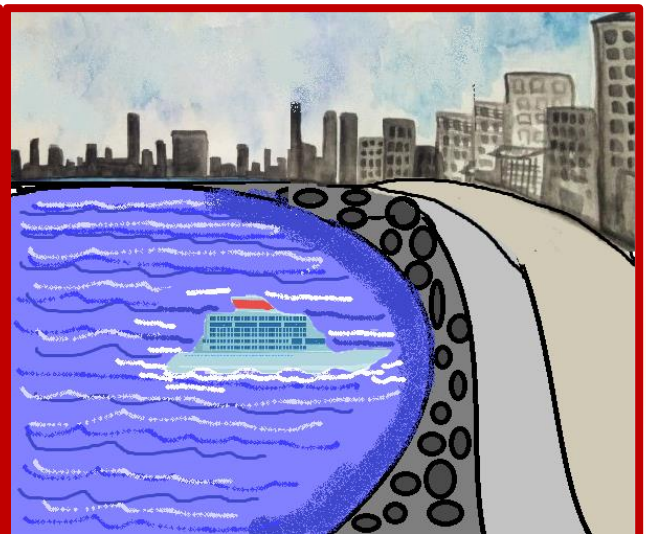


The Story of

Human Settlements

Class XII



TAGORE INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL
EAST OF KAILASH

Affiliated to C.B.S.E

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This novel is an outcome of the sustained efforts of the entire team. We extend our special gratitude to the Principal, Ms. Mallika Preman who provided us help and guidance in completing the Graphic Novel.

Advisory Body

Ms. Mallika Preman
(Principal, TIS, EOK)
Ms. Deepali Sahi
(Headmistress, Junior School, TIS, EOK)
Ms. Jayalakshmi
(Project Coordinator, TIS, EOK)

Concept Script and Dialogue

Ms. Kulwant Kaur
PGT Geography

IT Support

Ms. Vandana Goel

Art Department

Ms. Anju Jetly, Ms. Kavita Chopra,
Ms. Meena Nagpal, Mr. Anjon Bose

Training and Ideation

Mr. Sandeep Sethi
(Director Education, M.S.M.S.II, Museum Trust)

PREFACE

This Graphic Novel is an effective medium for students to imagine and experience the reality of the surroundings in an enjoyable and accessible way.

It contains an in-depth explanation of the types of human settlement of India. The story is based on content from NCERT book II India – People and Economy. The learners will be able to classify and differentiate between the types of rural and urban settlement. Each concept has been illustrated with examples for easy understanding.

The story is about the train journey of a young girl Shubhika who is very enthusiastic, curious to learn about things and to see the natural beauty away from the crowded city in which she lives with her parents. Shubhika's parents plan a trip to their native place by train. On the train, the family meets a town planner Arif, who explains the classification of human settlement on varied basis.

The Creative illustrations in the novel makes it easier for learners to connect to the characters and visualise how it would seem if they were in a situation alike. This will revitalize the readers to understand and perceive it. This graphic novel not only aids in sharp grasping and recollecting of concepts better but will also promote thinking creatively, problem solving by taking cues with our daily visual observations.

CONTENT

- **Story Board** 1
- **Learning Outcomes** 2
- **Characters** 3
- **Story** 4
- **Choose the correct option** 13
- **Story (contd.)** 14
- **Match the following** 24
- **Give one word** 25
- **Glossary** 26
- **Bibliography** 27



To access the comic book and additional interactive digital content, download DIKSHA app from Google Play Store on your android smart phone or tablet.



12099CH04

STORY BOARD

HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

RURAL

URBAN

TYPES OF RURAL SETTLEMENT AND URBAN SETTLEMENT IN INDIA

TYPES OF RURAL SETTLEMENT

1. Clustered, agglomerated or nucleated
2. Semi-clustered or Fragmented,
3. Hamleted
4. Dispersed or Isolated

CLASSIFICATION OF TOWNS ON THE BASIS OF SIZE

1. Class I
2. Class II
3. Class III
4. Class IV
5. Class V
6. Class VI

FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF TOWNS

1. Administrative towns and cities
2. Industrial towns
3. Transport cities
4. Commercial towns
5. Mining towns
6. Garrison Cantonment towns
7. Educational towns
8. Religious and cultural towns
9. Tourist towns

EVOLUTION OF TOWNS

1. Ancient town
2. Medieval towns
3. Modern towns

LEARNING OUTCOMES

The readers will be able to:

- distinguish between rural and urban settlement.
- compare and contrast types of rural settlements in India.
- list functions of rural settlements.
- identify the factors and conditions responsible for having different types of rural settlements in India.
- analyse and recognise the functions of rural and urban settlement.
- explain the combinations which together form an urban agglomeration.
- classify towns on the basis of population size.
- classify and identify Indian towns on the basis of dominant or specialised functions.
- compare the life style, traditions and culture of the people.

CHARACTERS



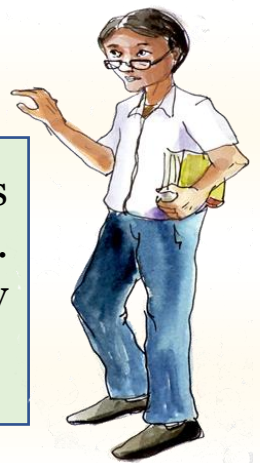
1. Mr. Manish Gupta (Father) - 41 years old working in a multinational company. He is friendly, nature loving and a well-informed person.



2. Mrs. Rakhi Gupta (Mother) - 38 years old. She is a loving and caring wife and an affectionate mother.



3. Ms. Shubhika Gupta (Daughter) - 15 years old daughter of Mr. Manish and Mrs. Rakhi. She is very curious and inquisitive in nature.



4. Mr. Arif Khan (Passenger) – He is 42 years old and is working as town planner in Delhi. He is very knowledgeable and friendly person.



5. Mr. Mohan (Passenger) – He is 35 years old and owns a big farm in the hills. He is a good listener.

RAILWAY PLATFORM
KOLKATA RAJDHANI EXPRESS is standing on DELHI railway station
platform NO.1



Shubhika, be quick, otherwise we will miss the train.



Please wait. I want to buy a newspaper. Shubhika do you want to buy any comic book?

No daddy, I have brought my two favourite comic books.



Mumma, I am very excited to travel to my home town by train. I will sit near the window.

Sure Shubhika. Your daddy planned this trip only for you.



Mumma, I think I am travelling in a train after 5 years.

Dear, in this trip you will enjoy watching scenic beauty.



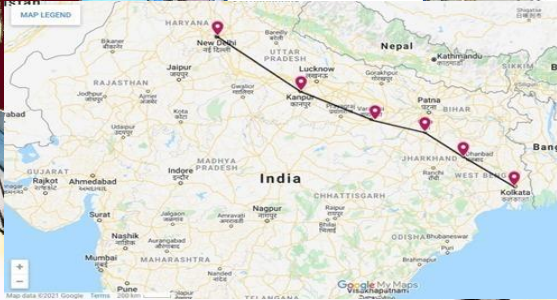
Let's board the train.

Shubhika pick up your bag.



Daddy? What all cities the train will pass from?

Let's see the route map.



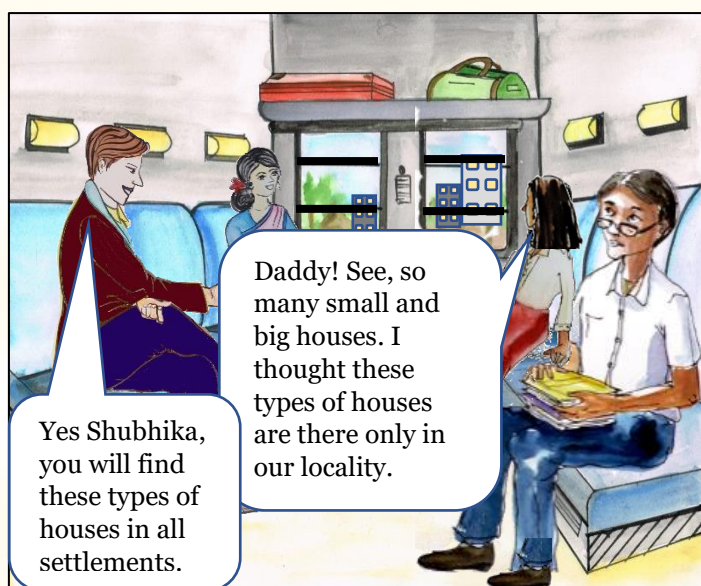
Hello sir, I'm Manish. We are going to my native village. What about you, sir?

Hello Sir, I am Arif Khan and I am going to Dhanbad for some official work.



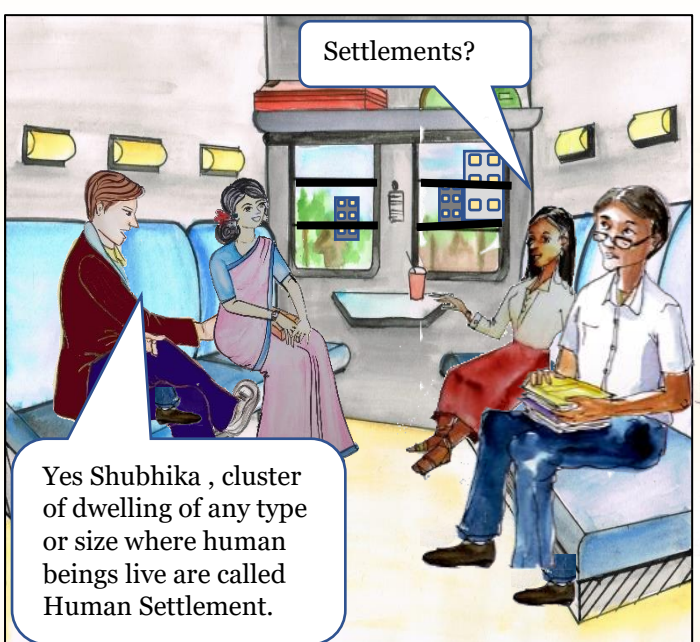
Do you stay in Delhi, sir?

I belong to a small village near Jaipur, Rajasthan. I came five months ago to Delhi for work.



Daddy! See, so many small and big houses. I thought these types of houses are there only in our locality.

Yes Shubhika, you will find these types of houses in all settlements.



Settlements?

Yes Shubhika, cluster of dwelling of any type or size where human beings live are called Human Settlement.



But are all these settlements permanent, as I have seen nomads moving from one place to other?

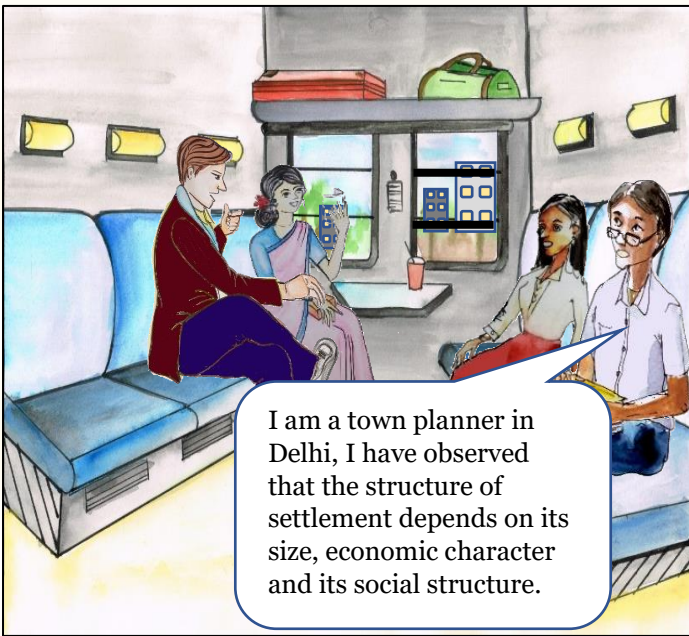
Yes, these settlements can be either temporary or permanent.



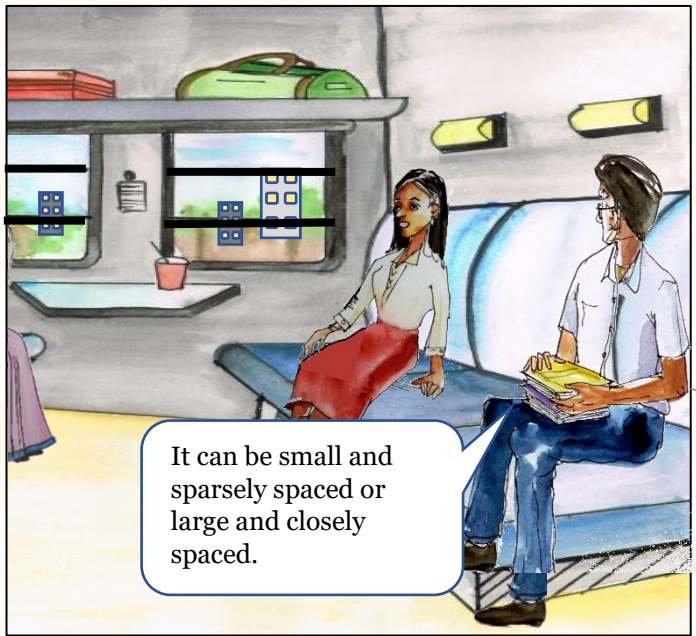
Look at these structures, people may build these structures and either live or use it as offices or shops.



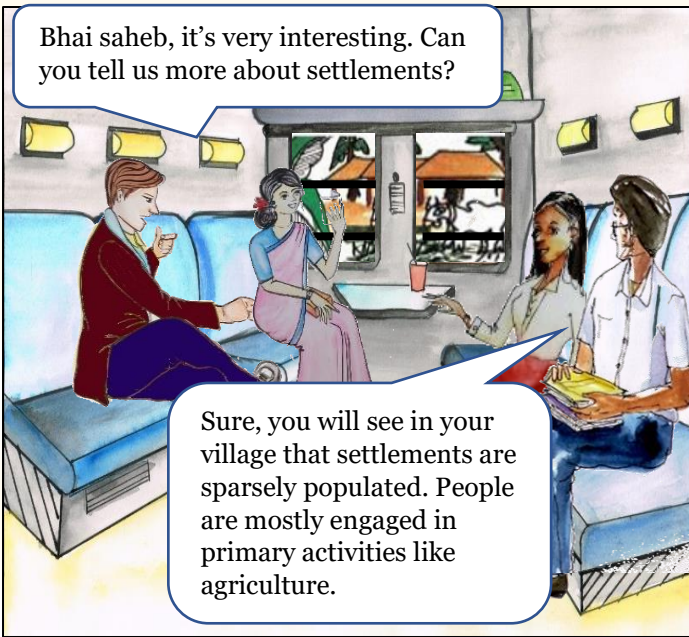
Shubhika, settlement varies in size and type. They range from a hamlet to a metropolitan city.



