

Q.1 Give the meaning, scope and importance of Urban Geography?

Ans. The industrialization and urbanization is organized after industrial revolution. In present due to the increasing trends of population urbanization having several problems. The center of the human activity and time is located in the city, whose analytical and problematic study is essential which is done with the help of urban geography.

Position of Urban Geography in geography

Geography

Natural Geography

Human Geography

Physical

Bio-Geography

- a. geomorphology
- b. Climatology
- c. Oceanography

- a. Zoo Geography
- b. Phyto. Geography

- a. Historical Geography
- b. Political Geography
- c. Economic Geography
- d. Settlement Geography

Rural

Urban

Urban Geography is a new branch of geography which developed 20th century for the first time, Mr. Karl Massert had given the outline of Urban Geography in 1907. In 1915 the study of Urban Geography is started in Chennai, In 1949, Griffith Taylor has written a book by the name of “Urban Geography” exactly, the starting of the study of Urban Geography is due to the work of R.L. Singh in 1955. After this the matter is included in the syllabus of University.

Meaning of Urban Geography- Urban Geography is a word derived from Latin language which is made up of Urbs + Urban which means town + town associated area. By this we can conclude that Urban Geography has 2 main aspects.

1. The study of town in individual settlement.
2. The study of town related with its surrounding region.

By this we can say that Urban Geography is geography of town and cities.

For the study of town, every aspect related to that town is taken under abjuration.

Definition of Urban geography-

1. **Kohu-** Urban Geography is in part merely a special phase of settlement study applied to various complex areas processing sharp internal differentiation.
2. **Griffith Taylor-** Urban Geography includes the site revolution pattern and classification of towns.
3. **Dudley Stamp-** Urban Geography is infecting the intensive study of town and their development in all their geographical aspects.

All these 3 geographers suggest the study of town in individual manner.

By the view of the importance of Urban Geography some geographer suggests that the study of town is related with its associated areas.

Scope of Urban Geography- Urban Geography is also called as urban settlement. This name is showing its scope geographers had tried to give the scope of Urban Geography Here se discuss the two geographers. – **By W.K. Davis & R.E. Dickinson.**

1. **W.K. Davis-** He tried to give scope of Urban Geography in the book “Approaches to Urban Geography are overview” in 1970.

Element	Prospective	Adjacent
1. Environment 2. Population 3. Working activities 4. Urban structures	Static Process Dynamic Process	Urbanization process with ref. to other town, town as a individual unit. Regional effect of urban areas, town in form of an area.

Davis scope is in descriptive form Davis was interrelating his points of scope & masking $16 \times 16 = 256$ points. These points only shows the lengthiness of the given scope, which is out of the mind of any common people.

2. **R.E. & Dickinson**- The main aim of the Urban Geography is the study of Urban Geography The aim of Urban Geography is to study the site, situation, historical development and limits of effects. He had given 4 leaders for the scope of Urban Geography in his book “reading in Urban Geography”.

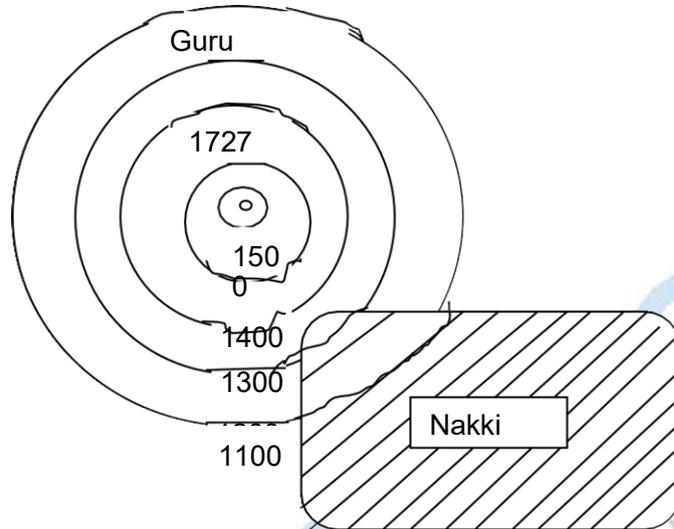
1. Site, situation, location, nobility.
2. Historical development
3. Structure
4. Delimitation of UN settlement.

1. **Sites, Situation, Location, Nodility- Urban Geographer first study**

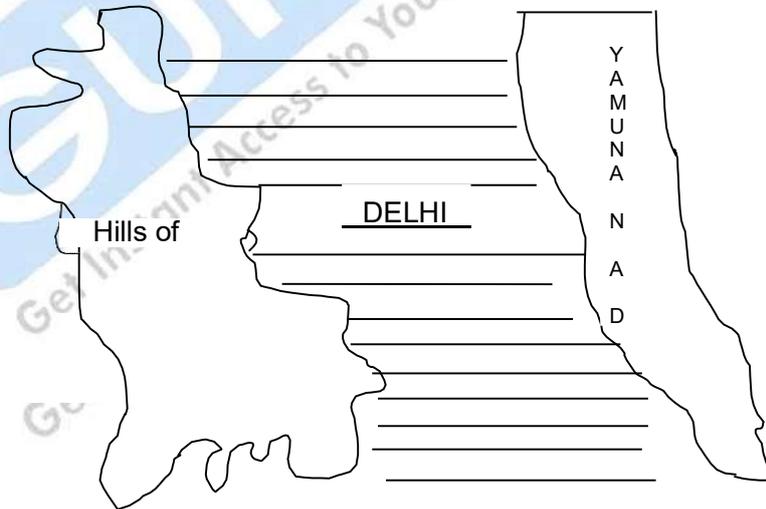
the site, situation location and nobility of the area.

- a. Site- Site is that area of earth surface on which town is established, originated & developed by the study of this, we find the relief, soil, climate, soil, climate, water sources and fertility of that area.

1. **Plateau Site**- E.g. Mount Abu



3. **Plain Site**- E.g. Delhi



4. **Situation-** Meaning of situation is concern with its surrounding areas, the rural areas around the town and it is surrounded with which big towns.

b. **Location-** Location is concern with the longitudes and latitudes of the town is situated at which position in globe. It also shows that the town is coming in which climatic zones. It shows that the town is situated in tropical or temperate region.

c. **Nodility-** Importance of the town attested by the roads of the town. How many roads are coming out from the town shows its nodility. The maximum number of roads coming out side are of which level and National Highway or state High way, Nodility are of 3 types. -

1. Superior Nuclei
2. Associate Nuclei-2 types
 - a. Homogenous
 - b. Heterogeneous
3. Inferior Nuclei

2. **Historical Development-**

We study the urban development stage in Historical Development. The main reason of its study is to find the development trend of any town. This help us in our future planning e.g.- Delhi and Jaipur due to their forming of capital.

Jamshedpur & Bokaro- Due to their industrialization.

Ajmer & Triputi- Due to holy places.

It is also said that „geography is present history and history is past geography.

3. **Structure-**

The study of town is under 2 aspects-

- a Functional structure

b. Morphological structure.

Both these 2 types jointly form the town. The division of these points means the killing of town. This is type of dualism.

a. **Functional structure**- This is a dynamic structure. This shows the land utilization of town. It is decided on the basis of activities and work of town.

Methods of functional classification-

1. Empirical method.
2. Empirical cum-statistical method.
3. Pure statistical method.
4. Multiple analysis method.

Types of functions-

1. Commercial
2. Residential
3. Industrial
4. Educational
5. Hospitalization
6. Administration
7. Entertainment
8. Social and culture

b. **Morphological structure**- This is a static structure which shows the skeleton of the town this is of 3 types.

