its people.
- It is important to know how many women and men a country has how many children are born each year, how many people die and how? Whether they live in cities or villages. can they read or write and what work do they do? These are what you will study about in this unit.
- The world at the beginning of 21 century recorded the presence of over 6 billion population. We shall discuss the patterns of their distribution and density here.

BACKLOG MARATHON SERIES

Next Toppers

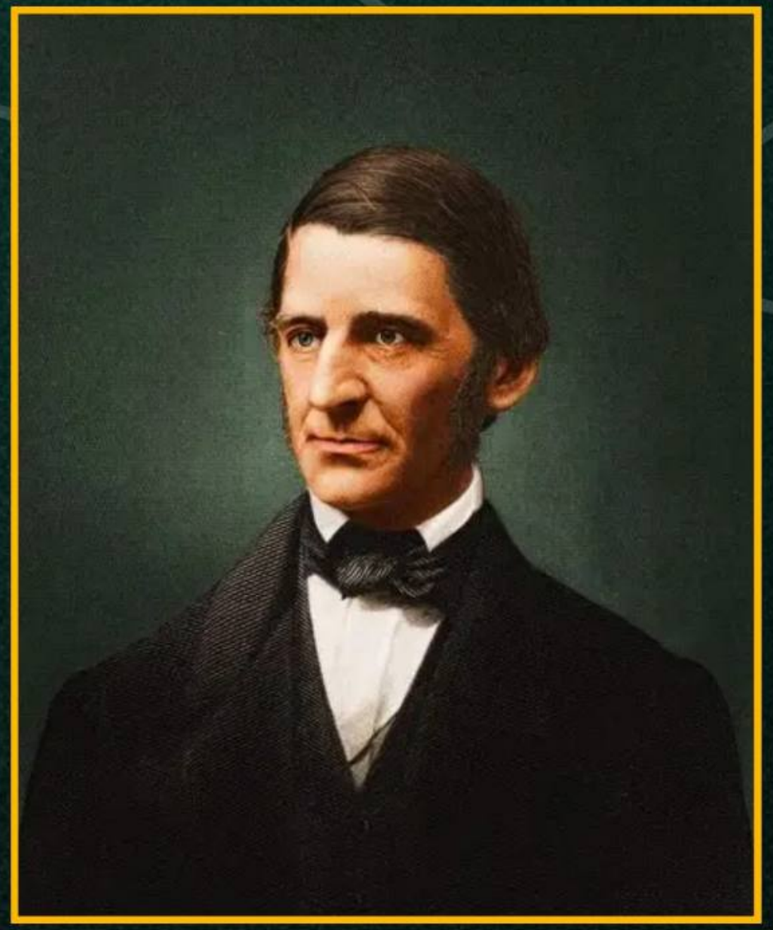
The World Population

"Asia has many places where people are few and few place where people are very many."

George B. Cressey

BACKLOG MARATHON SERIES

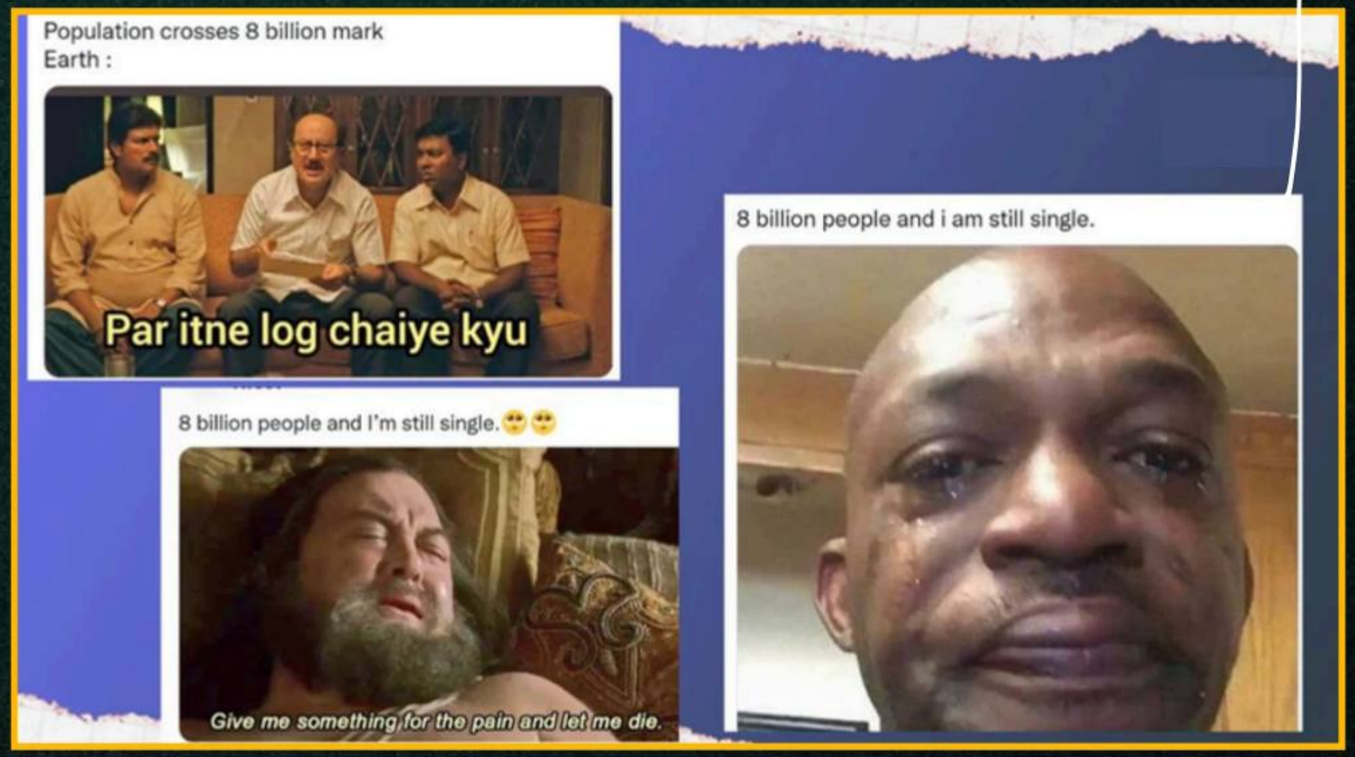
Next Toppers

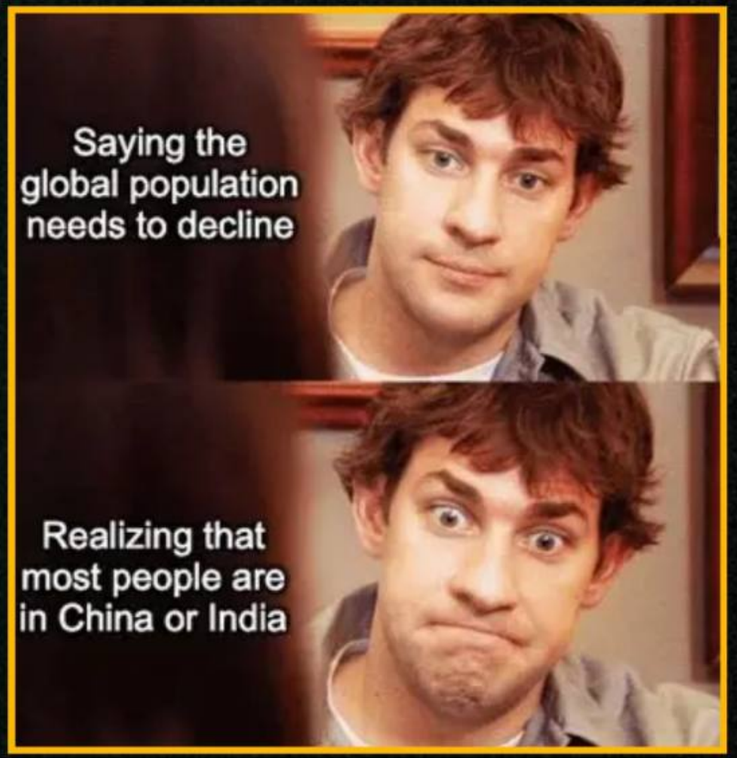


Not gold but only (Wo)men can make a people great and strong.

(Wo)men who for truth and honour's sake, stand fast and suffer long (Wo)men who toil while others sleep – who dare while others flee – they build a nation's pillars deep and lift it to the sky.

Ralph Waldo Emerson


Population crosses 8 billion mark
Earth :
Par itne log chaiye kyu
8 billion people and I'm still single.😍😍
Give me something for the pain and let me die.
8 billion people and i am still single.


Saying the global population needs to decline
Realizing that most people are in China or India

BACKLOG MARATHON SERIES

Next Toppers

Population of the World and Our Country

WORLD

2011	7 Billion
2021	7.9 Billion

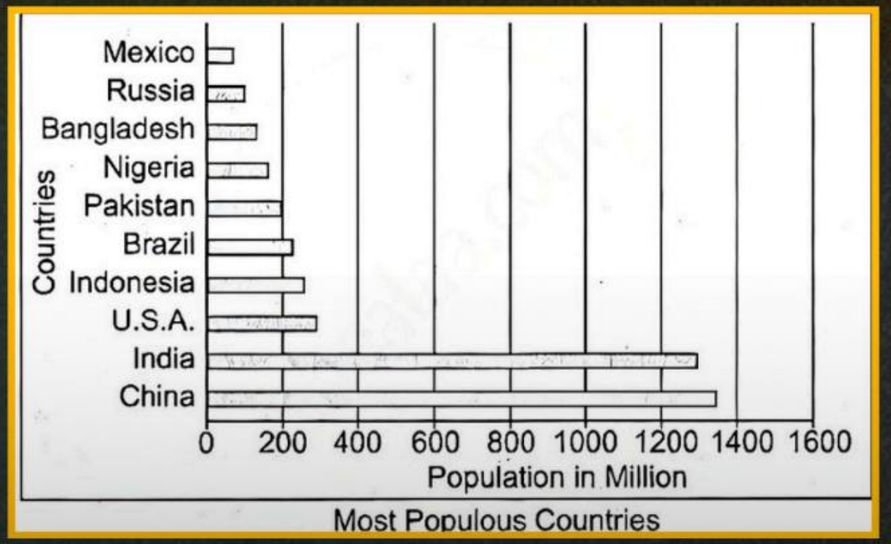
INDIA

2011	1.2 Billion
2021	1.38 Billion

Pattern of Population Distribution in India

- 90% of the word population lives in the 10% of the world's land area.
- 10 most populous country of the world contributes about 60% of the world population 6 country are present in Asia only. (6 Asia)

1. China
2. India
3. U.S.A
4. Indonesia
5. Brazil
6. Pakistan



7. Nigeria
8. Bangladesh
9. Russia
10. Mexico

It is defined as the number of persons per sq km. The population density of India in 2011 was 382 per sq km.