I am a town planner in Delhi, I have observed that the structure of settlement depends on its size, economic character and its social structure.

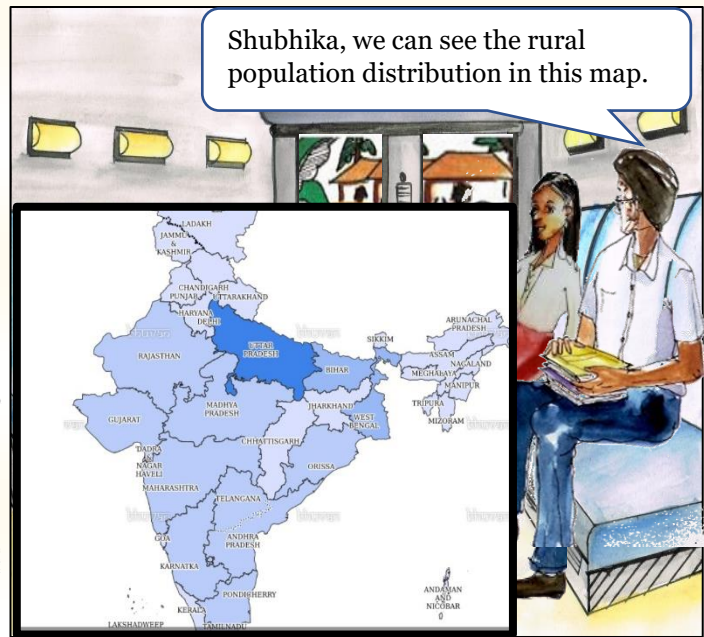


It can be small and sparsely spaced or large and closely spaced.

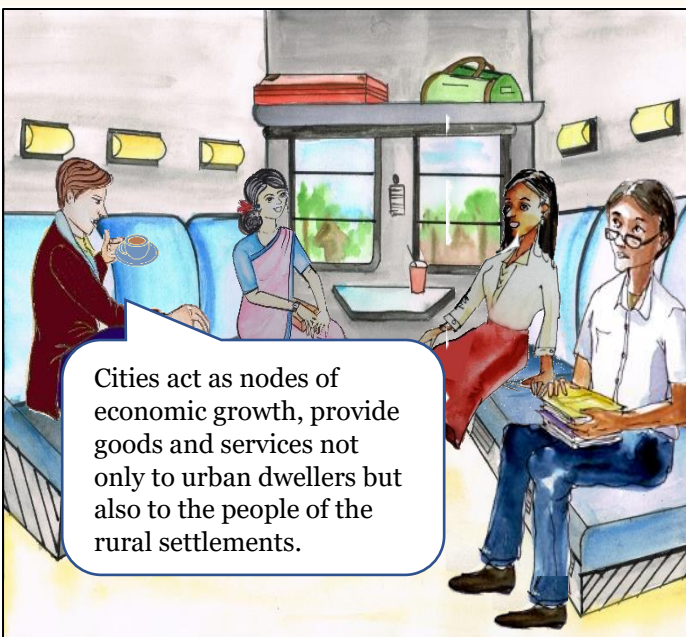
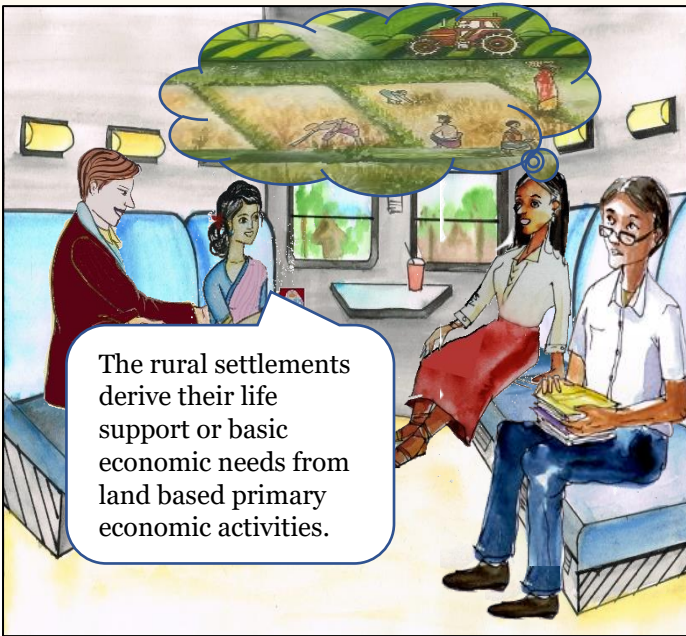
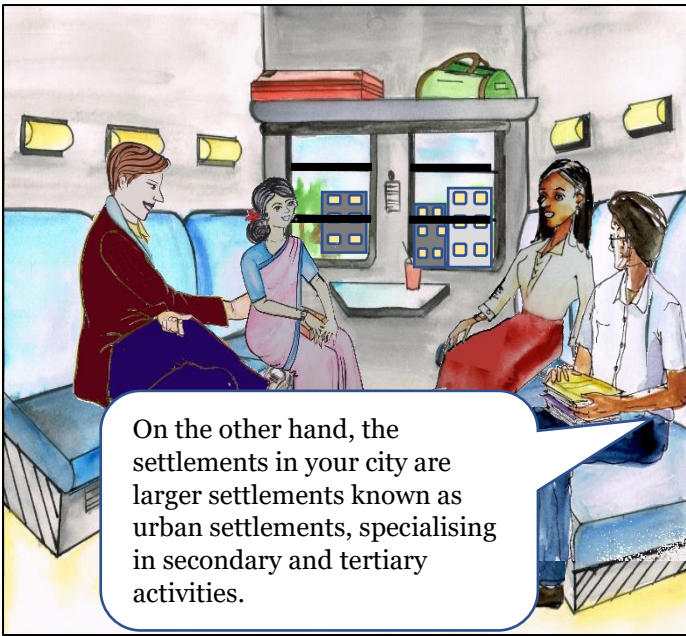


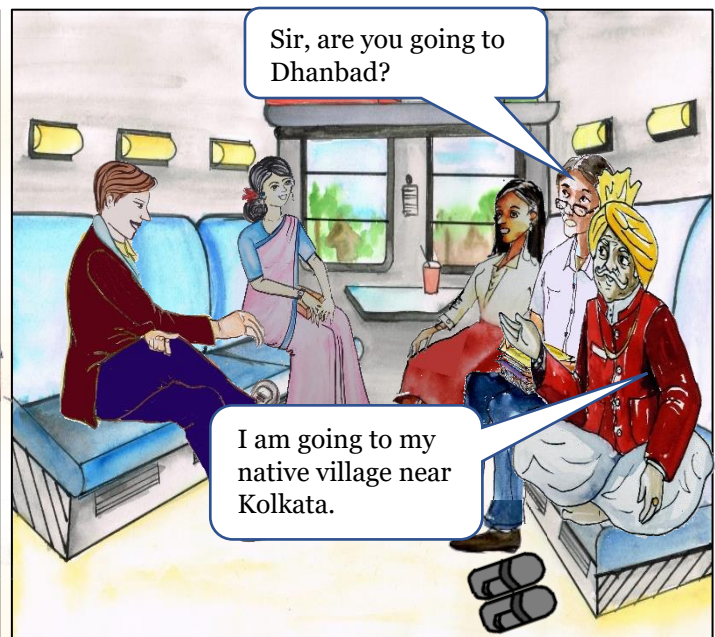
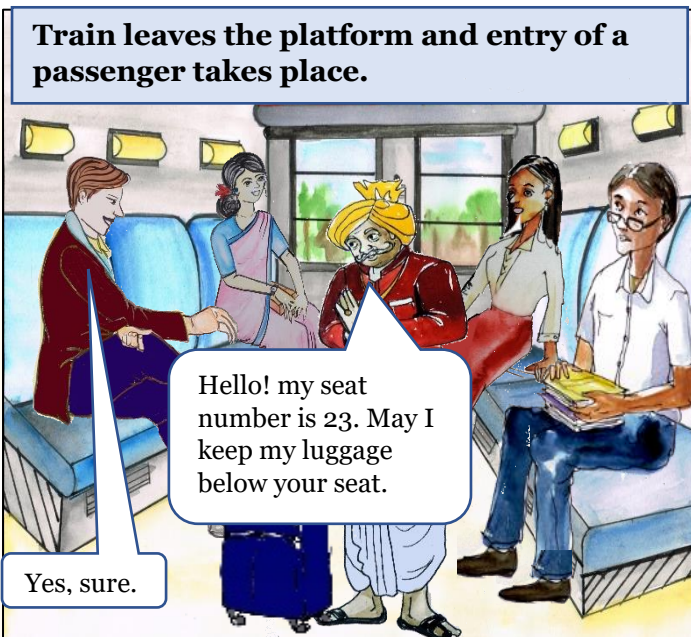
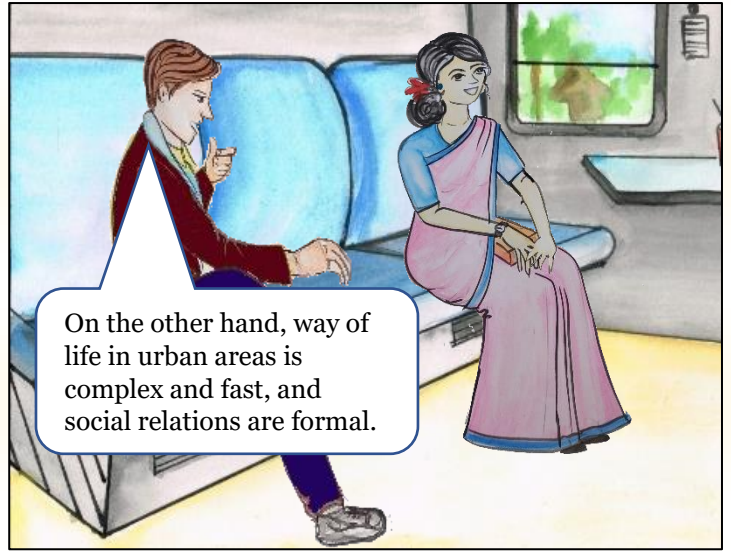
Bhai saheb, it's very interesting. Can you tell us more about settlements?

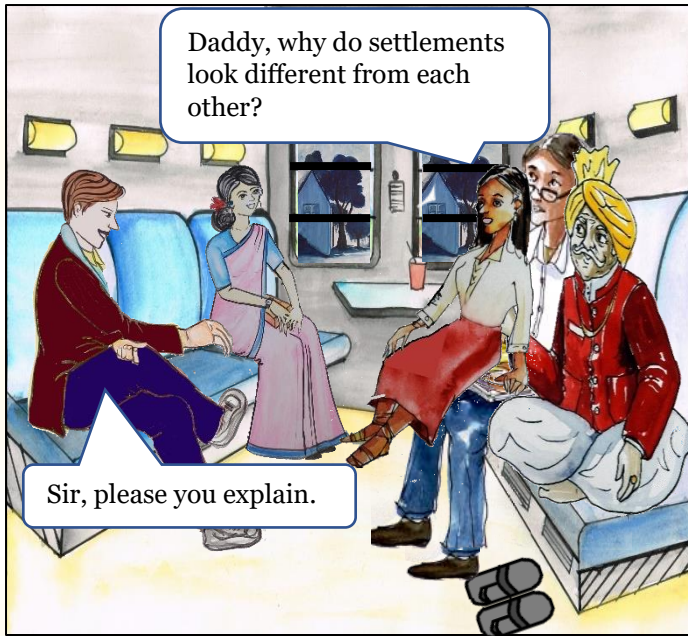
Sure, you will see in your village that settlements are sparsely populated. People are mostly engaged in primary activities like agriculture.



Shubhika, we can see the rural population distribution in this map.





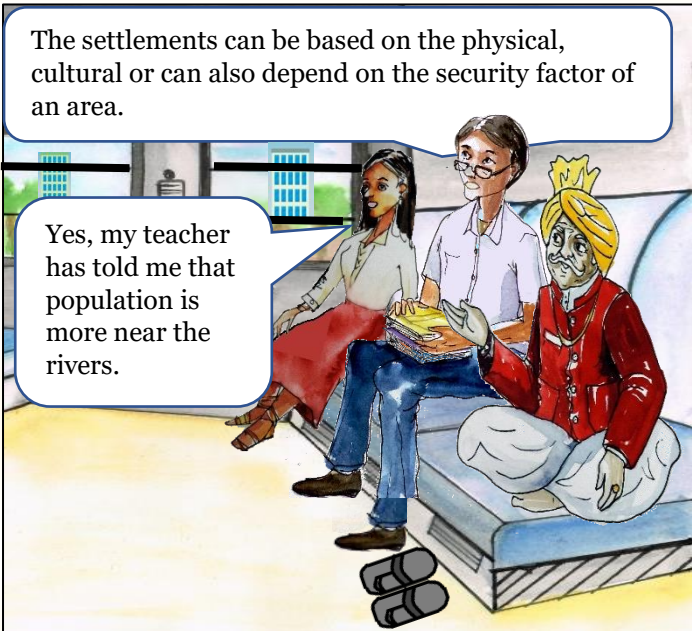


Daddy, why do settlements look different from each other?

Sir, please you explain.

