CHAPTER II

SURVEY OF LITERATURE

Population growth is a world-wide phenomena with the increase in population the man-land ratio decreased substantially and more and more land developed as a result of various economic-social and political activities of man. As a result of all this city or town or urban areas became more crowded on the one hand and the fringe areas of town became assimilated to urban area. That is to say urban areas with the passage of time is expanding and rural areas decreasing in its geographical extent. All these recent developments of urban areas have attracted the attention of geographers regarding the problems of urban areas. Thus urban geography has become one of the most important branch of geography.

To-day "Urban Geography" has a distinctive focus. Its primary concern is the association of activities in urban areas, which are expressed in characteristic associations of land-use and occupance features. Thus the centre of interest of urban geography, as of all geography, is man, and the reciprocal relationship between man, his works and earth. It is concerned with interpreting the patterns and relationships that exist within urban areas, on the one hand and between urban areas and non-urban areas on that cities serve, on the other. That is, the continually
changing face of the city all over the world is the focus of study in urban Geography.  

Urban Studies:

A comparative analysis of urban studies reveals that study on rural-urban interaction and linkages are of recent origin and much is yet to be done in this regard. This does not deny the usefulness, or such research in urban Geography. The first task of geographers in an urban study is to determine exactly the characteristics of the site and situation of the settlement and then the process of growth and expansion. The comparative study of location, spacing and size of towns as commercial centres was attempted by a German, J.K. Kohl a hundred years ago. But the development of urban geography was mainly due to F. Ratzel and P. Von Richthoten because of their refinement of the conception of Geography, gave some stimulus to the further study of cities, K. Hassert, ... Hettner and O. Schluter around 1900 put the subject on a firm footing with regard to its main aims and methods.

Hettner (1895 and 1902) stressed the need for functional classification of towns and for mapping the distribution of towns at different epochs according to their functional character. He also emphasized the varying effect of
M. Aurousseaw divided towns into six groups classed according to their dominant functions: administration (capital cities and revenue towns), defence (fortress, garrison and naval towns), cultural (university, cathedral, art and pilgrimage centers), production (manufacturing towns and craft centers), communication (classified according to the main function as collection, transfer, and distribution centers) and recreation (health, tourist, and holiday resorts). The communication group was further divided as follows: Collection Centers - Mining, fishing, forest, and depot towns; transfer centers - market, fall-limit, navigation-head towns, distribution centers - export, import, and supply towns. But in all urban settlements there is a mixture of two or more primary functions and it is impossible to assess the importance of each consistently on the basis of statistics of occupation, for the selection is based partly on a subjective appraisal of the tone or character of the place. Thus this method gives a basis for classifying and mapping urban settlements over wide areas. The first attempt on these lines has been made recently for the United States, in which all the towns with over 10,000 inhabitants are classed on a statistical basis as manufacturing, retail, diversified, wholesale, transport, mining,
university and resort towns.  

Walter Christaller in his central place theory has assumed that the service centers from a hexagonal pattern at equal distances from other service centres which surrounds the centre of the next higher order. They are linked together with transport routes. The fringe of an urban complete forms a pattern depending upon the physiography and transportation facilities of the area. The concept of central places has been found useful in the study of urban retail centres in recent times.

The problem of rural-urban fringe is important in the study of urban geography. Much work has been done in this regards by various Scholars. To quote few Queen and Caroenter (1953)\(^\text{10}\), Duncan and Reiss (1956)\(^\text{11}\); Zimmer and Hawley (1956)\(^\text{12}\), Martine (1957)\(^\text{13}\), Rohrer and Hirzel (1957)\(^\text{14}\), Golbesge (1960)\(^\text{15}\), Andrews and Eshleman (1963)\(^\text{16}\), Pahl (1965)\(^\text{17}\), Goldsmith and Lee (1966)\(^\text{18}\) and Johnson (1966)\(^\text{19}\) are few of the many who have delineated their study area by census or administrative areal units.

Von Thunen (1826)\(^\text{20}\) in his major work, "The isolated state, has discussed the importance of location. Every land-owner wants the maximum monetary return from a particular piece of land. The Von Thunen's idea is more or less similar to Ricardo's rent theory. He believes that the type of use of land would depend upon the maximum return
to the owner who would select whether it is useful for industries, housing or agricultural production, etc. Apart from this poor grade land would also be used with an increase in the town population. This explains that Landuse is influenced by location which in turn is controlled by transport and communication.

Pryor (1969)\textsuperscript{21} has divided the fringe into rural fringe and urban fringe and has suggested the upper and lower rates of increase in population (residential, industrial, commercial and commuters) which are not accepted by many Indian Geographers.\textsuperscript{22} Moreover some of the indices used by him, such as car-ownership ratio etc. are not valid in the Indian context.

Two United Nations publications should prove of value in International research on rural-urban differences. One of them 'Data on urban and Rural population in recent censuses (Population studies No. 8) provides a report on census practices in 49 countries. This report deals in most cases with the next to the last census (circa 1940) rather than the most recent one; nevertheless, it does indicate the types of data that are available for use in international study. While it covers national practices with regard to the definition or "Urban"\textsuperscript{24} it does not consider problems of international comparability in census definitions of population characteristics. These problems are dealt with

Brush\textsuperscript{25} studies on Indian morphology is also of importance in urban geography. His analysis shown that the Indian cities have their own typical theories.

Dr. Gopi\textsuperscript{26} in his work "Process of urban fringe Development" has established "A Model" and suggests that not only the land use patterns change but the entire social structure of the fringe area is radically metamorphosed because of its strong linkage with the metropolitan economy. Similarly the studies of Indian towns worthy to note are S.M. Alam's - Secunderabad-Hyderabad\textsuperscript{27}, U. Singh's Allahabad\textsuperscript{28} R.L. Singh's Bangalore\textsuperscript{29}, Janaki and Sayed's - Padra Town\textsuperscript{30} etc.

Gorden J. Fielding\textsuperscript{31} - in his work "Geography as Social Science" has also discussed significance and usefulness of pattern of inter-action. According to him - Inter-action creates development and restricts the individual choices of socially acceptable events.
REFERENCES


2. J.P. Singh - Urban land use Planning in Hill areas, Delhi, 1980, p.15.

3. Site - The site embraces the precise features of the terrain on which the settlement began and over which it has spread.

4. Situation - The 'Situation' is usually taken to mean the physical conditions (as for the site) over a much wider area around the settlement.


11. O.D. Duncan and A.J. Reiss, PO. Cit, 1966-


22. Ibid., no.9


24. The definition of an "Urban Area" or city or town varies from country to country and from one census year to another. In Greenland, for example, a place with 300 or more inhabitants is called an urban area while in the Republic of Korea, an urban area must have at least 40,000 inhabitants, which reflects how shaky international comparisons of the level of urbanization based on national definitions can be in the absence of definational adjustments.


Khasi and Jaintia Hills Relief

Height in Metres

PH Below 150 m

ISO 600

RRM & 900

GIG 900 J350

Above 1350

Fig. 2
27. S.M. Alam, Hyderabad and Secunderabad: A Study in urban Geography (Bombay, allied 1965).