1. High sky line
2. Agglomeration of houses
3. Road width.

R.E. Dickinson shows the 3 geographical region of the town acc to morphological structure-

1. Heart land
2. Middle region
3. Outer region.

Three theories are given for the morphological structure-

- a. Concentric zone theory by Bergius in 1923
- b. Sector theory by Horner Heart in 1939

- c. Multiple Nuclei theory by C.D Harris and E. Ullman in 1945. All the above points show the study of individual town. After this we can do the ranking of town and decide its hierarchy

Till now we have completed the individual study of town. Now we discuss about the surrounding areas in 4th point.

4. **Delimitation of urban settlement-**

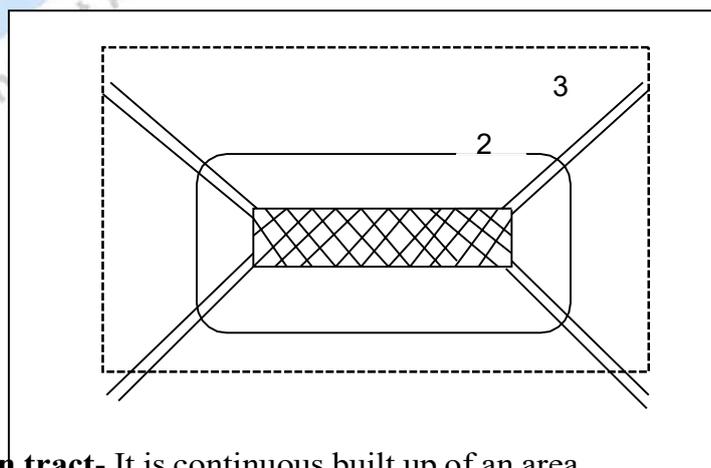
Town is not a dead unit. It is an active part of the society. Town started the 4 works of a man-

- a. Residence
- b. Work
- c. Entertainment
- d. Transport

These work effects the social, cultural and economic forms of the town. The development of the town is based on these 2 may or works are there of town.

- 1. It provides services to the surrounding area, e.g.- entertainment, transport, market. Employment and administrative service.
- 2. It provides the facilities to the people living in town.
 - a. Raw material for industry.
 - b. Food.

There are 3 types of geographical limits in the study of town.



- 1. **Urban tract-** It is continuous built up of an area.

2. **Urban Area-** It is surrounding area of urban tract which has economical and social relation with urban area. Peoples go in the town from here, for employment and selling and purchasing of goods. It is also called as Rural-Urban-Fringe.
3. **Urban Commercial Zone-** It is situated out ward from the above. It is affected by town. People living over here go into the town for their employment. It is also called city region, city influence area umland.

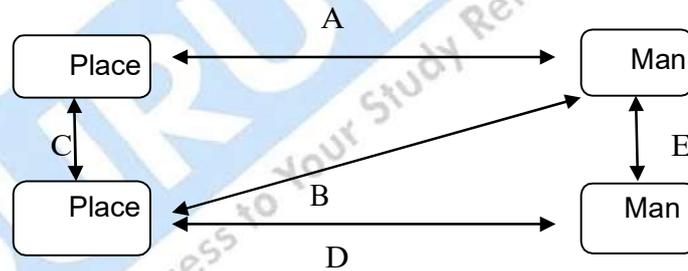
Aim of Urban Geography-

For the explanation of urban study its importance and aims, man & places are interrelated and shown by Ray & Northern.

Town is a place of maximum collection of population. So two things are important in the study of Urban Geography i.e. man and place

All the interrelation between man and place, shows the maximum use of place for man is the main-aim

Thrust of study in urban geography



Q.1 Define Rural-Urban Fringe.

Ans. Urban fringe as a mixture of land uses rural-rural and classified it into a series of better surrounding the city by the analysis of land use characteristics, such area is full of serious & complex problems & needs proper planning for solution.

Definitions-

G.S. Wehrwein- „The rural-urban fringe may be defined as the area of transition bet, well-recognized urban land uses & the area denoted to agriculture.“

R.R. Mayers- „They consider the urban fringes as the zone bet, the country & the city.“

R.B. Andrews-“Rural-urban fringes is that area adjoining the inner fringe outward from the economic city in which there is an intermingling of characteristically agriculture/& urban land uses.“

Lewis- “Rural-urban fringe is the rural land with urban phenomena“s. The rural land is forced into urban uses prematurely & is almost „frozen“ rarely being restored to agricultural uses”.

Rural-Urban Fringe

1. The nation of the fringe as a distinctive physical area or region of the city, primarily designated by characteristic land-use, associations.
2. The nation of the fringe as that area where urbanization impinges on reality & therefore, where the process envisaged by worth, can best be observed & indeed, should be in operation. The rural–urban continuous should most effectively be studied within the confines of this geographical area.

The 1st refers directly to the physical characteristics of area. The 2nd to the social characteristics of the occupants.

At the city margins, therefore, in the context of the fringe, a wide mix of land-uses is a characteristic ranging from the old, untouched rural villages to modern residential estates, from a variety of commercial developments, including out of town shopping centers of the city services& industries which are conveniently located at the margins.

Golledge-Presented 7 propositions-

1. There is a constantly changing pattern of land occupancy.
2. Forms are small.
3. Crop production is intensive.
4. The population is mobile & of low or moderate density.
5. Residential expansion is rapid.
6. The provision of services & public utilities is in couple.
7. Speculative building is common.

These conditions reflect the nature of the fringe as already outlined & represent the push into rural surrounds of young, mobile middle class populations and the attempts by speculative builders to provide for them at a rate which, in some cases, out reaches the input of services and utilities.

According to R.E. Pahl, the characteristics of the fringes & his 4 main headings-

1. **Segregation**- The ability to pay for the new housing of the fringe results in a pattern of segregation appearing- **In 1970, GIGGS, in a study of Nottingham** showed that not only are there basic differences between the north and west which was built up & first realized in the 19th century & is sub urban rather than fringe and the south and east, which is still underdeveloped & can be considered part of the fringe, but that within the south & east clear differences can be identified. The using 15 variables, representing- population growth, age structure, housing characteristics, socio-economic status, employment, work-place & mode of travel, mobility & dependency. Four sets were identified-

Set- 1 modern mining settlements

Set-2 large residential suburbs

Set-3 small residential

Set-4 small villages i.e. unmodified villages.

He concludes, “the major residential tracts of the suburbs old villages, private housing, and council estates & mines estates are all clearly segregated , with the private estates generally located closest to the old village cores. Large planned tracts are given to commercial, educational & institutional uses.

2. **Selective immigration**- The rural-urban fringe will attract in particular mobile, middle class commuters who tend to live & work in distinct & separate social & economic words from the established populations. Those

who come to live in the fringe constitute a small section of the whole urban community & they tend to retain their orientation towards the city. The urban migrants to the fringe returned to the city, even to the areas of previous residence for social activities.

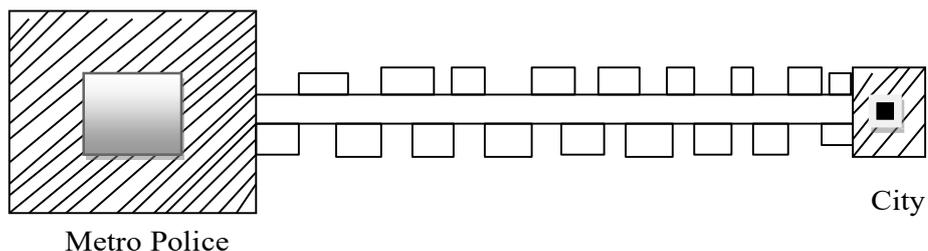
3. **Commuting-** This follows from the previous point & needs little comment except to note that it is not confined to the move weakly but the availability & cost of transport necessarily confine the less well-off.
4. **The collapse of geographical & social hierarchies-** In it the population partly directed towards other parts of the city for certain services, and then the service content of fringe settlements becomes modified. They do not need to carry an array of goods and services commensurate with the population they serve but can become specialized in particular directions. It is possible that conventional central place ideas would not apply in direct fashion & that something akin to the dispersed city is appearing in the fringe.