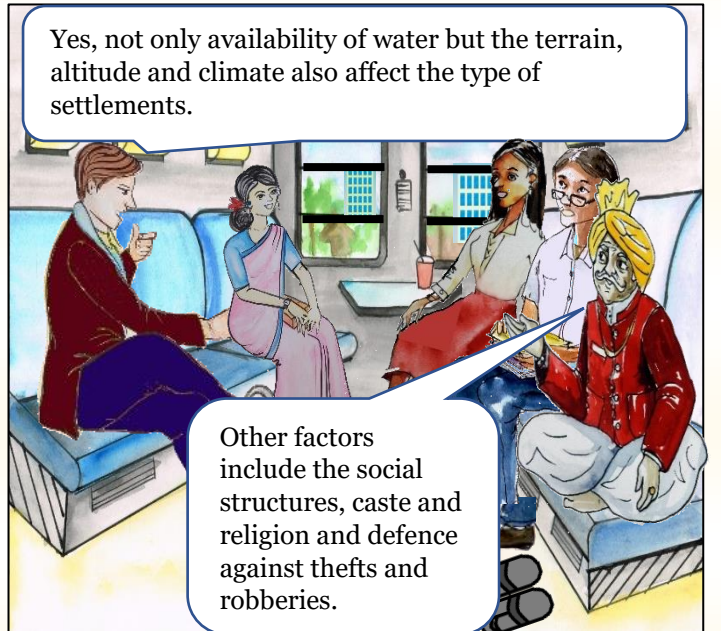


There are various factors and conditions responsible for having different types of rural settlements in India.



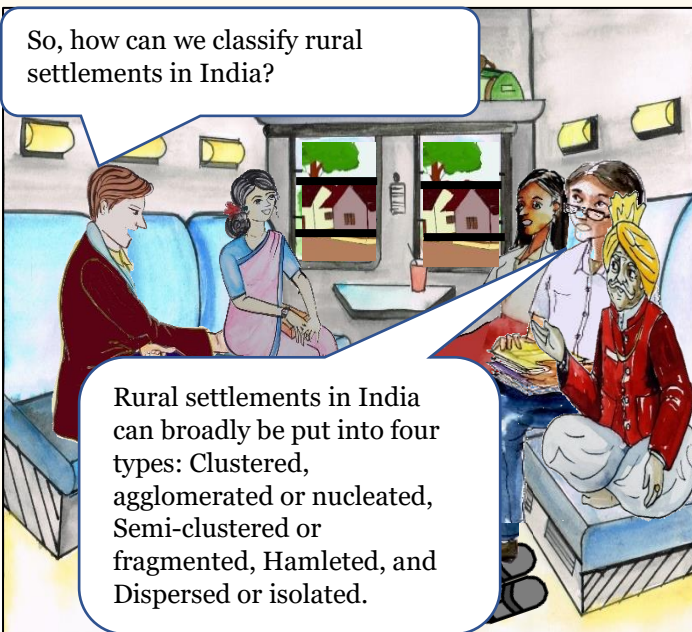
The settlements can be based on the physical, cultural or can also depend on the security factor of an area.

Yes, my teacher has told me that population is more near the rivers.



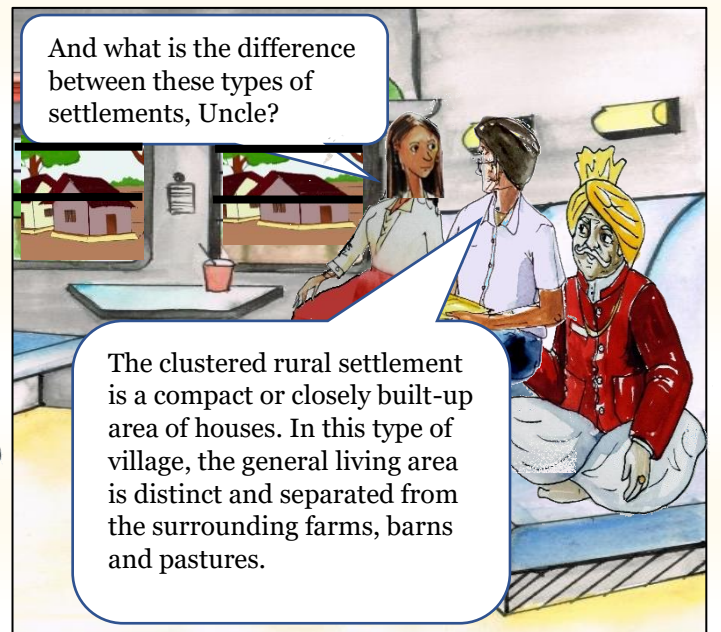
Yes, not only availability of water but the terrain, altitude and climate also affect the type of settlements.

Other factors include the social structures, caste and religion and defence against thefts and robberies.



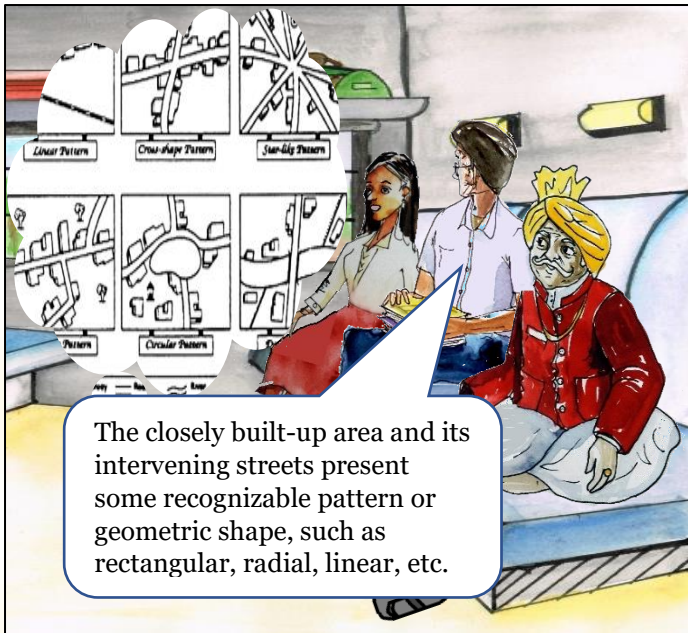
So, how can we classify rural settlements in India?

Rural settlements in India can broadly be put into four types: Clustered, agglomerated or nucleated, Semi-clustered or fragmented, Hamleted, and Dispersed or isolated.



And what is the difference between these types of settlements, Uncle?

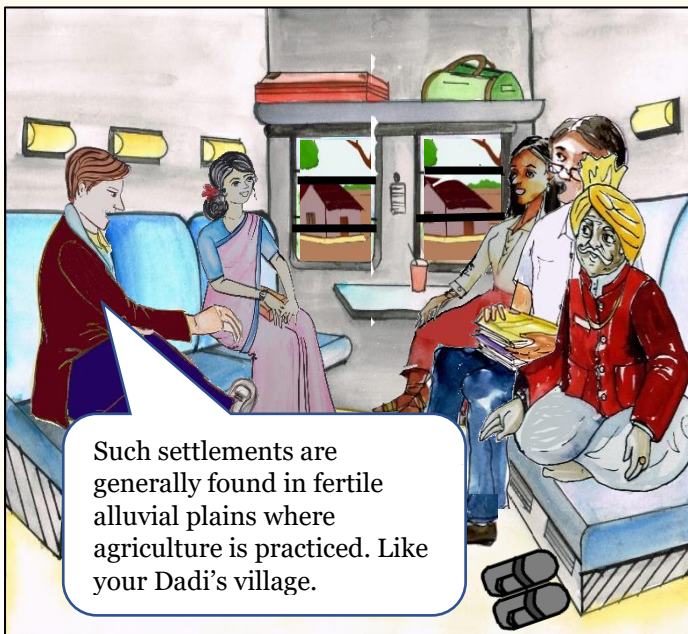
The clustered rural settlement is a compact or closely built-up area of houses. In this type of village, the general living area is distinct and separated from the surrounding farms, barns and pastures.



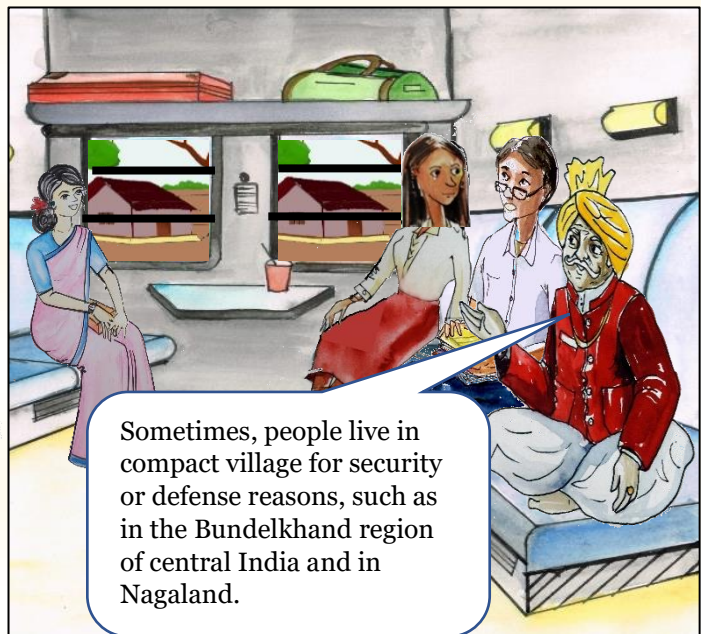
The closely built-up area and its intervening streets present some recognizable pattern or geometric shape, such as rectangular, radial, linear, etc.



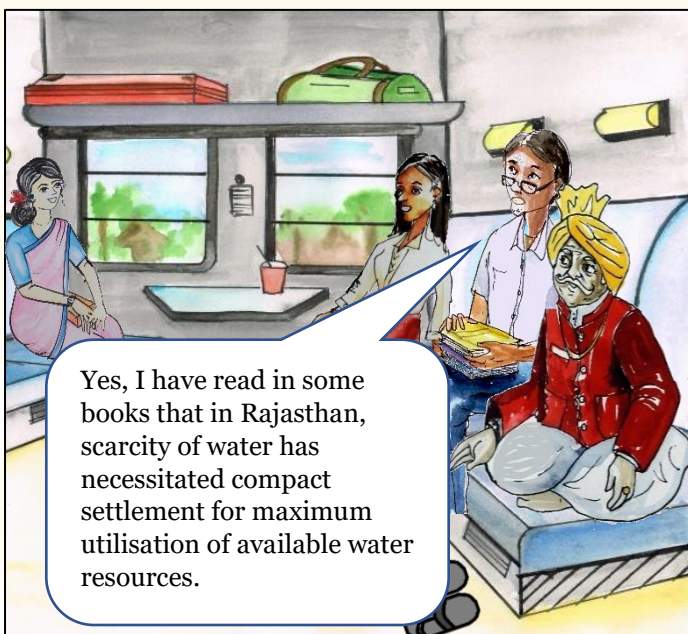
Look outside - do you see these settlements? Look how the houses are built close to each other. This is a clustered settlement.



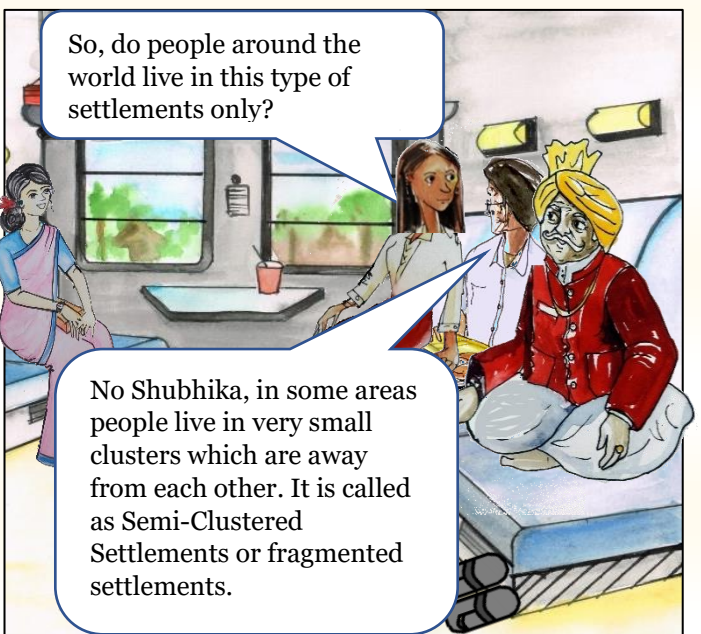
Such settlements are generally found in fertile alluvial plains where agriculture is practiced. Like your Dadi's village.



Sometimes, people live in compact village for security or defense reasons, such as in the Bundelkhand region of central India and in Nagaland.

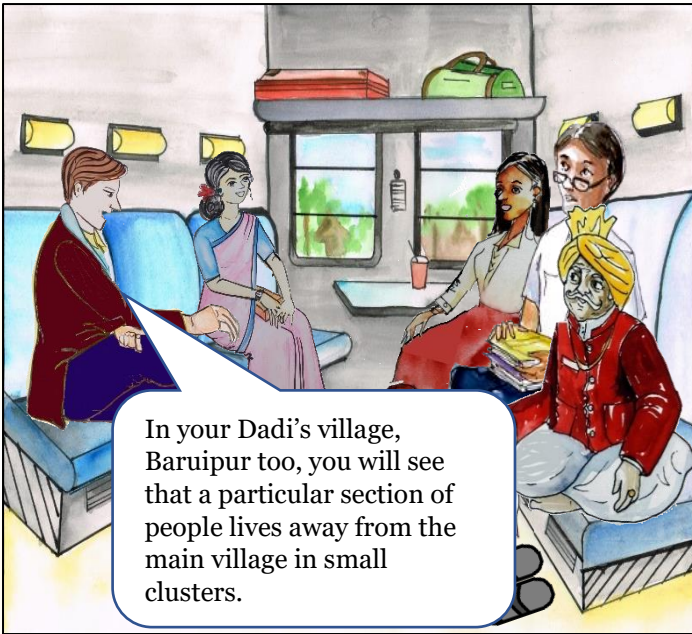


Yes, I have read in some books that in Rajasthan, scarcity of water has necessitated compact settlement for maximum utilisation of available water resources.



So, do people around the world live in this type of settlements only?

No Shubhika, in some areas people live in very small clusters which are away from each other. It is called as Semi-Clustered Settlements or fragmented settlements.



