

CHAPTER ONE

POPULATION AND SETTLEMENT

PART 1.1 POPULATION

Explain the nature of population, its characteristics and the effect of the changes to explain the socio-economic significance.

1.1.1 NATURE OF POPULATION

Population simply means the number of people in a particular area at a particular time. Population study and population monitoring has become a vital part of Modern Study of Life. Population has probably become the main issue of concern when we relate it to other major paradigms of Geography. As of common knowledge population in the 19th and now the 20th century has continued to change.

In majority of cases population has *increased* either slowly, moderately or intensively according to the nature of the causes of population increases. On the contrary it may decrease.

Demography is the study of human population, dynamics, distributions, structures and movements constantly changing in time, in space and at different levels in the population system.

It is important to note that the population number can never remain stagnant as every second there is a birth, death, emigration or immigration in any given area that will cause the changes in number, distribution and density.

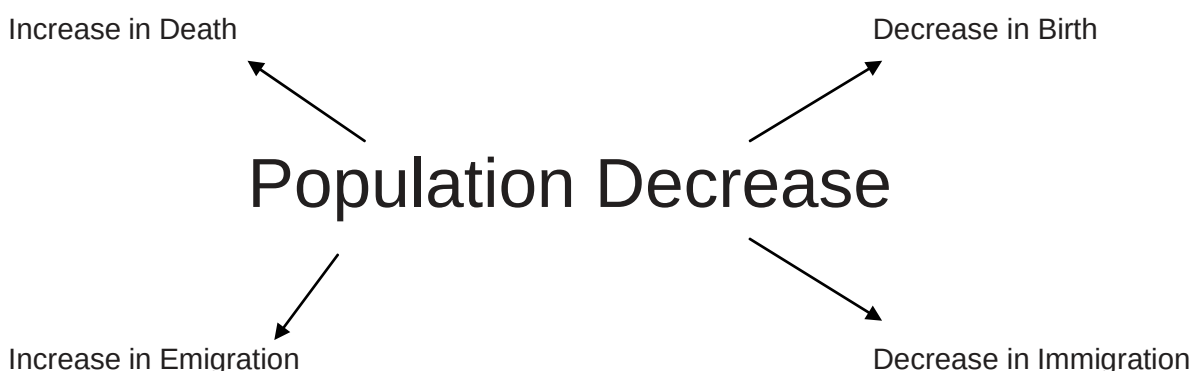
Fig 1.1.1 a. Major Causes of Population Increase



Table 1.1.1 a. Examples of the Major Causes of Population Increase

Increase in birth	Decrease in Death	Increase in immigration	Decrease in emigration
Less Birth control measures	Advanced medical provision	Better investments opportunities	Use of modern tech. in development
Teenage Pregnancy	More peace agreements	Educational opportunities	Increase in salaries
Early marriages	More healthy lifestyles	Healthy environment	More incentives
Cultural/Religious beliefs	Better living standards	Increase in refugees	Diverse opportunities

Inversely, in extreme cases, population tends to decrease in some countries.

Fig 1.1.1 b. Major Causes of Population Decrease**Table 1.1.1 b. Examples of the Major Causes of Population Decrease**

Increase in Death	Decrease in Birth	Increase in Emigration	Decrease in Immigration
Unhygienic living standards	Good population control measures	Work/Sports opportunities overseas	Less investment opportunities
Civil Wars/Conflicts	Increased Development	Political Instability	Less resources available
Spread of diseases	More employment opportunities	Unfavorable conditions	High crime rate
Famines/Disasters	Increase in cost of living; prices/fares/etc.	Less land space	Strict policies

Population change therefore occurs due to natural change and difference in migration types.

A simple equation that can be used is:

Population Change = Natural Change + Net migration

Or

Population Increase = (BR - DR) + (Immigration - Emigration)

(Given that BR is greater than DR or Immigration is greater than Emigration; or both)

Or

Population Decrease = (DR - BR) + (Emigration - Immigration)

(Given that DR is greater than BR or Emigration is greater than Immigration; or both)

Population increases at a faster rate in developing countries, whereas, developed countries tends to have **Zero Population Growth** (ie. BR is fairly the same as DR).

Another characteristic of population, which is of great concern today, is its ability to increase very rapidly. A significant proof of this is the **population explosion** of the late 1940's due to the baby boom, the sudden increase in the number of babies born, upon the return of the soldiers after World War`. There are many other *factors of population increase*, the core causes are:

- ☒ Increased Birth rate.
- ☒ Decreased Death rate.
- ☒ Increased Immigration.
- ☒ Decreased Migration.