Q.2 What do you mean by city conurbation?

Ans. City Conurbation- conurbation is a different type of geographical region in the structure of urban settlement it holds very important place in present days. In present days urbanization increases due to the high development of industries & technology with the shape & size city show its high density pop. In some place cities are collided with each other & exist as a „**dense settled belt**“.

Meaning of Conurbation- The word conurbation is derived by 2 words. The **first** word „urban“ which means „continues expansion of urban region“. In the other sense, the continues urban development takes place in a definite region is called „conurbation.“

This word is firstly used by **Prof. Petric Geddes** in 1915 According to him, this word explained the continues expansion of two high density attached cities. Both these cities having different administration units



Development of Conurbation

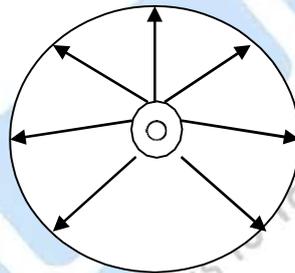
According to R.L. Dwivedi- con means continues urban development considerable area.

A conurbation is an area occupied by a continuous series of dwellings, factories & other building harbors & docks, urban parks & playing fields etc, which are not separated from each other from rural land, through in many cases in this country such an area in clouds enclosures of rural land which is still in agricultural occupation.

This region is called much homes-urban agglomeration, urbanized area, urban aggregate or complex, metropolitan area & Aggregates of local authority area. But city conurbation is the best suitable word.

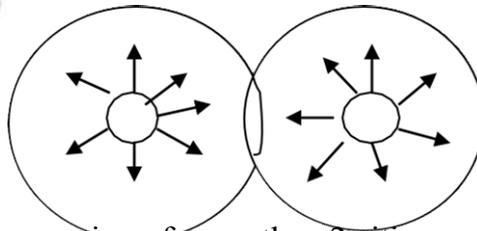
Development of city conurbation-

1. With the expansion of city only it birth takes place. For eg- London conurbation



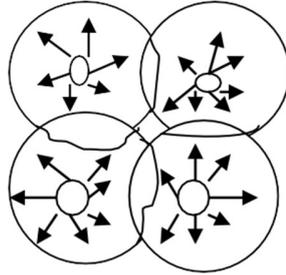
2. With the development of 2 diff. cities in different period if collided each other than also can takes place and it also shows the development of both the cities e.g. Sikandarabad, Hyderabad.

Hyderabad



Sikandrabad

3. With the expansion of more than 2 cities conurbation takes place these cities collided to each other & exchange their culture.



Caused for the development of Conurbation:

1. Development of Industries-

The development of con development of industries having very important place in reality the establishment, dual and expansion of industry only give girth to con with establishment of difference industry only industrial cities are development. In olden cities where the industries are developed these day those region gaining population & area both generally all the con of the world are situated in industrial region E.g. - Calcutta conurbation.

2. The fast and better means of transportation-

These factors also play an important role for the development of con. New road and automobiles make cities to expand in outer areas. Development of Greater Mumbai is due to the development in railways and roadways.

3. Increasing problems of cities-

With the development of increasing in shape and size the problems are also increasing. Lack of residential land, Noise problems, traffic problems, lack of open place and environmental problems etc Due to these problems the people wants to relax themselves for that they settled towards outer areas of cities.

4. Availability of suitable land-

For the increasing growth of a city, plain and suitable land is necessary.

Characteristics of conurbation:

- 1. Geographical similarity-** All con are similar in geographical view, whereas it also keep similarity in biotic view these con are in continuously expansion in belt form. Acc to fasite, "conurbation is real expansion of urban region

not of expansion fully developed region. Here we can find rural in which agriculture task takes place.

They collided in such manner that there is a deep relation between 2 different cities in functional view

2. **Population trend**- Central place of con. attract population towards themselves due to which population decreases in central places & increases towards con on this bases also many scholars delimits the con.
3. **Functional similarity**- Every con is attached with its neighboring central places in Eco, social, cultural and financial views E.g. Calcutta. These factors Bering two cities near to each other.

Q1. Define the term Satellite Towns:

Ans: Satellite Towers- According to geographical encyclopedia the small towns far from large towers which have deep relation with them, and which depend upon big tower for facilities and service are called satellite tower.

Characteristics-

1. People reside here came here to get facilities.
2. Central cities provide them many functions.
3. In holidays the city person came here for entertainment.
4. These are little bit far from the main city.
5. Satellite towers have different nucleic and provide employment to them.
6. These are very much attached to the central city with the view of political social and economic.
7. These settlement are of 2 types
 - i. Consumer settlement
 - ii. Producer settlement.

And they depend upon metropolitan cities and give employment to its citizens.

1. **Causes of Development-** To lessen the population of metropolitan cities (after II world ware satellite towers developed).
2. Development of settlement surrounding the industries
3. Evolution of satellite towers with the practice of government.
4. There is very less urban settlement which should be constructed; they generally developed in the surrounding areas of industries.
5. It follows the guidelines of metropolitan cities, but they have their own life style and provide employment to their citizens.
6. Following the groups when the number of settlements are found around a settlement and promote it as a city, in that manner also satellite formed.

Q2: Define the term Ring Town?

Ans: Ring Town-

These are those towns whose economic conditions are very much strong around the metropolitan cities. The main part of the master plan is to develop the small and medium village which is situated near metropolitan cities and their study is done in a form of units, with the development point of view the ring towns of city surrounding areas the impetrate is given to the industries and regional functions.

These are those areas which lessened the load of metropolitan cities. The populations are attracted towards them.

Ring town become supplement to the main town. According to function the several of cities develop various type of ringtown.

For e.g. – Industry town commercial town, sports town, tourist town, for e.g. The Delhi , Noida in Faridabad town of Haryana Bahadurgarh, Vallabhgarh, Gurgaon.

Q3 What do you mean by Modern Town?

Ans: Modern Town- In world industrialization & urbanization originally takes place after industrial revolution & after that slowly-slowly town development started.

Since the city developed till today to give definition of it is very difficult task. Every country has its different view to define it. Acc. to 1961 census in India the definition town is the 75% of population is more than 5000 and the socialist defined with the lease of density of population according to willkanse the area which have 1000 person/sq. mile population density is the town.

Gist & Hilbert- The area which has 1000 to 50000 population make a town.

Causes for the development of modern town-

1. Due to industrial revolution urbanization starts.
2. Transport routes & facilities increases & origin of suburbs.
3. Agricultural and commercial farms developed in the surrounding areas of the town due to high technology and scientific method.
4. Mining areas.
5. Administrative facilities

6. Educational institutions.
7. Towns and developed for refugees.
8. New irrigation & electric projects.
9. Effects of metropolis towns.
10. Development of military towns for military activity.
11. Effect of commercial activity & town centre origin.
12. Development of rail routes.

Characteristics-

1. 75% of population engaged in non-agricultural task.
2. Exceeding population density.
3. Exceeding population.
4. Development of commercial activities.
5. Modernization.
6. Development of specific of towns.
7. High sky live buildings.
8. Lack of residence and high house rent.
9. Lack of urban facilities.
10. Lack of medical facilities.
11. Lack of daily use products.
12. Lack of administrative facilities.
13. Development of suburbs.
14. Rough roads.
15. Sanitation problems.

Q4: Write short note on Metropolis?