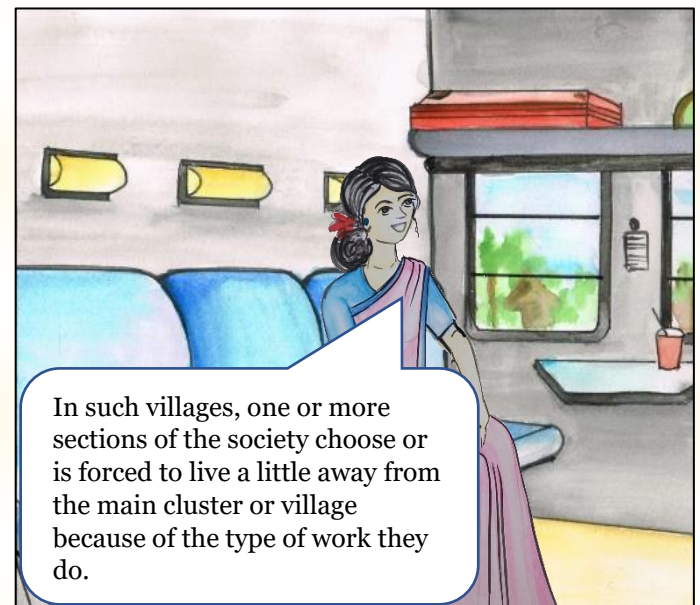
In your Dadi's village, Baruipur too, you will see that a particular section of people lives away from the main village in small clusters.



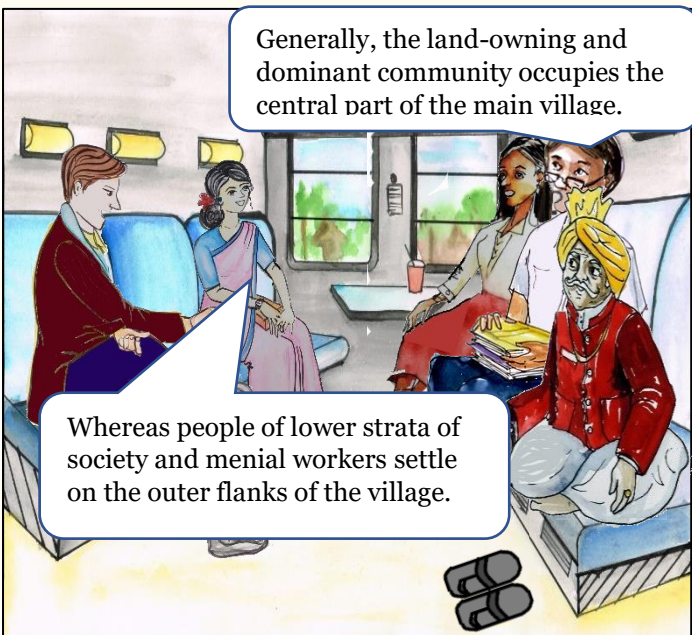
Yes, I have seen this when I went to my friend who lives a village in Gujarat.



Tell me more about it Mumma.

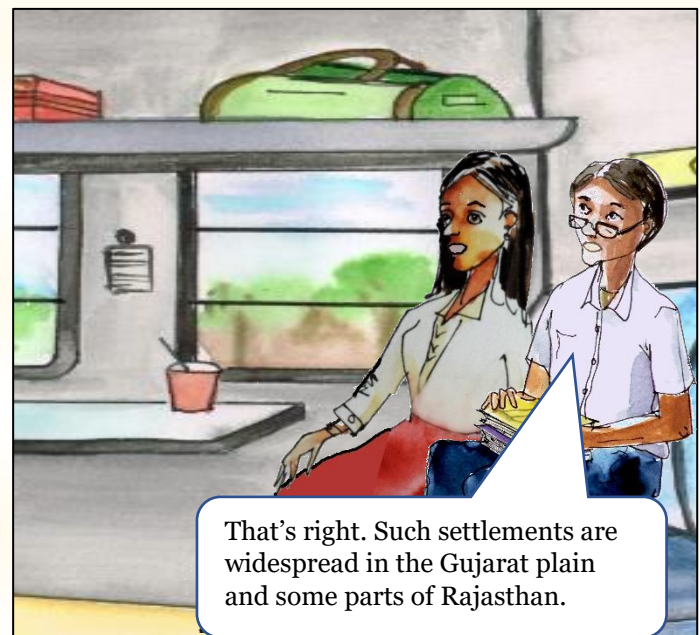


In such villages, one or more sections of the society choose or is forced to live a little away from the main cluster or village because of the type of work they do.

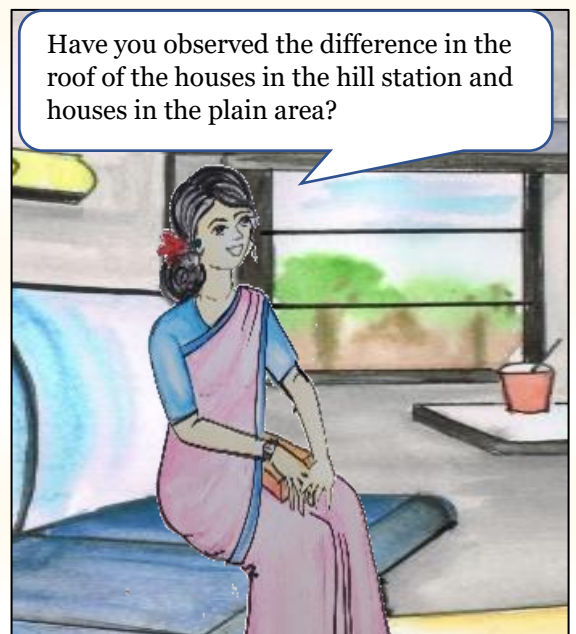
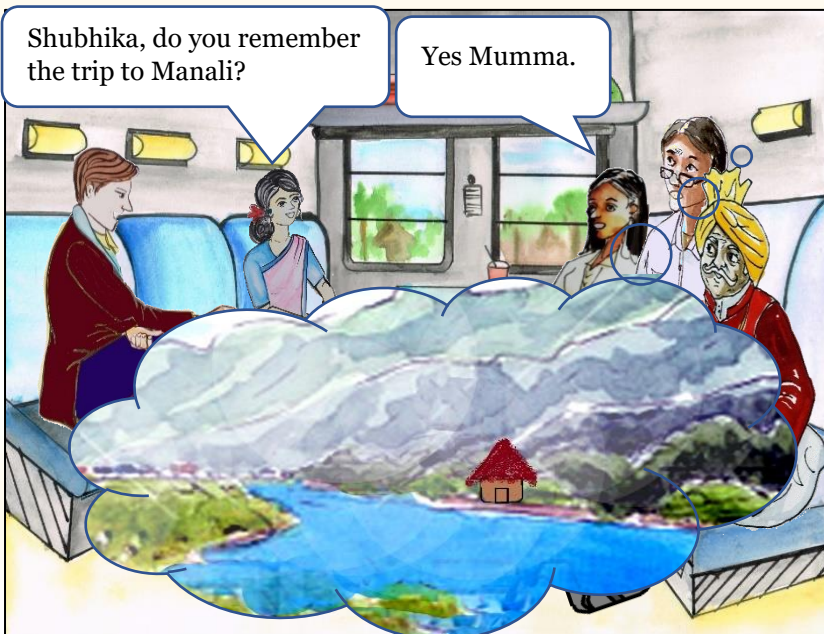
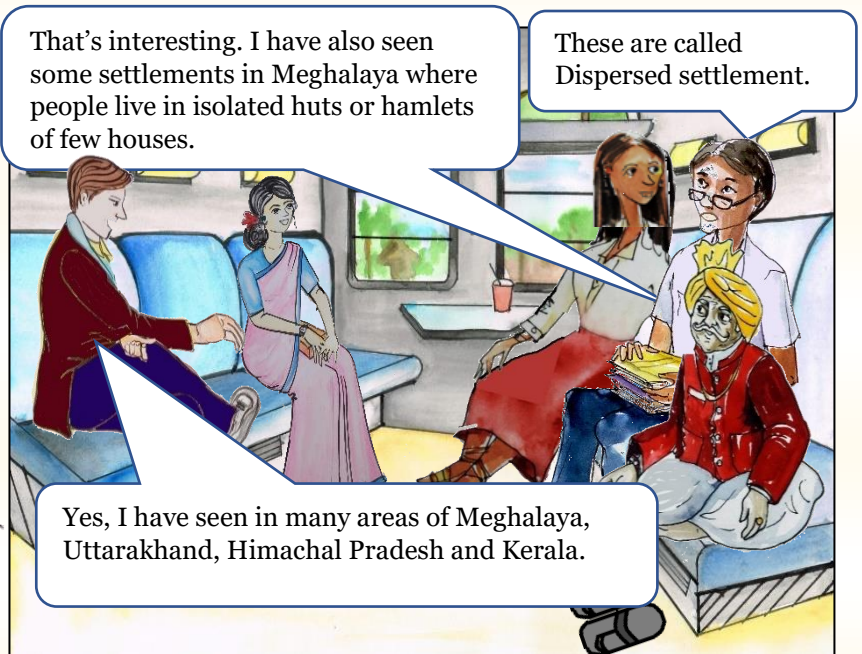
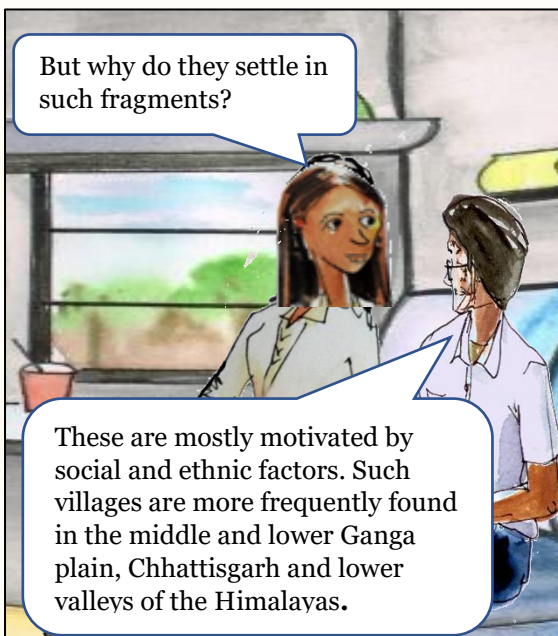
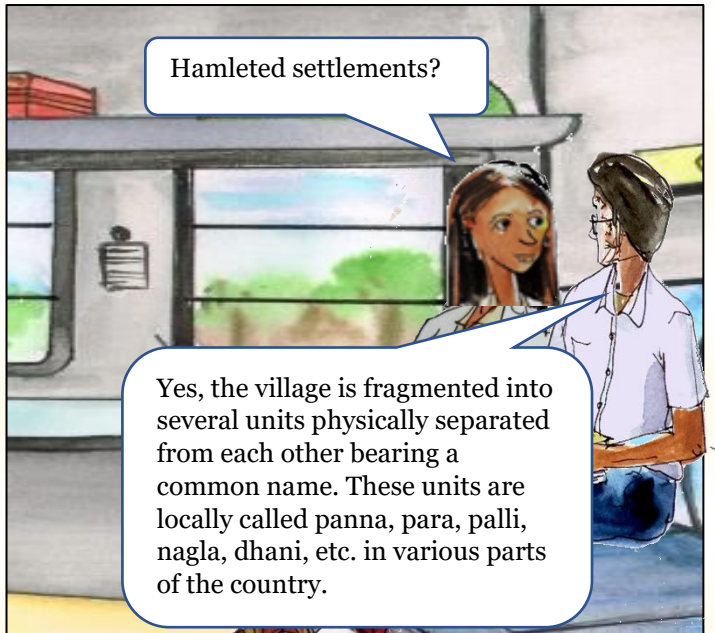
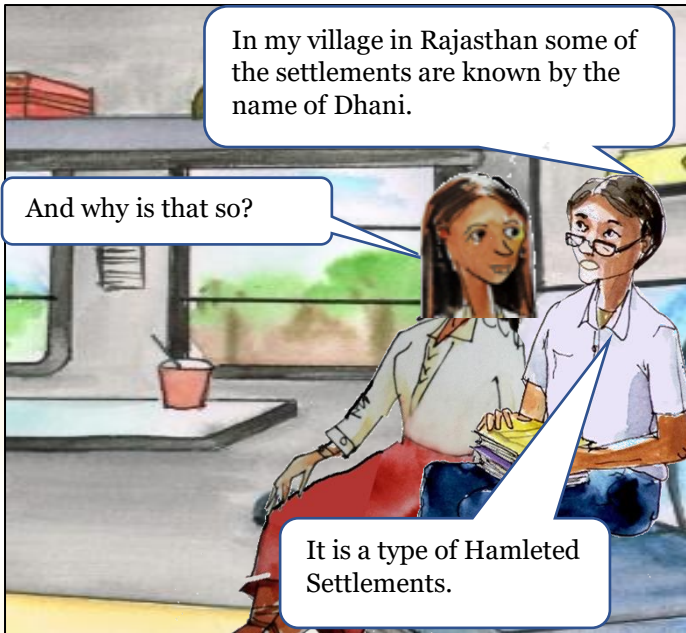


Generally, the land-owning and dominant community occupies the central part of the main village.

Whereas people of lower strata of society and menial workers settle on the outer flanks of the village.



That's right. Such settlements are widespread in the Gujarat plain and some parts of Rajasthan.



Choose the correct option

Q1. Panna, Para, Palli, Nagla, Dhani etc. are the names of which of the following settlements?

- a. Hamleted settlements
- b. Isolated settlements
- c. Semi-clustered settlements
- d. Clustered settlements

Q2. Which of the following features is not related with rural areas?

- a. Rural people are less dynamic.
- b. Social relations among rural people are intimate.
- c. Way of life is complex and fast.
- d. Rural people get goods and services from urban areas in return for food and raw material.

Q3. Which type of settlement is found in fertile alluvial plains and in the north eastern states?

