

HUMAN SETTLEMENT

In the previous lesson, we have discussed about population composition; total population; rural-urban population; population growth, etc. In this lesson, our focus will be on human settlements. Therefore, discussion will revolve around the concept of settlements meaning and nature, evolution and classification of rural and urban settlements in India.



OBJECTIVES

After reading this lesson, you will be able to:

- describe the meaning of settlement;
- identify various types of rural settlements;
- describe various house types in India;
- establish the relationship between house types with relief, climate and building materials;
- define an urban areas as given by census of India;
- analyse the distributional patterns of rural and urban settlements; and
- explain functional classification of urban settlements as given by census of India.

29.1 WHAT IS A SETTLEMENT

Though we use this term very frequently, but when it comes for defining, it is very difficult to give a clear cut definition. In simpler term we can define settlement as any form of human habitation which ranges from a single dwelling to large city. The word settlement has another connotation as well as this is a process of opening up and settling of a previously uninhabited area by the people. In geography this process is also known as occupancy. Therefore, we can say settlement is a process



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of grouping of people and acquiring of some territory to build houses as well as for their economic support.

Settlements can broadly be divided into two types – rural and urban. Before discussing about meaning and types of rural and urban settlement in India, we should know some basic differences between rural and urban areas in general.

- (i) The major difference between rural and urban areas is the function. Rural areas have predominantly primary activities, whereas urban areas have domination of secondary and tertiary activities.
- (ii) Generally the rural areas have low density of population than urban.

29.2 TYPES AND PATTERNS OF RURAL SETTLEMENTS

Before discussing types and patterns of rural settlements in India, let us have some idea about the words: – type and pattern. Type refers to a category of things having some common features whereas pattern refers to a regular form or order in which a series of things occur. When we say settlement pattern, the term is strictly applied to the spatial arrangement or distribution of settlements within a given area. It differs from settlement form. Settlement form relates more to the spatial characteristics of individual settlement. However, sometimes forms and patterns are used interchangeably. But here we will discuss about the patterns only. As far as type of rural settlements is concerned, it implies the degree of dispersion of the dwellings.

Types of Rural Settlements

Geographers have suggested various schemes of classification. If we group settlements found all over the country, these can broadly be grouped under four categories:

1. Compact/clustered/nucleated settlement
2. Semi-compact/Semi-clustered/fragmented settlement
3. Hemletted settlement
4. Dispersed settlement.

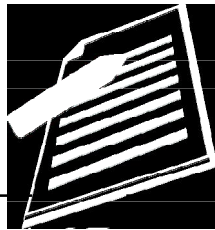
Let us discuss these types one by one along with some of the major patterns associated with each type.

1. **Compact Settlements:** As the name suggests, these settlements have closely built up area. Therefore in such settlements all the dwellings are concentrated in one central sites and these inhabited area is distinct and separated from the farms and pastures. Maximum settlements of our country comes under this category. They are spread over almost every part of the country. These settlements are distributed over the entire northern Indo-Ganga plain (from Punjab in the north-west to West Bengal in the east), Orissa coast, basins of

Mahanadi in Chhattisgarh, coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh, cauvery delta of Tamil Nadu, Madaus of Karnataka, lower Assam and Tripura, in the valleys of Siwaliks etc. Sometimes people live in compact settlement for security or defence purpose. The greatest example of this type is in Bundelkhand region of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. In Rajasthan also people live in compact settlement because of the scarce availability of cultivable land and water body. Therefore, they want to make maximum use of available natural resources.