Ans Metropolis- This word developed from Greek word which means mother town. In Greek the town developed with this base only. Presently 10 Lakh and above population made metropolis (by census of India). In the metropolis along with increase in population regional activities also centralized, there business and commercial activities developed more. The Production is distributed to surrounding area and raw-material come from surrounding area. It keeps more population than surrounding cities and towns. Here different types of industry and whole sale business developed. It is the centre of economic, culture and regional activities.

The metropolis developed in 19th century. In 1980 the number of metropolis is 236.5 Lakh made base to define metropolis at world level.

For the development by evolution of metropolis, transport facilities is very much essential with the agglomeration of surrounding towers the metropolis is prepared with the increase in size, problems is also increasing, presently, the conditions is that the problem is new become the characteristic of metropolis cities.

Times to time suggestion are given to remove these problems but due to administrative reasons it is not possible.

Q5: Write short note on Megalopolis?

Ans: Megalopolis- Firstly in 20th century the association of metropolis, megalopolis was originated. It is a Greek word which means “**a very large town**”.

Mumford says- It the last stage of the development of town. It is the 4th stage of urban development and last stage of urban increasing after these the town degradation starts.

According to garneir- Megalopolis is a form of large conurbation.

Main 6 Megalopolis in world:

1. Atlantic sea board (U.S.A.), New York Philadelphia, Boston, & Baltimog. Here population is 8 crore.
2. Lower Great Lakes- U.S.A. and Canada, Chicago, Buffalo, Toronto here population is 6 crore.
3. Krihin (Japan) Tokyo and Yakohama here population is 3 crore.
4. Midland (England) Mevachesten, Liverpool, loads, Bedford, Birmingham- population is 2 crore
5. Central Japan-Osaka-Cape, Kyote- 2 crore population
6. Southern California-Los Angeles and sandiyago population 1.5 Crore.

The main development, takes place of megalopolis in America. It has two reasons-

1. Multi Centre Development
2. North-East Coastal Towns.

It is agglomeration of parts, business centers and industrial areas. Here maximum population and national property is centralized. Megalopolis is the result of extension and agglomeration but regional extension is the essential and main base.

1. Large extension in 1000's km areas.
2. Fallow lands remain between towns.
3. High level urbanization takes place.
4. Centralization of Political and economic Activities.
5. Irregular shape and uncontrolled extension.
6. Lack of responsible administration.
7. In the centre of cities the density of population is high where as at the far sight the density of population is low.
8. Commercial centers of international importance
9. High sky lands.
10. Exceeding mechanism.
11. Its uncontrolled extension is taking it to the point of degradation.

Q.5 Discuss Rank size Rule.

Ans. Meaning- A rule describing the distribution of town or city sizes in area. It states that if a set of towns in areas ranked in descending

Rank Size Rule- In a region, we can see difference in size among different cities that is the characteristic of their urbanization.

Rank size Rule presents the correct image of distribution of settlement acc to their size.

There is a definite relationship between size and rank.

In this regard suitable steps were taken in 1913 by **F. Auerback**.

Meaning-

Rank size rule is hypothesis. It is a theoretical model. It shows the settlements size and its relation with quantitative aspects.

This rule presents the image of urban system of urban settlement acc to this, cities have relation acc to their size. This is in systematic form.

So between the shape and rank of cities have definite relation.

Rank size rule by George K. Jipt- He is the first scholar to give the Rank size rule. Acc to him the cities of a region arranged in decreasing order, acc. to their population like 0 the population of II city will be half of I city and III city will have 1/3 population of I city in this way IV have 1/4 population.

Rank size rule = $P_n = P_1 (n^{-1})$

P_n = Rank of town

P_1 = Population of the biggest town.

Eg. – If the population of the biggest town is 2000 the population of 10 & X rank town

10 $P_{10} = 20000 (10^{-1})$

$P_{10} = \frac{20000}{10} = 2000$

X $P_X = 20000 (X^{-1})$

$P_X = \frac{20000}{X} = 2000$

Q6: Different stages of urban development according to Mumford and Taylor ?

Ans : The development & evolution of the city is in the circular form in urban geography. Its explanation is given by many scholars mainly are Peter Geddis, Mumford and Taylor. Taylor assumed, “City is a biotic element”. And describe the life cycle and said “every city represents the cultural conditions and civilization of a specific age.

Griffith Taylor give 7 stages of a city-

1. **Sub-infantile stage-** It is the first stage of the town the important places evolved in this stage is bus stand, railway station and religious places etc shops and houses aside roads and shops in some houses is also constructed.
2. **Infantile stage-** There is development of settlement, roads and streets are desired.
3. **Juvenile stage-** From the main road, streets is developed in planning form and the criteria of designing of the streets are to facilitate the convenience of the people.
4. **Adolescent stage-** The settlement developed in a form of town and C.B.D. makes its area specifically.
5. **Mature stage-** In this stage there is clearly isolation of functional areas e.g.- Residential, Industrial, commercial, medical and entertainment and in this stage stories of houses increases.
6. **Late Mature stage-** it is the II last stage of development. In this urban development takes place with master plan and industrial development is also with full planning e.g.- Delhi, Mumbai and Agra.
7. **Semile stage-** It is the last stage of a town. The towns become degrade. People migrate to different places. The colonies become man less and

remaining few peoples resides along road side e.g.-Kannoj, Farukhabad and Chittor.

According to Munford-

With the view of keeping social site of the society he gave 6 stages of a town.

1. **Eopolis**- It is the first stage of a town. Main function- cattle farming, agriculture. The culture of this stage is Neolithic type due to this development of centralized village, development of education and culture is also slowly developed.
2. **Polis**- Polis means town. The big village converted into town. Where markets are settled, educational entertainment center are developed. Crews port communication has been started between town and village roads and streets are also constructed in the residential areas.
3. **Metropolis**- In this stage the town become big in comparison to surrounding towns, area transport, communication and other facilities become centralized, specific industries are developed. From the surrounding region grant and raw material come into the town, in this stage large scale industries, educational institution, and commercial industries business institution are developed. Due to economic competition there is struggle between „Labour and industrialist“.
4. **Megalopolis**- It is the last stage of development. Due to business the businessmen become rich and here number of houses increases day by day. Evolution power worship, capitalization and moral degradation started, Beurocray is also started.
5. **Tyrannopolis**- The main characteristic of this is social dependence started in this stage. Satanism starts in the area of business and commerce. And town is surrounded by many problems.
6. **Nekropolis**- Degradation of town starts and there is reason of degradation i.e. war, drought, diseases.

Whether this classification is different from each other but these are supplementary.

Q.7 Discuss the Residential area of town and as a functional structure of town?

Ans. Town is a multi functional. In c various elements are included-classifying functional e.g. C.D. Harris had taken the area of various buildings which are

engaged in various activities, Dickinson had taken functional area and land use in use.

A.E. Smells had taken geography structure, location and series of building along which functional areas for this theory base. On the basis of these areas, these functions areas are described.

In the planned town or cities there are various functional areas covering various works, whereas in unplanned city, the classification of areas are based in the social and economic factors. In the town where one functional is the main function or head, then it is functional zone.

Means of functional zone- Any prominent region of town which is used in specific function called as functional zone

On the basis of functions and characteristic of land use, generally functional zones are divided in 7 types.

1. C.B.D.
2. Residential area
3. Industrial area
4. Administrative area
5. Educational area
6. Cultural area
7. Gardens and open areas.

Each type of functional zones basis a specific characteristics-

Residential area- In carry town there is residence for the every citizen. Residential area helps in the availability of place of living and facilities.

In planned city the residential area are away from C.B.D. and industrial region.

Residential land use covers the maximum part of urban areas. In this the 30-40% of land use is necessary for use.

U.S.A., there is 36% of residential area while India has 47% of Residential area. In small cities residential land use is more.

From the productivity point of view its importance is minimum.

Residential land use the biggest and importance land use of any town but from the functional importance point of view it comes after C.B.D.