- a. Clustered
- b. Dispersed
- c. Semi clustered
- d. Hamleted

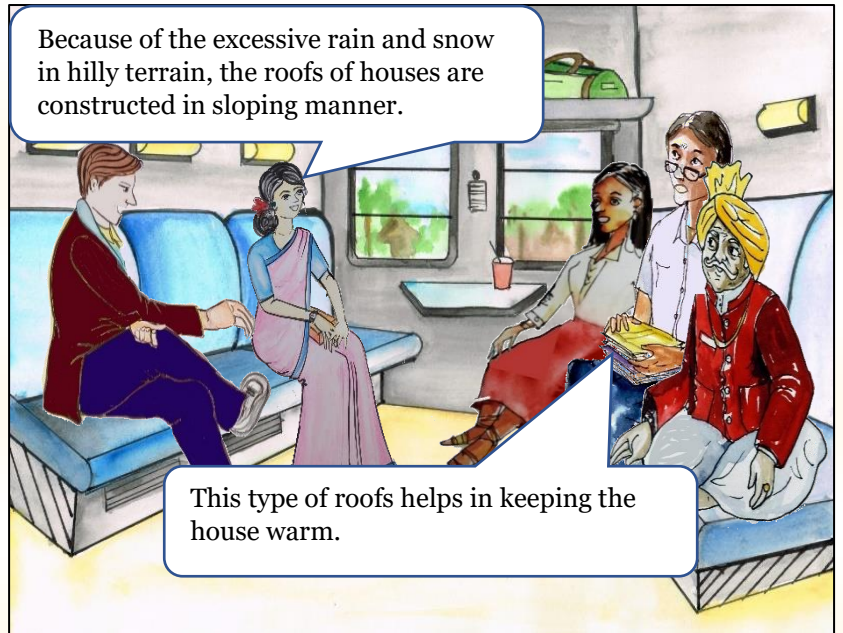
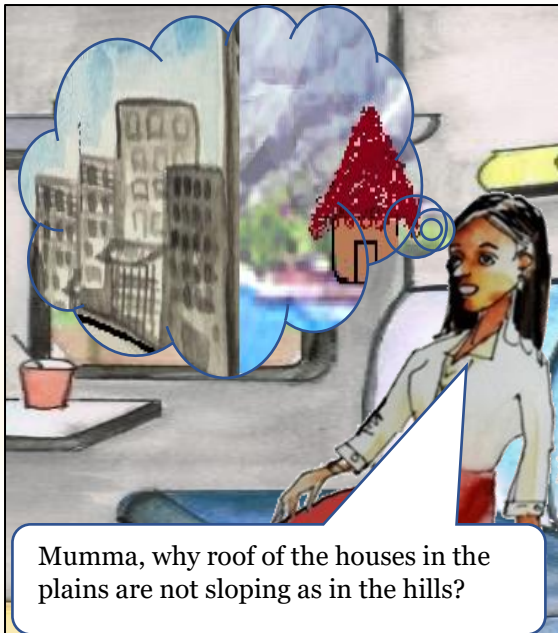
Q4. Extreme dispersion of dispersed settlement is often caused by which of the following factors?

- a. Extremely fragmented nature of terrain.
- b. Land resource base of habitable areas.
- c. Nature of climate.
- d. Only (a) and (b)

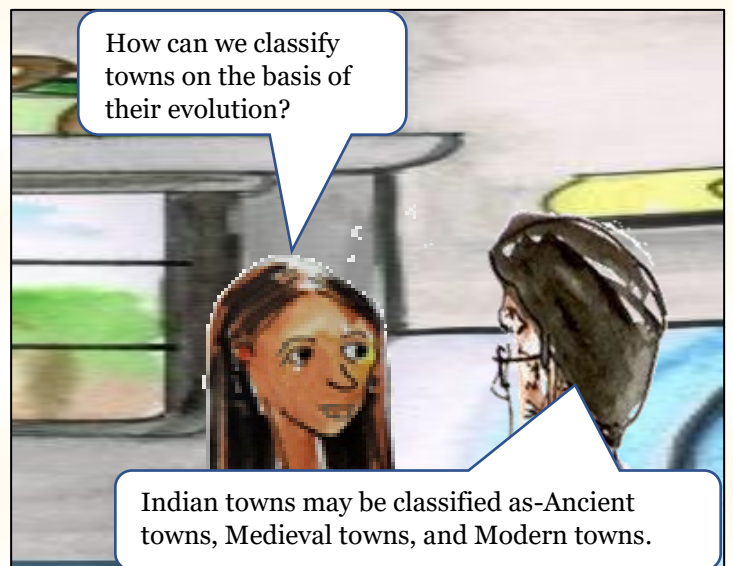
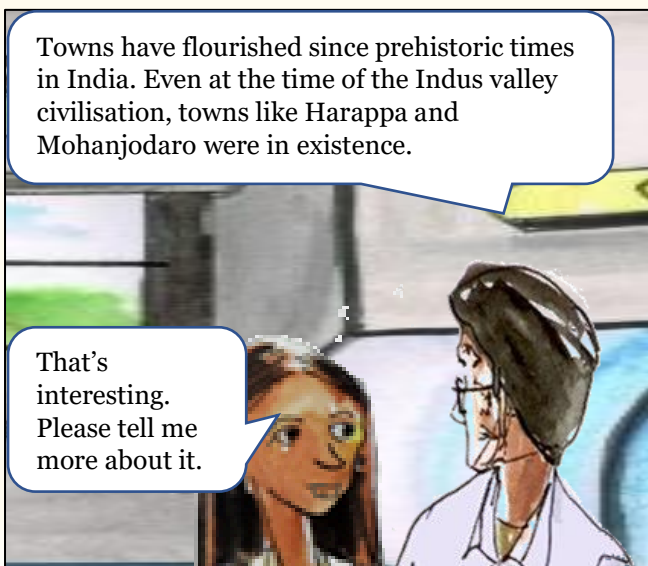
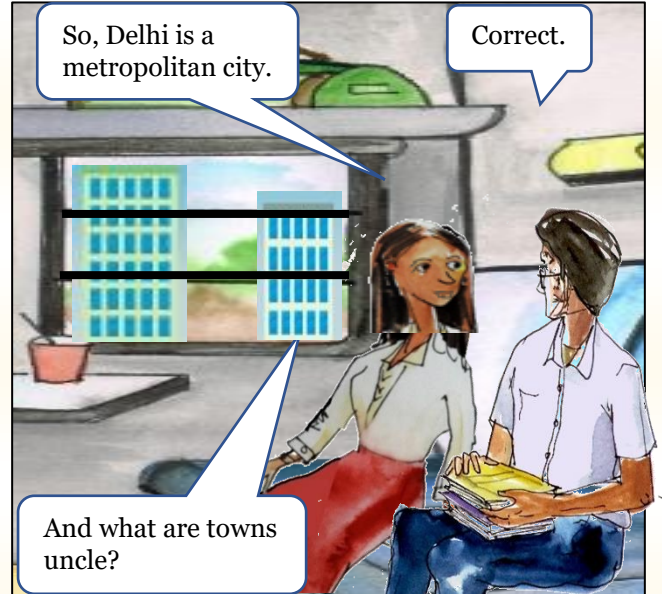
Q5. Which of the following factors are not responsible for the different types of rural settlements found in India?

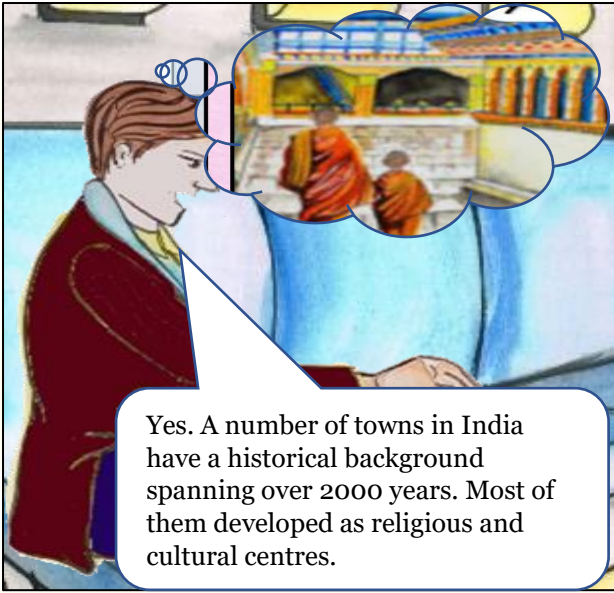
- a. Nature of terrain
- b. Education
- c. Defense against thefts and robberies
- d. Availability of water

ANSWERS. (1) a. Hamleted settlements (2) c. Way of life is complex and fast (3). a. Clustered (4) d. Only (a) and (b). (5) b. Education



Arif explains the Evolution of Towns in India





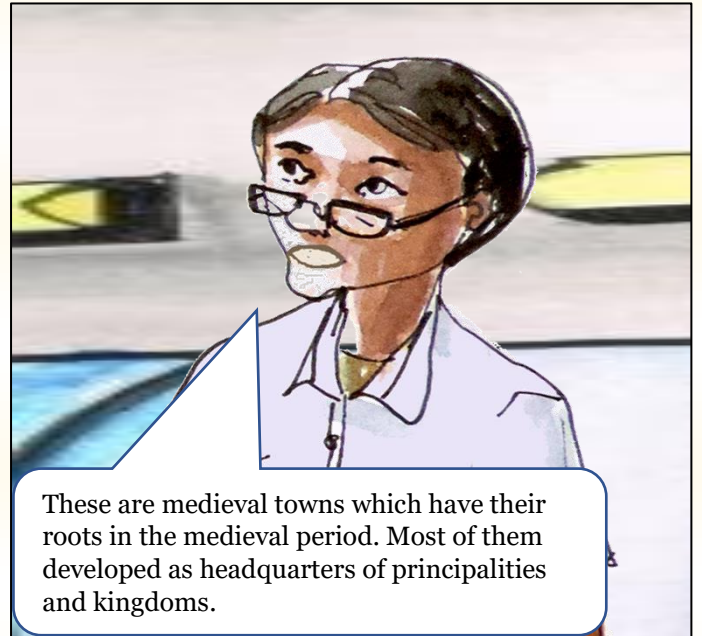
Yes. A number of towns in India have a historical background spanning over 2000 years. Most of them developed as religious and cultural centres.



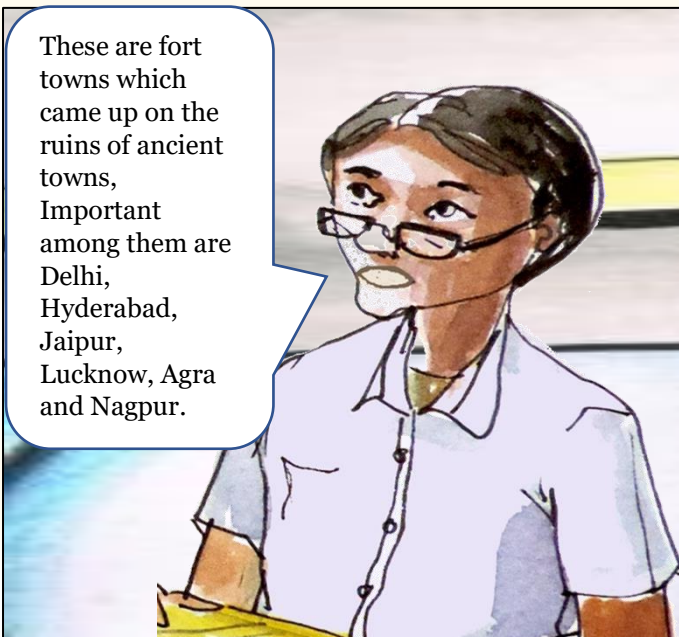
Last month I visited Varanasi which is a religious town. Prayag (Allahabad), Pataliputra (Patna), Madurai are some other examples of ancient towns in the country.



So, what type of towns are places like Jaipur, Agra and Lucknow.



