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Rural Settlement Patterns

Pattern refers to the spatial arrangement of settlements in relation to one another. A settlement pattern is a function of relief, climate, water supply and socio-economic factors. Two major rural settlement patterns are dispersed and clustered, while two minor ones are linear and ring patterns. Various village patterns are discussed below.

1. Dispersed Settlements These settlements are characterised by widely spaced houses and they usually come up in mountains, deserts, semi-arid regions and areas where extensive agriculture using mechanised operations is practised. Such settlements are common in densely populated agricultural tracts of West Bengal and Kerala and throughout the Himalayan foothills (Fig. 8.10)

2. Clustered Settlements These settlements come up in highly fertile regions where intensive agriculture is practised using more human labour, as in the Gangetic plains in North India (Fig. 8.10)

3. Linear Pattern The houses are arranged in a straight line, as along a river, a coastline, a series of springs or along a rail line or highway. When the houses are arranged on either side of a street, it is called a *strassendorf pattern* (See Fig. 8.10).

4. Ring Pattern This type of pattern emerges around a hill (See Fig. 8.10)

Factors Favouring Nucleation

1. Tendency of man to seek community.
2. Protection from hostile environment.
3. Defence from enemy populations, e.g., walled Hausa villages in Nigeria.
4. Maximising the extent of cultivable land.
5. Convenience in organising community facilities like health, education.
6. Certain land tenure systems favour nucleation, e.g., collective farming in China and many of the ex-Communist countries.

Factors Favouring Dispersion

1. Difficult terrain, e.g. forests, hills, marshes, deserts, etc.
2. Intensive irrigation facilities.
3. Fertile lowlands having extensive farming.
4. Scarcity of water.

This decline is associated with growth of educated & industrial society with low infant mortality, increased standard of living & changing status of women.

→ Stage IV: In last stage, both birth and death rate decline appreciably. The population is either stable or grows slowly.

In this stage, the population is highly industrialized and urbanized. The technical know how is abundant, the deliberate control on family size are common. Literacy & education level are also high.

Australia, New Zealand, Singapore, Hong Kong and Japan, West European countries belong to this transition stage.

→ Limitations:

- This theory is based on empirical observation in Europe, America and Australia. It would ~~be~~ not be possible for all the countries of the world to follow same sequential pattern as experienced by European countries.

- Laschky & Wildcase asserted that the theory is neither predictive nor its stages are sequential & inevitable. For eg., China has entered the third stage of demographic transition owing to the one child policy adopted by government in the eighties.

in the 19th century when farmers who wanted to move on to new lands would often sell out to later migrants.



(iii) Migration step by step
go by preference to one of the great centres of commerce or industry.

This tendency of moving towards the great centres of commerce and industry has been operating since medieval times. The pull of large cities is apparent in the developing countries.

(iv) Each current of migration produces a counter-current of lesser strength

This law of migration seems to be universal and applicable in almost all the developed & developing countries.

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(vi) females
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It supports the other two age groups as it carries the burden of feeding & of looking after the young age group.

The developed countries have marginally high proportion of adult age group in comparison to developing countries / less developed countries.

→ The proportion of population of this age group was 65.6% in more developed and 56.2% in less developed regions.

→ Thus, there is an inverse correlation b/w the levels of fertility & mortality and proportion of adults.

→ This group is sometime divided further into two sub groups

(i) 16 to 34 (ii) 35 to 39
The first sub group is economically more active than the second sub group.

The Old :

→ This group comprises of people of 60 yrs or above.
Such people are called as the senior citizens.

CAUSES OF MIGRATION :

Introduction : The causes of migration may be numerous and these may range from natural calamities, climatic change, epidemics, drought to social, economic, cultural and political.

The overpopulation and heavy pressure on resources may be the cause of permanent or temporary, and long distance or short distance migration. Many a time the difference between groups in levels of technology and economic opportunities also cause large-scale migration.

1) Technology :

People with more sophisticated technology may invade and conquer new areas. Contrary to this, less advanced groups may be attracted to the greater opportunities provided by more developed society. For eg., ancient Romans conquered vast areas in Europe, North Africa and South-west Asia. During this period, many people migrated to Rome which provided better economic and employment opportunities.

Economic Causes :

One of the prime motives of emigration seems to be economic.

For eg., people have virgin land to till



REDMI NOTE 8
AI QUAD CAMERA

Functions of Urban Settlements

Urban settlements may include one or more of the following—

- (i) **Administration** e.g., municipal towns or national capitals.
- (ii) **Defence** These include cantonments, air bases, naval dockyards etc.
- (iii) **Cultural centres** These include centres of education (Cambridge), film-making (Hollywood) and religion (Jerusalem).
- (iv) **Collection centres** where manufacturing is the dominant activity.
- (v) **Transfer and distribution centres** which include market towns and ports.
- (vi) **Resorts**
- (vii) **Residential towns.**

Origin of Urbanisation

At least seven regions of primary urban generation can be identified in the world. These are the regions where cities appeared quite early independent of any developments in other regions. These seven regions are Mesopotamia, Egypt, the Indus Valley, the North China plains, the central Andes, Meso-America and south-western Nigeria. (Fig. 8.8)

Diffusion Hypothesis According to this, urbanisation into other areas spread from the above-mentioned seven centres. But, this may not always be true. Three types of diffusion processes may be identified.

1. **Primary diffusion** means direct introduction of new city forms into a region by some outside authority, as in the case of old colonial empires.

2. **Secondary diffusion** involves direct borrowing of cultural traits, which happened in many parts of Europe and Asia.

3. **Stimulus diffusion** involves acceptance of ideas relating to different technical processes. For instance, adoption of urban transport systems in different cities around the world.

Given the pre-modern levels of communications during earlier times, it seems improbable that many urban settlements could have spread by any of these diffusion mechanisms.

Primary Urban Areas in Middle-East and India

During the 4th millennium, the Mesopotamian civilisation came up in the land between Rivers

Tigris and Euphrates. Uruk was an important centre with a population of between 24,000 and 50,000 inhabitants. The cities began as religious centres, but developed other functions, such as handicrafts, especially pottery-making and metal working. These cities had trading links with neighbouring cities like those of the Indus Valley civilisation.

During the period 3200-1760 BC, the cities of southern Mesopotamia or Sumeria were the principal centres of urban life which gave way to northern cities like Babylon and Nineveh. These were the capitals, at different times, of the powerful Babylonian and Assyrian empires that were finally overthrown by the Persians around 500 BC. Through successive empires—Persian, Greek and Roman—the role of city as the base for the territorial expansion of the empire and as the centre of political, social and religious organisation became firmly established.

The Indus Valley civilisation flourished between 2500 BC and 1700 BC in the region extending from Baluchistan in the west to western U.P. in the east and Kashmir in the north to Gujarat in the south. Well-planned cities with meticulously executed drainage systems was a unique feature of these cities which included among others Mohenjo-daro, Ganweriwala, Harappa, Dholavira, Kalibangan, Lothal, Ropar and Chanhu-daro. Why these cities were independent in their planning from Mesopotamian cities is still not clear. As a result of invasion or natural calamities or a combination of both, this urban civilisation, which was mainly dominated by the trading classes, faded out after 1700 BC.

The civilisation of the Nile Valley in Egypt gave rise to such important towns as Memphis and Thebes and to many temple cities—mostly lying buried in the Nile alluvium at present. The main period of urban development starts around 3000 BC. Evidence suggests that cities such as Memphis and Thebes were, probably, neither as large nor as functionally important as the Mesopotamian cities.

Later Developments in Europe and The Middle-East

The later stages of urbanisation were marked by complexity, independent development and

diffusion. Cities came up under the Phoenicians along the eastern coast of the Mediterranean Sea. In Crete and mainland Greece, in the second millennium BC, the great palace citadels, such as Knossos and Athens, appear to have had many of the characteristics of city life. But it was with the development of the great empires of the Greeks and the Romans, and to a lesser extent, the Muslims, that city life spread widely throughout the Middle-East and Europe.

