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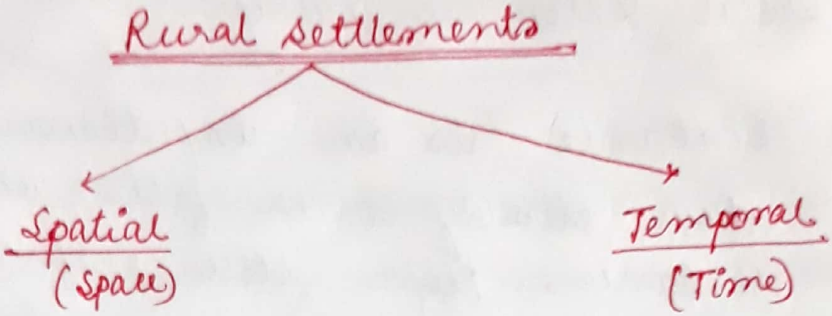

Types of Settlements :-

1) Compact Settlement :-

it is mostly based on farming. These are mostly found in highly productive alluvial plains like Indo-Gangetic plain, Huang Ho Valley, Valley of Nile, the houses are compact & conjested with narrow plains.

In India, the compact settlements are the characteristic features of the Northern Plains. Elsewhere it is also found in coastal areas of Orissa, Maidan region of karnataka, & Rayalaseemregion of Andhra Pradesh.

The size of these settlements depends on nature & resources of surrounding country. They have high degree of segregation & differentiation of upper & lower caste. Compact settlements are also found in Hunting & fishing communities.

For origin & development of compact settlements factors such as fertility of soil, security from enemies & wild animals & need for mutual corporation are mainly responsible.

ii) Semi-compact Settlement:

Semi-~~Cont~~compact settlement is a transitional phase in the growth of compact settlement. The emergence is because of the difference of semi-arid regions from humid regions & marginal productive land to that of fertile land.

Increasing population causes villages to grow in no. of houses. These houses occupy open spaces & lead to semi-compact settlement, which ultimately requires a nucleated settlement.

Semi-compact settlement may also be the result of low caste people segregated by social taboos like untouchability. Also as the new technology is adopted & the population increases, the scattered settlements start taking the shape of semi compact settlements.

Such settlements are well marked in North-Western part of Ganga-Yamuna Doab, Khadar plains of Ganga & its tributaries, Rajasthan & in hilly tracks of Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Sikkim etc.

iv) Hamlet Settlements :-

If the no. of villages is equal to half of the Hamlet no. it is a Hamlet settlement. The Hamlets are spread over the area with intervening fields & the main or central settlement is either absent or has feeble influence upon others.

Often the original site is not easily distinguishable & the morphological

diversity is rarely noticed. Local relief variations, diffused arable lands, Rugged terrain with coverage of forest, tendency of lower caste people to reside separately are main decisive factors to develop Hamlet type of Settlements. Such Settlements are found in West Bengal, Eastern U.P., Madhya Pradesh, Ganga-Ghagara Doab, Kashmir Valley, Doon valley & Vindhyas.

ii) Dispersed Settlements

These are generally found in Hills, plateaus, & grasslands. These are found in areas where it is essential that the farmers should live on his own land. Over population is one of the reasons for dispersed Settlements.

If a part of the population left the village to find a new one they often found dispersed rather than new village. Dispersed Settlements are relatively recent in edge like Steppe grasslands of Kazakhstan, In India Dispersed Settlements started developing mainly in medieval period. Such Settlements in India can be seen in Khadar Belt.

Patterns of rural settlement

1) Rectangular Pattern / Chessboard pattern

It is defined as relationship between one house or building & another. The pattern of settlement may be easily identified by reading & observing a large scale map. The term patterns of settlement deals with compact & semi-compact settlement only. as each of the diapersed settlements has its own shape.

The rural settlements have different shapes & sizes. The site of the village & surrounding topography & terrain influence the shape & size of a village. In fact the pattern of rural settlement is the result of series of adjustment to the environment which have been goin on for centuries. Moreover, socio cultural factors such as caste structure of the people living in a village & functional needs of the people also have a close bearing on its shape & size.

i) Rectangular Pattern

Over 50% of the World population live in rural settlements & most of the people inhabit the rectangular pattern. It mainly developed in productive Alluvial plain & wide inter-montane valleys.

The lanes in rectangular settlements are almost straight meeting each other at right angles. The rural settlements of Sutlej-yanga plains especially those which develop on the cross roads falls in this category.

ii) Linear Settlements :-

~~It is~~ Here the houses are arranged along either side of a road, railway line, river or canal. Such settlements also evolve along the edge of a valley especially in the mountaineous areas, above flood level or along the coast.

iii) Development of linear settlements in Hilly areas is largely controlled by terrain & topography along the river banks & sea shore

the flood & water level influences linear settlements.