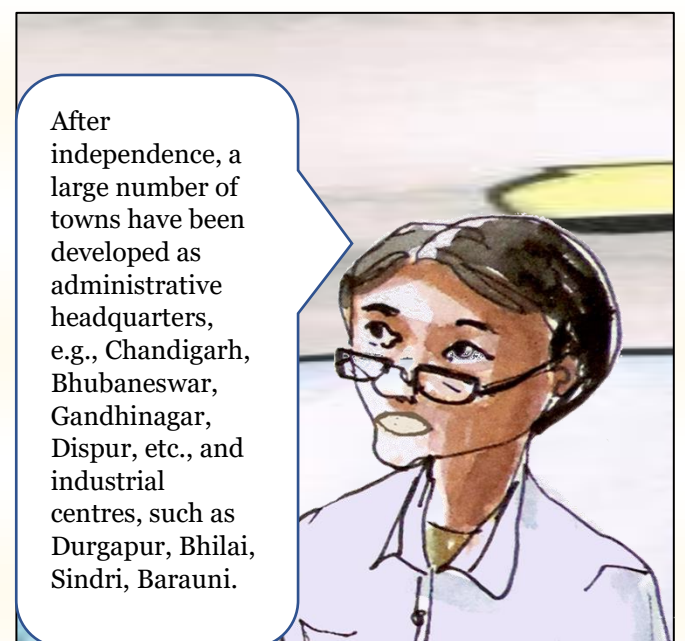
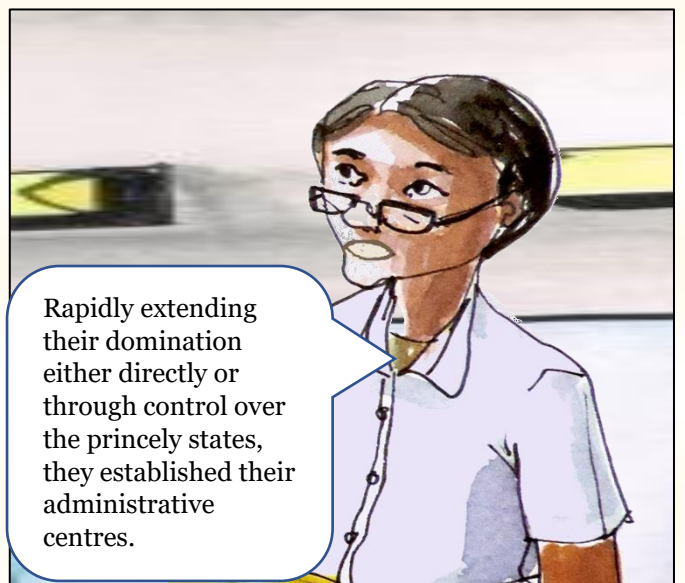
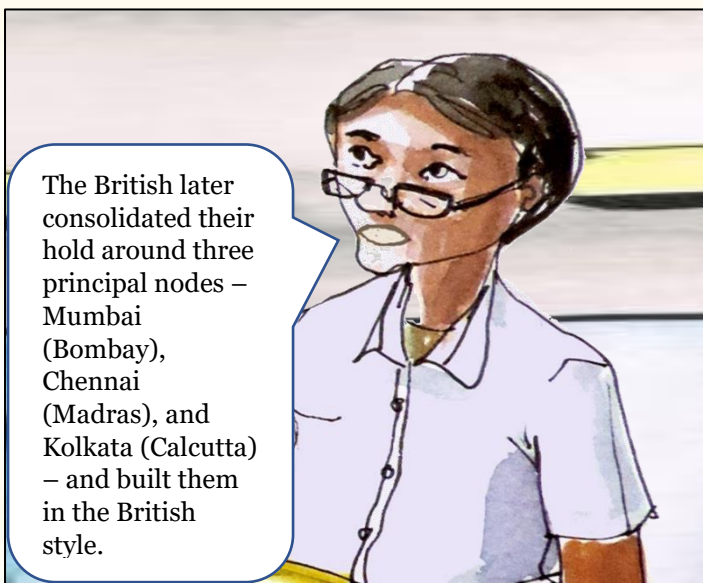
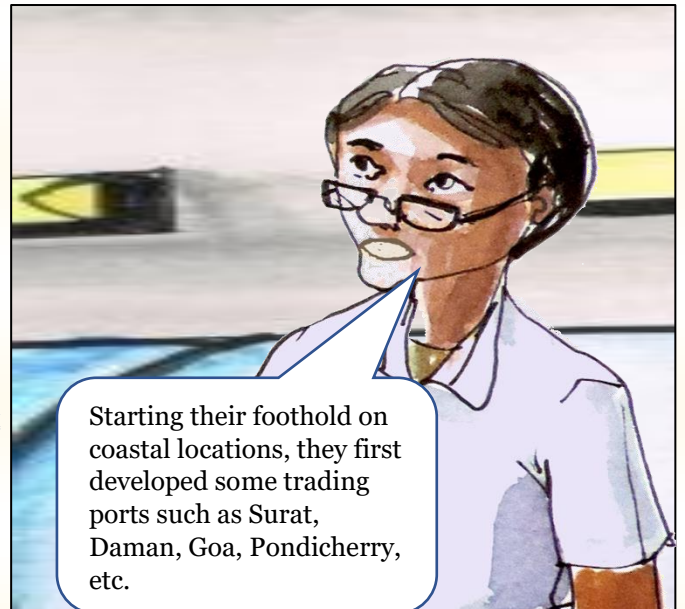
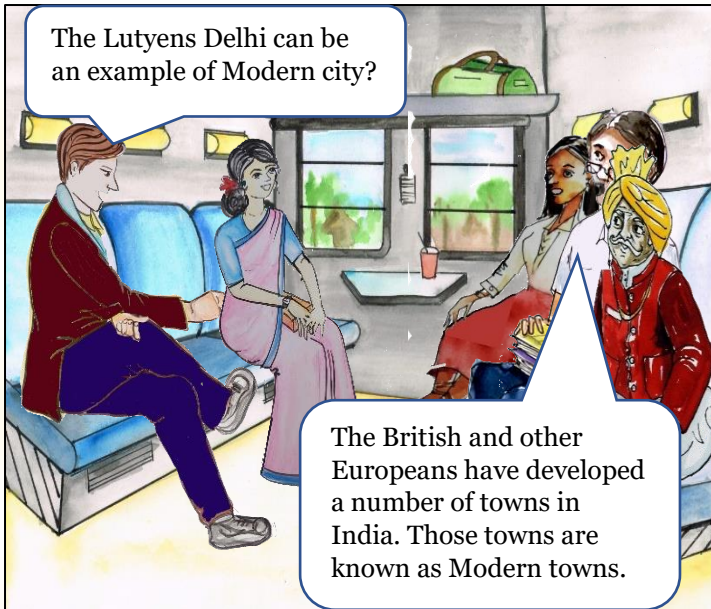
These are medieval towns which have their roots in the medieval period. Most of them developed as headquarters of principalities and kingdoms.



These are fort towns which came up on the ruins of ancient towns, Important among them are Delhi, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Lucknow, Agra and Nagpur.

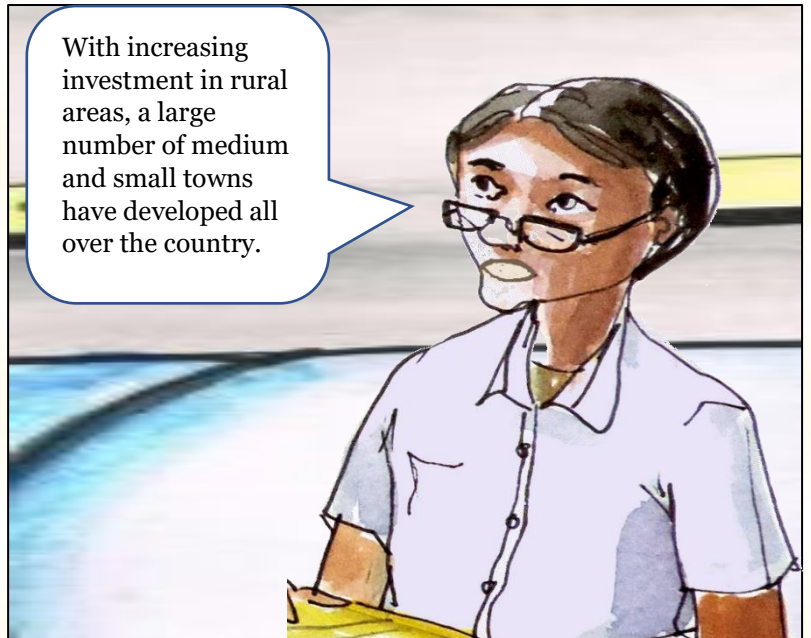


Oh! Our Delhi also. I thought Delhi is a modern town.

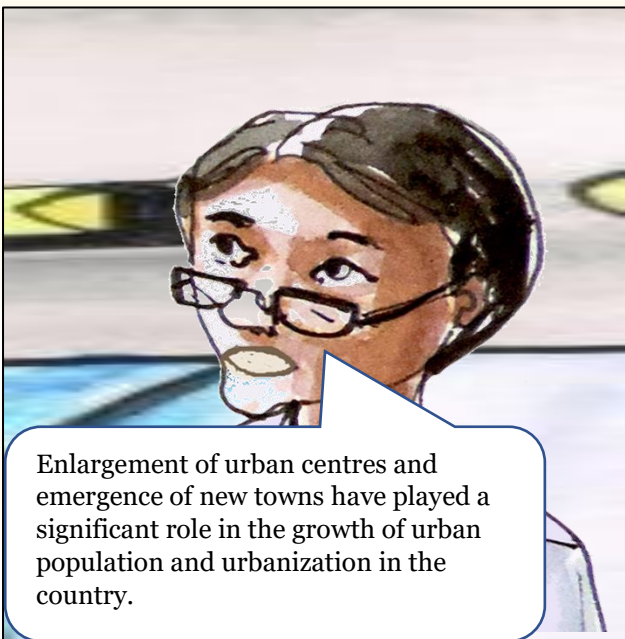




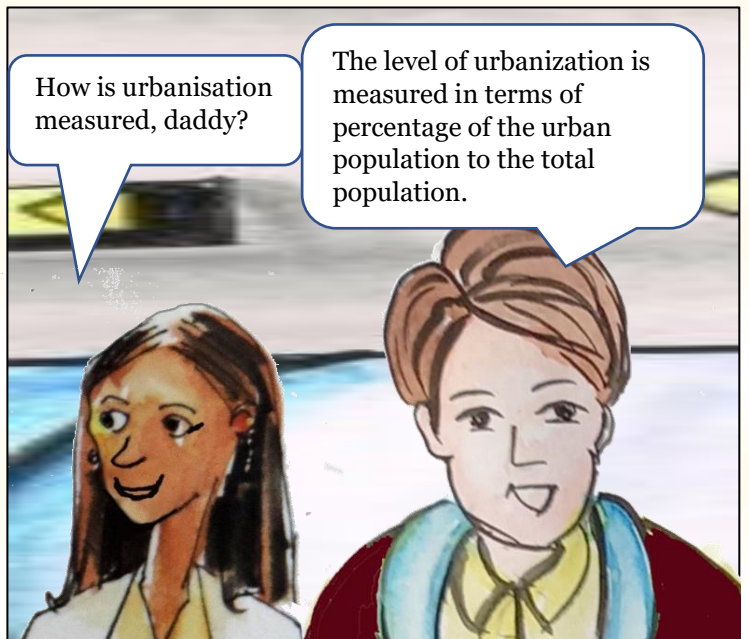
Some old towns also developed as satellite towns around metropolitan cities, such as Ghaziabad, Rohtak, Gurugram around Delhi.



With increasing investment in rural areas, a large number of medium and small towns have developed all over the country.

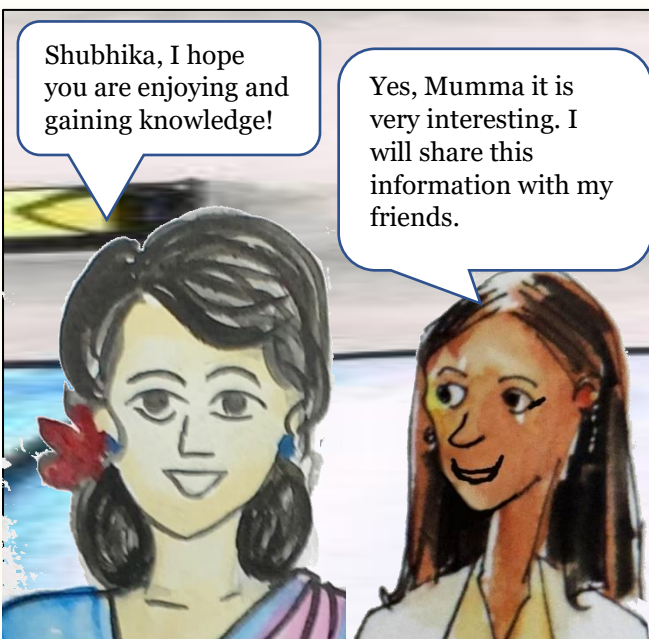


Enlargement of urban centres and emergence of new towns have played a significant role in the growth of urban population and urbanization in the country.



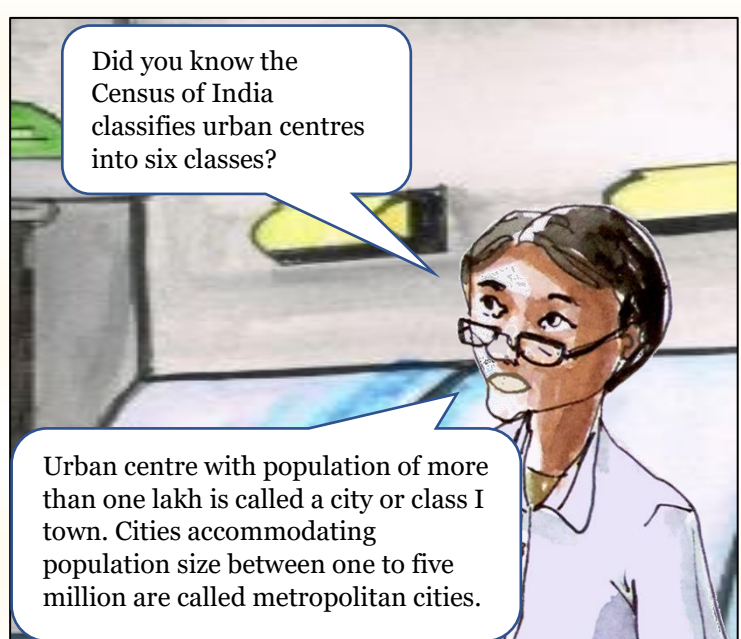
How is urbanisation measured, daddy?

The level of urbanization is measured in terms of percentage of the urban population to the total population.



