

7. Settlements-Migrations

Improve your learning

1. Question

What is a settlement?

Answer

The way in which people organize themselves and their living spaces in a place is called settlement – that is geographical space people live and work. There are different kinds of settlement such as educational, religious, commercial, etc. Settlements started in early days when humans hunted and gathered the food. When the practice of agriculture started settlements expanded widely to other parts of the region.

2. Question

How did human lifestyle change with settlements?

Answer

Early humans hunted and gathered their food. Because of this, they were called as hunters and gatherers. They didn't have any place as settlement, and they kept moving place to place. This movement was in search of food from plants and animals for hunting. They started using stones and tools which was made from the stones. They did not practice any agriculture. Changes in the obtaining of food took to the production of food, this made changes in the pattern of hunting and gathering - agriculture. This was only 10,000 years ago. It brought concerning many changes in human lifestyles.

People did not have to travel to different places to gather food. They increasingly stayed in one place. Agriculturalist stayed in one place and practiced agriculture. This brought major changes in human lifestyle.

3. Question

How does the Census of India define various kinds of places? How does it organize them in the order of size and other characteristics?

Answer

The Census of India organizes settlements in India using certain criteria. The census defines various types of settlements with different meanings. The table shows the various kinds of places according to the size and level of settlement. In the table, the topmost part shows the highest level of settlement and bottom most level shows the lowest level of settlement.

Indian settlement according to size and other characteristics

Settlements	Characteristics	Examples
Megacities	Cities having more than 10million people. • In the world New York was the first city to attain the status of a mega city in 1950 with the 12.5 million population.	• Greater Mumbai UA (population 18.4 million) • Delhi UA (population 16.3 million)
Metropolitan cities/Million Plus cities	Cities having the population between 1 million to 10 million.	• Chennai (8.6million) • Hyderabad (7.8million) • Ahmadabad (6.2million)
Cities	Urban cities having the population between 1lakh and 1million	• Guntur (7.4lakh) • Nellore (6.1lakh) • Tirupati (4.6lakh)
Towns	All the urban areas having a population between 50000 to 1lakh	• Anantapur in Anantapur District, Andhra Pradesh (15247) • Avilala in Chittoor District, Andhra Pradesh (24839) • Gopavaram in Kadapa district, Andhra Pradesh (22936)
Revenue/Census Village	A village with defined borders	• Arogyavaram in Chittoor district, Andhra Pradesh • Kallur, Chittoor district • Puthalapattu, Chittoordistrict, Andhra Pradesh
Hamlets	A group of houses within revenue village.	• Mudigubba in Dharmavaram revenue division, Andhra Pradesh

4. Question

What is an Aerotropolis? How is it structured?

Answer

It is a new kind of settlement that is occurring in many countries, including India. These kinds of settlements are mainly centered in and around large airports. Therefore the name aerotropolis or airport city. In aerotropolis, the airport functions as a city in its own right. Many amenities such as hotels, shopping, entertainment, food, business conferencing, etc. are provided in aerotropolis. People can afford the facility to fly in to conduct their business with their counterparts' right there and fly out – with all the comfort of a city, without the traffic and other problems.

Some form of aerotropolis is rising in these places in India: Bengaluru International Airport, Indira Gandhi International Airport (Delhi), and Rajiv Gandhi International Airport(Hyderabad).

5. Question

Read the last paragraph of page 99, i.e., "In fact expanding," and comment on it.

Answer

The reason why coastal cities such as Mumbai and Chennai is far more developed in terms of infrastructure facilities is that of the influence of British rule. The British rulers mainly developed infrastructure in many port cities for the effective delivery of raw materials and to ensure their transportation through the sea and oceans. Also, better railway connectivity was provided throughout the region for the ease of exploiting and transfer of raw materials and finished products.

The combat for the control of Vishakhapatnam was also for the control over sea routes in the coast. Vishakhapatnam offered the best sea route connectivity with the rest of the world. It is the oldest shipyard in the country. The city was ruled by different dynasties for control over its sea routes. Its control fluctuated between the Chola dynasty, Vijayanagara Empire, Mughals and in the later periods by the French and the British. The boundaries were drawn and again re-drawn by them for better access to resources. Thus, the city includes many regions that were not part of the original city, and it omits many places that were earlier a part of the city.

6. Question

Compare and contrast the migration from rural to urban areas and rural to rural areas.