It is not necessary that all the land use types are available in that entire town but residential area is a very necessary factor.

Instead of having so much importance of residential area geographer had not considered then more efficiently because its productive importance is less.

Location, Distribution, Pattern & Development of residential areas- For the development of residential area heart had firstly given his theory.

“It’s on non-productive use of land”. In any 2 towns, the residential distribution, density, physical and morphological characteristic are not same. The main cause for this different is may be the history of urban structure evolution.

In selecting the residential area there points had great important.

1. Facilities provided in urban areas and on the basis of characteristics. Its residential status-some people wants to line near, to their C.B.D. and working place.
2. **On the basis of residential characteristics-**
When there is less house rent people wants to line away from crowded place.
The development of residential area is due to the transport and urban growth.

E.g. - In U.S.A. 20% population shifts from one place to another.

Every person wants to line in a beautiful residence acc to their income. The follow places rest after the migration of people to better place will mostly remain empty or on rent.

The last stage of development of residential area is slums. The development of residential areas of the town is nearby C.B.D. Thus the residential area become compact along with the development of town due to the decentralization of activities the residential areas are shifted towards outside the town.

On the basis of Residential patterns and types, there are two big residential zones-

1. **Inner Residential Zone-**
 - a. High density of population and buildings
 - b. Ancient settlement.

- c. Instead of land lord, tenants are more
- d. slums are evaluated
- e. Low house rent
- f. There are better residential areas for less than 1 Lakh population.

2. **Outer Residential Zones-**

- a. Due to the decentralization of town, the areas which shifted outside are the planned and open areas.
- b. Here high & middle group person resident.
- c. Here roads are broad.
- d. Here population & building density is less.

“Residential” areas bears own characteristics describe. The residential structure changes due to planning and revaluation.

Residential area & house types.

Both of these has good relation. The famous method on the basis of classification number of families-

i. **Independent resident-**

- a. Mono families
- b. In outer parts of town
- c. High over group

ii. **Multi families residence-**

- a. More than one family
- b. Around C.B.C.
- c. Low income group

On the basis of income group social, economic structure-

1. Residence of rich people
2. High and middle class
3. Average middle class
4. low middle class
5. low income class

On the basis of house structure and wealth-

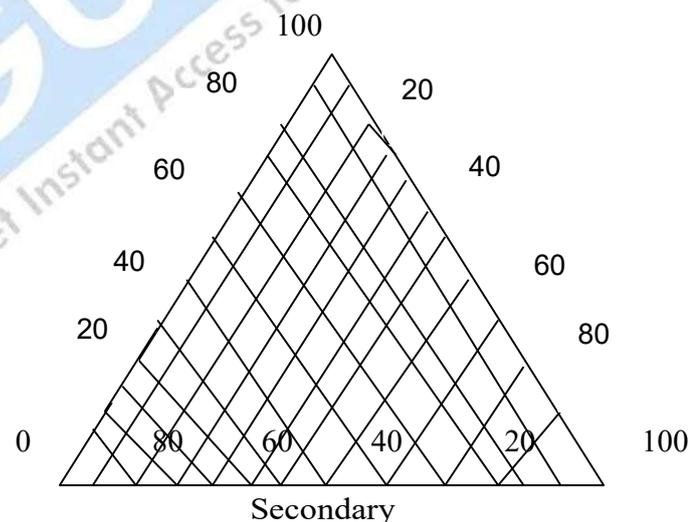
1. Residence of Bungalow types
2. Multi Stories
3. One story building
4. Resident made by Tin
5. Muts or Tamboo

The classification of residential area and house types has similarities because their bases are same.

Slums- This is the famous word in urban it take birth near C.B.D. this is the degraded stage after development of town. The functional social, economic and physical conditions of houses are destroyed or damages. Its productivity usefulness and needs are ended.

Acc to Murphy “Slums are those area where there is bad and dirty settlement and there the security medical facilities and moral level vanished.

Reconstructions of towns- This is to stop slums and to remove slums. In this the regional degradation conditions are analysis and are reconstructed. The ideal land use is not able to construct due to the economic and structural problems, i.e. why slums clearance is originates. Workers



Tri linear diagram of shows the functional classification of town.

Q.1 Define Umland? Discuss the various method of delimitation of Umland. Ans.

Town is the central point of various functions like-

1. Administration,
2. Commercial trade,
3. Entertainment,
4. Manufacturing and transport

The facilities are not only used by the town population but also by the people living in surrounding the town. Daily usable thing like milk & vegetables and industrial raw material are collected by the town from its surrounding areas. Due to this some relations is formed between the towns & its surrounding area. If the surrounding area of any town is maximum then that town will developed soon some scholars called the surrounding area as “**city mother area**”.

Acc to Jefferson- “Towns does not grow themselves but its surrounding area helps it to grow develop or not only to the development of town but its existence also depend upon the surrounding areas”.

Meaning- Firstly the world umland is used by **Andre Alice** in 1914. This word is originated from, the German word ‘**umland**’, which means city surrounding area.

Definition- According to **Griffith Taylor-** umland is that surrounding area of any towns which has cultural relation with that town.

Acc to R.L. Singh- That area has political, economical and cultural relation is called as umland.

Umland is also called as with different names such as city-

1. Region,
2. Urban field
3. Linter land
4. Zone of influence
5. Urban catchment area
6. Sphere of influence
7. Tributary area

8. Nodal region
9. Trade area

Delimitation of umland- To find the limits of umland is very tough because the relation between the city and its surrounding area frequently changeable, so for this uncertainty the influence limits be easily calculated.

For the calculation of umland limits various geographers had given different method.

We divide the methods of umland limitation in 2 parts-

1. Theoretical and quantitative method.
2. Empirical and qualitative method.

1. **Theoretical and quantitative method-** This method is developed on logical and analytical method. The base of this method is urban population linear distribution between two cities and distance of towns from village.

- a. **Karry's gravity theory-(1958)-** He had used the gravitational method of Newton. It's formula is-

$$I = \frac{P_1 P_2}{d}$$

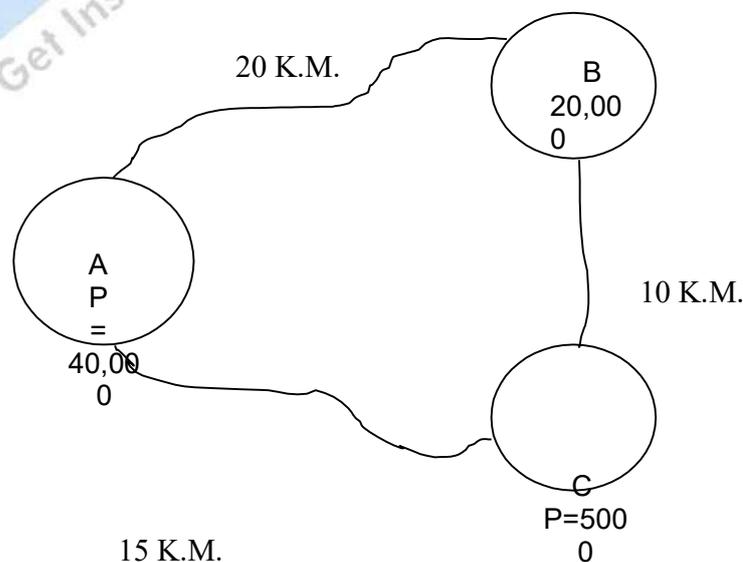
(d) Distance

I = Relative, inter relation
Between two places

P₁ = Population of big city.

P = Population of small city.

□



$$I(A, B) = \frac{40000 \times 20000}{20} = 40$$

$$I(A, C) = \frac{40000 \times 5000}{20} = 13.3$$

$$I(B, C) = \frac{20000 \times 5000}{10} = 10$$

Acc to Karry the affective area of any town is acc to its population and its distance.