Density of Population

- The ratio of population by are is called Density of Population
- In short person per sq. KM
- Density of population = population / area

Density of Pop. = Population / Area

= 1,20,000 / 100 = 1,200 Person / Sq. km

Region	Population (2018)	Land Area (Km^2)	Density (P/Km^2)	World Share (in percentage)
Asia	4,545,133,094	31,033,131	146	59.5%
Africa	1,287,920,518	29,648,481	43	16.9%
Europe	742,648,010	22,134,900	34	9.7%
Latin America and the Caribbean	652,012,001	20,139,378	32	8.5%
Northern America	363,844,490	18,651,660	20	4.8%
Oceania	41,261,212	8,486,460	5	0.5%

$$\text{Density of Population} = \frac{\text{Population}}{\text{Area}}$$

For example, area of Region X is 100 sq km and the population is 1,50,000 persons. The density of population is calculated as:

$$\text{Density} = \frac{1.50.000}{100}$$

= 1,500 person/sq km

[Density of Bihar / Population: U.P] By Board

Factors Influencing the Distribution of a Place

- **Geographical Factors**
  1. Availability of Water
  - Landforms
  - Climate
  - soil

Pol. C Distribution) impact

- **Economic Factors**
  1. Minerals
  2. Urbanisation
  3. Industrialisation
- **Social and Cultural Factors**

Factors Influencing the Distribution of a Place

Geographical Factors

{River valley → Pop. ज्यादा

- (i) Availability of water: Water is thc most important factor for life. So. people prefer to live in areas where fresh water is easily available. Water is used for drinking bathing and cooking — and also for cattle crops industries and navigation. It is because of this that river valleys are among the most densely populated areas of the world.



Factors Influencing the Distribution of a Place

- (ii) Landforms: People prefer living on flat plains and gentle slopes. This is because such areas are favourable for the production of crops and to build roads and industries. The mountainous and hilly areas hinder the development of transport network and hence initially do not favour agricultural and industrial development. So, these areas tend to be less populated. The Ganga plains are among the most densely populated areas of thc world while the mountains zones in the Himalayas are scarcely populated.

Factors Influencing the Distribution of a Place

- (iii) Climate: An extreme climate such as very hot or cold deserts are uncomfortable fohuman habitation. Areas with a comfortable climate. where there is not much seasonal variation attract more people. Areas with very heavy rainfall or extreme and harsh climates have low population. Mediterranean regions were inhabited from early periods and history due to their pleasant climate.



Factors Influencing the Distribution of a Place

- (iv) Soils: Fertile soils are important for agricultural and allied activities. Therefore areas which have fertile loamy soils have more people living on them as these can support intensive agriculture. Can you name some areas in India which are thinly populated due to poor soils?



Factors Influencing the Distribution of a Place

(1) Mineral → Attract → Population → Employment → [Skilled – Semi] ↗ Non

Economic Factors

- (i) **Minerals:** Areas with mineral deposits attract industries. Mining and industrial activities generate employment. So. skilled and semi—skilled workers move to these areas and make them densely populated.
- Katanga Zambia copper belt in Africa is one such good example.



Factors Influencing the Distribution of a Place

- (ii) Urbanisation: Cities offer better employment opportunities, educational and medical facilities. better means of transport and communication. Good civic amenities and the attraction of city life draw people to the cities. It leads to rural to urban migration and cities grow' in size. Mega cities of the world continue to attract large number of migrants every year.



Factors Influencing the Distribution of a Place

- (iii) Industrialisation: Industrial belts provide job opportunities and attract large numbers of people. These includc not just factory workers but also transport operators, shopkeepers. bank employees doctors teachers and other service providers. The Kobe-Osaka region Of Japan is thickly populated because of the presence of a number of industries.





Factors Influencing the Distribution of a Place

Social and Cultural Factors

- Some places attract more people because they have religious or cultural significance. In the same way — people tend to move away from places where there is social and political unrest. Many a times governments Offer incentives to people to live in sparsely populated areas or move away from overcrowded places. Can you think of some examples from your region?



Population Growth

1.

- The population growth or population change refers to the change in number of inhabitants of a territory during a specific period of time.
- This change may be positive as well as negative.
- It can be expressed either in terms of absolute numbers or in terms of percentage.
- Population change in an area is an important indicator of economic development, social upliftment and historical and cultural background of the region.

2001 2011

⇒ 1 lakh 2.2 lakh

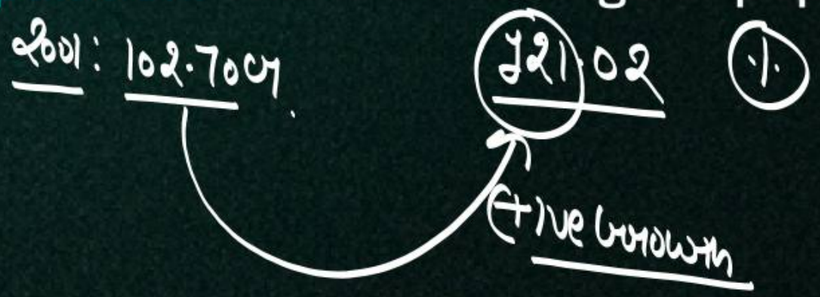
(+)ve

(-)ve

(Neutral)

Some Basic Concepts of Population Geography

- Growth of Population: Change of population in particular area between two points of time is known as growth of population. For example, if we deduct the population of India 2001 (102.70 crore) from population of 2011 (121.02 crore) then we shall get the growth of population (18.15 crores) in actual numbers.
- Growth Rate of Population: This is the change of population expressed in percentage.



Some Basic Concepts of Population Geography

2001 - 2011 [B.R > D.R]

- **Natural Growth of Population:** This is the population increased by difference between births and deaths in a particular region between two points of time.
  - Natural Growth = Births - Deaths [10 - 4] = 6
  - Actual Growth of Population: This is Births - Deaths + In Migration - Out Migration

Japan 10 - 4 + 4 - 2 = 6 + 4 - 2 = 8

- **Positive Growth of Population:** This happens when the birth rate is more than the death rate between two points of time or when people from other countries migrate permanently to a region. (B.R < D.R)
- **Negative Growth of Population:** If the population decreases between two points of time it is known as negative growth of population. It occurs when the birth rate falls below the death rate or people migrate to other countries.

Components of Population Change

- There are three components of population change - births, deaths and migration.
- The crude birth rate (CBR) is expressed as number of live births in a year per thousand population. It is calculated as:

  CBR= (live births during the year / Mid year population of the area) * 1000
- Death rate plays an active role in population change. Population growth occurs not only by increasing births rate but also due to decreasing death rate. Crude Death Rate (CDR) is a simple method of measuring mortality of any area.

  CDR = (Number of deaths / Estimated mid-year population of that year) * 1000
- Mortality rates are affected by the region's demographic structure, social advancement and levels of its economic development.

Population Growth

Some basic concept of population geography

B.R > D.R

B.R = Birth Rate
D.R = Death Rate.

D.R > B.R

Positive Growth of Population

This happens when the birth rate is more than the death rate between two points of time or when people from other countries migrate permanently to a region.

Negative Growth of Population

If the population decreases between two points of time it is known as negative growth of population. It occurs when the birth rate falls below the death rate or people migrate to other countries.

Migration

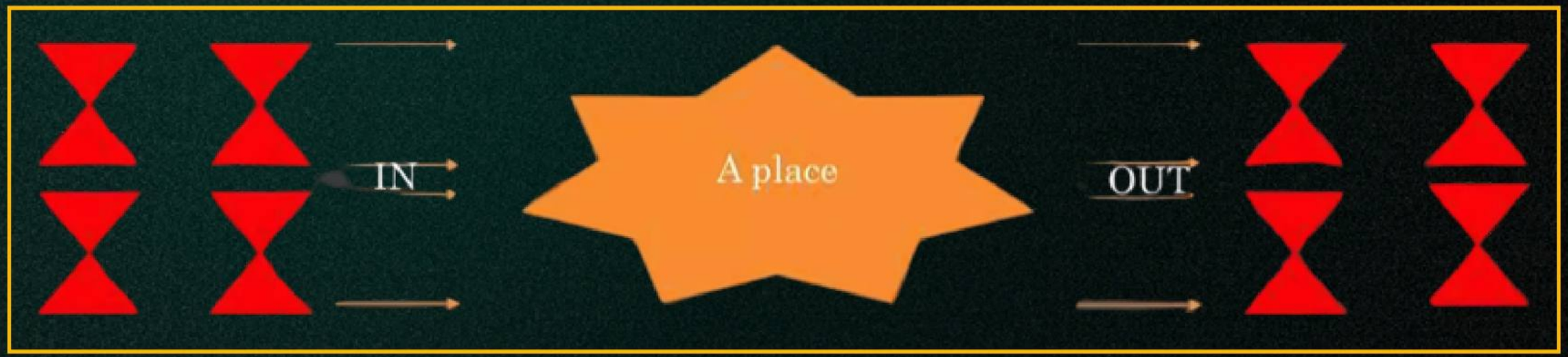
- People move from one place to another, the place they move from is called the Place of Origin and the place they move to is called the Place of Destination.
- The place of origin shows a decrease in population while the population increases in the place of destination.
- Migration may be interpreted as a spontaneous effort to achieve a better balance between population and resources.
- It may be permanent, temporary or seasonal.
- Some name given to Migrants
    - Immigration: Migrants who move into a new place are called Immigrants.
    - Emigration: Migrants who move out of a place are called Emigrants.

Two Sets of Factors That Influence Migration

V.V.V.IMP
3M

- The Push factors make the place of origin seem less attractive for reasons like unemployment, poor living conditions, political turmoil, unpleasant climate, natural disasters, epidemics and socio-economic backwardness.
- The Pull factors make the place of destination seem more attractive than the place of origin for reasons like better job opportunities and living conditions, peace and stability, security of life and property and pleasant climate.

Migration



Immigration: Migrants who move into a new place are called Immigrants.

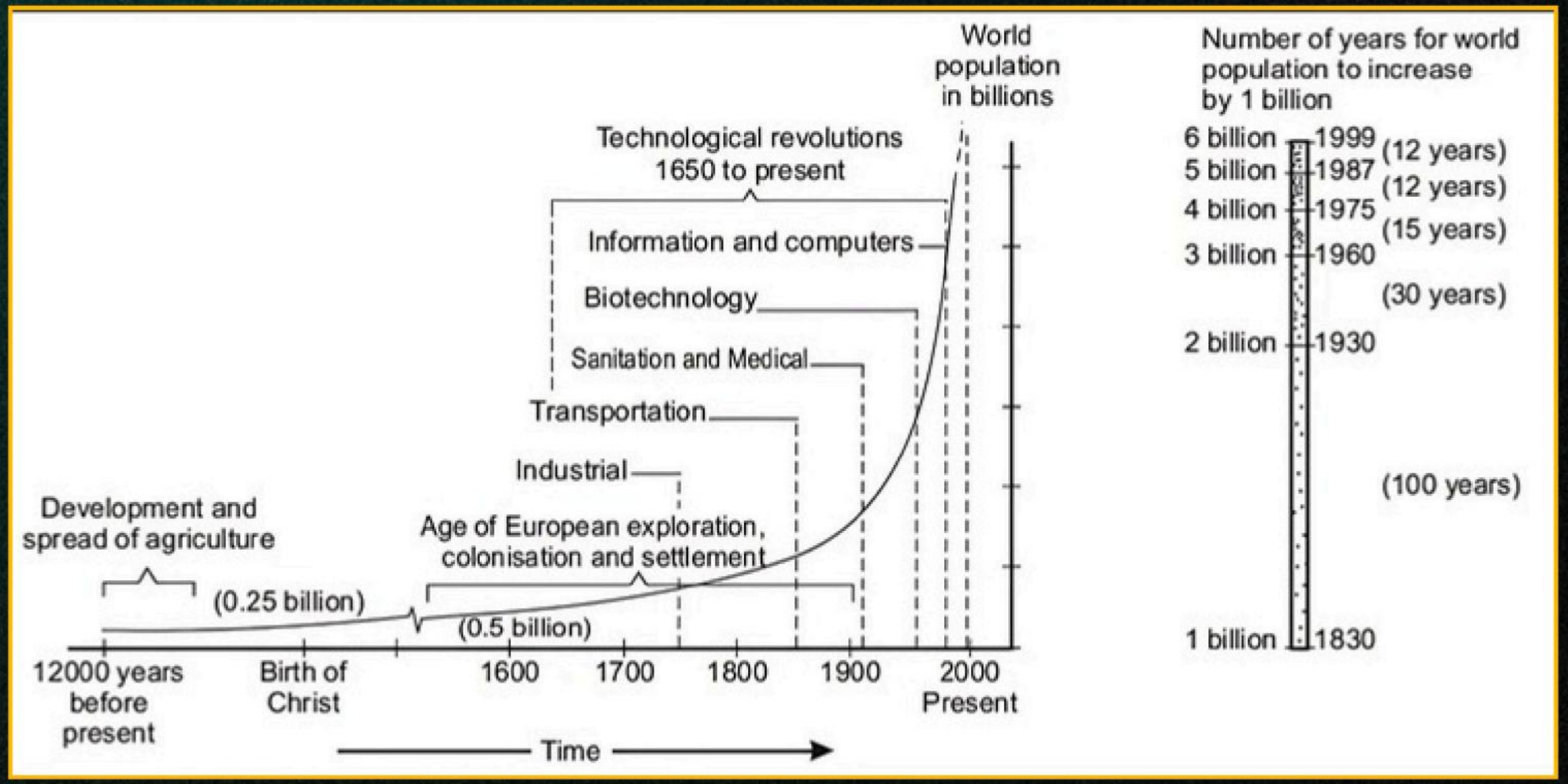
Emigration: Migrants who move out of a place are called Emigrants.