Such settlements generally range from a cluster of about thirty to hundreds of dwelling of different forms, size and functions. On an average their size varies from 500 to 2,500 persons in sparsely populated parts of Rajasthan to more than 10,000 persons in Ganga plain. Very often these settlements have a definite pattern due to closely built area and intervening street patterns. As many as 11 patterns are identified. We will discuss only five major patterns. These patterns are: (i) Linear pattern (ii) Rectangular pattern (iii) Circular pattern (iv) Square pattern (v) Radial pattern

- (i) **Linear Pattern :** It is commonly found along main roads, railways, streams, etc. It may have a single row of houses arranged along the main artery. For example rural settlements found along the sea coast, river valley, mountain ranges etc.
- (ii) **Rectangular Pattern :** This is a very common type which develops around the rectangular shape of agricultural fields as it is common to find a system of land measurement based on square units. Village paths and cart tracks also conform to the rectangular field patterns and run through the village in north-south and east-west directions. Accessibility to farms and fields and connectivity to other settlements lead to rectangular shape of settlements. The settlements of coastal Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh and either side of Aravali hills, etc. may be cited for examples.
- (iii) **Square Pattern:** This is basically a variant of rectangular type. Such a pattern is associated with villages lying at the crossing of cart tracks or roads and also related to features restricting the extension of the village outside a square space. These features may include an old boundary wall, thick orchards, a road or a pond.
- (iv) **Circular Pattern :** In the upper Doab and Trans – Yamuna districts, Malwa region, Punjab and Gujarat, large villages are characterized by a very high degree of compactness. The outer walls of dwellings adjoin each other and present a continuous front so that when viewed from outside, the villages look like a walled and fortified enclosure pierced by a few openings. The round form was a natural outcome of maximum aggregation for the purpose of defence during the past.
- (v) **Radial Pattern :** In this type, a number of streets converge on one



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centre which may be a source of water (pond, well), a temple or mosque, a centre of commercial activity or simply an open space. Thus, the streets seem to be radiating from a common centre. Examples are settlements near Gurushikar, Mount Abu in Rajasthan, Vindhyachal in Uttar Pradesh, etc.

2. **Semi- Compact Settlement:** As the name suggests, the dwellings or houses are not well-knitted. Such settlements are characterized by a small but compact nucleus around which hamlets are dispersed. It covers more area than the compact settlements. These settlements are found both in plains and plateaus depending upon the environmental conditions prevailing in that area.

Such settlements are situated along streams in Manipur Mandla and Balaghat districts of Madhya Pradesh, and Rajgarh district of Chhattisgarh. Different tribal groups inhabit such settlements in the Chhota Nagpur region. In Nagaland, such settlements may be in the form of blushing villages. Like, compact settlements, semi-compact settlements may also have different patterns. Some of the patterns are (i) checker board pattern (ii) Elongated pattern (iii) Fan shaped pattern.

- (i) **Checker Board Pattern:** This is a type of settlement found generally at the junction of two roads. The village streets meet each other at an angle or are parallel to each other. This is because of the tendency to align the dwellings along cardinal axes. This pattern is common in the northern plains.
- (ii) **Elongated Pattern:** Such settlement occurs as a result of elongation of the rectangular pattern due to influence of site features. For instance, in the Ganga plains, in areas liable to inundation, the rectangular pattern becomes unusually elongated along the high ground. Even otherwise the advantage offered by riverside location forces such a pattern.
- (iii) **Fan Shaped Pattern:** This is seen where some focal points or line is situated at one end of the village. A focal object may be a tank a riverside, a road, an orchard, a well or even a place of worship. Such patterns are common in the delta region where the dwellings simply follow the fan shaped profile of the delta as in the case of Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Cauvery, etc. Such patterns are also common in the Himalyan foothills.
- (iv) **Hamleted Settlements:** These type of settlements, are fragmented into several small units. The main settlement does not have much influence on the other units. Very often the original site is not easily distinguishable and these hamlets are often spread over the area with intervening fields. This segregation is often influenced by social and ethnic factors. The hamlets are locally named as faliya, para, dhana, dhani, nanglay etc. These settlements are generally found in West

Bengal, eastern Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and coastal plains. Geographically it covers lower Ganga plain, lower valleys of the Himalayas and central plateau or upland region of the country.