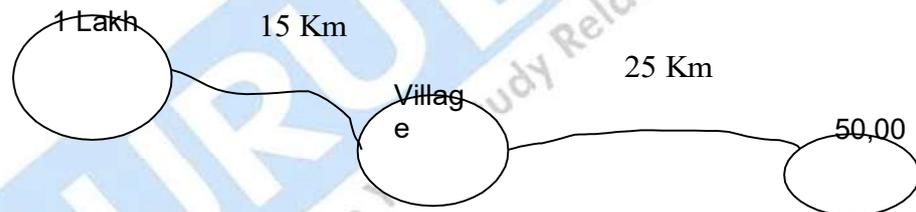
- b. **Relley's Retail Gravity method- (1931)**- From any region the quantity from retail business is collected. In this retail business is equal to the ratio of population and square off in verse ratio between distance

$$\frac{S_1}{S_2} = \left[\frac{P_1}{P_2} \right] \left[\frac{D_2}{D_1} \right]^2$$

S_1 = Purchase of town from village

P_1 = Population 2 town

d_1 = Distance



$$\frac{S_1}{S_2} = \left[\frac{100000}{50000} \right] \times \left[\frac{25}{15} \right]^2 = \frac{5.56}{1.00}$$

- c. **Conver's Breaking point method- (1949)**-

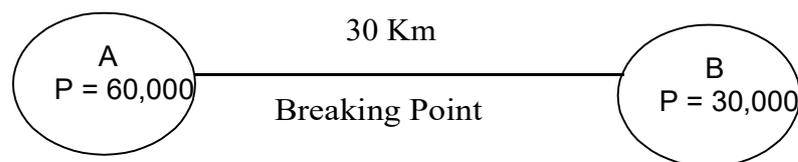
Meaning of breaking point is, it is that middle point of two city till which the city come for their services.

$B = \frac{d}{1 + \sqrt{\frac{P_1}{P_2}}}$ B = Breaking point between 2 towns

$$\frac{d}{1 + \sqrt{\frac{P_1}{P_2}}}$$

d = District

P_1 = Population 2 towns.



$$B = \frac{30}{1 + \sqrt{\frac{60000}{30000}}} \quad 12.45 \text{ (B towns)}$$

All these models are restatement of gravity model. Human settlement is explained by any fixed physical law. In all these method the function of town has been not considered which has great importance then population and distance.

Actually the functions affect the umland of urban areas, other than this the relief structure and transports facility decreases the importance of transport.

2. **Empirical & qualitative method**- In this method instead of population and distance the functions of towns are taken as base. This method was firstly used by Dickinson in 1930 on the leads and Bread ford city. He had given 3 types of region.
- a. A central zone C is to be continuous built up area.
 - b. Daily relation of the town with centre.
 - c. conurbation of commuters

Green had also done on important job in this method. He had given much importance to bus service.

In India for last 20 years various geographers had given various methods on the basis of functions in this respect. They had taken various functions as their base. The functions are changeable from place to place and this is done on the basis of its local importance. Same functions are important in one town but not necessarily in the other town.

For the delimitation of umland functions are divided into 2 parts.

- i. Functions which are done for the umland by the town.
- ii. Those functions which are done by umland for the town. For the delimitation of umland, there are same index.
 - a. Milk supplying area
 - b. Vegetable supply area
 - c. Food supply area
 - d. Bus service
 - e. Educational service
 - f. Medical service

- g. Business service
- h. commuters area
- i. Distributing area of news paper
- j. Reconstructing service
- k. Communication service (telephone)
- l. Cart service
- m. Cycle service
- n. Trade area of Non agriculture product.

These points do not have much importance in the delimitation of umland because all these factors are changeable acc to time and from place to place.

Classification of umland-

Dr. Ujagar Singh in 1961- He had taken 5 indexes for delimitation of umland of Allahabad city and along with this he also showed the administrative boundaries.

- 1. Vegetable
- 2. milk and Paneer
- 3. Inter college
- 4. Food supply
- 5. Business area

He had divided umland in 2 parts-

- 1. Primary umland (comes daily)
- 2. Secondary umland (2 parts)
 - a. Secondary inner (comes weakly)
 - b. Secondary outer (comes monthly)

Dr. Manjur Adam in 1965- He describe the umland of Hyderabad and Syeandarabad. Acc to him, hinterland is that area which is jointed with town from cultural, economical and social.

Base-

- 1. Those function direct contact with town (food, supply transport)
- 2. Central functions (Wholesale business, news paper & universe).

He said that along with the increase in distance the influence area decreases.

- 1. The area of dominance
- 2. The area of prominence
- 3. The area of association.

Conclusion-

1. City and its surrounding areas are related to each other. In this fail of any one effect the other region.
2. **According to Jacoo Spate-**
I/we have to fulfill the target of town planning then we have to believe that city and its surrounding areas are a single unit.

Q.2 What changes have been taken place in Indian urbanization trends after independent, explain?

Ans. Urbanization in India- Urbanization is an index of the structure of a country & its trends.

Urbanization1- It is not meaning the increase in the number of cities but the relations between urban growth and urbanization.

“The ratio between the total population of region and the population of a Concentra regions and the growth in this process is called as urbanization.

According to Moust- Urbanization process is the flow of agriculture community towards industrial community.

The technical development of human being is the father of industrialization. It encourages the agricultural production due to which urbanization is also increase.

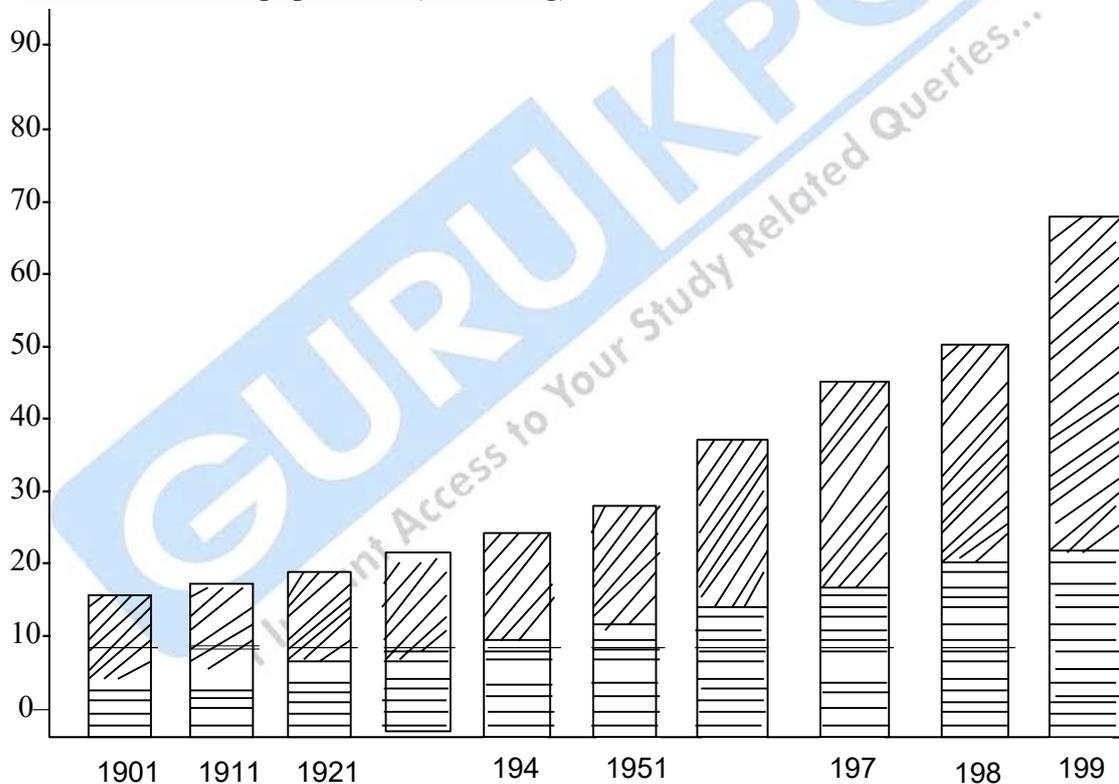
Urbanization in India- It can be divided into 2 periods-