Trends in Population Growth CUET/Boards

21st Cent. = 6 Billion

- There aAfter the evolution and introduction of agriculture about 12,000 to 8,000 years ago, the size of population was small- roughly 8 million. In the first century A.D. it was below 300 million. The expanding world trade during the sixteenth and seventeenth century, set the stage for rapid population growth. Around 1750, at the dawn of the Industrial Revolution, the world population was 550 million. World population exploded in the eighteenth century after the Industrial Revolution. Technological advancement achieved so far helped in the reduction of death rate and provided a stage for accelerated population growth.re t

Trends in Population Growth



Doubling Time of World Population

- The time taken to a number of population to be doubled up.

Period	Population	Time in which Population Doubles
10,000 B.C.	5 million	
1650 A.D.	500 million	1,500 years
1804 A.D.	1,000 million	154 years
1927 A.D.	2,000 million	123 years
1974 A.D.	4,000 million	47 years
2025 A.D.	8,000 million projected figure	51 years

Spatial Pattern of Population Change

- When a small annual rate is applied to a very large population, it will lead to a large population change..
- Even if the growth rate continues to decline, the total population grows each year. The infant mortality rate may have increased as has the death rate during

Region	Growth Rate	
	1990-95	2010-15
World	1.6	1.2
Africa	2.4	2.6
Europe	0.2	0.1
North America	1.4	0.8
Latin America & Caribbean	1.7	1.1
Asia	1.6	1.0
Oceania (Australia, New Zealand and Fiji)	1.5	1.5

Impact of Population Change

- Population growth beyond a certain level leads to problems. Of these the depletion of resources is the most serious. Population decline indicates that resources that had supported a population earlier are now insufficient to maintain the population.
- The deadly HIV/AIDS epidemics in Africa and some parts of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and Asia have pushed up death rates and reduced average life expectancy. This has slowed down population growth.



Impact of Population Change

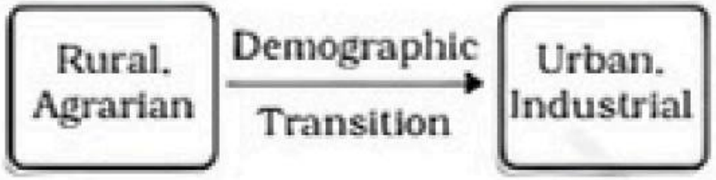
- People migrate for a better economic and social life. There are two sets of factors that influence migration.
- The Push factors make the place of origin seem less attractive for reasons like unemployment, poor living conditions. political turmoil, unpleasant climate, natural disasters. epidemics and socio-economic backwardness.
- The Pull factors make the place of destination seem more attractive than the place of origin for reasons like better job opportunities and living conditions. peace and stability. security of life and property and pleasant climate.



Demographic Transition Theory

DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION

Demographic transition theory can be used to describe and predict the future population of any area. The theory tells us that population of any region changes from high births and high deaths to low births and low deaths as society progresses from rural agrarian and illiterate to urban industrial and literate society. These changes occur in stages which are collectively known as the **demographic cycle**.

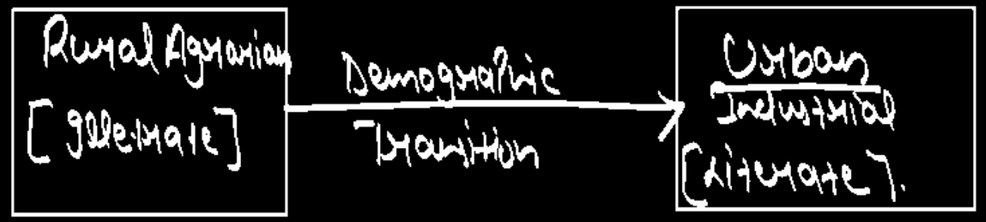


Demographic Transition Theory

2019 & 2021 ④ | Time

Future Population Predict क्या ?
Pop. change
High Birth Rate ↑
High Death Rate ↑

Society
Rural agrarian (illiterate)
↓ Transition
(Urban Industrial & literate Society)

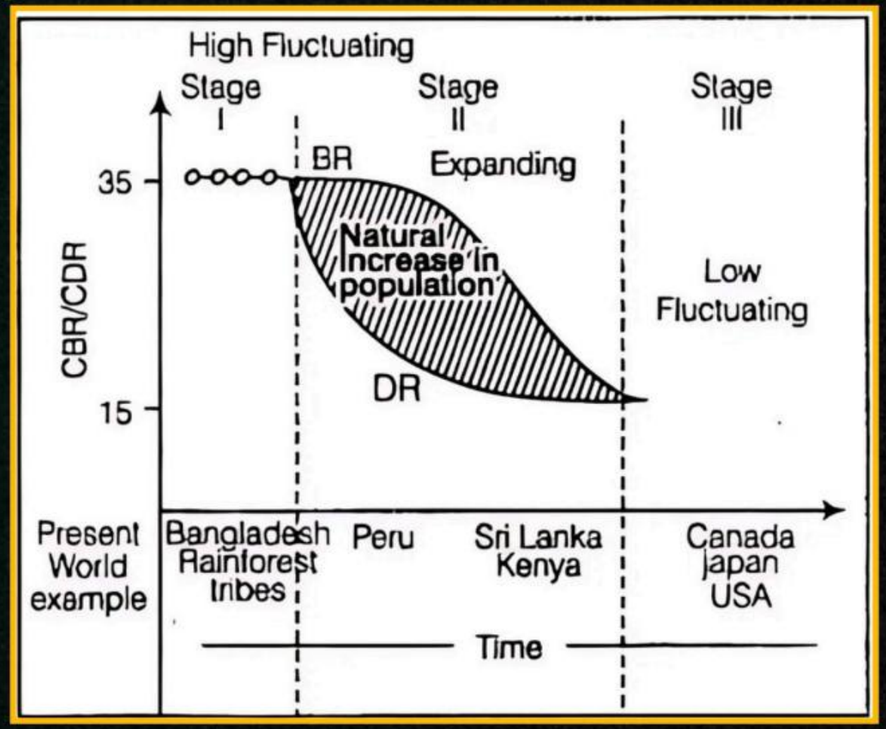


Warren S Thompson (Pratambh)
1929

Demographic Transition Theory

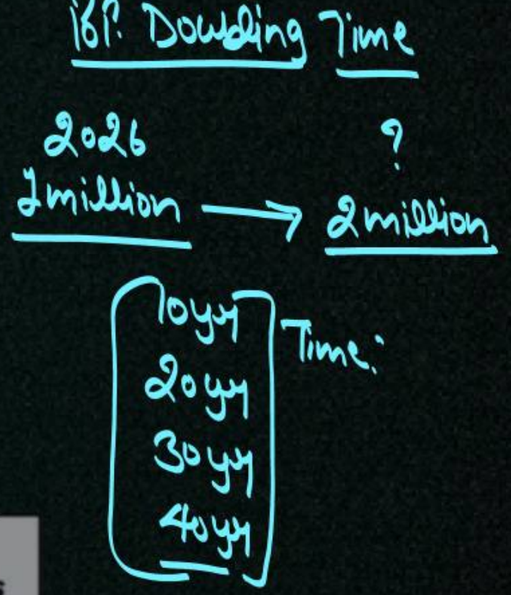
Stage	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Reason	Future
1st	High	High	People reproduce more to compensate for the deaths. mostly illiterate and have low levels of technology. Engaged in agriculture	Population growth is slow
2nd	High to Low	Reduced	Improvements in sanitation and health conditions	The net addition to population is high.
Last	Low	Low	Population becomes urbanized, literate and has high technical knowhow and deliberately controls the family size.	Population is either stable or grows slowly

(34) 2026 Sample



Doubling Time of World Population

- It took more than a million years for the human population to attain the one billion mark.
- But it took only 12 years for it to rise from 5 billion to 6 billion.



Period	Population	Time in which Population Doubles
10,000 B.C.	5 million	
1650 A.D.	500 million	1,500 years
1804 A.D.	1,000 million	154 years
1927 A.D.	2,000 million	123 years
1974 A.D.	4,000 million	47 years
2025 A.D.	8,000 million projected figure	51 years

Analyse

Doubling Time of World Population

- There is a great variation among regions in doubling their population.
- Developed countries take more time to double their population as compared to developing countries.
- Most of the population growth is taking place in the developing world.



Spatial pattern of population change

Population Control Measures

- Family planning is the spacing or preventing the birth of children.
- Significant factor in limiting population growth and improving women's conditions.
- Free availability of contraceptives and tax disincentives for large families are some of the measures which can help population control.
- Thomas Malthus in his theory (1798) stated that the number of people would increase faster than the food supply. Any further increase would result in a population crash caused by famine, disease and war. The preventive checks are better than the physical checks. For the sustainability of our resources, the world will have to control the rapid population increase.



IMP Ques

1. Demographic T.T
2. Push or Pull
3. Pop. Density
4. MCQ: Thomas Malthus (1798)
   Density of Pop: 6 Million 3829 Person/Km

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Human Development

Introduction

Growth

Quantitative and value neutral.

It may have a positive or a negative sign.

This means that the change may be either positive (showing an increase) or negative (indicating a decrease).

Development

Development means a qualitative change which is always value positive.