4. **Dispersed Settlements:** This is also known as isolated settlements. Here the settlement is characterized by units of small size which may consist of a single house to a small group of houses. It varies from two to seven huts. Therefore, in this type, hamlets are scattered over a vast area and does not have any specific pattern. Such type of settlements are found in tribal areas of central part of India covering Chhota Nagpur plateau, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, etc. Such patterns are also common in the hills of north Bengal, Jammu & Kashmir, Tamil Nadu and Kerala.



INTEXT QUESTIONS 29.1

1. Answer the following questions in not more than one sentence
 - (i) What is a settlement.

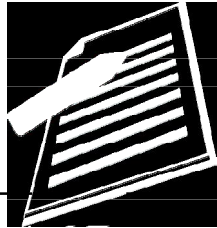
 - (ii) What are the two major basis on which we differentiate between rural and Urban settlements?
(a) _____ (b) _____
 - (iii) Name the four broad categories on which rural settlements in India are grouped.
(a) _____ (b) _____ (c) _____ (d) _____
 - (iv) Which type of settlement has maximum area coverage in India?

 - (v) Describe hamleted settlements.

 - (vi) Where do we find dispersed settlements ? Give two examples?
(a) _____
(b) _____

29.3 FACTORS INFLUENCING THE TYPE OF RURAL SETTLEMENTS

There are three factors that influence the type of settlements in India. These factors are (i) Physical (ii) Ethnic or cultural and (iii) Historical or defence. Let us discuss these factors one by one.



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- (i) **Physical Factors:** These include relief, altitude, soil capability, climate, drainage, ground water level, etc. These factors influence the type and spacing of dwelling or instance, in dry regions of Rajasthan, water is a crucial factor and, therefore, houses are situated along a pond or well which guides the compactness of the settlement.
- (ii) **Ethnic and Cultural Factors:** These include aspects like caste, community, ethnicity and religion. In India it is commonly found that the main land owning caste resides at the centre of the village and the other service providing castes on the periphery. This leads to social segregation and fragmentation of a settlement into several units
- (iii) **Historical or Defence Factors:** In the past, mostly border areas of north-western plains were conquered or attacked frequently by outsiders. For a long time, apart from attack from outsiders, there had been continuous fight between princely states and kingdom within the country therefore, security concerns favoured the evolution of nucleated settlements.

29.4 HOUSE TYPES IN INDIA

Variations in house types or dwellings are mainly based on the building materials available. It is also based on topography and prevailing climatic conditions. In the rainy areas most of the roofs are slanting to both sides from the centre. This is also the case in areas where snowfall occurs. But the places where rainfall is scanty, roofs are flat.

As far as building materials are concerned, these can be grouped under two categories.

1. Building material used for walls
2. Building material used for roofs

However, with the advancement of building technology and financial assistance available to the people living below poverty line has changed the structure of house types in rural areas.

Let us discuss them one by one

1. Building materials used for walls

In India, building materials used for walls can broadly be grouped under five categories. These are (i) mud, (ii) stone, (iii) brick, (iv) timber, and (v) wattle

- (i) Mud is the most common material, available from all types of soils, varying in texture and colour. It is also the wide spread oldest material used in houses of old civilization. These vernacular buildings, involving family labour and neighbour's co-operation and are available almost all parts of the country

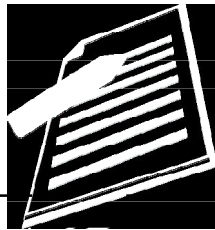
- (ii) Stone or basalt boulders or rock cut pieces are widely used in such areas where proximity, availability in greater amount and portability are favourable factors. Sandstone providing hilly zones, volcanic plateau zones exhibit examples of such houses in abundance
- (iii) Brick walls are now covering the country side with the increased use of coal as baking material. Today brick kilns are commonly found in rural areas and baked bricks are freely available. Its role in construction cost, durability, space saving and manner-variability is obvious. The oldest evidences of houses are available from the excavation of various sites of Indus valley civilization.