1. Before in dependence (less-urbanization 1901-1950).
2. Post independence (more-urbanization 1957-1991).

Year	Population (Million)	Urban Population	% of Population
1901	23.60	26	10.01
1911	25.20	27	10.60
1921	25.10	29	11.40
1931	27.90	34	12.10
1941	31.90	44	13.90

1951	36.10	63	17.30
1961	43.90	79	18.00
1971	58.40	109	19.90
1981	68.30	156	23.30
1991	84.40	217	25.70

Rural and urban population (increasing)



1. Before Independence the development of urbanization-

Urbanization in India is form ancient period then too, the development of urbanization is only 10%. Between 1901-21 due to drought, diseases, and the population-decreases and with this urban growth become less.

Between 1921-1951, the economic development take place but the development process is very slow and industrialization also in very slow process and at that time the urbanization was of medium level.

The urbanization which was 10% in 1901 is increasing to 7% up to 1951 (then 17.3%).

2. **Post-independence-**

In this period population increases many times due to which urbanization also increase (1951-1991) in these 40 years the population of India increases 2 ½ times and the urbanization increases 4 times.

Comparison-

1. **Before independence-** Due to diseases drought & initial stage of industries and slow growth of population, urbanization takes place slowly.

2. **Post-Independence-** Urbanization was in very fast process; main reasons are-

- i. Increasing population
- ii. Industrialization & business
- iii. Attraction towards urban area
- iv. Coagulation of surrounding village with in the central city.
- v. Evolution of new city.
- vi. Development in size of cities.
- vii. Other reasons are educational, medical, administrative and military

Characteristic of urbanization in India-

1. 75% of population engaged in non-agriculture task.
2. Exceed population
3. Exceed population density.
4. Development of commercial activities
5. Modernization
6. Development of specifications

E.g.- Chawni town, capital towns, medical, educational, industrial and port town, tourist town etc.

7. High sky line building
8. Lack of residence and high house rent.
9. Lack of urban facilities e.g. – electricity and water
10. Lack of daily use products
11. Lack of medical facilities
12. Lack of administration facilities

13. Development of suburbs.
14. Rough roads
15. Sanitation problems.

Urbanization regions in India-

Acc to the census of 1991 the I order of the cities in India are 296 in which 42 are in U.P.

In 1991 the distribution takes place into 4 parts where there is population of above one lakh with the point urban population concerned & urban areas

Concerned-

(a) North-West plain, (b) Southern India, (c) Ganga-delta & Chotta Nagpur region and (d) South-West urban areas.

Section E

Q. 3 Trends of Indian Urbanization-

Ans.

1. In 20th century the total increasing urban population was 8.5%
2. Except 1911-1931 the urban population always increased with time
3. In the starting of 20th century ¼ part of the urban population resides in the I order of cities but in 1991 2/3rd parts resides in I order of cities.
In the I order of cities, there is increase of 12%
4. The increase in urban population is not seen because the rural population is also increasing day by day.
5. Migration takes place very fast.
6. **According to Pitch-** The planners of India wanted industrialization without urbanization but exactly urbanization without industrialization takes place, it is also called a false urbanization.
7. After the development of urbanization is no change in business structure after that there is a negative reason of urbanization.
8. There is change in sex ratio as the youth moves towards urban areas.
9. The region is based on caste, religion and language concentration.
10. The urbanization is affected by the metropolitan cities of India.
11. The regional imbalance is clearly seen over urbanization.
12. Problems.

Conclusion- The urbanization in India is the result of regional imbalance. In place of urbanization of big cities, we need contact towns, heavy industries, small

industries and cottage are needed due to which regional development takes place.

Q. 4 Discuss the basic and non-basic functions of urban economic functions and application?

Ans. The main element of urban definition was its functions due to which town comes in existence. All the works in town are non-primary, e.g. – manufacturing, trade, transport communication and other services with these non-primary activities we can make the difference between urban areas and rural areas.

Towns are not surviving because of the slums while they also give services to the surrounding areas. This concept was explained at the time of reneuction of Hiroshima and Naga Saki.

We describe the functional activity of the town on the basis of economy.

1. Basic functions.
2. Centrifugal

On the basis of centralization these two functions are affected by 2 different powers.

1. Centripetal
2. Centrifugal

These functions help in the base and existence of the towns i.e. why these functions are studied in urban geography. The economic activities are can be in the form of industrial production, trade, commercial activities, banking facilities and insurance facilities. The result of these activities is commercial production and the result of production is distribution. In distribution, transport has a great importance. Which can be on the base of local and regional?

Towns are in the form of nuclei or centrality, due to which town development an umland around its surrounding areas. This production of commodity not only fulfill the requirements of towns but also helps in fulfilling the needs of surrounding areas, due to this, the economic and non- basic and basic concept are important in the study of Urban Geography from the study point ofview.

1. **Basic Activities**- The activities which help in the important of towns are its basic activity or the basic activities or those activities intown produces

the commodities and are not only used by the interior population of the town but also used by the surrounding population on the commodities are exported. The activities due to which the economic activity of the town get base and the town develops are called as basic activities.

Red Kliff- had said that these activities are constructing activities of the town. e.g- educational activities, medical activities, economic, commercial, administrative, transport, communication, manufacturing etc.

Some other scholars said these basic activities as primary activities, urban growth, external activities, and supporting activities.

2. **Non-Basic activities-** These includes those activities by which there is no increase in the importance of town, but they are useful in daily routines or these works are useful only for the people living in towns. Towns do not get any economic base from these activities. Due to these activities the income rotates from one hand to other within the town or not goes outside, e.g.- barber, cobbler, washer man, retailers etc.

Non-basic activities are also called as secondary or internal activities or service.

This is the fact that all the activities are having both basic and non-basic activities. It depends on the person, place and condition, e.g. - if cobbler makes the good and smart quality of shoes then he will be able to supply it in the surrounding areas of the town along with in the town are so these non-basic activity changes in the basic activities.

The ratios between the basic and non-basic activities are also called as ratio $\frac{B}{N}$
e.g. – If the income of town is coming from the $\frac{1}{4}$ of basic a & $\frac{3}{4}$ of non-basic of then as ratio to =.

Methods of determining the economic activities-

1. Empirical method
2. Pure statistical method.
3. Multiple Analysis Method.
4. Empirical cum statistical method.

Utility of basic and Non-Basic concept-

These concepts are having great importance from the study point of view. The basic and non-basic concept has an importance from the study point of view to describe main urban developing factors and urban existence.

The basic and non-basic concept has an importance from the applied point of view as this $\frac{B}{N}$ ratio explore the future needs.

According to Alexander, these concepts has great importance-

1. Analysis of the economic relations between towns and other areas.
2. On the basis of regional functions more satisfactory classification.
3. Division in the types of towns with the help of $\frac{B}{N}$ ration as well as we can divide the individual activities.
4. These concepts have importance in the comparative study of the town.

Problems-

1. It is tough to calculate the ratio. It is observed from the data of persons which is not the actual index of income. While our aim is to calculate the income getting from outside. In some town the quantity of tip is so high that we cannot calculate of that how much tip we got.
2. The complexity comes while differentiating the basic and non-basic concepts.
3. To delimit the urban area is a hard task.
4. Ratio is for the total towns.