The Greek city-state or *polis*, in which the government was vested in some form of popular assembly, is regarded as the ancestor of the modern democratic state. The primary diffusion of the city form that occurred under the Greeks was intensified under the Roman empire in the first three centuries AD. These cities, apparently, had trading links with the Egyptians and the Phoenicians. Rome's appearance as a city seems to date from the latter half of the sixth century BC. In the almost conquered areas of Gaul (now France) and Britain, the Romans were more methodical in their location of towns. Thus, a more even spacing resulted. The modern cities of London, Brussels, Cologne, Paris, Vienna and Belgrade are but a few of those whose development dates from the Roman times.

With the collapse of the Roman empire in the fifth and sixth centuries AD, the city life in Europe declined, and it was not until the tenth and eleventh centuries that city development again became important. It was now that Venice, Milan, Florence and Genoa emerged as important city-states in Italy. In the 12th century, urban development began to spread across northern Germany and around the Baltic as a result of trading activities of the Hanseatic League. In Central Russia, city development became pronounced between the 7th and 13th centuries AD.

India and Africa After the decline of the Indus Valley civilisation around 1500 BC, the next phase of urbanisation in India did not begin until after 1000 years. The early cities appeared in the northern plains. In the south, urbanisation began under the Mauryan empire (around 4th century BC). The temple cities of south India strongly

influenced the emergence of similar cities in south-east Asia (Indonesia, Thailand, Cambodia and Vietnam). This phase of city development reached maturity around the eighth century AD.

With the coming of the Muslims, the process of city development underwent a transformation from the Middle-East through India to south-east Asia. A city was now mainly a religious centre which came up around a mosque. But throughout the period of Muslim dominance, there was a remarkable unity, and many of the present-day cities, such as Tehran, Cairo, Basra, Tangiers, Kano, Mombasa, Hyderabad, Agra and Lahore were creations of this process.

The African continent, apart from the areas of Muslim influence, witnessed the process of urbanisation with the coming of the European trading empires during the 18th and 19th centuries—it was the most pronounced in South Africa.

China and Japan China had a region of primary urban generation in the flood plains of river Hwang Ho. The cities here were primarily religious and administrative centres which also developed economic functions like storage, collection and processing of agricultural produce. Later on, the economic functions dominated the process of urbanisation which had begun in the second millennium BC.

In later centuries, city development spread to the east and south of the Yangtse plains and to the west. But a spectacular feature of Chinese cities was the walled capital or *hsien* during the period from third century BC to third century AD. This was the time when the urban pattern of China seems to have been fairly well determined.

Strong Chinese influence was visible in many of the early Japanese cities which came up under the Yamato state from 5th to 7th centuries. The strong central control was visible in the development of the capital cities. Many of these capitals were short-lived, while some others like Heian (Kyoto) grew to a very large size in the 9th and 10th centuries. But after this, the process of urban development declined and it was only after the 14th century that the process really picked up.

Central and South America In the Americas, the two regions of primary urban generation were meso-America and the central Andes, where urbanisation began around 1000 BC. Teotihuacan was an important centre in the valley of Mexico. These cities were deeply rooted in the trading activities which was reflected in well-developed marketplaces within the cities. Cuzco became the centre of the Incan empire which flourished in the 14th and 15th centuries. The development of cities continued till the coming of the Spaniards in the 16th century. The earlier cities collapsed under the weight of the Spanish empire. New cities emerged on colonial pattern, many of which continue to survive to this day.

North America On the lines of Spanish conquests, many cities came up in this region under the influence of Spanish, Dutch, French and British colonists in the 17th century and later. During the 19th and 20th centuries, expansion of manufacturing and trading activities led to a spectacular growth of cities throughout North America.

Factors Influencing Rural Settlement

These include the following—

1. Nature of topography
2. Local weather conditions
3. Quality of soil
4. Nature of surface and ground water
5. Pattern of land holding
6. Social organisation
7. Economic conditions

It is estimated that two out of every three persons still live in villages or in hamlets and scattered dwellings all over the world.

Influence of Site and Situation

The siting factors for rural settlements have been discussed earlier in the chapter. These factors, under government, to a great extent, the physical pattern of the village.

Agriculture was the chief economic activity and still is, in most of the villages. The tendency was to encroach as little as possible on the fertile cultivable land. As a result, the villages tended to be tightly packed together leaving narrow passages between the houses, e.g. in the

utilization of resources, society and economy are affected greatly affected by migration. The emigrants also face a lot of problems of adaptation. The people who migrate from the rural areas to the urban industrial areas suffer from lack of open space, good housing and fresh air. The good atmosphere of the highly place of work (urban areas), the new places & dust affect their health toxic adversely. They also have to adapt to new dietary habits & timing of food.

→ When large-scale immigration takes place as it happened during the 18th & 19th centuries in America in which million of people emigrated from European countries to Anglo-America. In America, the cultural values of two groups of people underwent substantial transformation. The immigrants bring with them their language, religion & cultural values.

→ The dietary habits of people at both the ends are also the Indians & Chinese influenced. For eg., the USA & other countries who migrated to the restaurant the countries opened. They serve the hotels in which they serve the

countries that to reason that the same popularity

11/11/21 Chinese population Continental coast and urban

→ The inter ethnic staying of great migratory

Conclusion effect of

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epidemics and variable food supply. This stage thus postulate a slowly growing population where the are engaged in wasteful process of production.

This stage mainly occurs in agrarian societies with low or moderate population densities. Life expectancy is low, low productivity level, high infant mortality, religious orthodoxy, lack of education and poor health care. Life expectancy is low and low level of technology.

About two hundred years ago, all the countries of the world were at this stage of demographic transition. At present, it may be difficult to ascertain whether any country would still be at this initial stage because the diffusion of modern technology has also been so fast, particularly in the field of medicine.

This stage has been called as pre-industrial and pre-modern stage.

Stage
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families migrated from one country to another country.
Many refugees migrated from India to Pakistan & Pakistan to India in 1949 & from Bangladesh to India in 1971.

Towns grow more by Migration
large by Natural increase: that large cities than

It is universally accepted of immigrants & It is very fast because of influx of population over 60% of total population of for eg. Mumbai & Kolkata belongs to Delhi, who come into the country people from the distant parts of the country in search of employment & cities in the Most of the large towns are growing very fast of countries today are growing from immigration of people from developing by Economic: rapidly areas.

(ix) Main cause of Migration are Economic: This law is also that international migration has been influenced more by pressure to tend to be destination to in the case of at home. labourers in the population of Indian gulf countries in the movement of and the employment in the Saudi Arabia of unemployment in India & better job mainly because of opportunities in India & better

Sex ratios are calculated b/w the aged and the young, aged and adult, b/w young and adult, b/w the young and the aged, b/w young & aged plus adult, b/w aged & young plus adult, b/w young adult & young plus adult aged.

The ratio b/w adults and young plus aged is K as dependency ratio.

The dependency ratio is high in case of poor & less developed nations due to large no. of young people.

SEX COMPOSITION

The numerical measurement of sex composition is often expressed in terms of sex ratio.

This ratio is calculated differently in different countries. Like Russia, it is expressed in terms of % of males or females population. It is calculated as

$$\text{under: } \frac{P_m}{P_f} \times 100 \text{ or } \frac{P_f}{P_m} \times 100$$

where P_m represents no. of males
 $P_f \rightarrow$ represents no. of female
 $P_t \rightarrow$ total population

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On the basis of places in b/w which migration is done

International Migration:

When an individual or people migrate from one country to other country is k/as international migration.

Interregional Migration:

Migration that occurs between two regions is called interregional migration.