Mud mortar as cementing material, is widely used in country side. Various other cementing material as mortar are used since ancient times. Now cement is covering the market in countryside too. Unbaked kachcha brick is also used for low height walls but, popular in poor class owners.
- (iv) Timber or wooden wall houses have been common in forest areas because woods are available in abundance there. Just near the dwellings are the major factors for using these timbers as building materials. Examples are abound in Bhil areas of Central India.
- (v) Wattle wall is mainly the product of terrain and forest cover. This is due to availability of material almost without cost and skill among the owners. These houses are mostly occupied by aboriginals of Vindhya and Satpura. Mostly Gonds and Bheels reside in such houses. Their small dwellings occupy even the slopes and summits of the hills.

2. Building materials used for roofs

These materials can broadly be grouped under seven categories. These are (i) tiles, (ii) thatch, (iii) mud and other material, (iv) tin, (v) stone slab, (vi) wood, (viii) brick and others.

- (i) Tiled roofs are common throughout India. Two types of tiles-semi-cylindrical and flat are used for covering houses with varied sizes and forms. By and large, the size is larger in northern Indian plain and shorter in plateau and hilly areas.
- (ii) Thatching is original shelter making skill, still prevalent in most of the poor class people. All sorts of walls are covered by thatch. Whether it is stone, timber or mud walled houses.
- (iii) Mud thatching often mixed with cow dung, is common in western part of India. In western part of Uttar Pradesh such houses mark the horizon in each settlement. Its occasional plastering is enough to provide safety from rains.
- (iv) Stone slabs or Flakes are being used since ancient times in mountain, hilly and plateau areas. Sandstone, and slate-slabs make durable roofs after being cut and designed according to need.



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- (v) Wood as roof material is common in northern mountainous region of India. within this category, there are two types. First, in the north-eastern states wooden slabs are carefully superimposed and joined with rounded corners protect house from snow and rainwater. In lower altitude particularly Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, and Jammu and Kashmir the houses are covered with tin or water proof material.
- (vi) Bricks make flat and smooth roof in the form lintel mixed with iron rods and cement, a practice in vogue, in modern type rural house particularly in rural market centres and commonly found in the houses of rural rich.

The use of traditional building material is decreasing and it is being replaced by building material like, iron, tin sheets, cement, etc.



INTEXT QUESTIONS 29.2

Answer the following questions briefly

- (i) What are the three factors that influence the type of rural settlements in India?
(a) _____ (b) _____ (c) _____
- (ii) Name any three aspects of ethnic and cultural factors which influence rural settlement.
(a) _____ (b) _____ (c) _____
- (iii) Which is the most common and oldest material used for building walls in India?

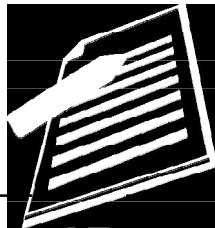
- (iv) Where do we found timber or woods as building material for wall in India?

- (v) Which parts of our country stone slabs or flakes are used as building material for roof?

29.5 URBAN SETTLEMENTS

According to the census of India urban areas are those which satisfy the conditions given below.

- (a) All places with a municipality corporation, cantonment board or notified town area committee etc.
- (b) All other places which satisfy the following criteria:
 - (i) a minimum population of 5000;



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- (ii) at least 75 percent of male working population engaged in non-agricultural sector; and
- (iii) a density of population of at least 4,000 persons per square kilometer.

Besides, the direction of census operation in states and Union Territories were allowed to include in consultation with the state governments and Union Territory administration and the census commissioner of India, some places having distinct urban characteristics as urban even if such places did not strictly satisfy all the criteria mentioned under category (b). Such cases include major project colonies, railway colonies, areas of intensive industrial development, important tourist centres, etc.

Therefore, there are two broad groups of town or urban settlement. The places which satisfy the conditions mentioned in category (a) are known as statutory town and the conditions mentioned in category (b) are known as census towns.

Urban agglomeration may consist of any one of the three combinations given below:

- (i) a town and its adjoining urban outgrowth;
- (ii) two or more contiguous towns with or without their outgrowths; and
- (iii) a city and one or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths together forming contiguous stretch.