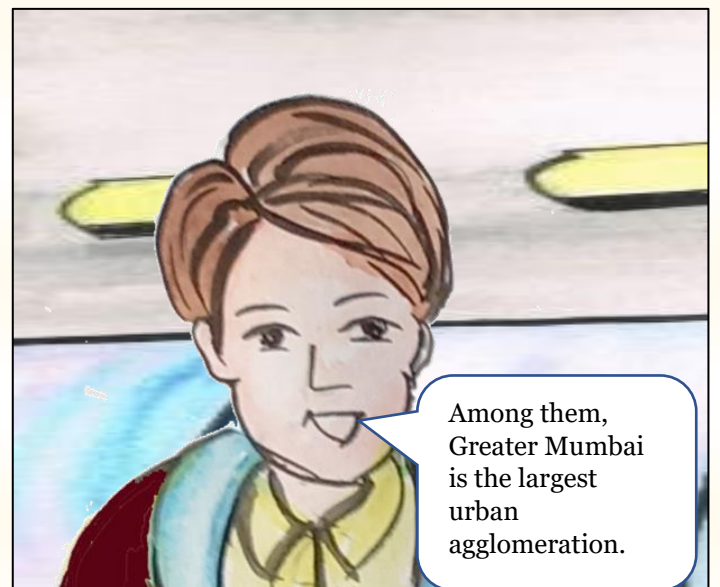
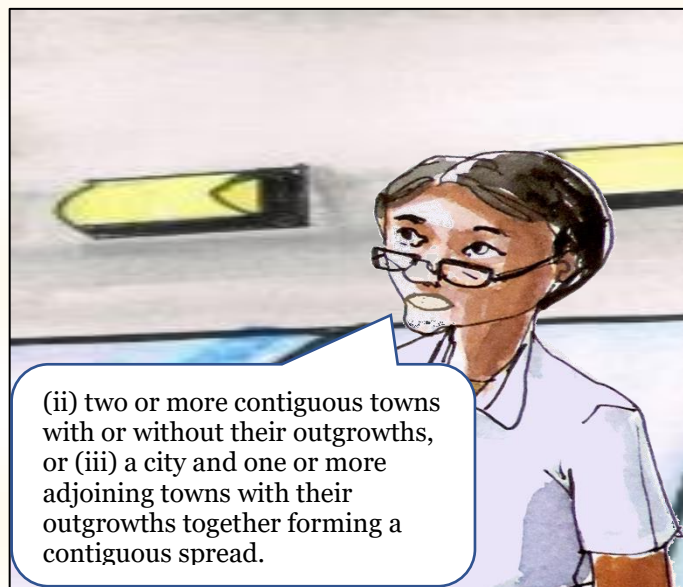
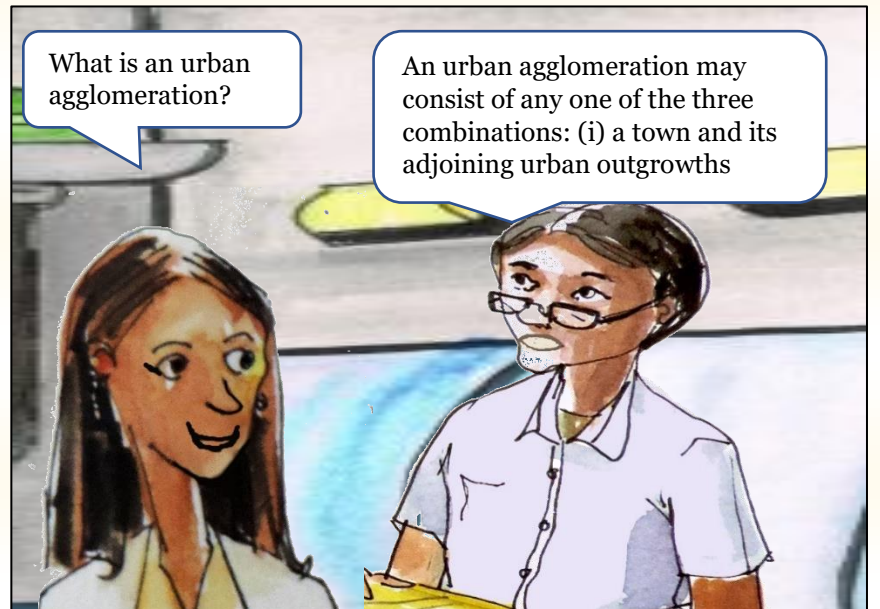
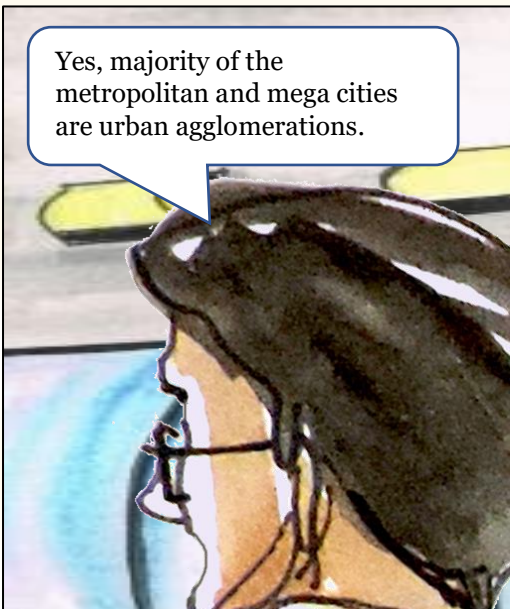
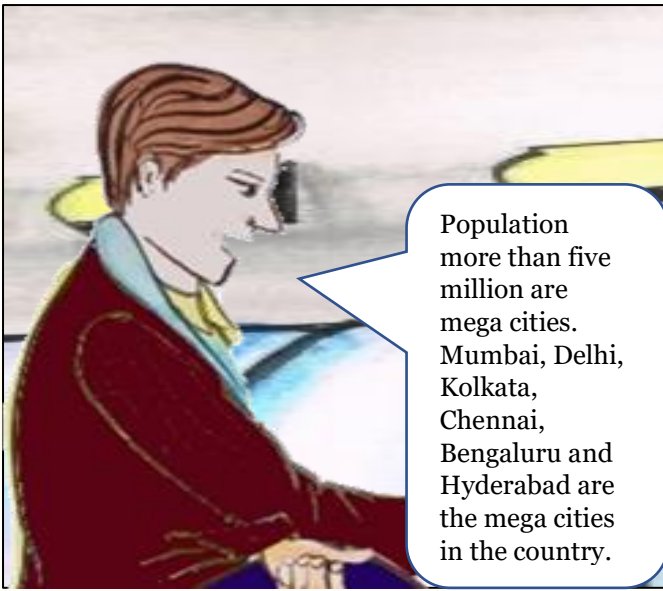
Shubhika, I hope you are enjoying and gaining knowledge!

Yes, Mumma it is very interesting. I will share this information with my friends.



Did you know the Census of India classifies urban centres into six classes?

Urban centre with population of more than one lakh is called a city or class I town. Cities accommodating population size between one to five million are called metropolitan cities.



Each town performs a number of functions. On the basis of dominant or specialized functions, Indian cities and towns can be broadly classified into 9 categories.



Most importantly 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.

In Industrial towns, industries constitute prime motive force of these cities, such as Mumbai, Salem, Coimbatore, Modi Nagar, 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, Mughalsarai, Itarsi, Katni, etc.



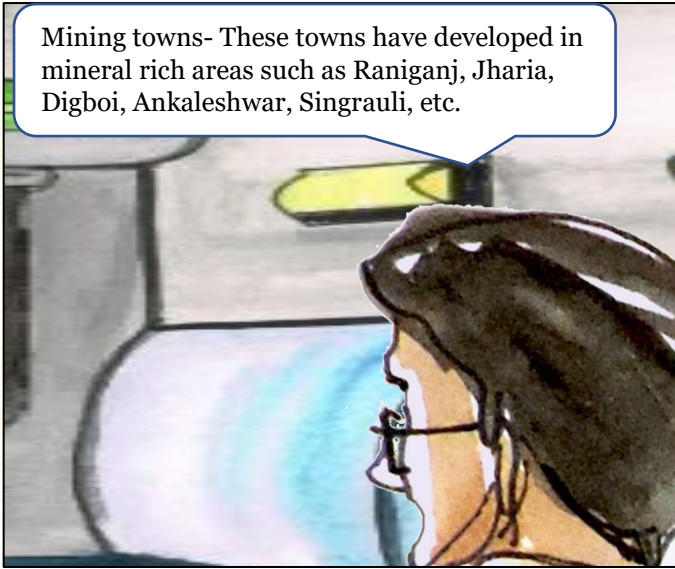
Arif shows a map of ports of India.



Commercial towns - Towns and cities specializing in trade and commerce are kept in this class. Kolkata, Saharanpur, Satna, etc., are some examples.



Uncle, thank you for showing so many maps.



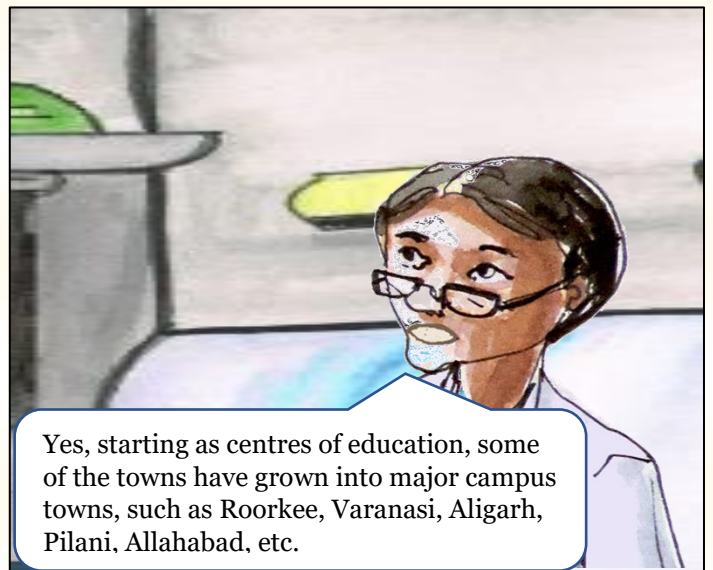
Mining towns- These towns have developed in mineral rich areas such as Raniganj, Jharia, Digboi, Ankaleshwar, Singrauli, etc.



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



Same way educational towns.



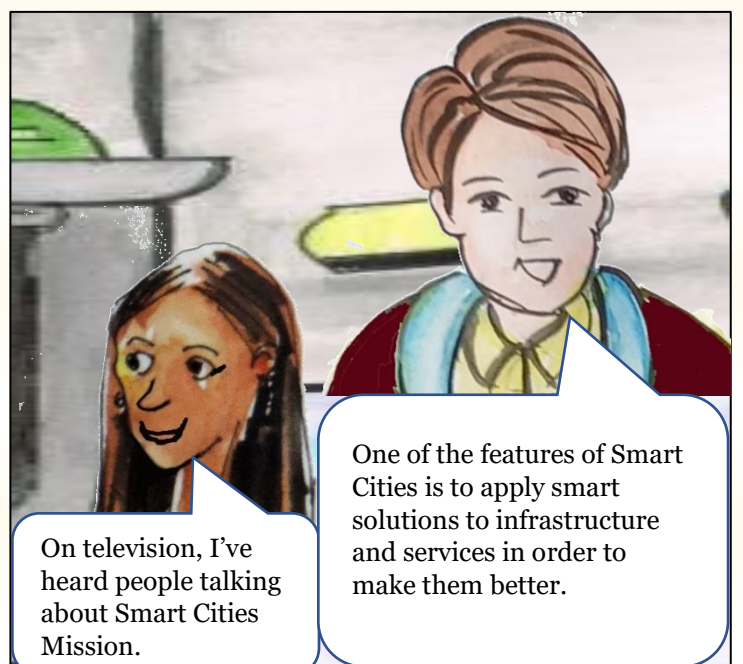
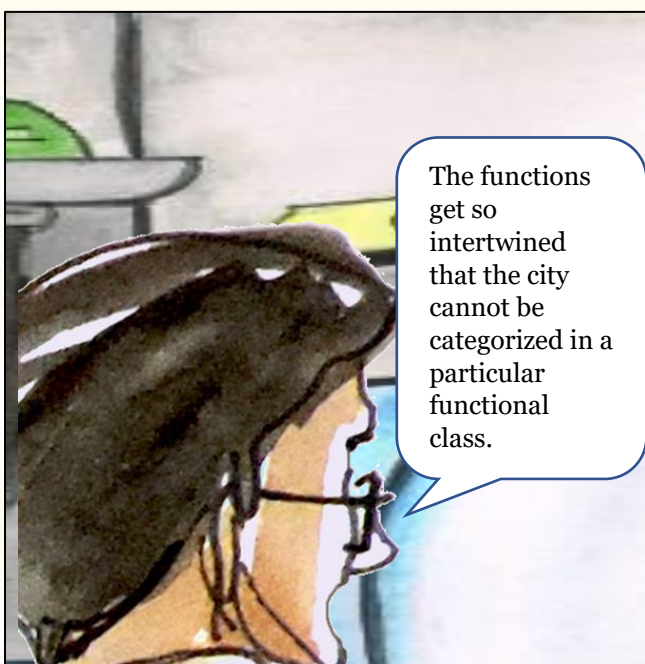
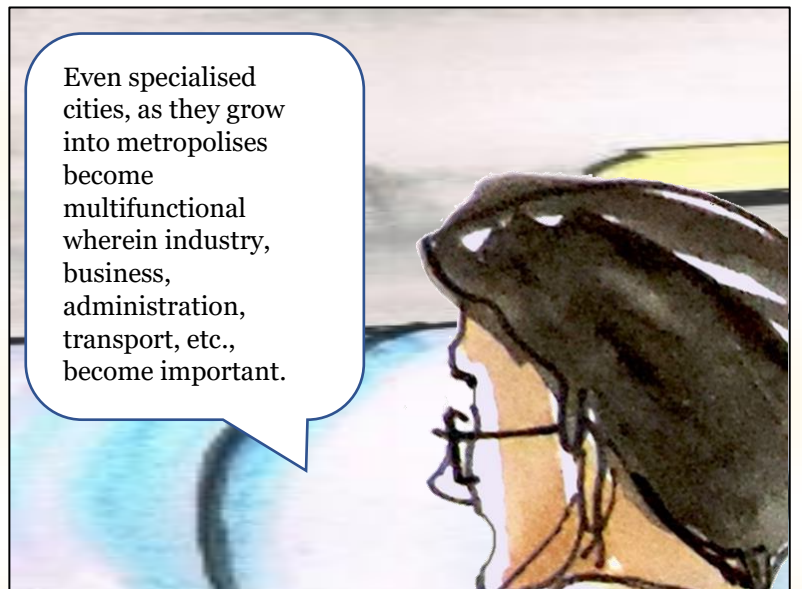
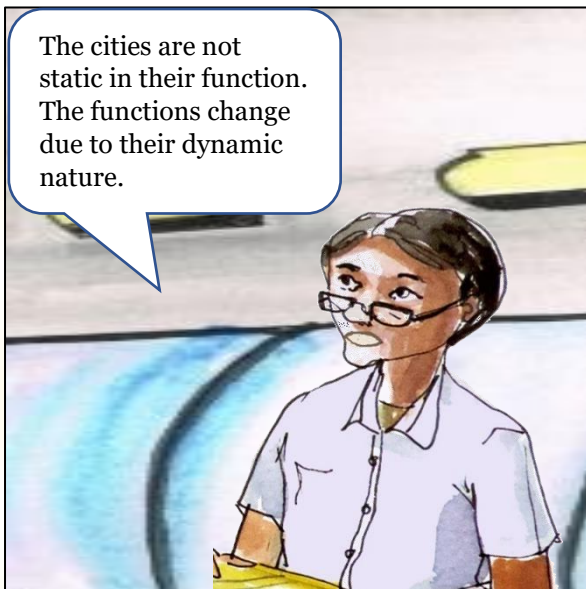
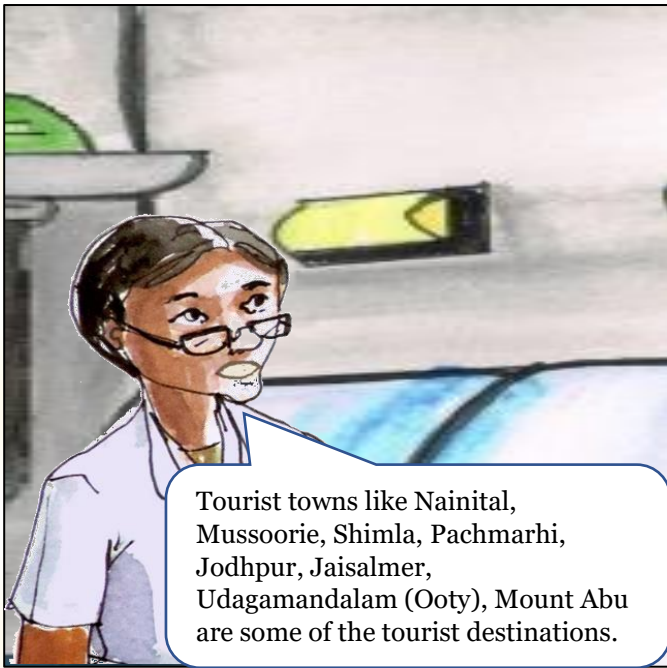
Yes, starting as centres of education, some of the towns have grown into major campus towns, such as Roorkee, Varanasi, Aligarh, Pilani, Allahabad, etc.