(ie. The core *factors of population decrease* are the opposite of the above.)

☞ **ACTIVITIES** z- NOTES REVISION WRITTEN WORK– DISCUSS IN PAIRS

1. With reference to specific theme countries, give specific examples of:

- (i) instances causing population increase.**
- (ii) instances causing population decrease.**

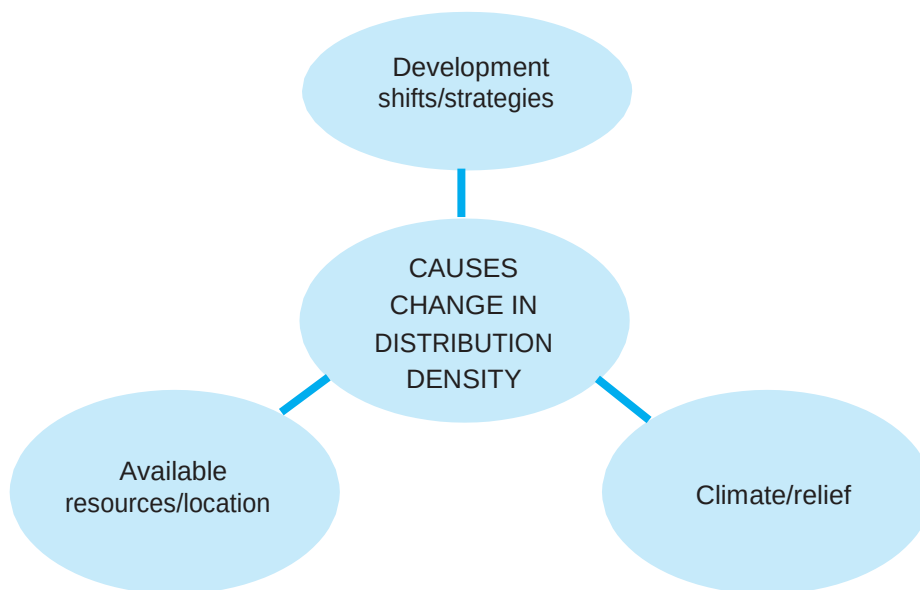
2. Discuss why is it important to study population and settlement, especially in these modern times.

1.1.2

CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION

As population changes, so does the **Population Distribution** (*the spread of population*) and **Population density** (*the number of people per unit area*) of an area or of a country as a whole. These two interdependent characteristics of population provide essential information for development planners and professional consultants in view of a country's socio-economic development. Some factors which causes changes in population distribution and population density are:

Fig 1.1.1 b. **Causes of changes in distribution and density**



NB: **Urbanization** has also greatly changed and will continue to change the two mentioned characteristics. The provisions and availability of services and opportunities has eventuated into *urban drift*, the influx of population into urban areas.

As population converges into urban areas, rural areas experience **population implosion** (the sudden decrease in population). Whereas in urban areas, along with urbanization, another important characteristic which occurs is **population displosion** (people of different ethnic groups living in the same neighborhood, or sharing the same interest or activities). Planning of urban areas to cater for the above facts would also change the population distribution and population density.

FACTORS AFFECTING CHANGE IN A POPULATION

Areas that are populated may have sparsely or densely population in them. The cause of their sparsely or densely population may be due to Physical or Human Factors.

<u>FACTORS</u>	<u>DENSELY</u>	<u>SPARSELY</u>
1. Physical	Flat lowland plain attractive to settlements eg Ganges Lowland ; Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal. Plains of Sigatoka, Navua, Dreketi, Ba and Rewa Delta in Fiji	Rugged mountains where temperature and pressure is common in high altitude eg. Thar Desert in India & Himalayan mountains. Fiji's Nakauvadra, Seatura Korobasaga & Uluqalau.
2. Climate	Area of reliable rainfall ie evenly distributed all throughout the year having no temperature extremes and a lengthy growing season where sunshine or snow is sufficient to attract tourists and areas with a monsoon climate eg. West Bengal, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, West Coast. For Fiji its Suva, Rewa Delta, Navua, Sigatoka.	Areas receiving very low annual rainfall (Thar Desert / Yasawas) Areas having long seasonal drought or unreliable, irregular rainfall (Deccan Plateau / Yasawa) Very cold areas with a short growing seasons eg.(Deccan Plateau/ Nadarivatu in Vitilevu's Highland)
3. Vegetation	Areas of grassland tend to have higher population densities than places with dense forest or desert eg. Rewa Plains , Navua Plains, Dreketi Plains, Ba) India's Ganges delta.	Areas of Tropical Rainforests example Wainibuka and Naitasiri Highlands. India's Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, North of Uttar Pradesh (foot of the Himalayas), West Bengal, Orissa.
4. Soils	Deep humus filled soils and river deposited silts Ganges Delta in India, Rewa Delta, Sigatoka Plains	Frozen & thin soils of the mountains eg Thar Desert and Mt Nakauvadra; or severe soil problems eg Leaching calcification or badlands; Sigatoka Sanddunes
5. Water Supplies	High population in reliable water supply sources, where there is wealth & technology to build reservoirs and to provide clean water eg. Lautoka/ Suva City ; Sigatoka, Nadi Labasa, Ba and Rakiraki towns. India – New Delhi , Mumbai, Kolkata	Many areas lacking supply of clean fresh water because of insufficient irregular rainfall or lack of money eg Yasawa, Vanuavatu (Lau); India – Jammu & Kashmir ; Gujarat.
6. Resources	Areas having large mineral deposits eg Vatukoula; India – Mumbai, Bihari	Lack of minerals and easily obtainable sources of energy that rarely attract people or industry. Fiji- Lau Group India - Meghalaya

