Functional Hierarchy of Settlement

Dr. Kaustuv Mukherjee

Assistant Professor
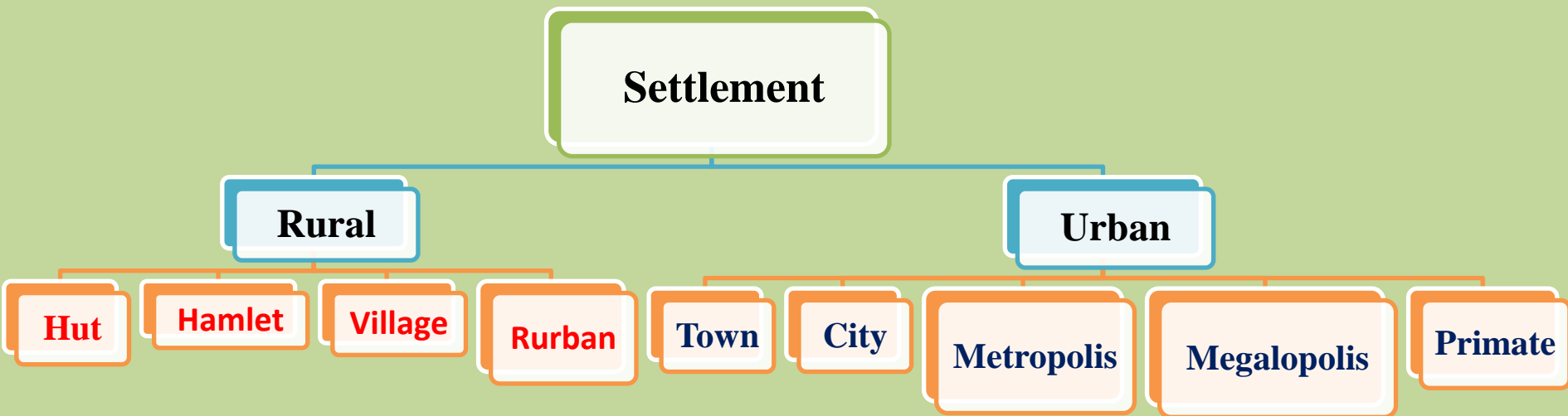Department of Geography
Chandidas Mahavidyalaya, Birbhum

What is a Settlement?

In geography, statistics and archaeology, a **settlement**, **locality** or **populated place** is a community in which people live. A settlement can range in size from a small number of dwellings grouped together to the largest of cities with surrounding urbanized areas. Settlements may include hamlets, villages, towns and cities.

A settlement conventionally includes its constructed facilities such as roads, enclosures, field systems, boundary banks and ditches, ponds, parks and woods, wind and water mills, manor houses, moats and churches.

Simply, settlements are "a city, town, village or other agglomeration of buildings where people live and work.

What are the Major Types of Settlement?

What is a Rural Settlement?

- Population is less than 5000

- Population density is less than 400 persons/Sq. km.

- More than 75 % of people are engaged in Agricultural and associated primary activities

- Run by Gram-Panchayets

What is an Urban Settlement?

- Population is greater than 5000

- Population density is greater than 400 persons/Sq. km. or 1000 persons/Sq. Mile

- More than 75 % of people are engaged in Non-Agricultural activities

- Run by Municipality, Cantonment Board, Corporation etc.

Hamlet

A **hamlet** is a small human settlement

In British geography, a hamlet is considered smaller than a village and distinctly without a church.

Officially, a hamlet differs from a village in having no commercial premises, but has residences and may have community buildings such as churches and public halls.

Village

A **village** is a clustered human settlement or community, larger than a hamlet but smaller than a town, with a population ranging from a few hundred to a few thousand.

In the past, villages were a usual form of community for societies that practice subsistence agriculture, and also for some non-agricultural societies.

According to the 2011 census of India, 68.84% of Indians (around 833.1 million people) live in 640,867 different villages.

Rurban

- Rural + Urban

- Transitional Phase in between Rural and Urban settlements

- Run by Gram Panchayets

- Population is more than 5000 but less than 10,000

Town

A **town** is a medium-sized human settlement. Towns are generally larger than villages but smaller than cities, though the criteria which constitute them vary considerably in different part of the world.

Large town – 20,000 to 1 lakh people

Town – 5,000 to 20,000 people.

Census towns are defined as places that satisfy the following criteria:

1. Minimum population of 5,000

2. At least 75% of male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits

3. Density of population at least 400/km2. (1,000 per sq. mile).

City

A **city** is a large human settlement. Cities generally have extensive systems for housing, transportation, sanitation, utilities, land use, and communication. Their density facilitates interaction between people, government organizations and businesses, sometimes benefiting different parties in the process.