Inter Urban Migration:

When people migrate from one urban area to another urban area is called inter urban migration.

Rural - Urban Migration:

When people migrate from rural to urban or urban to rural areas, then migration is said to be rural - Urban migration.

Intra Urban Migration:

When migration occurs within urban area, then migration is said to be intra urban migration.

Factors Influencing Rural Settlements

These include the following—

1. Nature of topography
2. Local weather conditions
3. Quality of soil
4. Nature of surface and ground water
5. Pattern of land holding
6. Social organisation
7. Economic conditions

It is estimated that two out of every three persons still live in villages or in hamlets and in scattered dwellings all over the world.

Influence of Site and Situation

The siting factors for rural settlements have been discussed earlier in the chapter. These factors govern, to a great extent, the physical profile of the village.

Agriculture was the chief economic activity, and still is, in most of the villages. The tendency was to encroach as little as possible onto the fertile cultivable land. As a result, the villages tended to be tightly packed together leaving very narrow passages between the houses, e.g. in Japan and many of the Indian villages. In Europe, the dwellings were located on the slopes so that level land in the valley could be taken up for cultivation. In low lying areas of western Europe, villages are often placed on dykes and levees, so that a linear pattern evolves. In the absence of these constraints, a clustered village emerged. The European version of the East African circular village, with its central cattle corral, is the round village or *Rundling*. This layout was first used by Slavic farmer herdsmen in eastern Europe and later modified by German settlers. Walled villages were common during the medieval period. For instance, the middle-east farmers of the Fertile Crescent faced attacks from the herdsmen of Asian steppes. To ward off this danger, they built walled and clustered villages. Because of the influence of urbanisation, many villages came up, in modern times, having planned grid arrangement. (Fig. 8.9)

Rural Settlement Types

Security concerns led to settlement of villages on hilltops, islands

Even in extreme case of slave trade, people of a tiny country flow back to freedom & return to their homes. Migrants who choose to move long distance to new places often move back. For eg. of 13 million migrants to US, an estimated 4 million returned to Europe during the same period.

(V) The Natives of Towns are less Migratory than those of Rural Areas:

This observation was related to a stage of economic development in Europe in 19th century when rural to urban migration was predominant. In most of the developed & developing countries today, movement is still mainly from rural to urban places.

At present time, most of developed countries have large urban majorities & relatively small rural populations. In these developed countries, there is an increasing trend of outflow from urban centres to rural areas.

(vi) Females Migrate more frequently than males within the country of birth, but males frequently venture beyond:

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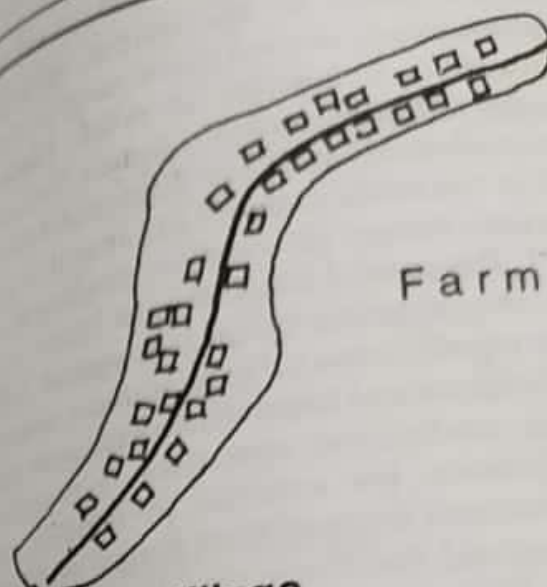
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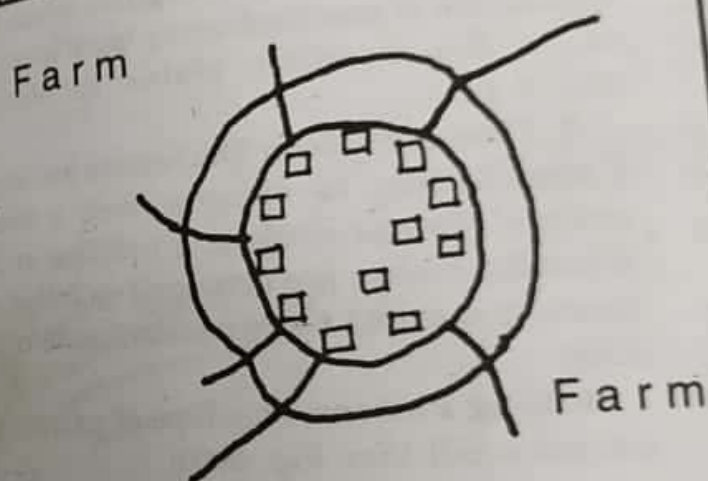
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Rural Settlement Types

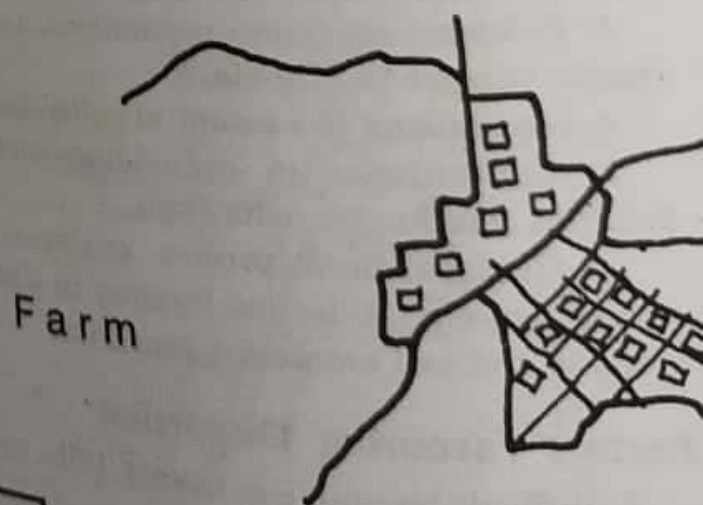
1. Strong Point Settlements Security concerns led to settlement of villages on hilltops, islands



A Linear Village



C Round Village



E Grid Village

conquests, many cities grew up under the influence of Spanish, British colonists in the 17th century and During the 19th and 20th centuries, expansion of manufacturing and trading activities led to a spectacular growth of cities throughout North America.

Australia The European colonial inroads in the Asia-Pacific region led to European style urbanisation in the coastal areas of Australia and in New Zealand. Similarly, the growth of many of the port towns in Asia like Singapore, Hong Kong, Calcutta and Bombay was a result of the European colonial influence.

The history of the process of urbanisation, thus, can be understood only in terms of the circulation of surplus value within a system of cities.

✓ Rural Settlements

Rural settlements are of three sizes—

1. the isolated building or group of buildings, housing one family and perhaps a number of farm workers;
2. the hamlet of a few buildings, some of which may be farms or houses;
3. the village, having only a few houses or several hundreds depending on the local conditions.

voluntary.

On the basis of social organization, migration may be that of family, clan or individual.

On the basis of causes, migration may be economic, social, political or religious.

which narrows down rather rapidly giving a concave shape to the shape of sides of the triangle.

→ These countries which are at second stage of demographic transition display large base due to high birth rate & sharply declining death rate.

→ The countries which are at third stage of transition, displays a narrower base with equally wide subsequent age groups tapering off only gradually.

→ Wars, epidemics, migration & also influence the shape of age pyramids. Wars generally have both short term and long term impact upon the age composition. The long term effect of the wars due to heavy loss of young males in the form of reduced fertility rates continue to modify the shape of the pyramid in its own way.



