

Morphology of settlements -

• Morphology is detailed study of structure & organization of settlement within the settlement.

• It includes study of :-

(a) Layouts of roads

(b) Land use patterns i.e. how are the residential areas related to commercial land use areas

(c) It includes shape of the settlements & how settlements have grown & expanded

(d) It includes study of certain special areas within the settlements such as location of community centres, special

land uses like Industries, Landfills, Civil uses, cremation grounds etc

• Every settlement has the following parts :-
(Now applicable to Rural settlements) :-

(a) Homogenous area - Agricultural field, Foresty land

(b) Built up area - Central land uses. It includes Commercial & Residential complexes, Official

location

② special area - Parliament Emp Historical or functional significance

③ Circulatory parts - Connectivity roads, streets

• Doxiadis gave the above concepts

• Now recent Geographers - Post Modern Geographers called as Doja & Deay

• Doja - gave the concept of 3rd space in any society or settlement

• 1st Place - Place where we live

2nd Place - where I work.

3rd Place - social interaction.

• The conventional understanding of settlements & our life was in 2 parts -

1st space - houses our houses, families - The Residential complex

2nd space - which is the location of occupation & work.

o Acc. to Soja [Post Modern Geographers] - There exist a 3rd space which is the location of social interactions & group community activities. 3rd space as a concept is acknowledged today but it is seen to be parts of almost all settlements.

o It is that part of a city or village where inhabitants & citizens hangout, discuss, interact & are part of social life. 3rd space are largely cultured in their features.

Modern Geo

- o Science
- o Rationality
- o Machine
- o Logical Thinking
- o Established with Industrial Revolution (18th - 19th cent.)

Post Modern Geo

- o Religion
 - o Culture
 - o Faith
- } matters & plays a role in political decisions, social choices

∴ settlement morphology include elements of cultural features & locations of social interaction

Morphology of Rural areas -

• Rural areas & villages vary dramatically across locatⁿ & places but 3 most common element of any village includes A -

- ① More predominance of agric. elements
- ② Society tends to be relatively more traditional & most occupants are long generation^s occupants

③ Comparison to infrastructure of cities around village, the infrastructure quality in rural areas are not as developed. It includes roads, connectivity services, amenities like water, services and maintenance functions like law & order & village waste mgmt.

∴ Rural morphology will have dominance of homogeneous areas like agric fields

② Proportion of built up area is relatively less.

③ Social Interaction is more traditional & its maintained through historical precedence (There are less formal "interact" & structures too)

④ Rural areas have distinct social segregation particularly in India. (Religious dominance

① model of distance maximization)

• This model asserts that social hierarchies play a very imp role & the more p.HI caste & communities occupy advantage locations. The lower caste are located outside the villages.

• This social distance is also observed in occupational hierarchy & also for religious hierarchies. ∴ A village can develop outlying hamlets while the central village is occupied by influential communities.