Answer

The urban migration is the common situation in which people from rural areas will move to urban migration due to attraction towards employment, education, health, and some other factors. The migration mainly happens from rural to urban due to many reasons. The main reasons for the migration are:

- **Employment**

Lack of employment in rural areas is the main reason for the migration from rural to urban occurs. In urban areas, there are more employment opportunities due to the factories and industries.

- **Better education**

Another reason for the migration from the rural to urban is for the attraction towards the better education facility in urban. Schooling in rural lack quality.

- **Better health care**

Urban areas provide better health care and infrastructure facility which attract the migrants from the rural to urban. Health facility in the interior areas worse than the facility in urban areas.

Migration from urban to rural is a situation in which people move from urban areas to rural areas. These may not be due to the better standard of living, but it is due to environmental factors.

- **Pollution**

Urban areas are most affected by high pollution and diseases. For the betterment of their lives, the people migrate from urban to rural.

- **Lack of affordability**

The cost of living in urban areas is costlier than the rural areas. This cost is higher because there is a lack of houses and free space for the migrants. This less supply of houses makes the price of the houses and accommodation costlier.

The urban migration happens due to the attraction towards the infrastructure, health care, education and better standard of living whereas the rural migration happens mostly due environmental and economic factors; such as pollution and cost of living.

7. Question

Do you think migrants are troublemakers/ troubleshooters in their destinations? Justify your answer.

Answer

The migration is the most common process in any country. The U.S is an example for the country of migrants from different nations. It cannot be said that migrants from rural areas are troublemakers in their destination. Most of the migrants migrate from place to place in search of employment opportunities, education, and many such indicators. Reasons for which they cannot be troublemakers:

- They migrate for their growth and bright future. In this journey, they do not make trouble to anyone which may affect them in their life.
- In some permanent migrations, the migrated people sacrifice for the socio, economic, cultural and scientific development of their migrated countries. Example: the U.S is the number one country with most of the migrated people in the world.
- Some of the most intelligent and ambitious individuals who are unhappy with their own countries bring their skills to new destinations.

But there can be rare cases in which people migrate to rob from the rich people. But these minute facts cannot state that all the migrants are troublemakers.

8. Question

How does rural to urban migration increase the purchasing power of people in rural areas?

Answer

Purchasing power is the purchasing capacity of the people which means their income. The people's main motivation to migrate to an urban area is in search of employment opportunity or higher wages. The wages in urban areas will be higher compared to rural areas. When the wages of the urban area is higher than the wages of rural areas, then their income rises which will result in better purchasing power than before.

9. Question

Why are only professionals able to go to developed countries? Why cannot unskilled workers migrate to these countries?

Answer

Technically and professionally qualified people migrate to the developed countries. They mostly include people like doctors, engineers, and IT professionals. The developed countries saw the migration of semi-skilled and unskilled workers during 1950s and 1960s when they were achieving the peak of development. Today, most professional workers are required by the developed nations as they have already attained development in the other sectors of the economy. They were characterized by industrial development as early as at the beginning of the 19th century. They require professionally qualified staff to maintain the economy and take strategic decisions. Because of the higher standard of living, better salary and other factors, professionals migrate to developed countries.

10. Question

Describe the similarities and differences between the impacts of internal and international migration.

Answer

Similarities:

- Both the type of migration takes place in search of a better standard of living indicators such as employment, education, etc.
- In both, the condition the overall economic condition is being improved and social status is enhanced.
- Migration changes the lifestyle of the migrants. A cultural exchange takes place in both the type of migration.

Dissimilarities

- In international migration, there are lots of checkpoints for the migration and people need visa and passport for the migration whereas in internal migration there is no such process.
- No restrictions to work in any part of the domestic territory whereas in international trade need special permission from government servants to

work in outside countries.

Difference

Basis	Internal trade	International trade
Meaning	Migration takes place within the domestic territory.	Migration takes place with outside countries.
Economic condition	The economic condition of the domestic country can be enhanced by the growth in the country.	The output of other countries will be increased, and the development takes to another country.
Basis	In search of employment and a better life	In search of employment, better life and attraction towards western culture.
Example	People are going from India to Saudi Arabia to work as technicians.	Brick workers going from Odisha to Andhra Pradesh

11. Question

Locate the following in the map of India.

- i. Chennai
- ii. Bangalore
- iii. Delhi
- iv. Hyderabad
- v. Kolkata

Answer