7. Political	Headquarters of Government Ministry, Seat of Government; NGOs Foreign Consuls; Ports of Entry (Sea & Air) Suva City, & Lautoka City; Mumbai & New Delhi, Vishakapatnam	State fails to invest sufficient money or encourage development either economically or socially eg. Fiji's Macuata and Bua Province in Vanualevu; Jammu & Kashmir areas in India.
8. Economic	Regions with Intensive farming or industry can support large numbers of people on a small area of land; Fiji- Sigatoka Valleys; Navua Plains India- Ganges Lowlands	Areas with less developed subsistence economies usually need large areas of land to support few people. Fiji – Tailevu North India – Jammu & Kashmir.

⌘ ACTIVITIES - RESEARCH - INTERNET

Research on the factors which affect population in your theme countries. Briefly describe its significance or effects to the host country.

Compile a one page report.

1.1.3

POPULATION GRAPHS

A. Population Pyramid Graphs

A **population pyramid**, is also called an **age pyramid** or **age picture diagram**, it is a graphical illustration that shows the distribution of various age groups in a [population](#) (typically that of a country or region of the world), which forms the shape of a [pyramid](#) when the population is growing. It is also used to determine the overall age distribution of a population; an indication of the reproductive capabilities and likelihood of the continuation of a population. It typically consists of two back-to-back bar graphs, with the population plotted on the X-axis and age on the Y-axis, one showing the number of males and one showing females in a particular population in five-year age groups (also called [cohorts](#)). Males are conventionally shown on the left and females on the right, and they may be measured by raw number or as a [percentage](#) of the total population.

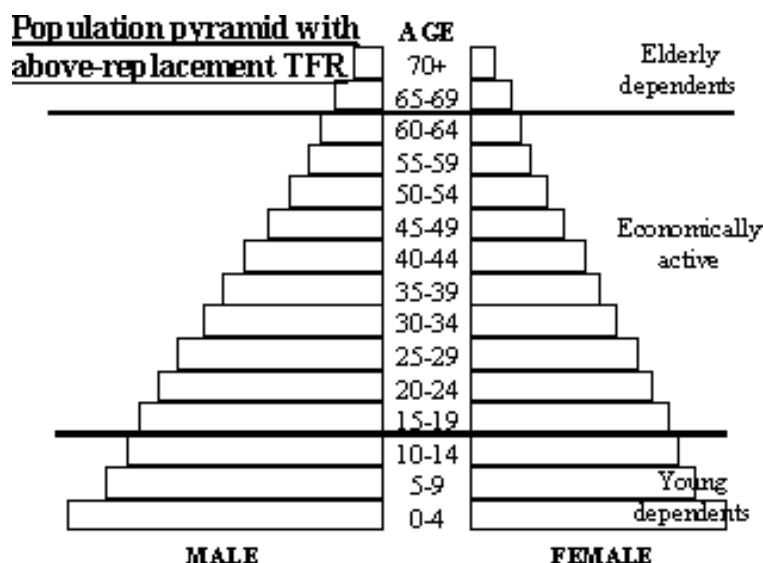
Population pyramids are often viewed as the most effective way to graphically depict the age and sex distribution of a population, partly because of the very clear image these pyramids present

A great deal of information about the population broken down by age and sex can be read from a population pyramid, and this can shed light on the [extent of development](#) and other aspects of the population. A population pyramid also tells how many people of each age range live in the area. There tends to be more females than males in the older age groups, due to females' longer life expectancy
(Source : en.wikipedia.org)

Population pyramid, in brief, gives us the following information:

- The total percentage of females and males in a population.
- The total percentage of females or males per age interval.