Due to the increase in the development of town or decrease in the development of towns the basic act changes in the non-basic activities and vice versa.

Q.5 Write the theories of urban morphology?

Ans. Morphology is a Greek word which is made up of 2 words Morph + Logos. This means to describe the forms of towns. Morphology comes in the third heading in the scope of Dickinson (structure).

Dickinson- Structure in 2 parts.

1. Morphological structure
2. Functional structure

Morphological structure shows the physical features of the town. According to geographical encyclopedia the definition of Morphological structure is the systematic study of pattern of town shape and planning.

Theories of structural development- These theories study that which type of theoretical structure is there in town. For the internal structure and development there are 3 generalization and theories are given very earlier.

We study that which concept presents the correct structure of the town.

Concentric Zone theory- This is the I theory of structural generalization which is given by Chicago geographer in 1920. And it is published in 1923. In 1925 his I Book (Bergis) "The city" and II book "The growth of city" is having this theory. In 1929 he again published in book "urban areas."

The main box of his book is agriculture concerned theory given by Vonthencen in 1926. His theory is applicable in the surrounding areas of the town. While of Bergis theory is applicable on the town only.

Acc to Bergis if-ine and + ine aspects remain salient then the urban development will be in the form of concentric ring. Acc to him the urban development is in radial form. As the radial development takes places their zone shifts towards outsides.

The internal structure of town is developed in 5 concentric zones.

1. **C.B.D.**- Central Business District, Bergis has shown 2 parts of C.B.D.
 - a. Core region or down town or retail business district.
 - b. Quter part or wholesale businessdistrict.
 - c. It is also called as loop inChicago.
2. **Zone of Transition**- This is the area of residential degradation slums are found here. This is area of vice. Here characteristics of two zones are connected.
3. **Zones of Independent working men Houses**- The pupils of second zones shifted from their place to 3rd zones. These are the residence of those people who are the labours so that they can easily go to their working place and so that there is no more expenditure spend in conveyance. In the two stories building the House owners and land lords resides upwards and the resides down wards.
4. **Zones of better Residence**- Middle class people lines here; single familiar mostly resides in these areas. All the persons doing middle work resides here. Conventional shops are developed in this zone. This is also called the „sub-commercial center“.
5. **The commuter's Zones**- This is the high class residences in the outer part of the city. Industrialist lived in their areas.

Highly administrative persons lived here. These people tolerate the expenditure of conveyance due to healthy environment and open area.

These colonies develop in the outer town in the form of sub urban and satellite zones.

These are called as commuters because they cover all large distance to reach C.B.D. and again come from there to sleep.

Characteristics-

1. This is the trial of Bergius to give the structural development theory.
2. Generally, it can be applied on all the towns.

Criticism-

1. Main criticizer is M.R. Dev who had made the land use map of New Heaven city. He studies the distribution pattern of social class. Acc to theory is neither applicable on new Heaven nor it is applicable at other places.
2. This theory had not considered the historical development of the town.
3. Main criticism is due to their hypothesis.
4. C.B.D. is in irregular shape instead of circular.
5. C.B.D. can be established at the main social sides and highways.
6. Industries are also established near H₂O ways and railways.
7. Low class residence is found in industrial and transport areas.
8. First and second class residence is found in all type of residential area.
9. He had not considered the heavy industrialization.
10. Ideal radial pattern is not found.

Conclusion-

1. Generally, there is not important of the criticism of geographers as they take it word to word.
2. He had given the theory at that time positive and negative factors silent.
3. The theories have important because it has 5 pioneers step.

Multiple types questions

Choose the right answer from the four alternatives given below.

(1) The Tropic of Cancer does not pass through

- (a) Rajasthan
- (b) Orissa
- (c) Chhattisgarh
- (d) Tripura

Answer:

Orissa

(2) The easternmost longitude of India is

- (a) $97^{\circ} 25' E$
- (b) $68^{\circ} 7' E$
- (c) $77^{\circ} 6' E$
- (d) $82^{\circ} 32' E$

Answer: (a) $97^{\circ} 25' E$

(3) Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Sikkim have common frontiers with

- (a) China
- (b) Bhutan
- (c) Nepal
- (d) Myanmar

Answer: (a) China

(4) If you intend to visit Kavarati during your summer vacations, which one of the following Union Territories of India you will be going to

- (a) Pondicherry
- (b) Lakshadweep
- (c) Andaman and Nicobar
- (d) Diu and Daman

Answer: (b)

Lakshadweep

(5) My friend hails from a country which does not share land boundary with India. Identify the country.

- (a) Bhutan
- (b) Tajikistan
- (c) Bangladesh
- (d) Nepal

Answer: (b) Tajikistan

(6) Which one of the following is the southernmost Latitude of India?

- (a) 8° 4' North
- (b) 8° 4' South
- (c) 6° 4' South
- (d) 6° 4' North

Answer: (d) 6° 4' North

(7). Palk Strait separates India from which country?

- (a) Myanmar
- (b) Maldives
- (c) Sri Lanka
- (d) Lakshdweep

Answer: (c) Sri Lanka

(8). Which one of the following water bodies separate Sri Lanka from India?

- (a) Palk strait and Gulf of Khambhat
- (b) Palk Strait and Gulf of Mannar
- (c) Gulf of Mannar and 10° Channel
- (d) 10° Channel and Gulf of Khambhat

Answer: (b) Palk Strait and Gulf of Mannar

(9) Which of the following neighboring countries share the longest land boundary with India?

- (a) Pakistan
- (b) Nepal
- (c) China
- (d) Bangladesh

Answer: (d) Bangladesh (4096 km)

(10) Which is the largest state in India in terms of area?

- (a) Uttar Pradesh
- (b) Rajasthan
- (c) Maharashtra
- (d) Madhya Pradesh

Answer: (b) Rajasthan

(11) In terms of area, which is the smallest state in India?

- (a) Sikkim
- (b) Arunachal Pradesh

- (c) Goa
- (d) Nagaland

Answer: (c)

Goa

(12) Tropic of Cancer passes through which of these states

- (a) Orissa
- (b) Tripura
- (c) Bihar
- (d) Punjab

Answer: (b) Tripura

(13) Which country among the India's neighbors is the smallest?

- (a) Nepal
- (b) Bhutan
- (c) Sri Lanka
- (d) Bangladesh

Answer: (b)

Bhutan

(14) The easternmost longitude of India is

- (a) $97^{\circ} 25' E$
- (b) $77^{\circ} 6' E$
- (c) $68^{\circ} 7' E$
- (d) $82^{\circ} 32' E$

Answer: (a) $97^{\circ} 25' E$

(15) What is the position of India in the world in respect of area?

- (a) 8th position
- (b) 7th position
- (c) 6th position
- (d) 2nd position

Answer: (b) 7th position

(16) which country among the India's neighbors is the smallest?

- (a) Nepal
- (b) Bhutan
- (c) Sri Lanka
- (d) Bangladesh

Answer: (b)

Bhutan

Key Terms

1. C.B.D- central business district
2. Urban fringe – a mixture of landuse.
3. Conurbation- different types of geographical region.
4. Satellite town – the small town far from the large town.
5. Ring town – those towns whose economic condition are very much strong around the metropolitan city.
6. Modern town – highly developed town.
7. Metropolis – town having population more than 10 lakhs.
8. Megalopolis – a very large town.
9. Eopolis – it is the first stage of a town.
10. Polis – town.
11. Necropolis – degradation of town starts.
12. Umland – city surrounding areas.
13. Site – area of earth surface on which town is established.
14. Situation – surrounding area of town.
15. Location- longitude and latitude area of town.
16. Morphology – forms of towns.
17. Geography- study of earth surface.
18. Rank size rule – present image of town.
19. Urban geography –geography of town.
20. Rural – remote area from town.

