

# **3055 BA SANGAM COLLEGE**

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## WORKSHEET 17

#### SCHOOL: BA SANGAM COLLEGE

**YEAR: 11** 

<u>Name:</u>

#### **SUBJECT: GEOGRAPHY**

Strand	2. Human Geography
Sub Strand	2.1 Population and Settlement
Content Learning	2.1.1 Describe the types of settlement and analyze problems associated with
Outcome	settlements and its solutions.

### **LESSON NOTES - Settlement Patterns and Models**

1. <u>Dispersal Settlements</u> – are settlement patterns characterized by scattered and isolated dwellings eg canefields of Western Vitilevu and Vanualevu (Fiji) ; Rice fields of the Ganges Plains.



2. <u>Linear</u> - a settlement pattern characterized by dwellings lined along a road, river or coastline eg.Levuka (Fiji) where buildings are stung out along a line of commu nication. This may be main road, a river valley



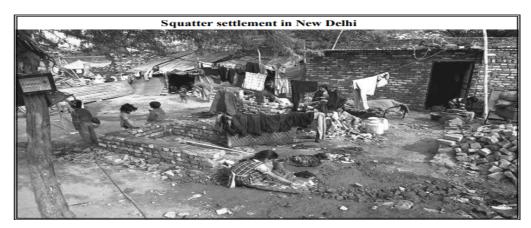
3. <u>Nucleated</u> - a settlement pattern characterized by clustered dwelling around a central point. Common in rural Fiji and India where buildings are central point. Common in rural Fiji and India where buildings are grouped closely together for economics, social and defensive purposes. It is also known as clustered settlement



- 4. Grand axis style is a planned settlement, designed or created form eg New Delhi.
- 5. Fire wheel Style are planned settlement found in south India's Ashram City of Aurovill

## ACTIVITY

1. Use the resource given below and your own knowledge to answer the questions that follow:



(i) State two factors that contributes to the formation of squatter settlements like the one shown above. (2 marks)

(ii) Describe two social problems that residents living in such houses may experience. (2 marks)

2. State how each one relates to population growth or settlement patterns.

(i) voluntary migration

(ii) inflation

(2 marks)

\_\_\_\_\_(2 marks)

(iii) new technology

(2 marks)

#### THE END