

PENANG SANGAM HIGH SCHOOL
P.O.BOX 44, RAKIRAKI
LESSON NOTES

Worksheet 9

School: PENANG SANGAM HIGH SCHOOL

Year/Level: 11

Subject: GEOGRAPHY

WEEK 25

Strand	Population and Settlement
Sub Strand	Population and Settlement
Content Learning Outcome	Students should be able: define the term settlement and identify some of the problems associated with population increase.

SETTLEMENT

- **Settlement** *refers to a place where people live.* It is where people interact and work. It varies in size and function.

Types of Settlements

1. **Urban**- a densely populated settlement consisting of highly built-up areas and services easily available. Eg, New Delhi, Mumbai, Suva and Lautoka City.
2. **Rural**- Sparsely populated settlements consisting of few built-up areas and provide small range of functions. EG, rural India- Kerala village in South India, villages in Fiji.
3. **Hamlet**- a small settlement.
4. **Chawls**- originally, the residential units built in the mill premises for workers in 1956 in India. Eg old city Mumbai.
5. **Bustis**- a district of a city marked by poverty in poor living conditions, in India.
6. **Squatter settlements**- a shanty town or a slum settlement of plywood, corrugated metal, sheets of plastic and cardboard box's structure.
7. **Self- help Housing**- Hart foundation provides basic amenities for a cheap price building material. Quia settlement.
8. **Gated community**- is a residential community with a closed perimeter of walls and fences. It has controlled entrance for moving cars and pedestrians.
9. **Low-cost Housing**- affordable housing provided to the low-income earners by the government. E.g., Fiji.
10. **High Income residential**- the inner-city area where high income earners reside. Most expensive housing is found here.
11. **Middle Income residential**- sectors built close to towns and cities which were planned and occupied by people with full time employment. EG, Samabula and Vatuwaqa in Suva.

Types of Settlement Patterns

1. **Dispersal Settlements** – are settlement patterns characterized by scattered and isolated dwellings eg canefields of Western Vitilevu and Vanualevu (Fiji) ; Rice fields of the Ganges Plains. It can either be isolated (individual buildings) or a group of 2 or 3 buildings and separated from the next group by 2 or 3 kilometres. This settlement occurs in an area of adverse physical difficulty where natural resources are insufficient to support more than a few people. Traditionally most are farms although increasingly some are being used as second homes for holidays.



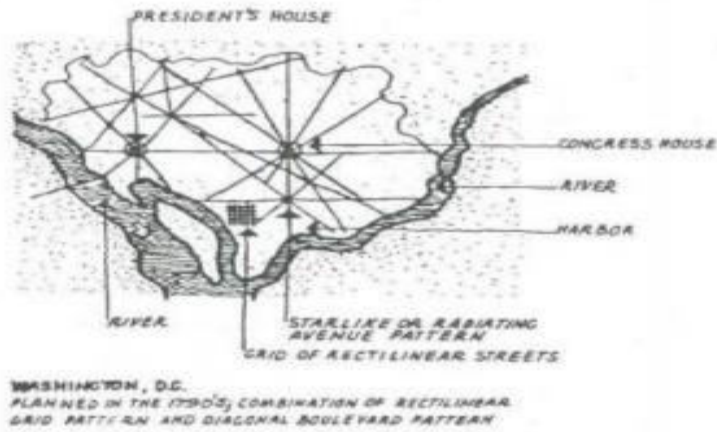
2. **Linear** - a settlement pattern characterized by dwellings lined along a road, river or coastline eg. Levuka (Fiji) where buildings are strung out along a line of communication. This may be main road, a river valley or a canal or dyke also.



3. **Nucleated** - a settlement pattern characterized by clustered dwelling around a central point. Common in rural Fiji and India where buildings are grouped closely together for economics, social and defensive purposes. When several buildings were grouped together, initially for defensive purposes and later for social and economic reasons. They often occur every 5-10 kilometers. 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 Auroville.



source : www.google.com

6. **Cosmic City** - is a holy city paradigm eg Benares, Varanasi and Sriragham in South India.