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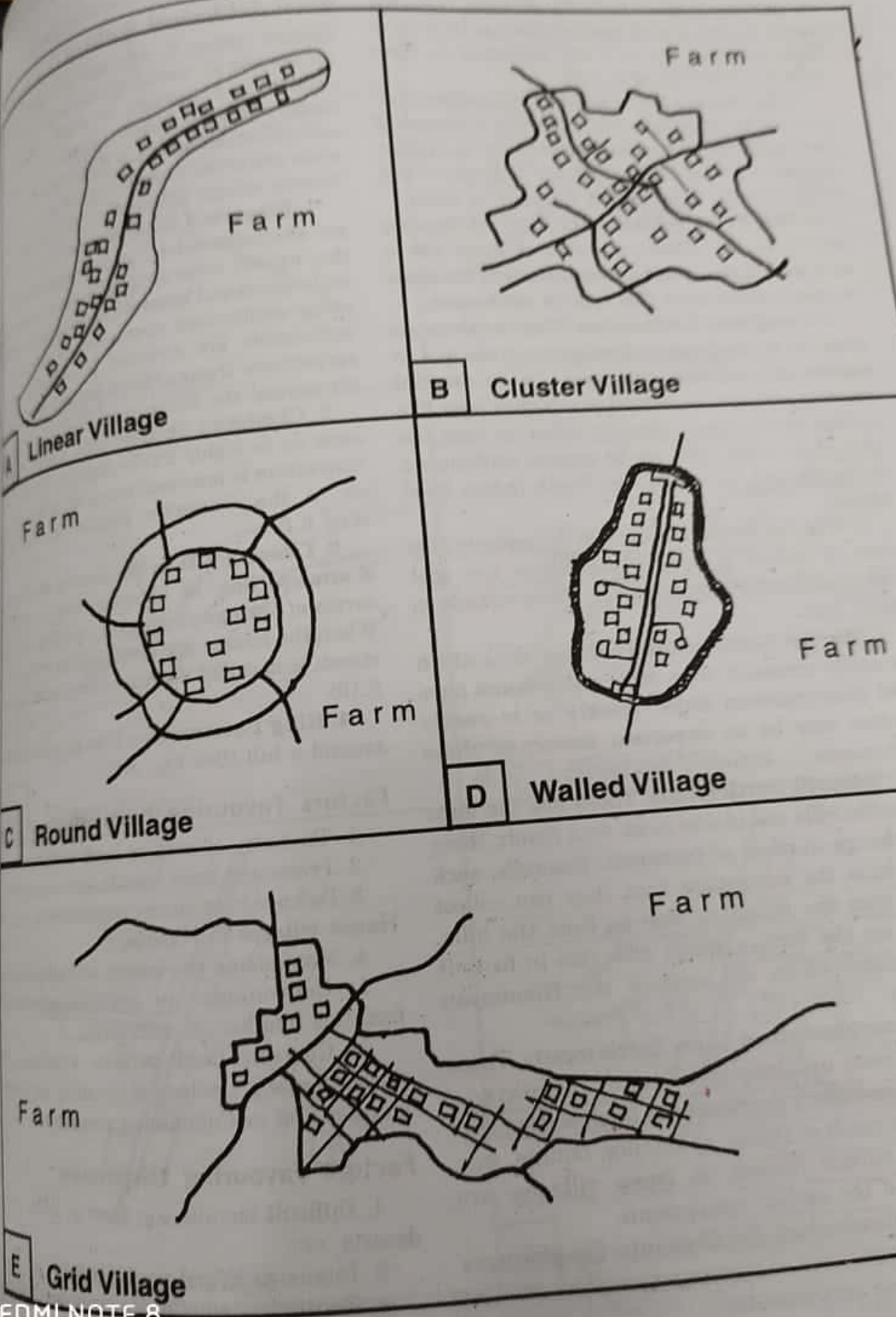
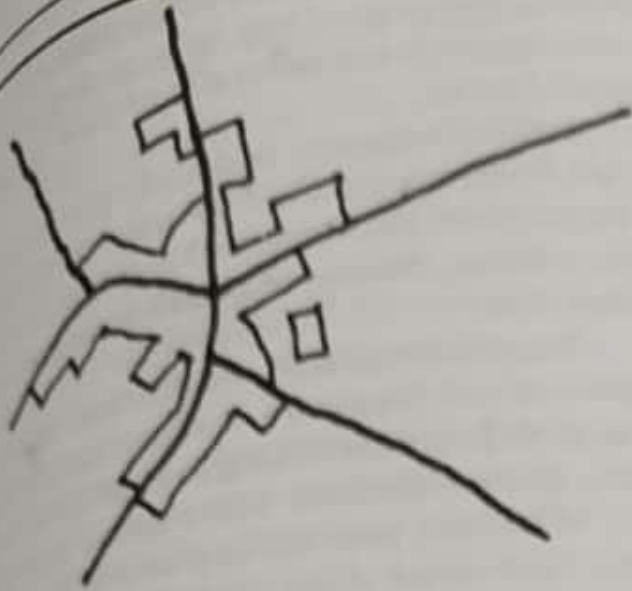
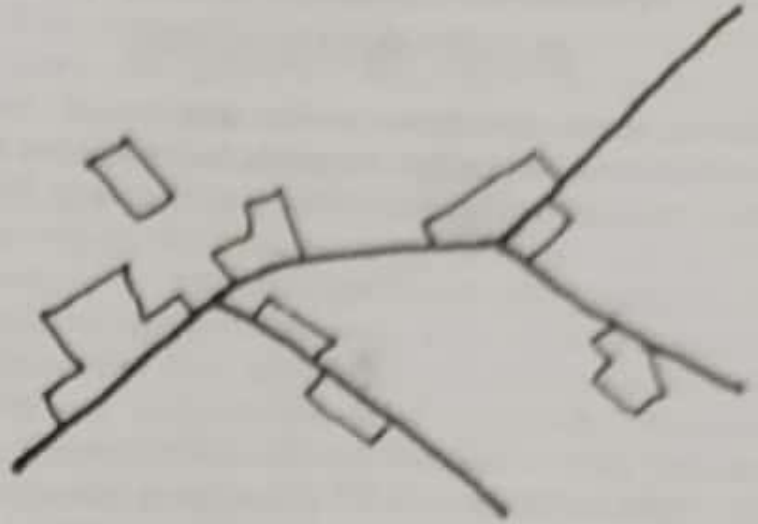


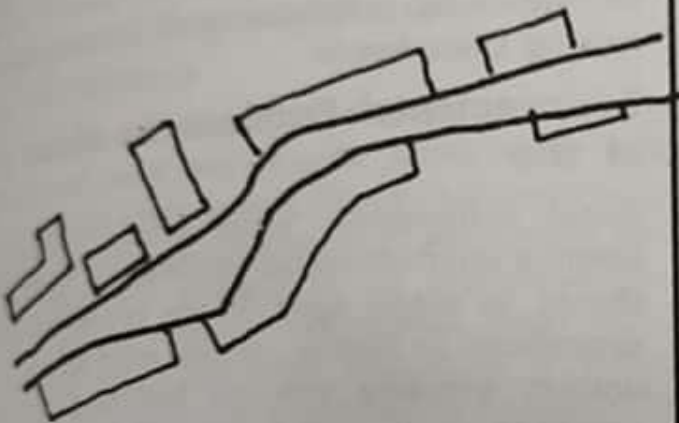
Fig. 8.9 Some rural settlement patterns.