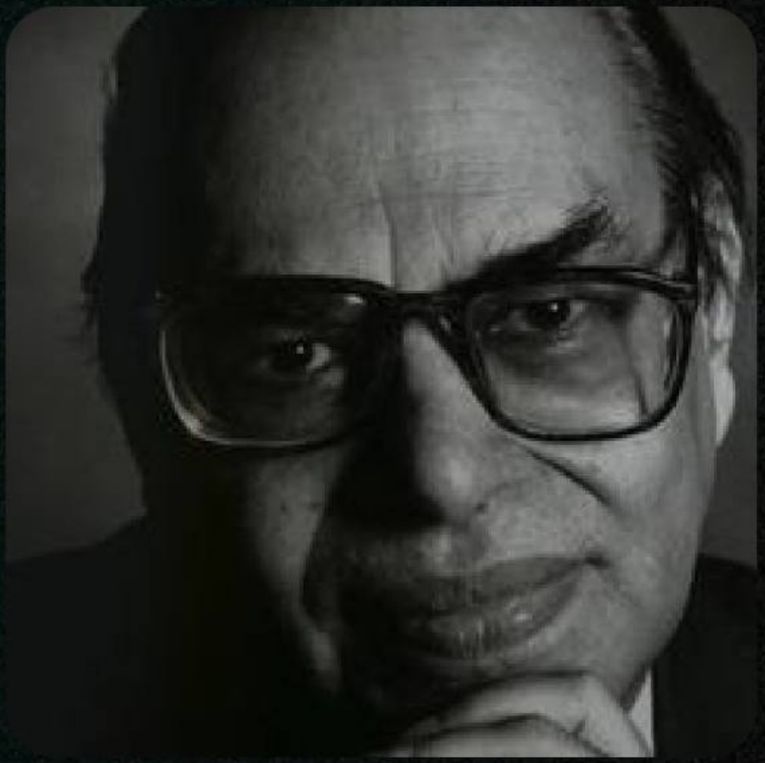
This means that development cannot take place unless there is an increment or addition to the existing conditions.

Development occurs when positive growth takes place. Yet, positive growth does not always lead to development. **Development occurs when there is a positive change in quality.**

Human Development

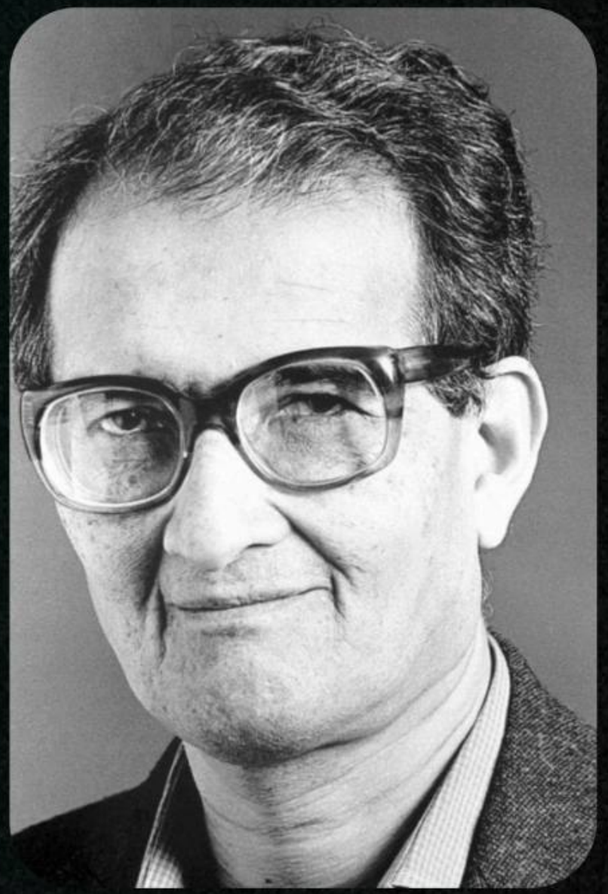
- Earlier the development level of a country was judged on the basis of the economic growth of the said country, even if the growth did not really bring any changes in the lives of most people.
- People's quality of life, the opportunities and the freedom they have etc., became essential indicators of a nation's development later on.
- **Dr Mahbub-ul-Haq**, introduced the concept of human development in 1990.

1990
Dr. Mahbub-ul-Haq



Human Development

- This concept of human development is based on the idea that a meaningful life is not just a long one, but one with a purpose. Dr Haq stated that the development is all about expanding people's choices so that they can a lead long and healthy lives with dignity.
- **Nobel Laureate Prof Amartya Sen** saw an increase in freedom as the main objective of development. His work explores the role of social and political institutions and processes in increasing freedom.



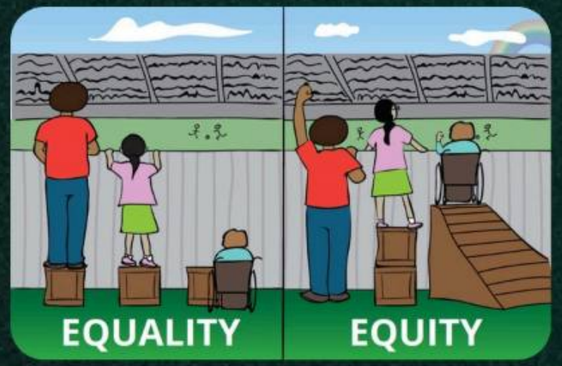
The Four Pillars of Human Development

The concept of human development is aided by the concepts of **equity, sustainability, productivity and empowerment**, which are described as the four pillars of human development. These are listed below in the table:

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The Four Pillars of Human Development



Equity



Sustainability



Productivity



Empowerment

The Four Pillars of Human Development

Equity

- Equity refers to making equal access to opportunities available to everybody.
- The opportunities available to people must be equal irrespective of their gender, race, income and in the Indian case, caste.
- Yet this is very often not the case and happens in almost every society.



Example: In India, a large number of women and persons belonging to socially and economically backward groups dropout of school.

The Four Pillars of Human Development

Sustainability

- Sustainability means continuity in the availability of opportunities.
- To have sustainable human development, each generation must have the same opportunities.
- All environmental, financial and human resources must be used keeping in mind the future.
- Misuse of any of these resources will lead to fewer opportunities for future generations.



The Four Pillars of Human Development

Productivity

- Productivity here means human labour productivity or productivity in terms of human work.
- Such productivity must be constantly enriched by building capabilities in people.
- Ultimately, it is people who are the real wealth of nations.
- Therefore, efforts to increase their knowledge, or provide better health facilities ultimately leads to better work efficiency.



The Four Pillars of Human Development

Empowerment

- Empowerment means to have the power to make choices.
- Such power comes from increasing freedom and capability.
- Good governance and people-oriented policies are required to empower people.
- The empowerment of socially and economically disadvantaged groups is of special importance.



Measuring Human Development

HDI

0 to 1

The UNDP publishes the Human Development Report every year since 1990. It ranks all its members (countries), based on a score between 0 to 1, according to their level of human development, which is based on their performance in the areas of health, education and access to resources. Following are the ways of measuring human development:



Human Development Index (HDI)

- HDI ranks the countries between 0 to 1 based on their performance in the key areas of health, education and access to resources.
- The closer the score to 1, the greater is the level of human development.
- HDI is a sum total of the weights assigned to the following dimensions; Each dimension is given a weightage of ⅓:

1. Life expectancy at birth is an indicator to assess health.
2. The adult literacy rate and the gross enrolment ratio represent access to education.
3. Access to resources is measured in terms of purchasing power (in US dollars).

UNDP ↑ Indicators

Health = 1/3 (Measure)

Education = 1/3

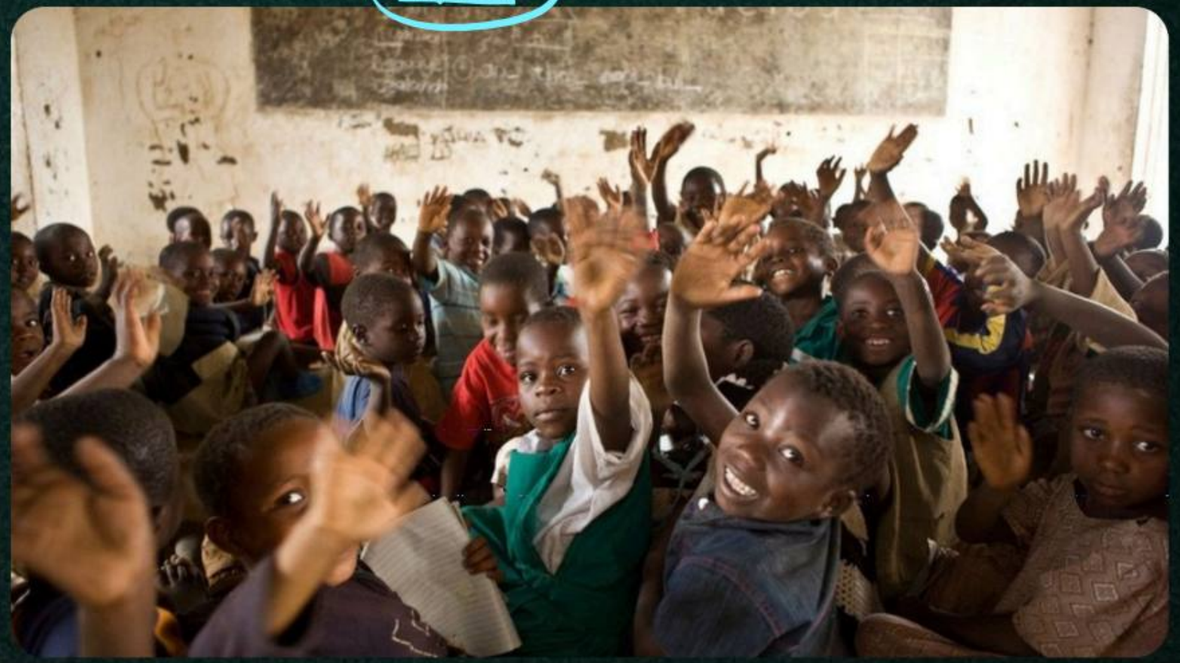
Access to Resources = 1/3 → Indicators

$\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{3}$

$\frac{1+1+1}{3} = \frac{3}{3} = 1$

Human Development Index (HDI)

Africa



Education



Health

The Human Poverty Index (HPI)

- This index measures the shortfall in human development.
- The index is based on the probability of not surviving till 40, adult literacy rate, people not having access to clean drinking water and number of underweight children.
- It is a non- income measure.
- HPI is considered to be more revealing than HDI.

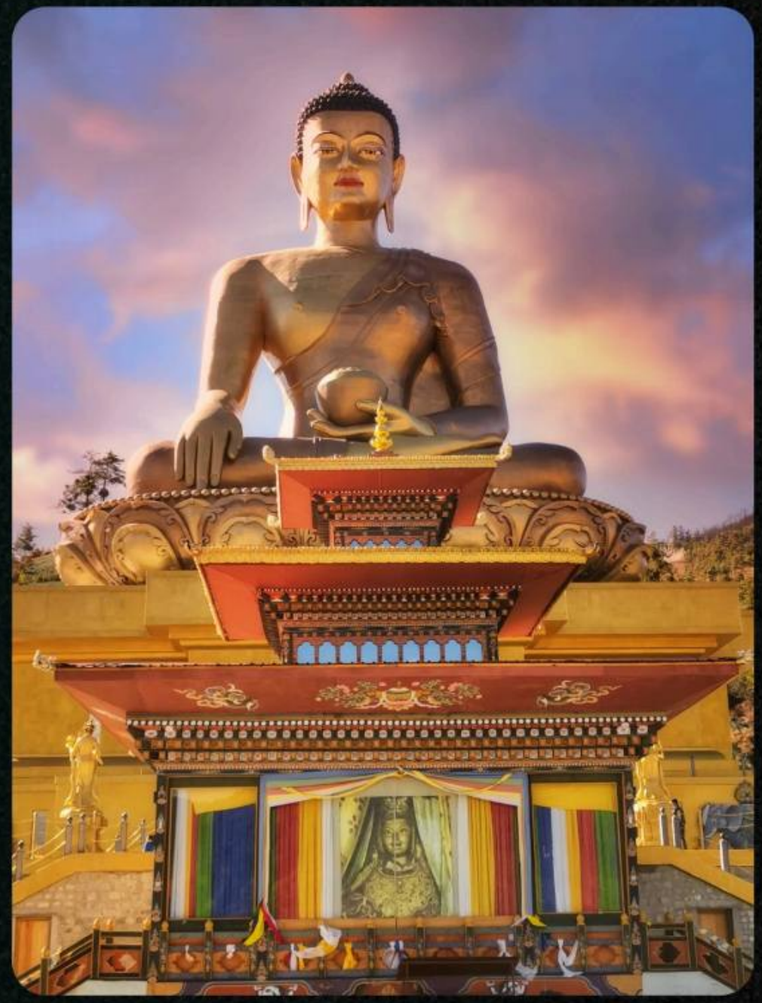


The Human Poverty Index (HPI)



Gross National Happiness (GNH)

- This is Gross National Happiness which is another measure of accessing human development and **Bhutan is the only country in the world to measure the country's progress through GNH**.
- The GNH encourages the qualitative aspect of development.



