

RURAL HOUSE TYPES IN INDIA

A photograph of a rural Indian village scene. In the foreground, a large, circular house with a thick, conical thatched roof made of dried grass or straw stands on a dirt ground. To its right is a smaller, rectangular house with a red-tiled roof and brick walls. Several people are visible: a woman in an orange sari stands near the brick house, another woman in a red sari is nearby, and a man in a white shirt is lying on a mat on the ground. A child in an orange shirt is sitting on the ground. In the background, a cow is grazing in a green field, and a dog is visible. The sky is overcast with grey clouds. A large tree is on the right side of the frame.

2ND SEMESTER GEOGRAPHY HONOURS

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CONCEPT

- ▶ Physical content of space consists of natural resources and built environment of structures, roads and other facilities. This natural and built features can be summarized as the basic geometric forms of points, lines and areas which attributes of content can be assigned.
- ▶ Settlement pattern research seeks to define the social, economic and symbolic behaviours that facilitate or inhibit interaction among humans and between humans and physical environment.
- ▶ Rural settlements are most closely and directly related to land. They are dominated by primary activities such as agriculture, animal husbandry, fishing etc. The settlements size is relatively small.

CHARACTERISTICS OF RURAL SETTLEMENT

- In the form of village, surrounded by farms with small population.
- Occupation such as forestry, farming, fishing, mining, tourism.
- Service provided are in limited range and mostly for every day needs.
- Population density is small and the settlement size is small.
- Buildings are of non-durable materials in most cases.
- Less air pollution as there is no technology that pollute our environment.
- The villagers have simple way of life.
- Used footpath, unpaved and narrow paths to travel.
- They have a low standard of life.

Factors affecting rural settlements:

Physiography

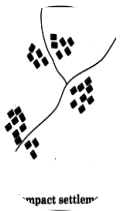
Soil

Climate

Water
Supply

Defense

Types of Rural Settlement



Compact or Nucleated or Agglomerated Settlement



Dispersed or Scattered Settlement



Linear Settlement

COMPACT SETTLEMENT

In a compact settlement, the houses are very close to each other and around a central point like a market. This settlement is also known as Nucleated Settlement.

Characteristics

- This type of settlement can be short (Hamlet) or long (Metropolis) in size.
- The distance between two houses is very less.
- These type of settlements are common in flat land.
- The size of these settlements depends on nature and resources of surrounding country.

DISPERSED SETTLEMENT

In these settlement the houses are scattered among the land or grouped in hamlets. This settlement is also known as Scattered Settlement.

Characteristics

- The distance between two houses is very high.
- Mainly nuclear family live in this type of settlement.
- The dwellers are detached in case of social and economic activity.

LINEAR SETTLEMENT

In these type of settlement houses are made in a line. Mainly for some physical or cultural aspects linear settlement developed.

Characteristics

- Settlement may follow the river or road, canal or roads.
- It is due to easy access to transport, fresh water or fishing.
- Roads also attract the shops beside the settlement.

THANK YOU