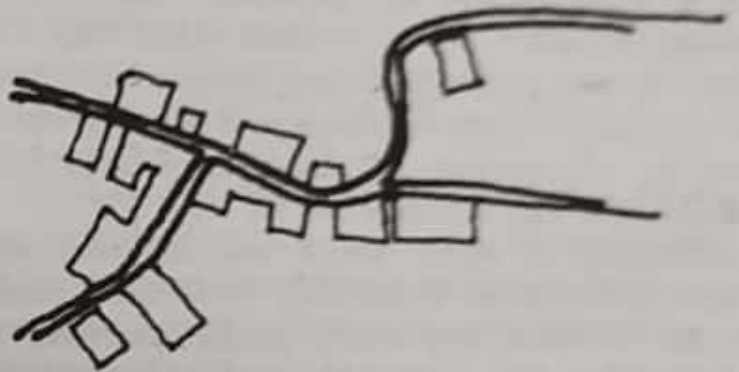
1 Compact Village



2 Loose-Knit Village



3 Street Village



4 T-Shaped Village

the expulsion or exchange of minorities of nations.
After second world war the muslims of hindus exchanged when India & Pakistan were created by partition of subcontinent in 1947.

6) Demographic Causes:

A Number of demographic factors also play a vital role in the migration pattern..

It is the rate of growth of population that determines the extent of population pressure in an area.

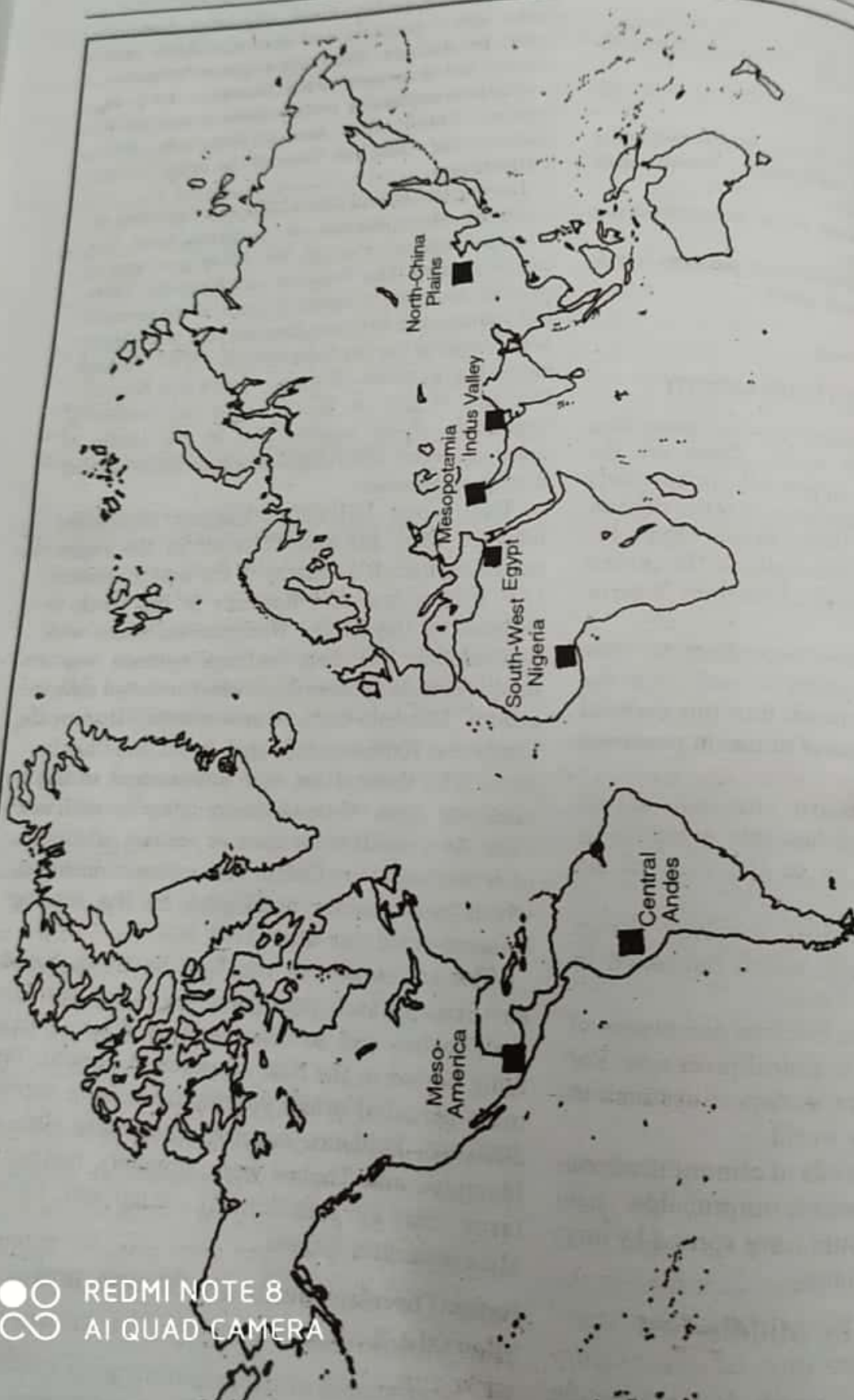
The great historic movement of Europeans across the Atlantic Ocean was an expression of rising pressure of population on the resource base of Europe.

11ly, in India, the large scale outmigration from densely populated parts of orissa, W.B., Kerala, Bihar & U.P. is due to poor population-resource ratio in these areas.

7) Diffusion of Information:

The availability of information through education, cultural contacts and spatial interaction also increase the chances of population migration. The information network of cultural contact increase the horizons of job opportunities.

In India, the sikhs are most adventurous & well informed people who even migrate to less developed & less attractive areas like



diffusion. Cities came up under
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in Crete and mainland Gree
millennium BC, the great palac
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of the characteristics of city li
the development of the gre
Greeks and the Romans, and
the Muslims, that city
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The Greek city-state or

government was vested in
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epidemics and famines which
simultaneously 'large scale abnormal' death
cause distortions in the normal
of the pyramid.

also produces irregularities in shape of age pyramid. Thus from which profile of population the areas group move out and the areas to which they pull the areas in second age pyramid. the areas move in respective areas.

Thus different countries exhibiting total economic & demographic heterogeneity produce age pyramid of typical shape
for instance, a long history of low fertility & low mortality as in case with Japan
produce a barrel shaped pyramid
like legislative policy in decline in

of low prevalence may produce a like behaviour. The population may of biethnic (as well as the abortions may of biethnic) and hence share of the number of Japan) and hence share of the case with the pyramid base of the base of the or become upon middle may depending. pyramid short of short. emigration.

22/ Age Groups:

The population grows because it is divided and the method is not limited. Generally the population is divided into three kinds of groups: (i) the adult

The Young:
This age group includes 15 yrs of age. The population in this age group is now determined by the stage transition. The population is largest of the second stage. The country approaches transition. It is in the minimum when the country approaches transition. It is in the final stage in the world at a population is below the corresponding population and developing.

in Germany $\frac{1}{2}$ about 40
population $\frac{1}{2}$ about 40
Latin America $\frac{1}{2}$ in Europe
50%

These variations are related with the fertility patterns of different countries that are characterized by high fertility rates have large proportion of young population & vice versa.

There seems to be a direct correlation b/w birth rates & proportion of young population.

This age group is economically unproductive & most expensive age group as it is to be provided with food, clothing, education etc.

(This age group is more or less dependent upon the second age group.)

(ii) The Adults:

This group comprises of people falling in the age groups of 15 to 59 yrs. Depending upon the life expectancy, the upper limit is sometimes extended to 65, where as where life expectancy is low, the upper limit is reduced to 55.

The adult age group is biologically the most reproductive, economically the most productive & demographically the most mobile.

on meander loops or to fortify villages. These are known as strong point settlements e.g. Durham in England was built on a hill protected on three sides by meanders of a river.

2. Springline Settlements These settlements occurred in the hilly areas at the line of contact of permeable and impermeable layers; e.g. springline villages are seen in South Dover in England and in the state of Jammu and Kashmir in India.

3. Wet-Point Settlements Such settlements tend to cluster around a source of water like a well, tank, river, spring or pond. Many of the oases in desert areas have this type of settlement.