Examples of urban outgrowths are university campus, cantonment area, port area-seaport and air port, railway colonies, etc.

But, one should remember that these towns are not always permanent. In each census, towns are subjected to de-classification and re-classification based on the prevailing condition at that particular time.

29.6 TYPES OF URBAN SETTLEMENTS

Like rural settlements, urban settlements are classified on various bases. However, classification based on size and function are most common. Let us discuss them one by one

Classification based on Population Size

According to population size, census of India classifies urban centres into six classes. Classwise urban settlements and their population are given below in a tabular form.

Table 29.1 Classification of urban settlement

Class	Population
Class I	1,00,000 and above
Class II	50,000 – 99,999



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Class III	-	20,000 – 49,999
Class IV	-	10,000 – 19,999
Class V	-	5,000 – 9,999
Class VI	-	less than 5,000

There is another classification of urban settlements. The classification is as follows:

Town	Places which have less than one lakh population
City	Urban centres having population between one lakh to one million.
Metropolitan Cities	Cities having population in between one million to five million
Mega cities	Cities having more than 5 million population

Functional Classification

This is the most popular and widely accepted classification of urban places in India as well as in other parts of the world. In India various scholars attempted to classify urban centres on the basis of functions. But the most popular and widely accepted functional classification was given by Ashok Mitra a noted demographer and the then Registrar General of India.

Ashok Mitra’s Functional classification of Indian cities

Ashok Mitra’s classification is based on a categories of workers classification available in the census of 1961 and 1971. Functional classification of towns and cities could not be used in 1981 census due to non-availability of town level data based on industrial classification of workers into nine industrial categories. In 1991, an effort was made to classify all urban places in terms of their functional character with slight modification by adjusting the industrial categories into five broad economic sectors. The classification is as follows:

Table 29.2 Functional Classification of urban places

<i>Sector</i>		<i>Industrial Category</i>	
1.	Primary Activity	I.	Cultivations
		II.	Agricultural labourers
		III.	Live stock, forestry, fishing, hunting, plantations, orchards and allied activities.
		IV.	Mining and quarrying
2.	Industry	V.	Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs.
			(a) household industry
			(b) other than household industry
		VI.	Construction workers

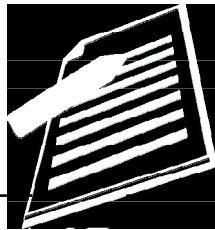
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|--------------|---|
| 3. Trade | VII. Trade and commerce |
| 4. Transport | VIII Transport, storage and communication |
| 5. Services | IX Other services |

The procedure adopted for functional classification in 1991 census was as follows:

- (i) For each Urban Agglomeration/town, the percentage of total main workers in each of the five sectors was worked out.
- (ii) The functional category of the UA/town was then determined on the following basis:
 - (a) if workers in one sector constituted, 40% or more, the UA/town was classified in the relevant mono-functional category;
 - (b) If the percentage in one sector was less than 40%, two sectors having the largest percentages were combined to see, if they together constituted 60% or more. If so, the UA/town was classified in the relevant bi-functional category.
 - (c) If no two sectors added up to 60% or more, three sectors having the largest percentage were combined and the UA/town was classified in the relevant multi-functional category.
- (iii) To determine the functional category of each UA/town, in certain cases where at least 1/4th workers were engaged in one of the four activities, viz (a) forestry/fishing (including livestock, plantation, etc.), (b) mining and quarrying (c) manufacturing in household industry, and (d) construction, the respective UA/towns have been classified in the relevant sub-functional categories provided such activity happen to be the first or second leading function of those UA/town.

Using the above mentioned procedure, all the 3,697 UA/towns of India (excluding J&K) have been classified into different functional categories. Following results have been obtained by applying the above scheme.