International Comparisons

0 to 1

- On comparing the human development of different countries, it has come to light that **the size of the territory and per capita income are not directly related to human development**.
- Relatively poor countries have been ranked higher in terms of human development than their richer neighbors. For e.g.- **Despite having smaller economies, Sri Lanka, Trinidad and Tobago have higher rank than India**.



International Comparisons

For comparisons, the countries are classified into four groups on the basis of human development scores earned by them:

International Comparisons

Level of Human Development	Score in Human Development Index	Number of Countries
Very High	Above 0.800	66
High	Between 0.700-0.799	53
Medium	Between 0.550-0.699	37
Low	Below 0.549	33

International Comparisons

Countries with Very High Index Value

- Under this category, countries with high HDI are those scoring above 0.802 are included.
- Usually countries with high HDI are places where a lot of investment in the social sector has taken
- place. The countries in this group provide education and healthcare which is an important government priority.
- Many of the countries under this category have been former imperial powers and have less social diversity.
- Latest ranking of top ten countries with high human development as of 2024 are:

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International Comparisons

Updated



Switzerland



Netherlands

Top 5 ⇒ Switzerland
Norway
Denmark

Rank	Country	Rank	Country
1.	Switzerland	6.	Denmark
2.	Norway	7.	Sweden
3.	Iceland	8.	Ireland
4.	Hong Kong	9.	Germany
5.	Australia	10.	Netherlands

Approaches to Human Development

(a)	**Income Approach**	This is one of the oldest approaches to human development. Human development is seen as being linked to income. The idea is that the level of income reflects the level of freedom an individual enjoys. Higher the level of income, the higher is the level of human development.
(b)	**Welfare Approach**	This approach looks at human beings as beneficiaries or targets of all development activities. The approach argues for higher government expenditure on education, health, social secondary and amenities. People are not participants in development but only passive recipients. The government is responsible for increasing levels of human development by maximising expenditure on welfare.
(c)	**Basic Needs Approach**	This approach was initially proposed by the International Labour Organisation (ILO). Six basic needs i.e.: health, education, food, water supply, sanitation, and housing were identified. The question of human choices is ignored and the emphasis is on the provision of basic needs of defined sections.
(d)	**Capability Approach**	This approach is associated with Prof. Amartya Sen. Building human capabilities in the areas of health, education and access to resources is the key to increasing human development.

oldest approach: level of Income & Freedom (enjoys)

Human being: Beneficiary
Gov. Expenditure ↑ Development ↑

International dabaun.
100%

① Health ② Education ③ Food ④ Water ⑤ Water Supply ⑥ Sanitation

Amartya Sen

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International Comparisons

Countries with High Index Value

- Countries scoring between 0.702 and 0.801 are grouped under this category.
- Good governance and huge social sector investments has led to high level of human development in these countries.

International Comparisons

Countries with Medium Index Value

- Countries scoring between 0.555 and 0.701 are grouped under this category. Countries in this category of HDI form the largest group.
- Many developing countries and emerging economies that were former colonies can be seen in this category.
- A lot of these countries have overcome political instability, social uprisings in their recent history. They have a high social diversity.

International Comparisons

Countries with Low Index Value

- Countries scoring below 0.554 are grouped under this category.
- Many of these countries are smaller nations going through political turmoil, social instability, civil war, famine or high incidence of diseases.

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New Book

Population Distribution, Density, Growth and Composition

BREAK DO YOUR!

Imp. Ques: ④ International Comparison

Pillars ③ Approaches

MCQ: ① Mahbub-ul-Haq

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Population



Distribution



Density



Distribution of Population



Uttar Pradesh (highest population)

Census Years	Total Population	Growth Rate*	
		Absolute Number	% of Growth
1901	238396327	----------	----------
1911	252093390	(+) 13697063	(+) 5.75
1921	251321213	(-) 772117	(-) 0.31
1931	278977238	(+) 27656025	(+) 11.60
1941	318660580	(+) 39683342	(+) 14.22
1951	361088090	(+) 42420485	(+) 13.31
1961	439234771	(+) 77682873	(+) 21.51
1971	548159652	(+) 108924881	(+) 24.80
1981	683329097	(+) 135169445	(+) 24.66
1991	846302688	(+) 162973591	(+) 23.85
2001	1028610328	(+) 182307640	(+) 21.54
2011**	1210193422	(+) 181583094	(+) 17.64

* Decadal growth rate: $g = \frac{P_2 - P_1}{P_1} 100$

where p_1 = population of the base year
p_2 = population of the present year

** Source : Census of India, 2011(Provisional)

Distribution of Population

- Distribution of population means how population is distributed in any given area. In India, spatial pattern of population distribution is very uneven. As some areas are sparsely populated whereas others are denses. These states can be categorised into three categories:
- **State with High Population** Uttar Pradesh (highest population), Maharashtra, Bihar, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh. These states together account for 76% of population.
- **States with Moderate Population** Assam, Haryana, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Kerala, Punjab, Goa.
- **States with Low Population** Hilly and tribal areas like Jammu and Kashmir, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, all North-Eastern state (except Assam) and Union Territories excluding Delhi.

Density of Population

Density of Pop. ⇒ Population / Area

- Population density means number of person living in per unit area. According to 2011 census, in India 382 person live in per sq km of area. Over the last 50 years the population density has recorded an increase of about 260 persons per sq km, as ranging from 117 persons/sq km in 1951 to 382 persons/sq km in 2011.

382
260
122 → sq. km

Spatial Pattern of Population Density in India

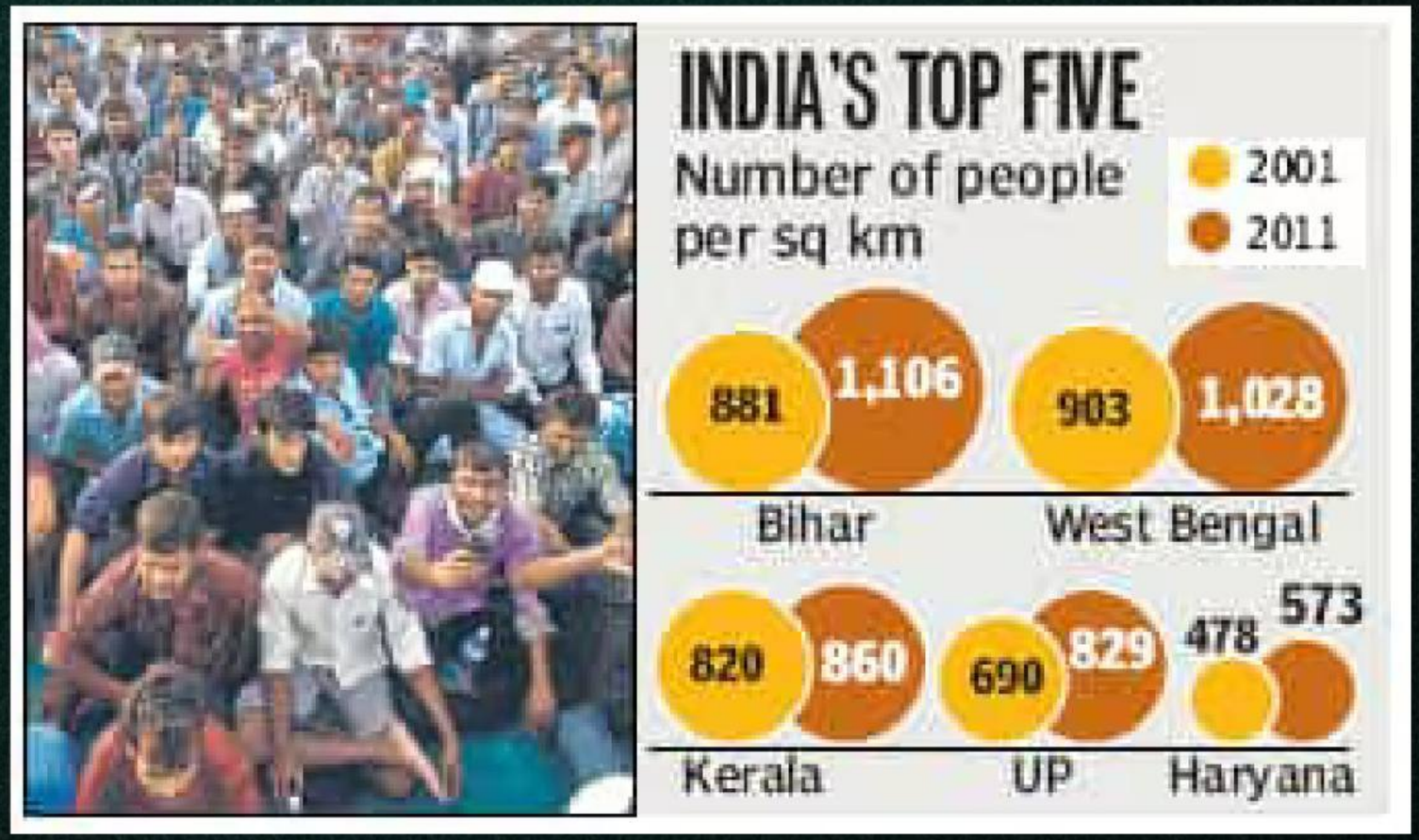
- Spatial pattern of population density is also uneven in India. For example:

States/UTs having High Density of population

- States Bihar (1106 highest), West Bengal (1028), Kerala (860), Uttar Pradesh (829), UTS Delhi (11320 highest), Chandigrah (9258).

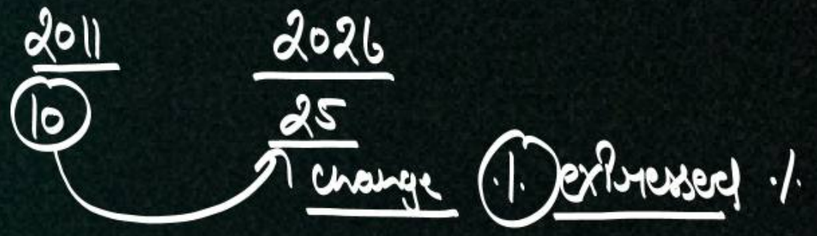


Fig. 1.1 : India – Distribution of Population



Bihar density of population

Growth of Population



- Growth of population refers to the changes occuring in the number of persons living in a particular area between two points of time. Its rate is expressed in percentage.

  Two components in population growth afe as follows: [Birth - Death]

- **Natural Growth** It means the change occuring by the births and deaths in any area.
- **Induced Growth** It means the changes occurred by the volume of inward and outward movement in an area. (B-D) + In Pop? - Out Migration

Density of Population

States/UTs having Moderate Density of Population

- Haryana (573), Tamil Nadu (555), Punjab (551), Jharkhand (414), Assam (398), Goa (394), Maharashtra (365) Tripura (350). UTS Dadra and Nagar Haveli (700).