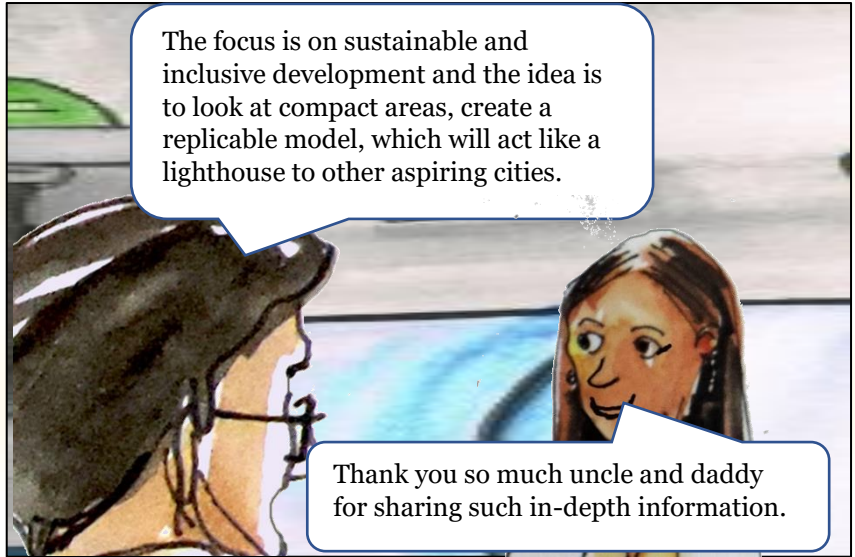
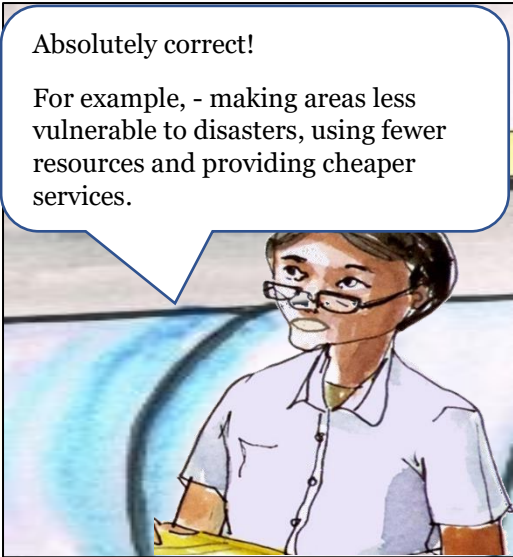


What about Varanasi, Mathura, Amritsar, Madurai, Puri, Ajmer, Pushkar, Tirupati, Kurukshetra, Haridwar, Ujjain?

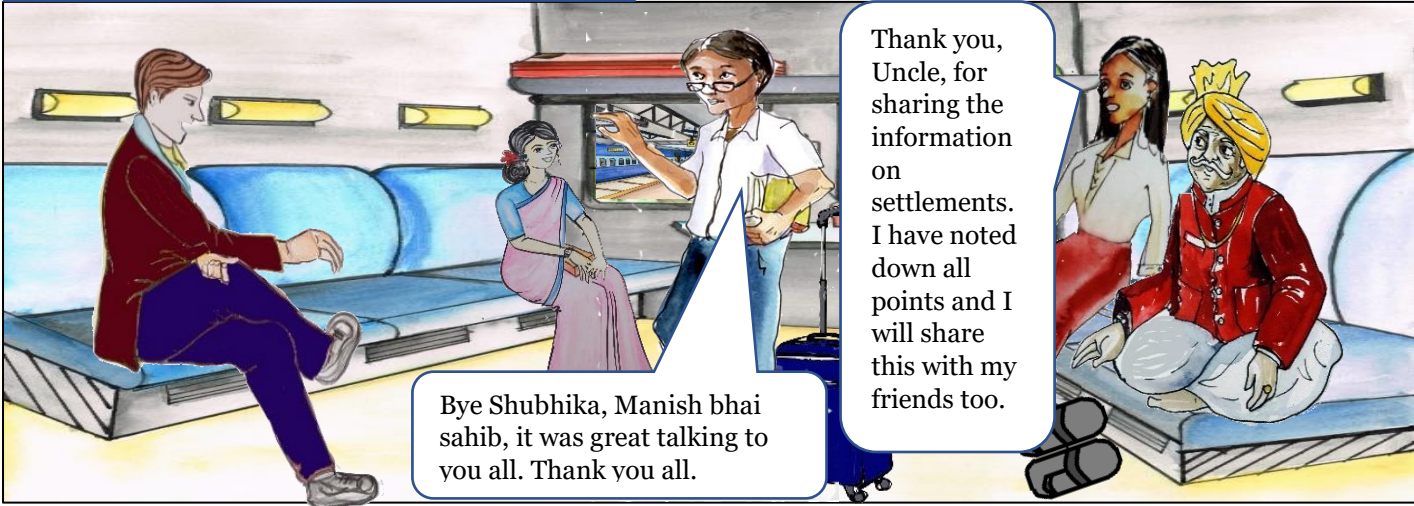


These are examples of religious and cultural towns.





Train stops and Arif says bye to everyone.



Train leaves.



Thank you, so much daddy for planning this trip by train. I never thought I will learn so much in the train itself!

Mumma, I saw more settlements than nature (trees or forests).



Population is increasing and to accommodate them, we need more houses and to fulfil their needs more agriculture produce and industries.

Train reaches the Kolkata Railway station.



Let's get off the train.

Thank you bhai sahib, nice to meet you. I had a great time!

Match the following:

COLUMN I (CITIES / TOWNS)	COLUMN II (TYPE OF TOWNS)
1. Digboi	a. Garrison town
2. Bhilai	a. Religious and cultural town
3. Shillong	b. Industrial town
4. Haridwar	c. Transport town
5. Mhow	d. Mining towns
6. Mughal Sarai	e. Administrative town
7. Roorkee	f. Tourist town
8. Mount Abu	g. Educational town
9. Gurugram	h. Ancient town
10. Chennai (Madras)	i. Commercial town
11. Prayag (Allahabad)	j. Satellite town
12. Saharanpur	k. Modern Town

ANSWERS 1. e 2. c 3. f 4. B 5. a 6. d
7. h 8. g 9. k 10. L 11. I 12. j

Give one word for the following:

1. The cluster of dwellings of any type or size where human beings live are called _____.
2. These are sparsely located small settlements and specialising in agriculture or other primary activities _____.
3. There are number of towns in India having historical background spanning over 2000 years are categorised as _____.
4. The towns developed as headquarters of principalities and kingdoms are classified as _____.
5. Surat, Daman, Goa, Pondicherry are examples of _____ towns.
6. Durgapur, Bhilai, Sindri, Barauni are examples of _____ towns.
7. The level of urbanisation is measured in terms of percentage of _____ population to total population.
8. Urban centre with population of more than one lakh is called a _____.
9. Cities accommodating population size between one to five million are called _____.
10. Cities accommodating population more than five million are called _____.
11. The largest urban agglomeration in India is in _____.
12. Based on function, the cities may have ports primarily which engage in export and import activities are called _____.
13. The objective of the _____ Mission is to promote cities that provide core infrastructure, a clean and sustainable environment and give a decent quality of life to its citizens.
14. There are _____ mega cities in India.
15. Ghaziabad, Rohtak, Gurugram are examples of _____ towns around Delhi.

ANSWERS. 1. Human Settlement 2. Villages 3. Ancient Towns 4. Medieval Towns 5. Modern Towns 6. Industrial Towns 7. Urban 8. a city or class I town 9. Metropolitan 10. Mega city 11. Greater Mumbai 12. Transport Cities 13. Smart cities 14. Six 15. Satellite towns

GLOSSARY

1. **Human Settlement** - means cluster of dwellings of any type or size where human beings live.
2. **The clustered rural settlement** - is a compact or closely built-up area of houses. In this type of village, the general living area is distinct and separated from the surrounding farms, barns and pastures. The closely built-up area and its intervening streets present some recognisable pattern or geometric shape, such as rectangular, radial, linear, etc.
3. **Hamleted Settlements** - is fragmented into several units physically separated from each other bearing a common name. These units are locally called panna, para, palli, nagla, dhani, etc. in various parts of the country.
4. **Metropolitan cities** - Cities accommodating population size between one to five million are called metropolitan cities.
5. **Mega cities** - Cities accommodating population more than five million are mega cities.
6. **City or class I town** - Urban centre with population of more than one lakh is called a city or class I town.
7. An **Urban agglomeration** is a continuous urban spread constituting a town and its adjoining outgrowths (OGs), or two or more physically contiguous towns together with or without outgrowths of such towns. An Urban Agglomeration must consist of at least a statutory town (all places with a municipality, corporation, cantonment board or notified town area committee, etc.) and its total population (i.e., all the constituents put together) should not be less than 20,000 as per the previous Census. Examples: Greater Mumbai UA, Delhi UA, etc.
8. A smart city is an urban area that uses different types of electronic methods and sensors to collect data. Insights gained from that data are used to manage assets, resources and services efficiently; in return, that data is used to improve the operations across the city. This includes data collected from citizens, devices, buildings and assets that is then processed and analysed to monitor and manage traffic and transportation systems, power plants, utilities, water supply networks, waste, crime detection, information systems, schools, libraries, hospitals, and other community services.
9. **Slum**- The growth of squatter settlements along with cities.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- NCERT Geography Textbook for Class 12- India People and Economy
- NCERT Social and political life-I, Text Book for Class VI
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human_settlement

DISCLAIMER

This Novel is published as a supportive reading material to enable the students to have a better understanding of the topic. The Characters used in this Graphic Novel are fictional and resemblance of any character or incident is merely a coincidence.

Copyright – All Rights Reserved

No part of this Graphic novel may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise without the prior permission of the school.

FROM THE PRINCIPAL'S DESK

Dear readers,

‘Change is the only constant’, so said a wise man from the past. And so true indeed! With the coming of the National Education Policy 2020, the focus of education is shifting to more student centric education, and thus the need to produce the content in a way which can be easily understood by the students.

The Central Board of Secondary Education has also brought in alterations in the way education was being imparted in the classrooms of the nation. Art Integration with the curriculum, competency based education, stress on Physical Fitness are all endeavours to prepare the students for the necessities of the future. One such endeavour is also changing the curriculum to graphic novels.

Conceived and directed by Mr. Sandeep Sethi, his passion rubbed on to the teachers as well. He lent support through constant guidance.

I am also grateful to Ms. Anita Karwal, Secretary, Department of School Education, Ministry of Human Resource and Development, whose valuable inputs and constant motivation has encouraged teachers to curate the concepts in the form of interesting graphics. I am very sure that this will change the way topics are taught in the classrooms. Using comic strip as a tool, concepts will be explained in a simple way, more relatable to the students.

Our sincere thanks to the worthy team of Ms. Anita Karwal, Secretary, Department of School Education, Ministry of Human Resource and Development, Mr. Manoj Ahuja, Chairman, Central Board of Secondary Education and Mr. Sandeep Sethi, the pilot of the project.

My sincere thanks are also due to the team of gifted teachers and students who in a time-bound frame produced creatively endowed content which will be a visual extravaganza for the students.

Enjoy reading!

Mallika Preman
Principal

SUMMARY

The study of settlement is basic to human geography because the form of settlement in any particular region reflects man's relationship with the environment. Settlements have gradually grown up and evolved over a long period of time. Settlements reflect not only man's response to his environment but also the religious and social customs of his society.

Human Settlement means cluster of dwellings of any type or size where human beings live. Settlements vary in size and type. They range from a hamlet to metropolitan cities. With size, the economic character and social structure of settlements changes and so does its ecology and technology. Settlements could be small and sparsely spaced; they may also be large and closely spaced. The sparsely located small settlements are called villages, specialising in agriculture or other primary activities. On the other hand, there are fewer but larger settlements which are termed as urban settlements specialising in secondary and tertiary activities.

Types of the settlement are determined by the extent of the built-up area and inter-house distance. In India compact or clustered village of a few hundred houses is a rather universal feature, particularly in the northern plains. Rural settlements in India can broadly be put into four types: Clustered, agglomerated or nucleated, Semi-clustered or fragmented, Hamleted, and Dispersed or isolated.

Unlike rural settlements, urban settlements are generally compact and larger in size. They are engaged in a variety of non-agricultural, economic and administrative functions.

On the basis of their evolution in different periods, Indian towns may be classified as: Ancient towns, Medieval towns, and Modern towns.

Census of India classifies urban centres into six classes (class-I, II, III, IV, V, VI). Cities accommodating population size between one to five million are called metropolitan cities and more than five million are mega cities. Majority of metropolitan and mega cities are urban agglomerations.

On the basis of dominant or specialised functions, Indian cities and towns can be broadly classified into as- Administrative towns and cities, Industrial towns, Transport Cities, Commercial towns, Mining towns, Garrison Cantonment towns, Educational towns, Religious and cultural towns, Tourist towns. The cities are not static in their function. The functions change due to their dynamic nature.



Printed and Published by:

**Tagore International School
New Delhi**

Affiliated to C.B.S.E.

E-mail: info.eok@tagoreint.com, info.vv@tagoreint.com

Website: www.tagoreint.com