- (i) Almost half of the UA/towns (1756 to be precise) were classified in the first category i.e. primary activity, but they contains only 15.85% of the urban population of the country. Most of the towns belonging to this category were of small size. About 2/3 rds of such places were having mono-functional character while about one-fifth were multifunctional. Uttar Pradesh had the largest number, i.e. 371 such UA/towns.
- (ii) 723 UA/towns had industry as the predominant function. These places accounted for almost half of the urban population. More than one third of these places were having one lakh or more population each and these places accounted for more than four-fifth population of UA/towns classified under industrial category. Less than half of such places had mono-functional character and the number of bi-functional places was quite less. Tamil Nadu had the





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largest number of 101 industrial UA/towns followed by Uttar Pradesh (91) and Gujarat (87) under this category.

- (iii) 460 UA/towns were classified in the category of trade but these places comprised 7% of the urban population. Most of these trading towns/UA had multi-functional in nature and most of the rest towns/UA are bi-functional in nature. Uttar Pradesh has the largest number of UA/towns i.e. 123 and the rest of the states have very less number of trading towns.
- (iv) Only 23 UA/towns were classified as transport accomodating less than 1% of the urban population of the country. Most of them are small towns except a few like Kharagpur in West Bengal, Mughal Sarai in Uttar Pradesh. So far as their functional character is concerned, 10 had mono-functional and another 10 had multi-functional character
- (v) As many as 736 UA/towns had services as the leading function and these accounted for more than one fourth of the urban population. Most of the population (about 70%) lived in Class I towns. As far as functions are concerned majority of the towns/UA are either multi-functional or bi-functional. Uttar Pradesh had the largest number of such places (114) followed by Madhya Pradesh (82)

After a detailed discussion on functional classification of cities, the given table shows functions and few names of the cities in India that belong to that particular function.

Table 29.3 INDIA : Cities according to functions

<i>Functions</i>	<i>Name of the cities</i>
1. Administrative	New Delhi, Chandigarh, Bhubaneshwar, Gandhi Nagar, Thiruvananthpuram, Imphal, etc.
2. Industrial	Jamshedpur, Bhilai, Salem, Coimbatore, Modinagar, Surat, etc.
3. Transport	Port cities like Kandla, Kochi, Vishakhapatnam, etc. Road and Railway Junctions like Mughal Sarai, Itarsi, Katni, Kharagpur, Agra etc.
4. Commercial towns	Kolkata, Mumbai, Saharanpur, Indore, Chennai, etc.
5. Mining towns	Raniganj, Jharia, Dhanbad, Digboi, Ankaleswar, Singrauli, etc.
6. Cantonment	Meerut, Ambala, Jalandhar, Mhow, Pathankot, etc.
7. Educational	Roorkee, Pilani, Manipal, Aligarh, Varanasi, etc.
8. Religious	Puri, Mathura, Madurai, Tirupati, Katra, Amritsar, Allahabad, Varanasi, etc.

9. Tourist Nainital, Mussorie, Shimla, Pachmarhi, Udagamandalam (ooty), Mount Abu, Gangtok etc.



INTEXT QUESTIONS 29.3

Answer the following questions briefly

- (i) What is an Urban Agglomeration?

- (ii) What are the two types of town according to census of India?

- (iii) Define mega-cities.

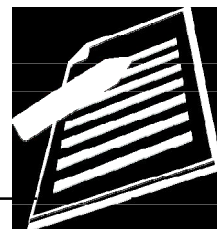
- (iv) According to 1991 census, which functional city was maximum in number.

- (v) Name any two educational cities of India.