States/UTs having Low Density of Population

- States Arunachal Pradesh (17 Lowest), Mizoram (52), Jammu and Kashmir (56), Sikkim (86), Nagaland (119).
- UTS Andaman and Nicobar islands (46 lowest).

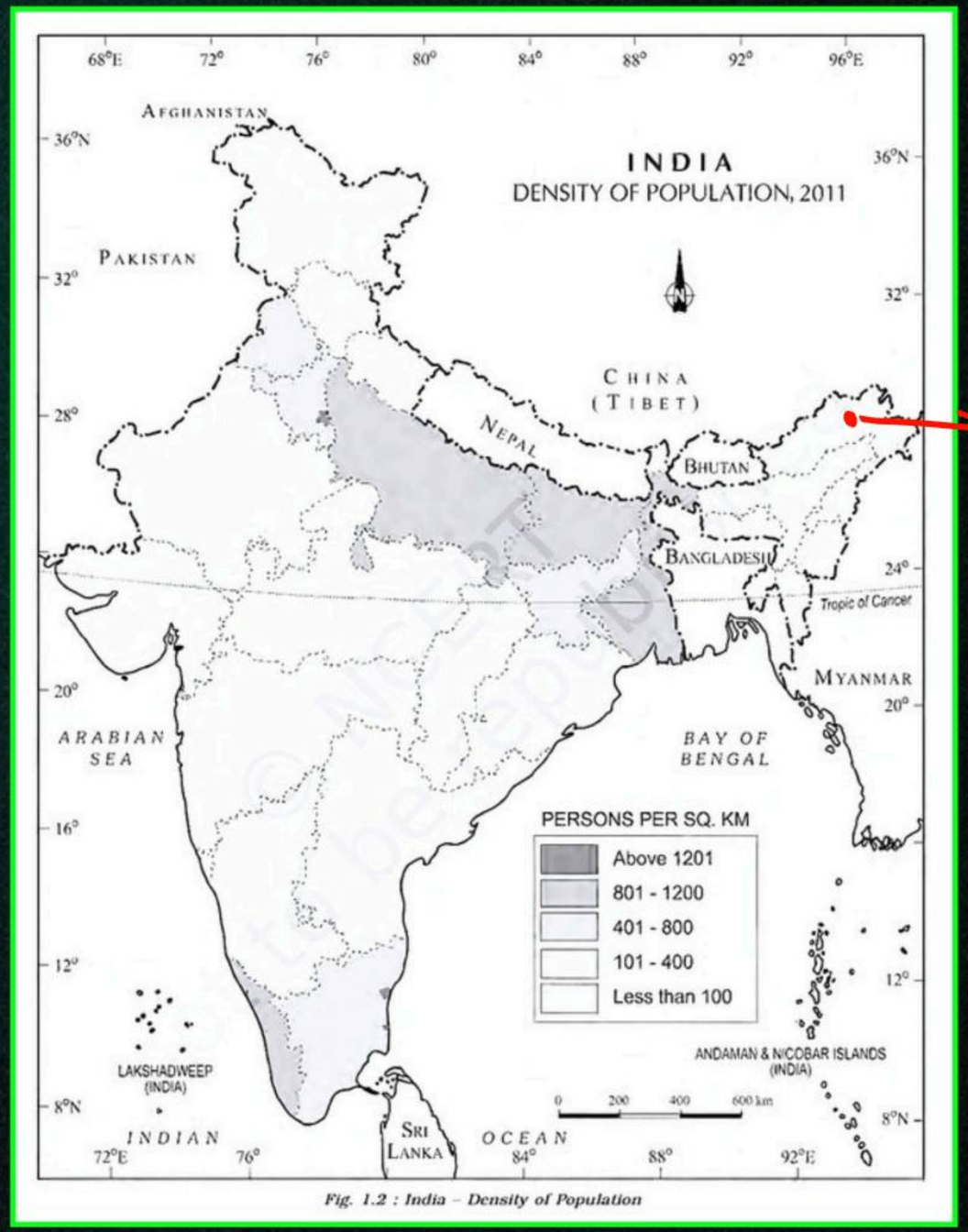


Fig. 1.2 : India – Density of Population

Arunachal

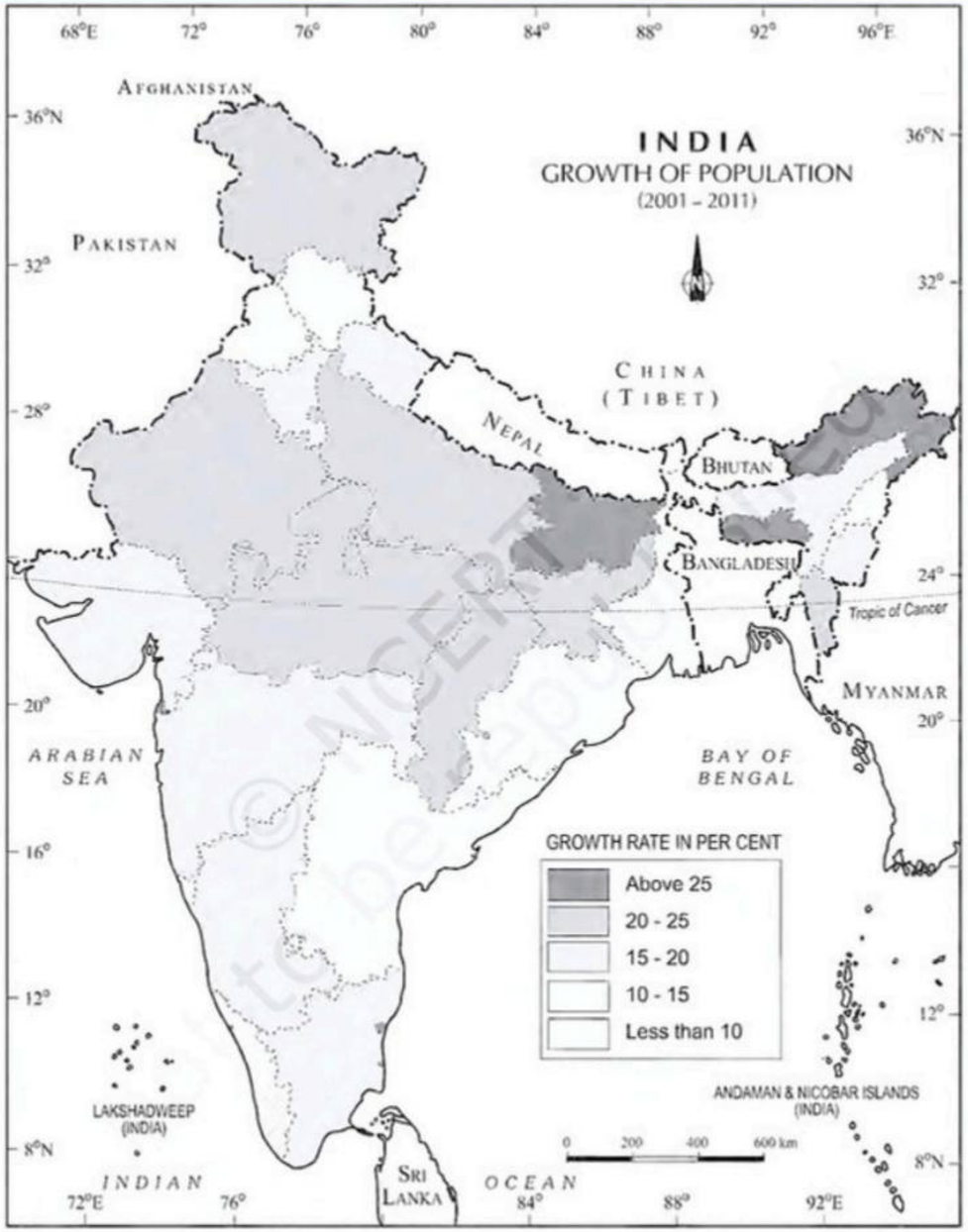


Fig. 1.3 : India – Growth of Population

Growth Rate of Population :→ India Population (1)

[1.69] 1. Rate 2011

Pop. Doubling Time :→ 2001

(10) People

2011

(20)

Double

Phases of Population Growth

2023/24 Board SM

1921 C-1ve

Phase I

- The period from 1901-1921 is referred to as a period of stagnant or stationary phase of growth of India's population, since in this period growth rate was very low, even recording a negative growth rate during 1911-1921.
- Both the birth rate and death rate were high keeping the rate of increase low (Appendix-iii).
- Poor health and medical services, illiteracy of people at large and inefficient distribution system of food and other basic necessities were largely responsible for a high birth and death rates in this period.



Phases of Population Growth

Demographic Theory

Phase II

- The decades 1921-1951 are referred to as the period of steady population growth.
- An overall improvement in health and sanitation throughout the country brought down the mortality rate.
- At the same time better transport and communication system improved distribution system.
- The crude birth rate remained high in this period leading to higher growth rate than the previous phase.
- This is impressive at the backdrop of Great Economic Depression, 1920s and World War II.



Phases of Population Growth

Phase III

Q) Phase 3

IMCD Phase 3 Pop. Explosion

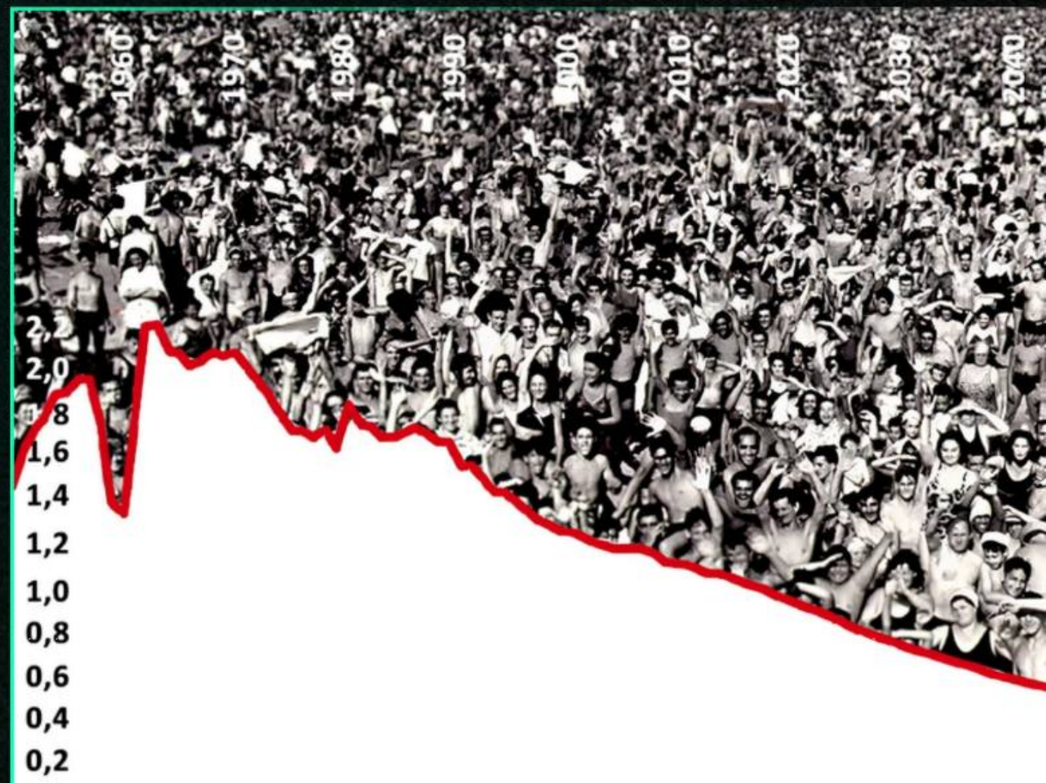
- The decades 1951-1981 are referred to as the period of population explosion in India, which was caused by a rapid fall in the mortality rate but a high fertility rate of population in the country.
- The average annual growth rate was as high as 2.2 per cent.
- It is in this period, after the Independence, that developmental activities were introduced through a centralised planning process and economy started showing up ensuring the improvement of living condition of people at large.
- Consequently, there was a high natural increase and higher growth rate.



