

A hello student, my name is Vishal Gaonkar and I'm the assistant professor of geography in Government, College of Arts, Science and Commerce Khandola. So this particular program is for Bachelor of Arts in the subject geography for the semester 6th and the course code is GED111. And the title of the course is geography of urban settlements. So it is the unit one that is urban settlements that is origin and evolution and the name of the module is functional classification of towns.

So outline for the today's session is students will be going to know about the concept of towns then functions of towns. Then they will also going to know about the classification of towns based on functions, then conclusions and references.

So the learning outcomes will be that students will be able to learn and understanding the concept of town. Through this session and they will also going to know the major functions of towns and the classification of towns done by different authors.

So what is town? A town is a residential area that is smaller than a city and larger than a village, so we call it as it is in between the city and a village. The 2011 Census of India defines towns of two types. There is statutory town and census town. Statutory town is defined as all places with a municipality, then it also have Corporation, containment board or notified Town Area committee.

Then the census town are defined as Places that satisfy the following criteria that it has got minimum population of 5000 and at least 75% of male working population engaged in non agricultural pursuit, that is, activities which are not related to agriculture. That is which will include manufacturing and services and the density of population at least 400 kilometers square.

So now we will discuss the functions of towns, the structure and function of any region various in terms of function, then history of development as well as the age of town. So on the basis of functions, Indian cities or towns can be broadly classified into administrative towns and cities. Then we have industrial towns, transport cities,

commercial towns, mining towns, educational towns, religious and cultural towns, and tourist towns.

OK, so based on these functions different towns have been classified. So now we will see all the towns in detail, so the first one we have the administrative towns. So these towns are headquarters of administrative departments of Central or state governments, so such as New Delhi or Panaji like how we have administrative town in Panaji, so similarly in New Delhi for our whole India. So similarly we have, Washington DC and Tokyo, the main function is to administer the state, country or specific territory.

Second we have the industrial towns. Industries constitute prime motive forces of this town, such as Mumbai, Salem, Coimbatore, Modinagar, Jamshedpur, Hooghly Bhilai etc. So these are the certain examples of industrial towns.

Then we have the third one that is commercial towns. So towns and cities specializing in trade and commerce are kept in this class. So for example we have Kolkata, Saharanpur, Satna, etc. are some of the examples. If we take into consideration the Goa we have the Margao as our commercial town.

So then we have the 4th one that is mining towns. So these towns have developed in mineral rich areas such as Raniganj, Jharia, Digboi. This is with regards to India. If we take into consideration Goa all we have Quepem or Curchorem as a mining town.

Then we have the fifth one that is educational towns starting as centers of education. Some of the towns have grown into major campus town, such as Roorki Varanasi, Pilani, Allahabad, etc. This is in India. If we take into consideration Goa, we have the Ponda as the educational town.

So then you have the religious and cultural towns, so that will include Varanasi, Mathura Amritsar Puri, Ajmer, Pushkar, Tirupati, Kurukshetra, Haridwar. Ujjain came to prominence due to their religious and cultural significance and because of their quality religious and cultural towns.

Then we have the tourist towns so it includes Nainital, Mussoorie, Shimla, Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Ooty Mount Abu are some of the tourist destination and because of this it is called as tourist towns.

So now we're going to classify the Towns based on how the authors have given them.

So first we will see the Auroousseau classification. classification of town by Auroousseau in 1921 show classified towns into six classes that is administrative, defence, culture, production, towns, communication and recreation. His classification is simple one but suffers a defect due to over generalization. He's given more generalization because of that he faced certain criticism or problems. So to classify a town into major category, he neglects the rule of other classes. The cutoff point of one class is decided by the arbitrary percentage and therefore it is more of subjective in nature. So economic activities too are also neglected by Auroousseau. So these are important in the sense that a town also caters for the needs of people designing outsiders, multiple limits. various classes of functions as suggested by Auroousseau create confusion in the sense that both functional and locational characteristics are mixed. But Auroousseau classification marks a significant stage and provides a springboard for sophisticated methods.

So then we have the second one, that is Harris classification.

Chauncy Harris remedied the deficiencies of the former subjective and common-sense-judgement-based classifications. He was able to identify quantitatively dominant function out of multifunctional character of cities. He used employment as well as operational figures reduced to percentages to indicate cut off points for urban activities varying an important. Then his classification is based on the fact that some activity groups employ many more person than other., For e.g. USA's 27 % employed persons of the total urban employment are in manufacturing, while wholesale trade has about 4 %. Harris Classification supports with some grave defects and cannot be universally viable. He used Metropolitan district as functional units. So consequently, number of cities which were too small to have metropolitan districts Were left unclassified and because of that he also faced certain criticism.

So last one we have the Howard Nelsons classification with regards to towns. So Nelson further removed the shortcomings of the classifications of those of Harris and others by using a stated procedure, he decided to base his method of classification an entirely open. Major industry groups as listed in the 1950 Census of Population for Standard Metropolitan areas. Urbanized areas And urban places of 10,000 or more population. He omitted the little significant groups like agriculture and construction, so he excluded them then the problem of city specialization and also the degree of specialization about the average was solved by giving margins of different degree to different size classes. So he did find a definite Tendency for the percentage is employed in some activities vary with city size. so he had altered the classification of previous and he had given his own classification and it is applied mostly by the people. So these are the certain or the three main Classification given by different others.

So now we will see the conclusion a town is a residential area with a definite population composition. So towns are not static in their function. The function change due to the dynamic nature, even specialized town as they grow into bigger towns they become multifunctional, wherein industry, business, administration, transport, etc. become important. The functions get so intertwined that the town cannot be categorized in a particular functional class. So this is with regards to conclusion.

So then we have the references that you can refer for your study.

Thank you.