4. Dry-Point Settlements These settlements come up in low-lying or flood-prone areas and in regions of excessive dampness (as in tropical regions) and may be located at a higher level like a ridge or the houses may be lifted up from the ground by using stilts (as in coastal settlements in Kerala and settlements in North Indian flood plains).

5. Pilgrim Settlements Such settlements may come up around a place of worship or any spot with a religious significance, e.g., Thiruverkadu in South India.

6. Market Settlements These are sites which are easily accessible from other villages and have good transportation links. Weekly or bi-weekly markets may be an important feature of these settlements.

7. Foothill Settlements These are the sites where the hills and plains meet. As a result, there is a change in mode of transport. Secondly, such sites have the advantage that they can collect goods from the plains as well as from the hills. These are the factors which give rise to foothill settlements, as in the case of the Himalayan foothills.

8. Transportation Line Settlements These villages come up along rail lines or roadways.

9. Abandoned Settlements Such settlements arise as a result of floods, epidemics, famine, war, etc. The ruined houses, in these villages, are evidence of the earlier settlements.

10. Transplanted Settlements People move from the abandoned village to a new place to form transplanted settlements.

Rural Settlement P

Pattern refers to the settlements in relation to the pattern is a function of the supply and socio-economic factors. settlement patterns are of three types while two minor ones are: 1. Dispersed Settlements 2. Clustered Settlements 3. Linear Settlements Various village patterns are found throughout the Himalayas.

1. Dispersed Settlements are characterised by small hamlets which usually come up in arid regions and areas where agriculture is practised using mechanised operations. These settlements are common in agricultural tracts of the Himalayas throughout the Himalayas.

2. Clustered Settlements come up in highly fertile areas where agriculture is practised as in the Gangetic plains (Fig. 8.10).

3. Linear Pattern comes up along a straight line, as a series of springs or a river. When the houses are arranged along a street, it is called a linear pattern (Fig. 8.10).

4. Ring Pattern comes up around a hill (See Fig. 8.10).

Factors Favouring

1. Tendency of migration
2. Protection from enemies
3. Defence from enemies
4. Maximising the use of land
5. Convenience
6. Certain land facilities like health, education, etc.
7. Certain land nucleation, e.g., collection of water, etc.
8. Many of the ex-Communist villages in Nigeria

Factors Favouring

1. Difficult terrain
2. Certain land facilities like health, education, etc.
3. Certain land nucleation, e.g., collection of water, etc.
4. Many of the ex-Communist villages in Nigeria

2) Mortality:

→ Mortality also affects the age composition of population. However, its impact upon age structure depends largely upon the variations in mortality rates at different ages.

→ If the survival rate of only childhood improves, the proportion of older children will tend to rise & that of older people will tend to fall.

→ And if the survival rate of older

1) Age Pyramids :

→ One of the most commonly used methods of analyzing age composition is the age pyramid, which is more commonly known as sex pyramids. The age pyramids are constructed for depicting the age structure of a population along their vertical axis. Horizontal axis of such pyramids represents the total population or the population of males or females separately either in numbers or in percentage percentages. If the horizontal axis represents males & females separately, the pyramid is divided vertically into two halves, right side representing the females & left side representing the males.

→ The shape of pyramid varies from country to country depending upon the state of the demographic transition through which the country is passing. This shape is also significantly modified by a variety of factors like wars, epidemics, migrations etc.

→ The countries that are characterized by high birth rate & high death rate, typical of first stage of demographic transition shall have very broad base,

which narrows down giving a conical shape sides of the triangle

→ These countries which stage of demographic large base due to & sharply declining

→ The countries which are of transition, displays with equally wide groups tapering off

→ Wars, epidemics, migrations influence the shape wars generally have and long term impact composition. The long it wars due to heavily in the form of these continue to modify the pyramid in its

0 15 30 45 60 75 90 105

Distance from City x (in km)

Migration . Proceeds step by Step :

Ravenstein's second law of migration is that the inhabitants of the country (rural areas) immediately surrounding a town of rapid growth flock into it; the gaps thus left in the rural population are filled up by migrants from more remote districts (rural areas), until the attractive force of one of our rapidly growing cities makes its influence felt, step by step, to the most remote corner of the region.

Such a series of moves was an important feature of migration to the American frontiers.

Settlement Geography

Functions of Urban Settlements

These may include one or more of the following—

- (i) **Administration** e.g., municipal towns or national capitals.
- (ii) **Defence** These include cantonments, air bases, naval dockyards etc.
- (iii) **Cultural centres** These include centres of education (Cambridge), film-making (Hollywood) and religion (Jerusalem).
- (iv) **Collection centres** where manufacturing is the dominant activity.
- (vi) **Transfer and distribution centres** which include market towns and ports.
- (vii) **Resort**
Residential towns

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Rural Settlement Patterns

Pattern refers to the spatial arrangement of settlements in relation to one another. A settlement pattern is a function of relief, climate, water supply and socio-economic factors. Two major rural settlement patterns are dispersed and clustered, while two minor ones are linear and ring pattern. Various village patterns are discussed below.

1. Dispersed Settlements These settlements are characterised by widely spaced houses and they usually come up in mountains, deserts, semi-arid regions and areas where extensive agriculture using mechanised operations is practised. Such settlements are common in densely populated agricultural tracts of West Bengal and Kerala and throughout the Himalayan foothills (Fig. 8.10)

2. Clustered Settlements These settlements come up in highly fertile regions where intensive agriculture is practised using more human labour, as in the Gangetic plains in North India (Fig. 8.10)

3. Linear Pattern The houses are arranged in a straight line, as along a river, a coastline, a series of springs or along a rail line or highway. When the houses are arranged on either side of a street, it is called a *strassendorf pattern* (See Fig. 8.10).

4. Ring Pattern This type of pattern emerges around a hill (See Fig. 8.10)

Factors Favouring Nucleation

1. Tendency of man to seek community.
2. Protection from hostile environment.
3. Defence from enemy populations, e.g., walled Hausa villages in Nigeria.
4. Maximising the extent of cultivable land.
5. Convenience in organising community facilities like health, education.
6. Certain land tenure systems favour nucleation, e.g., collective farming in China and many of the ex-Communist countries.

Factors Favouring Dispersion

1. Difficult terrain, e.g. forests, hills, marshes, deserts, etc.
2. Intensive irrigation facilities.
3. Fertile lowlands having extensive farming.
4. Scarcity of water.



(10) General Rise in the level of Aspiration.
With the advancement in science and technology, new items of comfort & luxury appear in the market of the best people of aspiration of educated & uneducated people goes up.

It is mainly because of this reasons that Indian engineers & doctors are emigrating to USA, Canada & in large number of unskilled and semi skilled labour is migrating towards Saudi Arabia & the Gulf countries.

4.4 TRENDS AND CONSEQUENCES OF MIGRATION

→ Trends of Migration:

Introduction:

Homo Sapiens is a culture building migratory species.

Right from his appearance on the earth surface first man migrated to kill beasts, he migrated to search for land which may be brought under cultivation; during the historic period he failed to have trade relation with neighbouring countries; while in the modern and contemporary period man is migrating either to improve his economic status or to stay at a place where he feels socially & culturally more

countries. It is because of the reason that Toli, Dosa, Biryani, Pandoori, Samosa, Rasgulla etc. have become popular among the British & European.

Similarly, Chinese dishes like Chompin, hot, 11 by Chinese popularity in the western world, refined popularity (bread, butter, in continental and egg) is becoming popular in India.

→ The interaction of people of different ethnic and cultural backgrounds when staying together lead to the enrichment of civilization. This may be said as the civilization benefit to human society from migration.

Conclusion: Thus it is clear that effects of migration may and society, effects of migration to ecology and society, of harmful affect the population, economy, Migration affect attitudes, economy, value, demographic habits, resources, traditional value, demographic habits, resources, traditional value, dietary, cultural and ie. place of origin, ethnic, the region, of both place of destination.