Phases of Population Growth

Phase IV

- In the post 1981 till present, the growth rate of country's population though remained high, has started slowing down gradually.
- A downward trend of crude birth) rate is held responsible for such a population growth.
- This was, in turn, affected by an increase in the mean age at marriage, improved quality of life particularly education of females in the country.
- The growth rate of population is, however, still high in the country, and it has been projected by World Development Report that population of India will touch 1,350 million by 2025.



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Regional Variation in Population Growth

- The spatial pattern of population growth in India is very uneven. It ranges from -0.58% (Negative) in Nagaland to 55.88% in Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

[1991-2001] (I)

State: Kerala T.N Odisha Karnataka Andhra Puducherry Goa

Growth: 2.1.

Lowest Growth Rate (Kerala) 9.4.1.

(II) [2001-2011] U1

(2) [West-NE] & [North West]

[North & North Central]

Highest Growth Rate

States: Gujrat, Maharashtra Rajasthan

[Punjab, Haryana, U.P, Uttarakhand]

M.P, Sikkim, W.B

States/UTs having High Growth Rate of Population

- **States** Meghalaya (27.95%), Arunachal Pradesh (26.03%), Bihar (25.42%), Manipur (24.50%), Jammu and Kashmir (23.64%).
- **UTs** Dadra and Nagar Haveli (55.88%), Daman and Diu (53.76%), Puducherry (28.08%).

States/UTs having Moderate Growth Rate of Population

- Chhattisgarh (22.61%), Jharkhand (22.42%), Rajasthan (21.31%), Madhya Pradesh (20.35%), Uttar Pradesh (20.23%).

States/UTs having Low Growth Rate of Population

- **States** Nagaland (-0.58% lowest), Kerala (4.91%), Goa (8.23%), Andhra Pradesh (10.98%).
- **UTs** Lakshadweep (6.30%), Andaman and Nicobar islands (6.86%).

Growth of Adolescent Population

(10-19) age UN 20.9.1. 21% Male Adolescent% Pop. 1. = 52.7.1. Female : 47.3.1.

- The United Nation considers person aged 10-19 year as adolescents population. Since 1971, the proportion of adolescent population has remained around 21%. The decadal growth rate of adolescent population of India is 12.5% as per census 2011. India is on 4th place in adolescent population (10-19 years) after Pakistan, Nigeria and Bangladesh. Adolescent population has increased from 85 million in 1961 to 253.2 million in 2011. Sex-ratio of adolescent population of India is 898 females per 1000 males.
- The Government of India has taken many steps by some policies like, National Youth Policy 2003, for channelisation and proper utilisation of adolescents by giving them proper education.

2014

[Adolescent Challanges]

1. Lower age of Marriage.
2. illiteracy [female] Special illiteracy
3. School DropOut
4. Low intake of Nutrients.
5. High Rate of Maternal Mortality [Mother]
6. Juvenile
7. HIV/AIDS
8. Drug/Alcohol
9. Physical & Mental Disability.

National Youth Policy (2014) ⇒ Youth (15-29) age

↓

To achieve their Full potential.

Feb

Holistic: ① Skill Development

② Empowerment of Youth

③ Education

National Skill Development ⇒ 2015

⇒ Skill → link → Skilled Activities

Population Composition

- It is a detailed analysis of age and sex, place of residence, ethnic characteristics, tribes, language, religion, marital status, literacy and education, occupational characteristics, etc in population geography.

Rural-Urban Composition

- In India, its 68.84% of total population lives in rural villages by 2011. According to census 2011, India has 6,40,867 villages.
- Percentage of rural population is high in Himachal Pradesh (89.97% highest) and Bihar (88.71%) and low in Goa (37.83%) and Mizoram (47.89%). Delhi has the least rural population (2.50%).



Rural Population in Indian States

- States having High Proportion of Rural Population Himachal Pradesh (89.97%) and Bihar (88.71%), Assam (85.90%), Odisha (83.31%).

States having Moderate Proportion of Rural population

- Meghalaya (79.93%), Uttar Pradesh (77.73%), Arunachal Pradesh (77.06%), Chattisgarh (76.76%), Jharkhand (75.95%).

States having Low Proportion of Rural Population

- **States** Goa (37.83%), Mizoram (47.89%), Tamil Nadu (51.60%), Kerala (52.30%).
- **UTs** Delhi (2.50%), Chandigarh (2.75%).

Linguistic Composition

- India is a land of linguistic diversity. According to Grierson (Linguistic Survey of India, 1903-1928) there were 179 languages and as many as 544 dialects in India. But now, there are 22 scheduled languages and number of non-scheduled languages.



Family

1. Austric (Nishada-1.38%)
2. Dravidian (Dravida-20%)
3. Sino-Tibetan (Kirata-0.85%)
4. Indo-European (Aryan-73%)

CUET + Board

Family	Sub-Family	Branch/Group	Speech Areas
Austric (Nishada) 1.38%	Austro-Asiatic	Mon-Khmer	Meghalaya, Nicobar Islands
		Munda	West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra
	Austro- Nesian		Outside India
Dravidian (Dravida) 20%		South-Dravidian	Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala
		Central Dravidian	Andhra Pradesh, M.P., Orissa, Maharashtra
		North Dravidian	Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh
Sino-Tibetan (Kirata) 0.85%	Tibeto - Myanmari	Tibeto-Himalayan	Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim
		North Assam	Arunachal Pradesh
	Siamese-Chinese	Assam- Myanmari	Assam, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Meghalaya
Indo - European (Aryan) 73%	Indo-Aryan	Iranian	Outside India
		Dardic	Jammu & Kashmir
		Indo-Aryan	Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, U.P., Rajasthan, Haryana, M.P., Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal, Assam, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa.

Composition of Working Population

- The proportion of working population to total population is called work participation rate.
- The population of India according to their economic status is divided into three groups like:
- **Main workers** A person who works atleast 183 days in a year.
- **Marginal workers** A person who works for less than 183 days in a year.
- **Non-workers** A person who does not work and depends upon working class.
- According to 2011 census, it is observed that the proportion of workers (both main and marginal) is only 39.8% leaving a vast majority of about 60% as non-workers.

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CBSE C

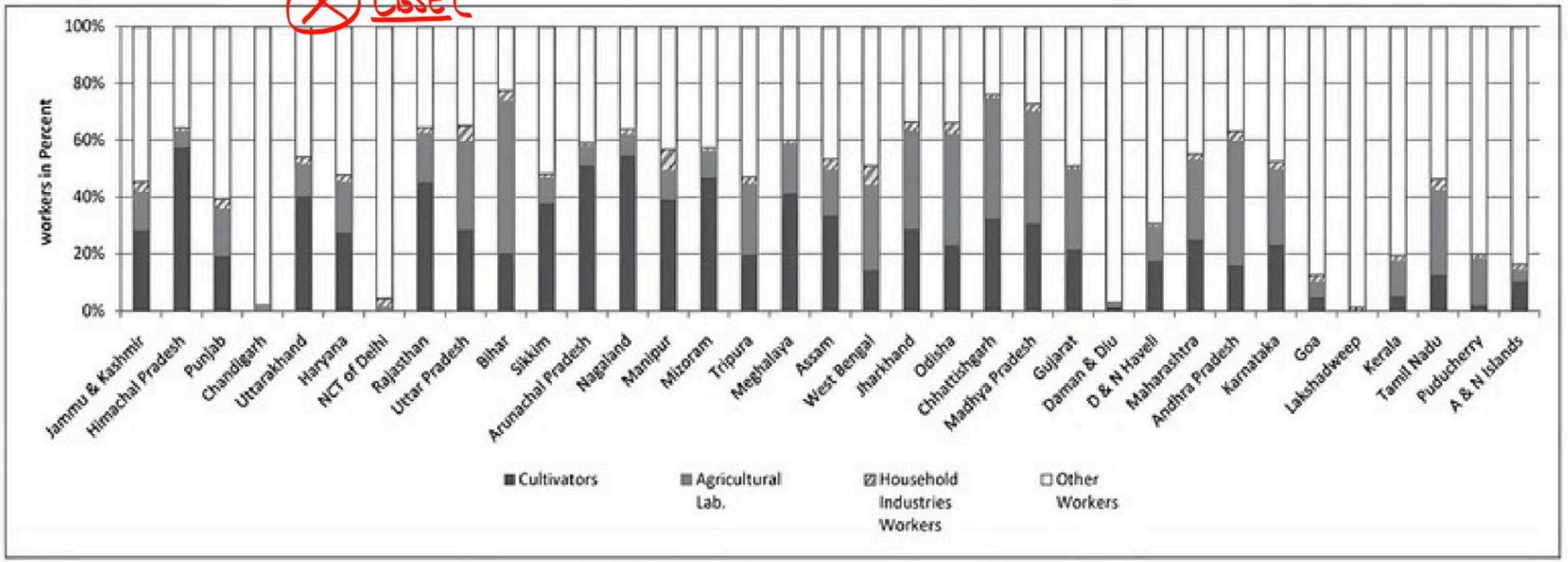


Fig. 1.4 : India – Occupational Structure, 2011

Occupational categories

The 2011 census has divided the working population of India into four major categories:

1. Cultivators
2. Agricultural labourers - 54.6%
3. Household labourers - 3.8%
4. Other workers - 41.6% (2011)

Urban Population in Indian States

Regions having High Degree of Urbanisation

- **States** Goa (62.17%), Mizoram (52.11%), Tamil Nadu (48.40%) Kerala (47.70%).
- **UTs** Delhi (97.50%), Chandigarh (97.25%), Lakshadweep (78.07%).

Regions having Low Degree of Urbanisation

- Himachal Pradesh (10.03%), Bihar (11.29%), Assam (14.10%), Odisha (16.69%), Meghalaya (20.07%).

Linguistic Classification

- The speakers of major Indian languages belong to
- four language families, which have their sub-families and branches or groups.