City – 1 lakh to 3 lakh Population
Large City – 3 lakh to 1 million population

Metropolis

A **metropolis** is a large city or conurbation which is a significant economic, political, and cultural centre for a country or region, and an important hub for regional or international connections, commerce, and communications. The term is Ancient Greek and means the "mother city" of a colony (in the ancient sense), that is, the city which sent out settlers.

Minimum Population – 1 to 3 million.

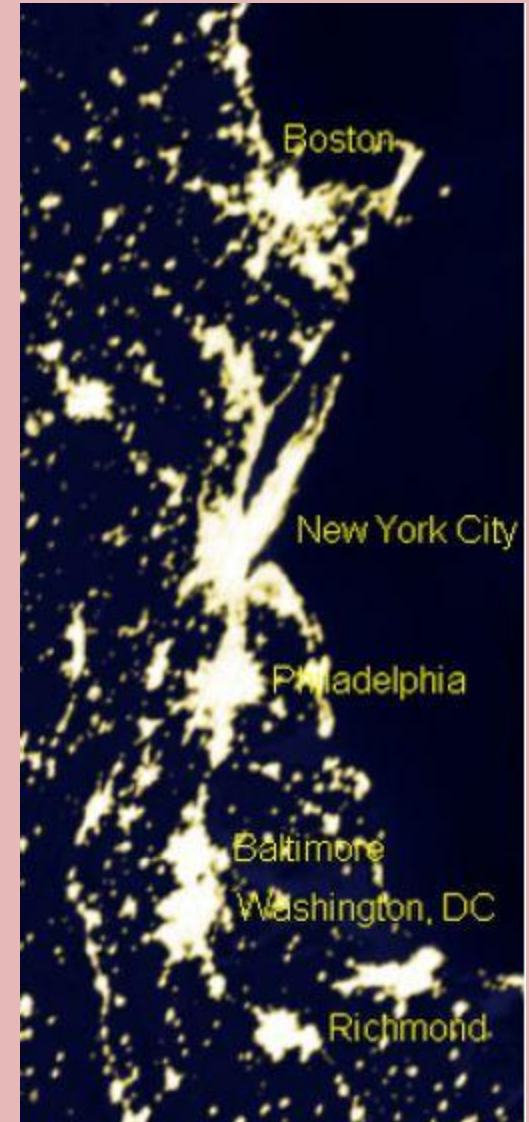**Conurbation –** 3 to 10 million people

Parliament House

Megalopolis

A **megalopolis** (sometimes called a **megapolis**; also **megaregion,** or **supercity**) is typically defined as a chain of roughly adjacent metropolitan areas, which may be somewhat separated or may merge into a continuous urban region.

Megalopolis is derived from Greek:(mégas) meaning 'great' and (pólis) meaning 'city', therefore literally a 'great city'. This term is closer in meaning to *megacity*.

A *megalopolis*, also known as a *mega-region*, is a clustered network of cities.

Gottmann defined its population as 25 million.

Doxiadis defined a small megalopolis a similar cluster with a population of about 10 million.

