

stone, but the rest of the house is made of wood with over hanging eaves and balconies, beneath which wood for fuel is stored. These eaves help to keep the house warm in winter and cool in summer, for though these villages often lie at a considerable height, yet the summers are hot. In even the smaller villages each house has its electric light. In the stone huts during the spring milk is made into cheese, but a considerable portion is sent to the factories, where it is made into condensed milk and milk chocolate.

During the 19th century various systematic classification of human settlements were made by geographers. Now we consider the different classifications which have been proposed in the past. Settlement in Europe can be classed under few main types. They are :

- ✓ 1. **Large Mediterranean Villages** : In its present distribution the large Mediterranean type, according to Huston, is primarily concentrated around the margins of the Mediterranean sea. In Greece it is of greatest prominence in the South-east.
- ✓ 2. **Eschdorf or Irregular Types** : This type of settlement was more clearly related to clearance of the forest or marsh during the early Middle Ages, as is some part of the low countries. According to Houston,¹ "Some German scholar consider this second type as a transition from the hamlet to the compact village with its communal agricultural practice."
- ✓ 3. **Einzelhof or isolated Type** : This type of settlement is developed as the initial form of colonization and is at present found in rather limited areas, including Kent, Iceland and the "Celtic settlement of Wales."
- ✓ 4. **Haufendorf or Clustered Types** : In its present distribution the irregular clustered settlement or *haufendorf* occurs roughly to the South of the limits of the Wurmian glaciation. It is more strongly concentrated, however, in central Europe especially in northern France, Germany and Southern Poland to Hungary and beyond into the Ukraine.
- ✓ 5. **Strassendorf or Street Settlement** : They are the commonest settlement form in Bulgaria. The street village in Bulgaria is a slavic settlement form.²
- ✓ 6. **Rundplatzdorf or round shaped village** : Across the north central Poland and the scattered of Bohemia, extends the round village or *rundplatzdorf*.
- ✓ 7. **Ciflik or Square Village** : In its present distribution the Square or *ciflik* type, according to Houston, is concentrated around the margins of the Black sea. In Europe it is of greatest prominence in the Balkan peninsula. This types of settlement is a

1. Houston, op, cit, p. 103.

2. Op. cit., p. 105.

legacy of the Ottoman empire. "The Bulgarian rural house was extremely simple and unadorned, primarily owing to political and economic conditions under Turkish rule. Rural houses during Turkish period were usually simple-story, sometimes attached to other buildings; and stood in the centre of a yard surrounded by a wall made of locally available materials, such as abode in the lawlands and fieldstone in the higher altitudes."¹⁸

8. **Marschufendorfer or Marsh Settlement** : We find it all along the western border-lands of Benelux, and continuing across Baltic sea, in isolated areas along the Western littoral of the Fin-land, everywhere representing an ancient and marginal population.

Rural Settlements in India

The Anthropological Survey of India published a memoir on the Peasant Life in India, in which the villages have been divided into the following four types :

1. **Shapeless Agglomerates**—These may be of the (i) massive and (ii) dispersed type in which the village is reckoned to consist of an assemblage of discrete clusters of comparatively small size. Most of the districts of the North and Eastern plains have mixed types of villages either shapeless clustered or dispersed clusters.
2. **Linear Cluster**—The best examples are observed in the coastal districts of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh. Gujarat also shows the same type in large villages, and even smaller ones are formed of parallel rows separated by broad streets.
3. **Square or Rectangular Village**—In Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and coastal plain of Eastern Ghat, the large nucleated rectangular or L-shaped village is the prevailing type.
4. **Isolated Homesteads**—This type is now confined mainly to coastal Orissa, northern coastal Andhra and Tamil Nadu.

FACTORS OF THE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF SETTLEMENTS

Let us have a critical resume of the factors that have brought about dispersion and nucleation of settlement in the world. There are several factors responsible for the uneven distribution of settlement in the world. All the factors which more or less control the unequal distribution of settlement over the surface of the world can be studied under two heads :

1. Ecological Factors

Ecological groupings of settlements with similar or interrelated human factor attributes are dependent upon the operation of human forces. Those factors affecting the patterns of settlement

1. Hoffman, George, W., Transformation of Rural Settlement in Bulgaria Geog. Rev., 1960, Vol. IIV, pp. 45-64.
2. Peasant Life in India, pp. 1-4.