Settlement Geography

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(vii) **Resorts**
(viii) **Residential towns**

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Factors Influencing Rural Settlements

These include the following—

1. Nature of topography
2. Local weather conditions
3. Quality of soil
4. Nature of surface and ground water
5. Pattern of land holding
6. Social organisation
7. Economic conditions

It is estimated that two out of every three persons still live in villages or in hamlets and in scattered dwellings all over the world.

Influence of Site and Situation

The siting factors for rural settlements have been discussed earlier in the chapter. These factors govern, to a great extent, the physical profile of the village.

Agriculture was the chief economic activity and still is, in most of the villages. The tendency was to encroach as little as possible onto the fertile cultivable land. As a result, the villages tended to be tightly packed together leaving very narrow passages between the houses, e.g. in Japan and many of the Indian villages. In Europe, the dwellings were located on the slopes so that level land in the valley could be taken up for cultivation. In low lying areas of western Europe, villages are often placed on dykes and levees, so that a linear pattern evolves. In the absence of these constraints, a clustered village emerged. The European version of the East African circular village, with its central cattle corral, is the round village or *Rundling*. This layout was first used by Slavic farmer herdsmen in eastern Europe and later modified by German settlers. Walled villages were common during the medieval period. For instance, the middle-east farmers of the Fertile Crescent faced attacks from the herdsmen of Asian steppes. To ward off this danger, they built walled and clustered villages. Because of the influence of urbanisation, many villages came up, in modern times, having planned grid arrangement (Fig. 8.9)

Rural Settlement Types

1. **Strong Point Settlements** Security concerns led to settlement of villages on hilltops, islands

This law of migration was related fully to a stage of economic development and to a stage of particular cultural values. Since women had few employment opportunities in rural areas, they tended to migrate to cities.

The gender of majority of migrants depends on cultural conditions as well as on economic and employment opportunities.

As well as in several Indian villages, migration is commonly made by female householders to the village of

because of marriage time budgets. Men are more active in international migration than women.

(vii) Most migrants are adults, families leave their country of birth.

This law contains two observations. The observation concerning voluntary migration of people is more universal, the majority of law is that migrations, the majority tend to move to adults. The second point is that it is certainly true to

problematic. It is more difficult to find it more adults, but owing to families unmarried, religious & political factors, the cultural, religious & political factors.

families migrated from to another country. Many of the migrants are from Bangladesh to India.

(viii) Large numbers of them are university graduates. It is university graduates. men have a population, even for Delhi. who people the side from the side in search of Most of the country developing by rapidly increasing several areas.

(ix) Main law This has been to the population of the Saudi main India.

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being considered for better understanding of the existing state.

1-3

Prospective:- Prospective is concern with future but the past and present are considered as a relief measures for future probability needs.

2) Spatial / Regional Approaches:- → This approach introduced by Ratzel.

→ This approach is basically related to patterns and processes by considering man-environmental relationship.

→ This approach having system and sub-systems, analysis through which several aspects of

Settlement Geography

S.1 Contents and Approaches:

Three important approaches are

1) Genetic Approaches

- Acc. on the basis of historical processes.
- supported and influence by historical perspective, archaeological and geographical and commonly applied in the study of settlement geography.
- Proper investigation of documents, place names etc.
- Comprehensive understanding of individual characteristics in relation to the surrounding subsystem.

Deals with genetic progression that is past, present and future of the settlement this approaches are:-

1.1 Retrospective - By Block

Focuses on or upon the past evidences and are also concern with present pattern of settlement.

1.2 Retrospective:- Focuses upon the present the past conditions regarding settlements

Central and South America In the Americas, the two regions of primary urban generation were meso-America and the central Andes, where urbanisation began around 1000 BC. Teotihuacan was an important centre in the valley of Mexico. These cities were deeply rooted in the trading activities which was reflected in well-developed marketplaces within the cities. Cuzco became the centre of the Incan empire which flourished in the 14th and 15th centuries. The development of cities continued till the coming of the Spaniards in the 16th century. The earlier cities collapsed under the weight of the Spanish empire. New cities emerged on colonial pattern, many of which continue to survive to this day.

North America On the lines of Spanish conquests, many cities came up in this region under the influence of Spanish, Dutch, French and British colonists in the 17th century and later. During the 19th and 20th centuries, expansion of manufacturing and trading activities led to a spectacular growth of cities throughout North America.

Australia The European colonial inroads in the Asia-Pacific region led to European style urbanisation in the coastal areas of Australia and in New Zealand. Similarly, the growth of many of the port towns in Asia like Singapore, Hong Kong, Calcutta and Bombay was a result of the European colonial influence.

The history of the process of urbanisation, thus, can be understood only in terms of the circulation of surplus value within a system of cities.

Factors Influencing Rural Settlement

These include the following—

1. Nature of topography
2. Local weather conditions
3. Quality of soil
4. Nature of surface and ground water
5. Pattern of land holding
6. Social organisation
7. Economic conditions

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Except in developed countries, this age group includes largely economically most non-productive females, the females who are biologically non-reproductive.

The no. of females in this age group is more than that of males because the proportion of population in this age group is governed largely by mortality rate. Since the male mortality rate is higher than that of all ages, the females tend to outnumber the males in this age group.

The male remaining belonging to this age group usually remain economically productive & biologically super-productive.

The proportion of population of this age group is high in more developed & less developed regions.

This age group is an economic burden upon the adult age group.

AGE INDICES : , can also be studied

occupation and employer must leave the country for that particular period unless.

(ii) Permanent: Permanent migration is when someone moves from one place to another and has no plans to return to their original homes.

→ On the basis of distance, migration may be

(i) Long distance migration: Migration that occurs over long distance or from one country to another country is k/as long distance migration.

(ii) Short distance migration: Migration that occurs over short distances due to reasons such as to seek good medical facilities, educational facilities, employment facilities etc.

→ On the basis of number, migration may be of

(i) Individual → If single person moves from one place to another.

(ii) Mass → If group of people migrates from one place to another; reasons may be natural calamities or any other.

→ On the basis of migration International migration is k/as

(ii) Interregional Migration migration between regions

(iii) Inter-urban migration migration between urban areas called

(iv) Rural-urban migration migration between rural and urban areas

(v) Inter-urban migration migration between urban areas into

→ Stage II: The second stage of is characterized by high and gradual declining fertility and sharply reduced mortality rate.

A distinction has often been made between early second stage with high fertility and declining mortality and late second stage with slowly declining fertility and sharply declining mortality.

In second stage the population expands firstly at a gradual rising rate and afterwards at gradual subsiding rate with the widening gap b/w two vital rates. Population and resource mobilization becomes significant.

Life expectancy starts improving. Process of industrialization, urbanization and modernization become prominent.

→ Consequently, fertility undergoes gradual decline leading to gradual squeeze of rate of natural increase at tail end of second stage.

(Countries like India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Iran, Yemen, Kenya and Indonesia belong to late second stage.)

→ Stage III:

The third stage is characterized by slow down in growth rate as death rate stabilized at a low level and birth rate declines with easy access to family planning methods.

This decline is a educated & ind infant mortality living & chan

→ Stage IV: In death rate! de is either sta In this stage industrialized know how to on family s alion level Australia, and Japan to this

→ Limitations

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people immigrants, then the proportion of older people will improve but that of will tend to fall.

→ If the mortality is low both among younger & older age groups, it tends to increase in the proportion of person in the higher age groups as well as with most of the advanced countries.

→ If the decline in mortality is sharper in lower age groups than that of older age groups, it results in the swelling up of numbers in younger age groups, as is the case with most of the population of developing countries.

3) Mobility / Migration:

→ The specific impact of migration on age distribution is very much different from that of fertility & mortality because the migrants have their own typical age pattern as well as natural increase pattern.