Problems Associated with Settlements

Environment	Economic	Social
Pollution	Cost of construction	Informal housing
Deforestation	Cost of infrastructures	Congestion/Overcrowding
Littering	Maintenance Costs	Conflicts/Social problems
Exploitation of resources	Rebuilding costs	Increased crime

Ways to Minimize Settlement Problems

- **Employment opportunities**
 - in government/industries
 - self-employment training programs
 - provision of markets to the people and investors

- **Provision of housing assistance**
 - Rural/urban housing schemes
 - Low interest housing loans
 - Housing Agreements (eg. Shared costs between government and home owners, (2/3 of Gov. 1/3 Individual)
 - Provision of housing materials

- **Community Policing**
 - Community outreach
 - Neighborhood watch scheme
 - Community Crime-stoppers
 - Police posts within the community
 - Police patrol

- **Initiating Economic Growth**
 - Provision of employment opportunities
 - Promoting investments with lucrative markets (esp. Exports)

- **Decentralization**
 - Distribute services so as to limit concentration of population
 - Develop hinterlands and rural areas

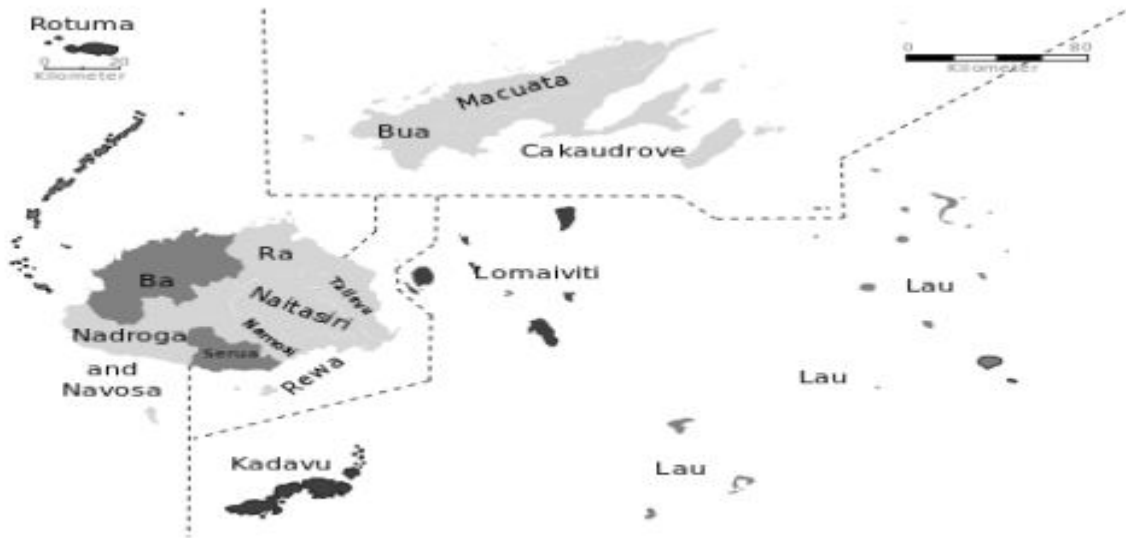
Short Answers

1. Define the term settlement

2. Identify some of the problems associated with settlements.

TERMS

1. **Green belt**-A **greenbelt** is a policy and land use zone designation used in land use planning to retain areas of largely undeveloped, wild, or agricultural land surrounding or neighboring urban areas.
 - aim of **Green Belt** policy is to prevent urban sprawl by keeping land permanently open; the essential characteristics of **Green Belts** are their openness and their permanence. (e) to assist in urban regeneration, by encouraging the recycling of derelict and other urban land.
 2. **Urban Sprawl**-refers to the unrestricted growth in many **urban** areas of housing, commercial development, and roads over large expanses of land, with little concern for **urban** planning.
 3. **Metropolitan**-is a **region** consisting of a densely populated urban core and its less-populated surrounding territories, sharing industry, infrastructure, and housing.
 4. **CBD- Central Business District** is the commercial centre of an urban area.
 - It contains the main shops, offices and financial institutions of the urban area. It is usually the most accessible (easy to get to) part of the city.
 5. **Inner City**- is also known as the twilight zone. It is typically found next to the CBD and has mainly terraced houses in a grid like pattern.
 6. **Inner suburb** is a term used for a variety of **suburban** communities that are generally located very close to the center of a large city (the **inner** city and central business district).
 7. **Suburbs**- A residential area on the outskirts of a city.
 - **Suburban** areas have lower population density than inner city neighborhoods.
 8. **Megalopolis**- a chain of cities whose total population exceeds ten million. Eg, **Mumbai Megalopolis** includes **Mumbai** Metropolitan Region, **Pune** Metropolitan Region and **Nashik** Metropolitan Region.
 9. **Millionaire city**- Cities with a million people or just over.
 10. **Megacity**- is an urban area that contains more than 10 million residents.
 11. **Conurbation**- is a region comprising a number of cities, large towns, and other urban areas that, through population growth and physical expansion, have merged to form one continuous urban or industrially developed area.
 12. **Agglomeration**-is an extended town area consisting of the built-up area of a central place and any suburbs linked by continuous urban area.
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Population Map of India 2019