Primate City

A **primate city** (Latin: "prime, first rank") is the largest city in its country or region, disproportionately larger than any others in the urban hierarchy.
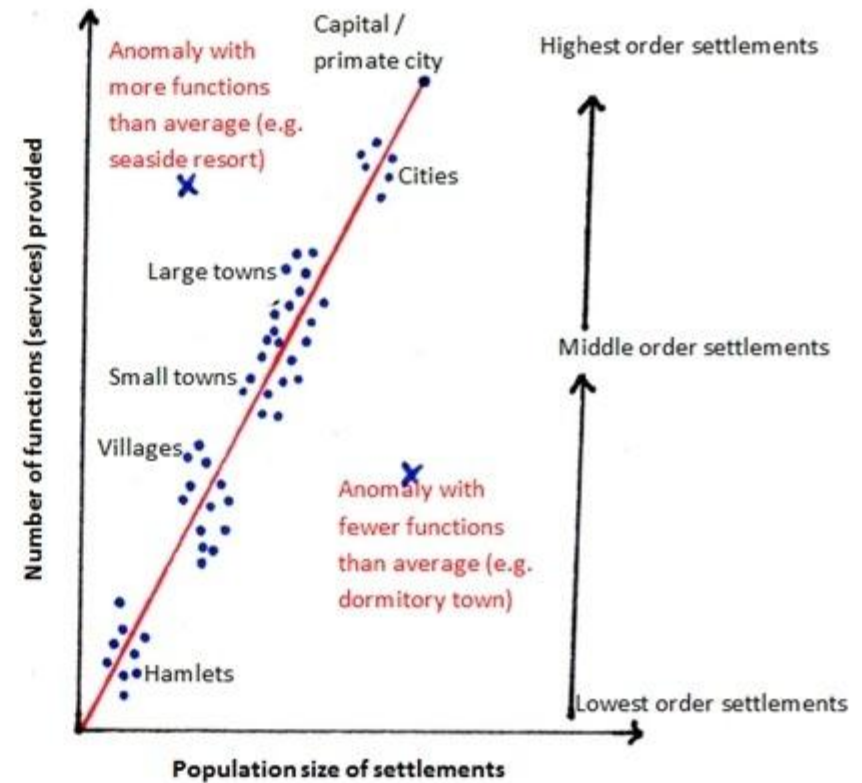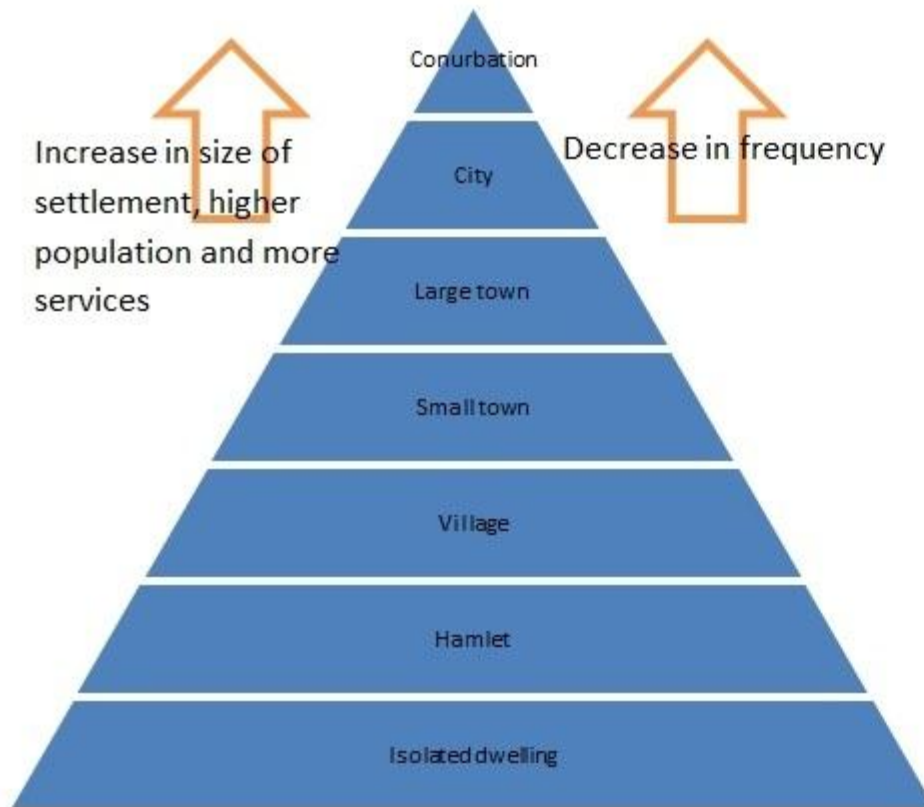
- First proposed by the geographer Mark Jefferson in 1939.
- He defines a primate city as being "at least twice as large as the next largest city and more than twice as significant."

Among the best known **examples of primate cities** are London and Paris. Other major **primate cities** include Athens, Baghdad, Bangkok, Budapest, Buenos Aires, Cairo, Dublin, Jakarta, Kuala Lumpur, Lima, Mexico **City**, Seoul, Tehran, and Vienna.

Primate Cities

- Many of the world's largest cities are Primate Cities
- Center of government (capital), culture, economy—**EVERYTHING!**
- MUCH larger than any other city within the country