→ As the migrants tend to be relatively younger & possessing high rate of natural increase, their usual short term impact is the decline in the proportion of older adults & aged population. This youthful effect will tend to decline, however, if the volume of immigrants is maintained.

2) AGE GROUPS:

The population geographers have devised another method of analysing age structure i.e. age groups. Generally the population is categorised into three broad age groups i.e. (i) the young (ii) the adult (iii) the old.

(i) The Young:

This age group includes children below 15 yrs of age. The proportion of population in this age group in any country is determined by the stage of demographic transition through which it is passing. The proportion is large in if the country is passing through the first or the second stage of demographic transition. It is in its steep decline as the country approaches the last stage. It is minimum when the country is in the final stage of demographic transition.

In the world as a whole, about 30% population is below the age of 15 yrs, the corresponding figures for developed and developing regions are 20% & 36% resp.

In Germany the proportion of young population is about 15%, in Asia & Latin America about 40%, in Africa about 50%, & in Europe less than 25%.

This effect will tend to decline, however, if the volume of immigrants tapers off or new migrant happen to be of older ages. Thus, the impact of migration upon age structure is largely because of the fact that migration tends to be age-selective.

4) Age structure of a population is also influenced significantly by wars (which are mainly age selective), natural calamities.

→ The impact of wars is on age distribution is that there take a heavy toll of young males. The elimination of males of a particular age group also affects the fertility, which has great influence on age distribution.

→ METHODS OF AGE ANALYSIS

The population geographers have devised such means of analysing the age statistics, which minimize the incidence of errors in the data pertaining to age. Generally, three different methods of analysing age composition have been used by the population geographers. These include the age pyramids, age groups of the age indices.

→ At the place of immigration, an increase in the density of population brings more pressure on resources. The new arrivals may also enhance the capacity to exploit the resources potential more scientifically.

→ The outmigration of the educated and skilled people into an area improves the literacy rate and quality of life in the region.

→ In both the regions i.e. place of origin and place of destination, the emigrants affect the society, demography, culture and economy.

Eg. Suppose if X persons leave country 'A' and migrate to country 'B', then the population of country 'A' will decrease and that of country 'B' will increase.

This is however true only in short run.

If the typically young migrants have their children in their new country,

its fertility rate may go up, while that of native country goes down. Since the remaining population of country 'A' will be older on the average, its death rate may go up, while that of country 'B' goes down. Thus, the population structure

composition, fertility rate & mortality rate of both the countries will be substantially affected.

4.1 COMPOSITION : AGE AND SEX

→ Age Composition

Introduction:

Age composition is one of the important aspect of population study. The age composition strongly influences the rate of growth and has profound effects on the social & economic conditions under factor affecting population lives.

These factors are fecundity, mortality, mobility. These are interdependent of any change in one influence the other two. It is through these variables that the socio-economic conditions influence the age structure.

Fertility It is fertility rate that determines the proportion of population in different age categories. That is why, countries like Latin America, Africa and Asia, which are characterized by high birth rates display large proportion in young age groups. Since the longevity of life in these countries is also short, the proportion of population in the old age group is also not very large.

In most of the countries of this continent about two fifths of population is below 15 yrs of age. In India 36.5% of its population was younger than 15 yrs acc. to 1991 census.

→ The countries long experience one-fourth age groups in the older countries is of the countries of the continent America, in demographic population is is low. high trend in the population in such has been Australia, N

2) Mortality: Mortality also of population age structure variations in ages

→ If the environment improves, the will tend to people will tend to and if the

Health and Alien countries

Consequences of Migration

Introduction:

- Migration or the outgoing population influences the society, economy and environment both at the place of origin and destination. These effects may be favourable or harmful to the ecology, society and economy. The main consequences of migration have been briefly described below:

→ The place of origin, the place of destination, the individuals and families of the migrants undergo a qualitative and quantitative change in their population & demographic structures.

→ The population resource relationship of the two areas involved in the movement significantly gets modified. The migration of people from one place to another brings a longible transformation in the demographic characteristics. The absolute number of population, its density, growth, fertility, mortality, age, sex, literacy and occupational structure get transformed.

→ At the place of origin, the outgoing population influences the society, economy and environment both at the place of origin and destination. These effects may be favourable or harmful to the ecology, society and economy. The main consequences of migration have been briefly described below:

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Bolivia, Colombia, Sudan, Yemen etc.

Q 8) Wars:

Wars have been one of the important causes of human migration. The first world war involved the displacement of about 6 million people & second world war involved the involuntary displacement of about 40 million people.

After the Turko-Greek war of 1921, about 0.35 million Turks were moved to Turkey from Greece & about 1.2 million Greeks went to their own country from Turkey.

Migration on much greater scale followed the partition of India, where about 6 million Hindus left Pakistan & an equal number of Muslims left India for Pakistan, though large minorities remained in both countries.

9) Government Policy:

The government of every country also formulates a particular pattern of population migration. The British, French, German, Russian, USA, UK, New Zealand government have specific population policies and most of them discourage immigrants.

Q 10) General with technology of all people. It is Indian to USA. Inhabits migration. July.

4.4 TRENDS

→ Trends

Introduce

Home & migratory right from surface. It migrates to being historic relation the modern is migratory economic while he

Social And Religious Causes:
The human desire to stay, work and enjoy life with the people of his ethnic group is also an important cause of migration.

There is large scale outmigration of Muslims from Bosnia & Serbia. Muslims are moving out from Burma to Bangladesh. The feeling of insecurity is compelling many of Kashmiri Pandits and Punjabi Hindus to outmigrate from J&K and Punjab respectively.

Muslims prefer to migrate from Hindu dominated areas to Muslim localities & vice versa is the case of Hindus as they are outmigrating from Muslim dominated areas to Hindu societies.

(e) Political Causes:
One of the most important causes of migration especially after second world war is migration. Political refugees are worldwide phenomenon today. Turkish & white Russians early in 20th century, European Jews after second world war, Chinese, Indians, Pakistanis, Kashmiris, Tamils etc. all are examples of forced migration induced by political factors.

the explosion by nations. After second world war Hindus exchanged with Muslims in 1947.

6) Demographic
A Number of vital

It is the factor that determines the growth in an area. The great migration across the world of ring of residence 11th, in the form of migration from the W.B., K. population

7) Diffusion
The availability of education, economic interaction, population growth & cutting of job in the field of well less



REDMI NOTE 8
AI QUAD CAMERA

3) Ecological / Environmental Approach

→ From ecological which applied to explain the processes of change in human behaviour and settlement over time.

Hudson has expected approach form understanding and describing the settling process in human settlement having three phases.

Contents :- settlements occupy a very small %age of the earth's surface but exert a far greater influence on the world's culture. settlements are both the storage centres of the world's cultural heritage and the point of origin for the dissemination of innovative economic, social and political patterns. settlement in any particular region reflects man's relationship with his natural environment.

→ In some countries, like the USA, the sex ratio is expressed in terms of number of males per hundred females and is calculated as under:

$$\frac{P_m}{P_f} \times 100$$

→ In still other countries like New Zealand, the sex ratio is generally calculated in terms of no. of females per hundred males, which may be expressed as under:

$$\frac{P_f}{P_m} \times 100$$

→ In India, however, the sex ratio is calculated in terms of no. of females per thousand males. It is calculated as under:

$$\frac{P_f}{P_m} \times 100$$

→ A distinction has also been made between Primary Sex Ratio, Secondary Sex Ratio and Tertiary sex ratio.

The Primary sex ratio denotes the ratio between two sexes at the time of conception, the secondary sex ratio is the ratio b/w two sexes at the time of birth and a tertiary sex ratio refers to the ratio of two sexes at the

Time of conversion.

Primary Sex Ratio:

→ Primary sex ratio is the ratio of the
time of conception.