Such settlements are numerous in middle Himalayas, Alps, Rockies, Andes, Pamir, Hindu kush, & Elbruz & along the roads in the plains of Ganga, Jamuna.

iii) Circular & Semi Circular Pattern :→

The fishermen & salt producers develop their settlements along the sea coast. & salt ~~co~~ lakes respectively.

Since the people refer to stay near the water they construct their houses along the coast. Such settlements acquire the circular or semi circular shapes. In the vicinity of crater lakes & around the Ox-bow lakes such settlements are found.

The main occupation of the people of circular settlements is to earn their livelihood from the water either by catching fish, coconuts, grapes, picnic spots.

iv) Star like Pattern:

It develop on the sides & places where several metalled roads converge.

In the star shaped settlements, houses spread out along the sides of the roads in all directions. This pattern is common to both villages & towns & is caused mostly by new development spreading out along the major roads. This type of settlement is characteristic of country side of North west Europe, Punjab province of Pakistan & Sutlej-Yamuna Plain.

v) Triangular Settlements :

It generally develops at the confluence of rivers. The lateral expansion of houses at the confluence is constrained by the rivers, consequently, settlement acquires a triangular shape.

vi) Nebular Pattern :

The arrangements of roads are almost circular which ends at the central location or nucleus of the settlement

Generally, the size of nebular settlement is small & they develop around the house of main landlord of the village or around the mosque / temple. There are several villages of this type in Ganga-Yamuna Doab.

VII) Terraced Pattern :-

It is found in hilly & mountainous areas. Here, the terrace cut into the slopes & crop cultivation is done. The cultivators construct their huts & houses in their terraced fields, resulting into staircase like pattern of the rural settlements.

Landforms

Exogenetic forces

- Weathering
- Erosion
- Deposition
- Mass Movement

Erosion & Deposition by:
- River
- Wind
- Glaciers
- Seawaves
- groundwater

Running Water & Fluvial landforms

Erosional

i) Rills, Gullies, Ravines
ii) V-shaped valleys, Gorges, Canyons
iii) Potholes, & Plunge Pools
iv) Water falls
v) Meandering
- Normal
- Incised
  - Entrenched
  - Intrenched
  - Ingrown
- Misfit

vi) Oxbow lake

Depositional

i) Alluvial fans
ii) " cones
iii) Natural levees
iv) Point Bars
v) Deltas
- Arcuate
- Bird foot
- Abandoned
- Blocked delta
- Truncated delta.

Types of fluvial erosion

The work of running water in the form of surface run-off or overland flow & streams is the most important of all the exogenetic or plaination processes because the running water is the most widespread exogenetic process on this earth. The landforms either curbed out or built by running water are called fluvial landforms & the running water which shapes them are called the fluvial processes.

Types of fluvial Erosion :-

1) Solution or corrosion :-

It involves the dissolution of soluble materials through the process of disintegration & decomposition of carbonate rocks. The soluble materials are removed from parent rocks & are mixed with the running water of the streams.

ii) Abrasion or corrasion

It involves the removal of loosen

materials of the rocks of valley walls & valley floors with the help of erosional tools.

iii) Attrition :→

It is the mechanical wear & tear of erosional tools in themselves.

iv) Hydraulic Action :→

It involves the breakdown of Rocks of valley sides due to the impact of water currents of channels.

River Valleys

Valleys start as narrow & small "Rills", the Rills will gradually develop into long & wide "gullies", the gullies will further deepen, widen & lengthen, to give rise to "Ravines". A Ravine is a landform narrower than canyons & is often the product of stream cutting erosion. Further erosion of ravines would form Valleys, depending upon dimensions & shapes

many types of valleys like "V-shaped Valley" "gorge" "canyons" can be recognised.

A gorge is a deep "U" shaped valley with very steep straight sides. A "canyon" is characterised by steep step like side slopes & may be as deep as gorge. A gorge is almost equal in width at its top as well as its bottom. In contrast, a canyon is wider at its top than at its bottom.

Potholes & Plunge Pools

Over the rocky beds of hill streams more or less circular depression called Potholes form because of stream erosion aided by abrasion of rock fragments. At the foot of the water fall also large potholes, quite deep & wide form because of sheer impact of water & rotation of boulders. Such large & deep holes at the base of

water falls are called Plunge Pools.

Waterfall :- Waterfalls are caused by sudden decent or abrupt break in longitudinal course of the rivers due to factors such as variations in the relative resistance of the rocks, fall in the sea level, earth movements etc.