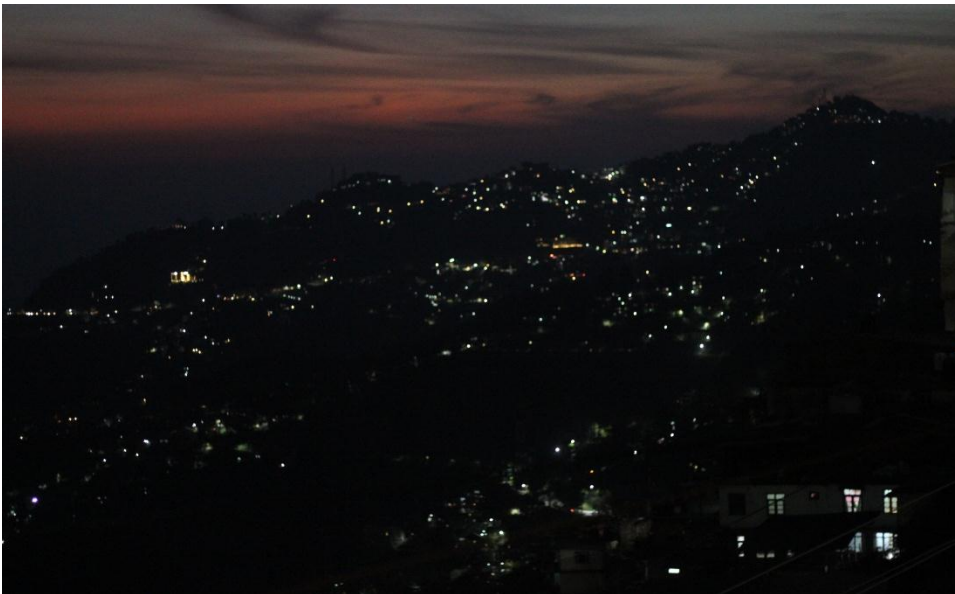| Primate City	Pop	#2 City	Pop
London	7.6	Birmingham	2.3
Paris	9.6	Marseilles	.8
Vienna	2.0	Graz	.3
Mexico City	18.1	Guadalajara	4.6
Jakarta	9.8	Surabaya	3.0
Tokyo	28.0	Yokohama	3.5

Hierarchy of Settlement

Functional Classification of Towns

Administrative towns and cities: Towns supporting administrative headquarters of higher order are administrative towns, such as Chandigarh, New Delhi, Bhopal, Shillong, Guwahati, Imphal, Srinagar, Gandhinagar, Jaipur Chennai, etc.

• **Industrial towns:** Industries constitute prime motive force of these cities such as Mumbai, Salem, Coimbatore, Modinagar, Jamshedpur, Hugli, Bhilai, etc.

• **Transport Cities:** They may be ports primarily engaged in export and import activities such as Kandla, Kochchi, Kozhikode, Vishakhapatnam, etc. or hubs of inland transport such as Agra, Dhulia, Mughal Sarai, Itarsi, Katni, etc.

• **Commercial towns:** Towns and cities specialising in trade and commerce are kept in this class. Kolkata, Saharanpur, Satna, etc. are some examples.

• **Mining towns:** These towns have developed in mineral rich areas such as Raniganj, Jharia, Digboi, Ankaleshwar, Singrauli, etc.

• **Garrison Cantonment towns:** These towns emerged as garrison towns such as Ambala, Jalandhar, Mhow, Babina, Udhampur, etc.

• **Educational towns:** Starting as centres of education, some of the towns have grown into major campus towns such as Roorki, Varanasi, Aligarh, Pilani, Allahabad etc.

- **Defensive Towns:** They are centres of military activities like city of Meerut and its cantonment.

• **Religious and cultural towns:** Varanasi, Mathura, Amritsar, Madurai, Puri, Ajmer, Pushkar, Tirupati, Kurukshetra, Haridwar, Ujjain came to prominence due to their religious/cultural significance.

• **Tourist towns:** Nainital, Mussoorie, Shimla, Pachmarhi, Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Udagamandalam (Ooty), Mount Abu are some of the tourist destinations.

List of Cities

Rank	City	Population (2011)[3]	Population (2001)	State or union territory
1	**Mumbai**	12,442,373	11,978,450	Maharashtra
2	**Delhi**	11,034,555	9,879,172	Delhi
3	**Bangalore**	8,443,675	4,301,326	Karnataka
4	**Hyderabad**	6,993,262	3,637,483	Telangana
5	Ahmedabad	5,577,940	3,520,085	Gujarat
6	**Chennai**	4,646,732	4,343,645	Tamil Nadu
7	**Kolkata**	4,496,694	4,572,876	West Bengal
8	Surat	4,467,797	2,433,835	Gujarat
9	Pune	3,124,458	2,538,473	Maharashtra
10	**Jaipur**	3,046,163	2,322,575	Rajasthan

In Birbhum District
Total Villages - 2469

List of Villages

Tamil Nadu	170891
Tripura	901
Uttar Pradesh	107452
Uttarakhand	16919
West Bengal	40996
Total	**649481**

In World

POPULATION	NUMBER OF CITIES
Cities with Population of 1,000,000 +	457
Cities with Population of 500,000 +	1,063
Cities with Population of 150,000 +	2,896

Thank You