Religious Committee

- Hindu: 79.8-1 (J&K, [illegible])
- Muslim: 14.2 [Kerala, UP]
- Christian: 2.3 [Goa, Kerala]
- Sikh: 1.7
- Buddhist: 0.7
- Jain: 0.4

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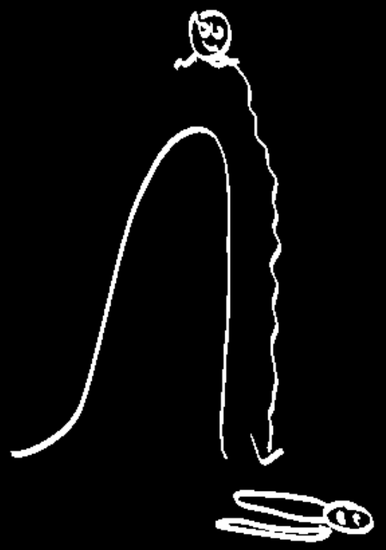
Table 1.4 : Sectoral Composition of workforce in India, 2011

Categories	Population			
	Persons	% to total Workers	Male	Female
Primary	26,30,22,473	54.6	16,54,47,075	9,75,75,398
Secondary	1,83,36,307	3.8	97,75,635	85,60,672
Tertiary	20,03,84,531	41.6	15,66,43,220	4,37,41,311

Religious Compositions

- All India Religion Census Data 2011

Religion	Percentage	Estimated
All Religion	100.00%	121 Crores
Hindu	79.80%	96.62 Crores
Muslim	14.23%	17.22 Crores
Christian	2.30%	2.78 Crores
Sikh	1.72%	2.08 Crores
Buddhist	0.70%	84.43 Lakhs
Jain	0.37%	44.52 Lakhs
Other Religion	0.66%	79.38 Lakhs
Not stated	0.24%	28.67 Lakhs



⇒ "Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao"

↳ पहाड़ → नीचे

Educate Your Daughters & Save Your Son

2030: Beta Mat Padhao Par Beta Bachao

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Human Settlements

Human Settlements

- Settlements vary in size and type. They range from a hamlet to metropolitan cities. With size. the economic character and social structure of settlements changes and so do its ecologoy and technology'.
- Settlements could be small and sparsely spaced: they may also be large and closely spaced. The sparsely located small settlements are called villages specialising in agriculture or other primary activities.
- On the other hand. there are feuer but larger settlements which are termed as urban settlements specialising in secondary and tert iary activities.
- The basic differences between nrral and urban settlements are as follows:

Human Settlements

- Human settlements refer to clusters of dwellings where humans reside, utilizing the surrounding area for economic support. The formation of settlements involves both the grouping of people and the allocation of territory as a resource base.

Types of Settlements

- **Rural Settlements:** The rural settlements derive their life support or basic economic needs from land based primary economic activities, whereas, urban settlements, depend on processing of raw materials and manufacturing of finished goods on the one hand and a variety of services on the other.
- **Urban Settlements:** Cities act as nodes of economic growth, provide goods and services not only to urban dwellers but also to the people of the rural settlements in their hinterlands in return for food and raw materials. This functional relationship between the urban and rural settlements takes place through transport and communication network.

Difference

- Rural and urban settlements differ in terms of social relationship, attitude and outlook. Rural people are less mobile and therefore, social relations among them are intimate. In urban areas, on the other hand, way of life is complex and fast, and social relations are formal.

Types of rural Settlement

- Types of the settlement are determined by the extent of the built-up area and inter-house distance.
- In India compact or clustered village of a few hundred houses is a rather universal feature, particularly in the northern plains.
- However, there are several areas, which have other forms of rural settlements.
- There are various factors and conditions responsible for having different types of rural settlements in India.

Types of rural Settlement

These include:

1. Physical features nature of terrain, altitude, climate and availability of water
2. Cultural and ethenic factors – social structure, caste and religion
3. Security factors – defence against thefts and robberies

Rural settlements in India can broadly be put into four types:

- Clustered, agglomerated or nucleated,
- Semi-clustered or fragmented
- Hamleted, and
- Dispersed or isolated.

Human Settlements

Geometric



Types of Rural Settlements

1. Clustered Settlements:

- Compact villages where homes are close together, often around a central point like a market or water source.
- **Common Features:** Recognizable geometric layouts (rectangular, radial, linear).
- **Locations:** Common in fertile plains and regions requiring security, like the Bundelkhand region,Nagaland in India or arid areas like Rajasthan for efficient water use.
- **Social Structure:** Close-knit communities with interconnected social and economic ties.

Human Settlements

2. Semi-Clustered Settlements:

- These feature a core cluster with outlying homes, often arising from social segregation within the community.
- **Common Features:** A central cluster surrounded by more isolated homes, reflecting social hierarchies.
- **Locations:** Frequently seen in Gujarat and parts of Rajasthan.
- **Social Dynamics:** Dominant communities often occupy central positions, with lower strata and menial workers on the outskirts.



Human Settlements

3. Hamleted Settlements:

- Settlements fragmented into smaller units, each with a common identity but separated physically.
- **Common Features:** Known locally by various names like panna, para, or palli. [CBSE Board]
- **Locations:** Common in the Ganga plain, Chhattisgarh, and the Himalayan valleys.
- **Social Dynamics:** Often influenced by social and ethnic diversities within the village.

Human Settlements

4. Dispersed Settlements:

- Consists of isolated dwellings scattered over a wide area, without a central clustering.
- **Common Features:** Houses are spread out, each with substantial surrounding land.
- **Locations:** Found in areas with difficult terrain like hills or dense forests, common in Meghalaya, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, and Kerala.
- **Reasons:** Typically results from extreme land fragmentation or the desire for individual farming or living space.



Urban Settlements

Characteristics:

- **Compact and Large:** Urban areas are generally larger and more compact compared to rural settlements.
- **Diverse Economic Functions:** Engaged predominantly in non-agricultural activities including industrial, administrative, and service-oriented functions.

Urban Settlements

Connections with Rural Areas:

- **Functional Linkages:** Cities are intricately linked to surrounding rural areas, facilitating the exchange of goods and services.
- **Direct and Indirect Connections:** This exchange occurs both directly and via intermediary market towns and cities, establishing a network that connects urban and rural settlements and interlinks cities themselves

Evolution of Cities

1. Ancient Towns

- **Origins:** Over 2000 years, developed as centers for religion, culture, and trade.
- **Examples:** Varanasi, Prayag (Allahabad), Pataliputra (Patna), Madurai.
- **Features:** Often located along riverbanks, facilitating trade and transport.



Evolution of Cities

2. Medieval Towns

- **Development:** Emerged around fortifications, serving as administrative and military bases during the era of kingdoms.
- **Examples:** Delhi, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Lucknow, Agra.
- **Characteristics:** Characterized by significant architectural developments like forts and palaces.

Evolution of Cities

3. Modern Towns

- **Colonial Influence:** Marked by European, especially British, establishment and expansion.
- **Strategic Locations:** Initially coastal trading ports like Surat and Goa; later, major administrative centers like Mumbai, Chennai, and Kolkata.
- **Post-Independence Growth:** Development of new administrative and industrial cities like Chandigarh and Durgapur; expansion of metropolitan and satellite towns.
- **Planning and Infrastructure:** Involved planned development with modern infrastructure and diverse economic bases.



Urbanisation in India

Urbanization Level

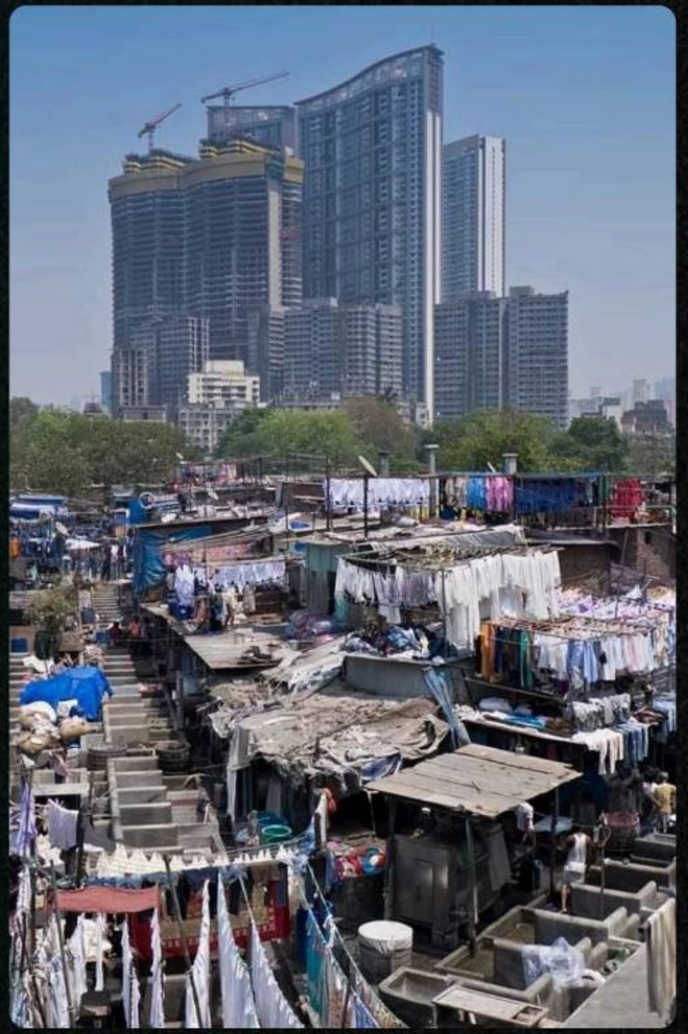
2011: Urbanization was at 31.16%, relatively low compared to developed countries.

Growth Trends

Urban population increased eleven-fold during the 20th century. Growth has been driven by the expansion of existing urban centers and the development of new towns.

Recent Developments

The growth rate of urbanization has slowed in the last two decades.



Functional Classification of Towns

1. Administrative Towns:

- These towns serve as the administrative headquarters for higher levels of government.
- **Examples:** Chandigarh, New Delhi, Bhopal, Shillong, Guwahati.
- **Characteristics:** Typically feature government buildings, offices, and often host regional or national political activities.

Functional Classification of Towns

2. Industrial Towns:

- Towns where the primary economic activity is manufacturing or industrial production.
- **Examples:** Jamshedpur, Bhilai, Hugli, Coimbatore.
- **Characteristics:** Dominated by factories, industrial parks, and often have a workforce primarily engaged in industrial sectors.

Functional Classification of Towns

3. Transport Cities:

- Key nodes in the transportation network, facilitating the movement of goods and people.

Types:

- **Port Cities:** Engaged in import and export activities, such as Kandla and Kochi.
- **Inland Transport Hubs:** Critical for rail and road networks, like Mughalsarai and Itarsi.
- **Characteristics:** Infrastructure includes major ports, railways, highways, and bus terminals.

Functional Classification of Towns

4. Commercial Towns:

- Specialize in trade and commerce.
- **Examples:** Kolkata, Saharanpur, Satna.
- **Characteristics:** Hosts significant business districts, markets, and trade centers.

Functional Classification of Towns

5. Mining Towns:

- Located in mineral-rich areas and primarily engaged in mining activities.
- **Examples:** Raniganj, Jharia, Digboi.
- **Characteristics:** Often dependent on a particular mineral resource, with economies tied closely to the fortunes of the mining industry.

Functional Classification of Towns

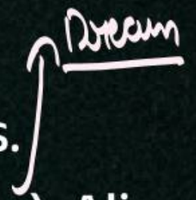
6. Garrison Cantonment Towns:

- Developed around military installations.
- **Examples:** Ambala, Jalandhar, Udhampur.
- **Characteristics:** Features military bases, training facilities, and housing for armed forces personnel.

Functional Classification of Towns

7. Educational Towns:

- Known for their educational institutions and campuses.
- **Examples:** Roorkee, Varanasi (Banaras Hindu University), Aligarh (Aligarh Muslim University).
- **Characteristics:** Presence of universities and colleges that draw students from various regions.



Functional Classification of Towns

8. Religious and Cultural Towns:

- Towns with significant religious or cultural importance.
- **Examples:** Varanasi, Mathura, Puri, Madurai.
- **Characteristics:** Often host major religious festivals, temples, and cultural heritage sites.

Functional Classification of Towns

9. Tourist Towns:

- Attract visitors for their natural beauty, history, or recreational facilities.
- **Examples:** Nainital, Mussoorie, Shimla, Jaisalmer.
- **Characteristics:** Equipped with hotels, resorts, and tourist attractions.

THANK YOU

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