WHAT YOU HAVE LEARNT

Settlement can be defined as any form of human habitation which ranges from a single dwelling to a large city. Settlements can be broadly divided into two types – rural and urban. The basic difference between rural and urban is on the basis of function. In India rural settlements are broadly grouped under four categories. These are compact, semi-compact, hamleted and dispersed. Compact settlements have closely built up area and dwellings are concentrated in one central site. Maximum settlements of our country comes under this category and geographically it spreads almost every part of the country. There are as much as eleven patterns are found within the compact settlement. Semi-compact settlements are characterised by a small but compact nuclear around which hamlets are dispersed. Some of the important patterns bound in semi-compact settlements are checkerboard, elongated and fan-shaped. Such settlements are found in tribal areas of Chota Nagpur region and Nagaland in north-eastern states of India. Hamleted settlements are those settlements where central or main settlements is either absent or has less influence on the other units whereas dispersed settlement is a unit of small size which may consists of a single house to a small group of houses. Physical ethnic or cultural and historical or defence are some of the important factors which influence the type of rural settlements in India. There is variations in



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house types also. The variations are determined by topography, climate, availability of building materials, etc. As far as building materials are concerned, these can be grouped under two categories – (i) building material used for walls and (ii) building material used for roofs. Building materials used for walls are mainly mud, stone, brick, timber and wattle whereas building materials used for roofs are thatch, mud, tiles, tin, stone slab, wood, brick, etc.

According to census of India, urban settlements are (a) all places with municipality, corporation, cantonment board, or notified town area committee etc. and (b) all other places which satisfy the following criteria: (i) a minimum population of 5000; (ii) at least 75% of male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits; and (iii) a density of population of at least 4,000 persons per square kilometre. The places which satisfy the conditions mentioned in category (a) are known as statutory towns. The towns which satisfy conditions mentioned in the category (b) are known as census towns. Like rural settlements, urban settlements are classified on various bases. However, classification based on size and function are most common. On the basis of population size all urban settlements can be town, city, metropolitan city and mega city. On the basis of functions, cities can be grouped as administrative, industrial, transportation, commercial, mining, cantonment, educational, religious, tourist, etc.



TERMINAL QUESTIONS

1. What is a settlement ? Describe various types of rural settlement in India.
2. Explain various patterns of compact settlements of India with examples.
3. Describe various factors influencing settlement types in India.
4. Explain the building materials used for walls and roofs in India.
5. Define an urban area as given by census of 2001. Explain the procedure adopted for functional classification of cities in 1991 census.



ANSWERS TO INTEXT QUESTIONS

29.1

1. (i) Any form of human habitation which ranges from a single dwelling to large city is called settlement.
- (ii) (a) function, (b) population
- (iii) (a) compact, (b) semi-compact, (c) hamleted, (d) dispersed
- (iv) Compact settlement
- (v) Hamleted settlement is fragmented into several small units. Where central or main settlement is either absent or has very less influence on the other units.

- (vi) (a) Tribal areas of central part of India, (b) hills of north Bengal, Jammu and Kashmir, Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

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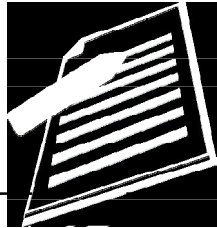
- (i) (a) physical, (b) ethnic and cultural, (c) historical or defence
(ii) (a) caste, (b) community, (e) ethnicity, (d) religion (any three)
(iii) mud
(iv) (a) Forest areas, (b) hilly parts of the country where woods are available in plenty (Any one)
(v) (a) mountainous, (b) hilly and plateaus

29.3

- (i) Urban agglomeration can be any one of the three combinations (a) a town and its adjoining urban outgrowths (b) two or more contiguous towns with or without their outgrowths and (c) a city and one or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths together forming contiguous stretch.
(ii) (a) Statutory town, (b) census town
(iii) Mega cities are the cities having more than 5 million population.
(iv) According to 1991, city work primary activity was maximum in number (1756).
(iv) (a) Roorkee, (b) Pilani, (c) Manipal, (d) Aligarh, (e) Varanasi (any two)

HINTS TO TERMINAL QUESTIONS

1. Refer to section 29.1 and 29.2
2. Refer to 1. compact settlement under section 29.2
3. Refer to section 29.3
4. Refer to part 1 and 2 of section 29.4
5. Refer to section 29.5 and Functional classification under section 29.6

**Notes**