Population pyramid with above-replacement TFR



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Pyramid A

Typical of Developing Countries
High Death Rate
High Birth Rate
Low Life Expectancy

Pyramid B

Typical of Developed Countries
Low Death Rate
Lower Birth Rate
Longer Life Expectancy



⌘ The pyramid A shape (a feature of a developing country) which means:

- ☐ Greater younger generation.
- ☐ Higher dependency rate of the young generation.
- ☐ Higher birth rate, greatly exceeding the death rate.
- ☐ Increased population.

⌘ The pyramid B - beehive shape (a feature of a developed country) which means:

- ☐ Greater middle aged generation.
- ☐ Higher number of people are working or earning for the population.
- ☐ Decreased birth rate.
- ☐ Close to Zero population growth (BR = DR).

The population pyramid consists of a horizontal axis which shows the percentage of females on the left of the centre and the percentage of males on the right of the centre. The vertical axis is divided into age intervals.

The information given by a population graph is essential for planners, consultants and analysts.

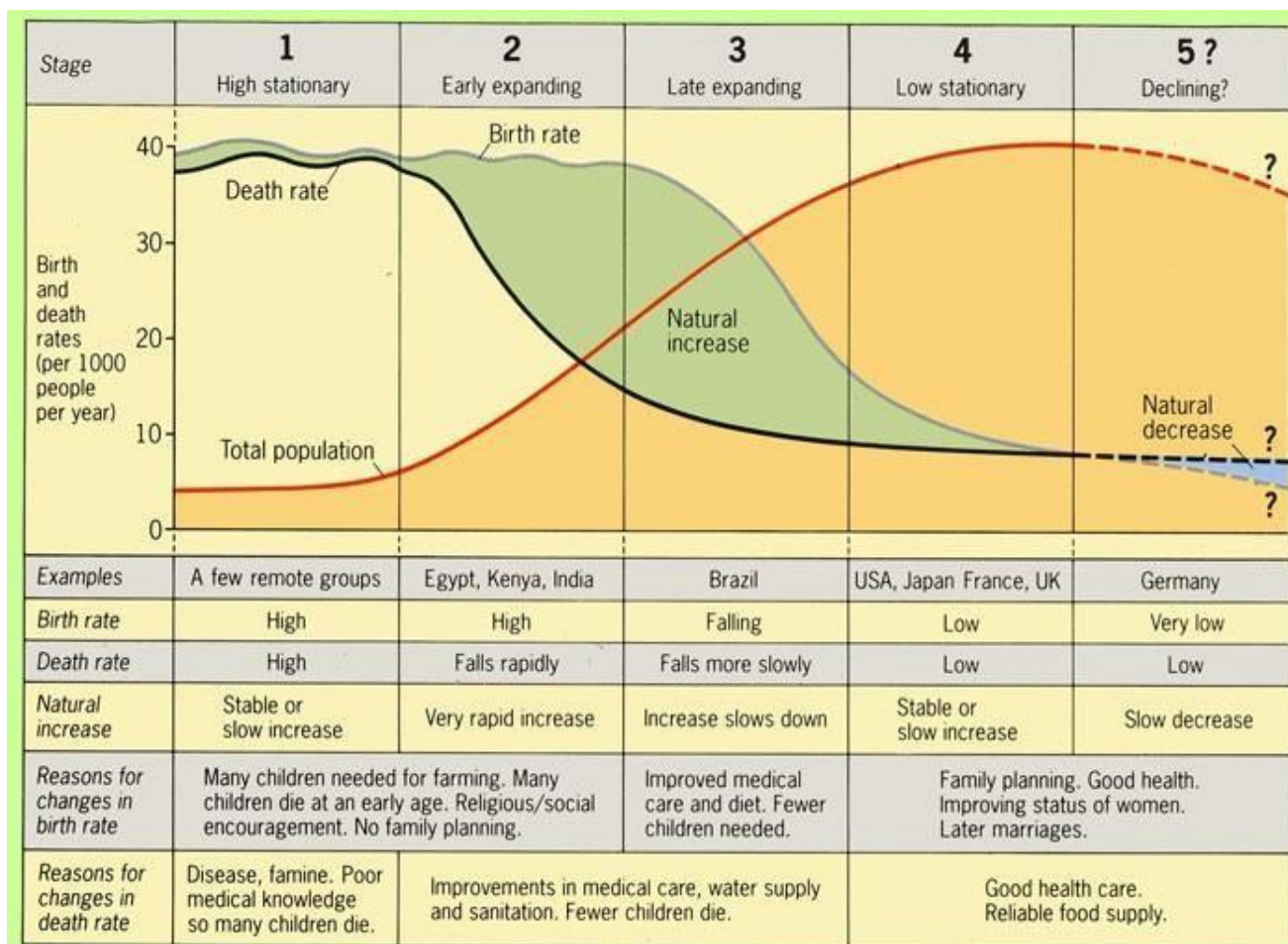
B. Demographic Transition Model

This population graph intends to show the demographic patterns through changes in time. The graph refers to four main time periods in history. Generally it gives us the following information:

- The change in Birth Rate through time.
- The change in Death Rate through time.
- The period where population increases.
- The period where population decreases.
- The periods of Zero population Growth.

The graph also helps us to infer the reasons for the above events in a particular time period.

Eg. Demographic Transition



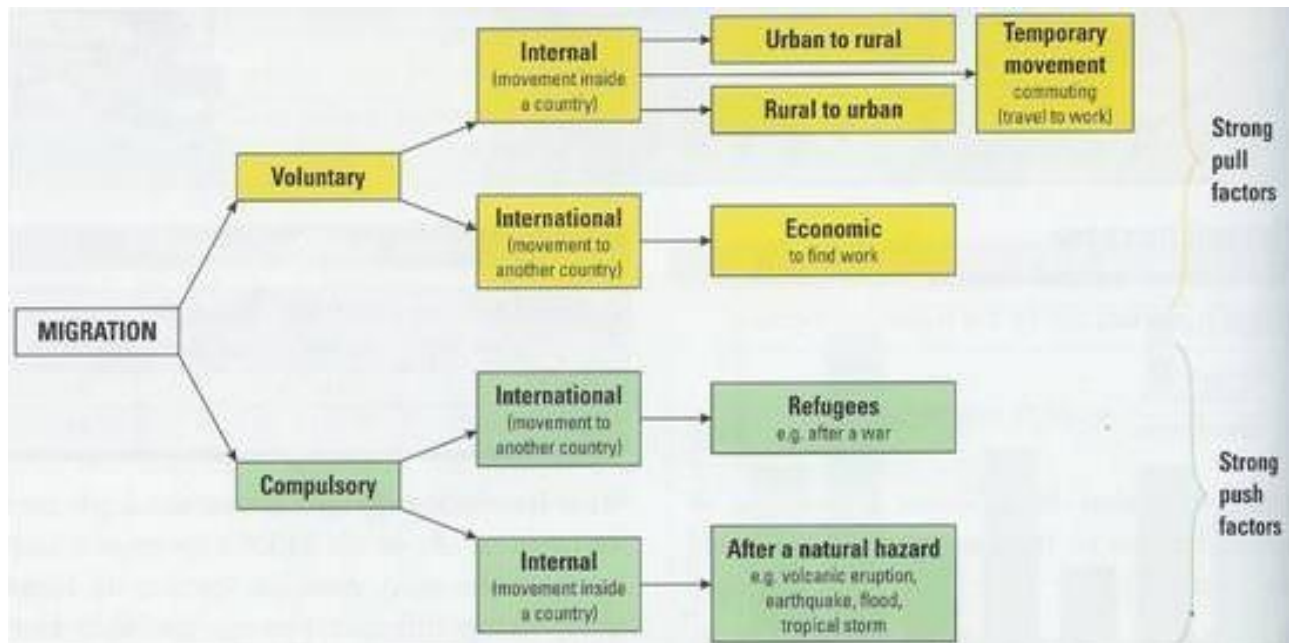
<http://search.tb.ask.com/search/AJimage.jhtml?searchfor=image+of+demographic+transition>

1.1.4

MIGRATION

Migration means the movement of people from one place to another (usually from one country to another). There are two main types of migration:

Fig. 1.1.5a **Types of Migration**



<http://search.tb.ask.com/search/AJimage.jhtml?searchfor=image+of+migration>

A. Voluntary

People choose to migrate (voluntary). Under Voluntary Migration there are two sub-types of migration Internal and International Migration. They both have their sub-types of migration.

B. Compulsory

People are made to move involuntary (forced). Forced migration is a negative form of migration, often caused by persecution, development, or exploitation. There are International and Internal type of migration and each have their respective purpose for migration.

There are four main forms of internal migration. These are:

- ☐ Urban to urban migration.
- ☐ Rural to rural migration.
- ☐ Urban to rural migration.
- ☐ Rural to urban migration which is termed as 'Urban Drift'.

There are many reasons why people move and if they move within the country's borders then it is referred to as **internal migration**. Some main causes for internal migration would be:

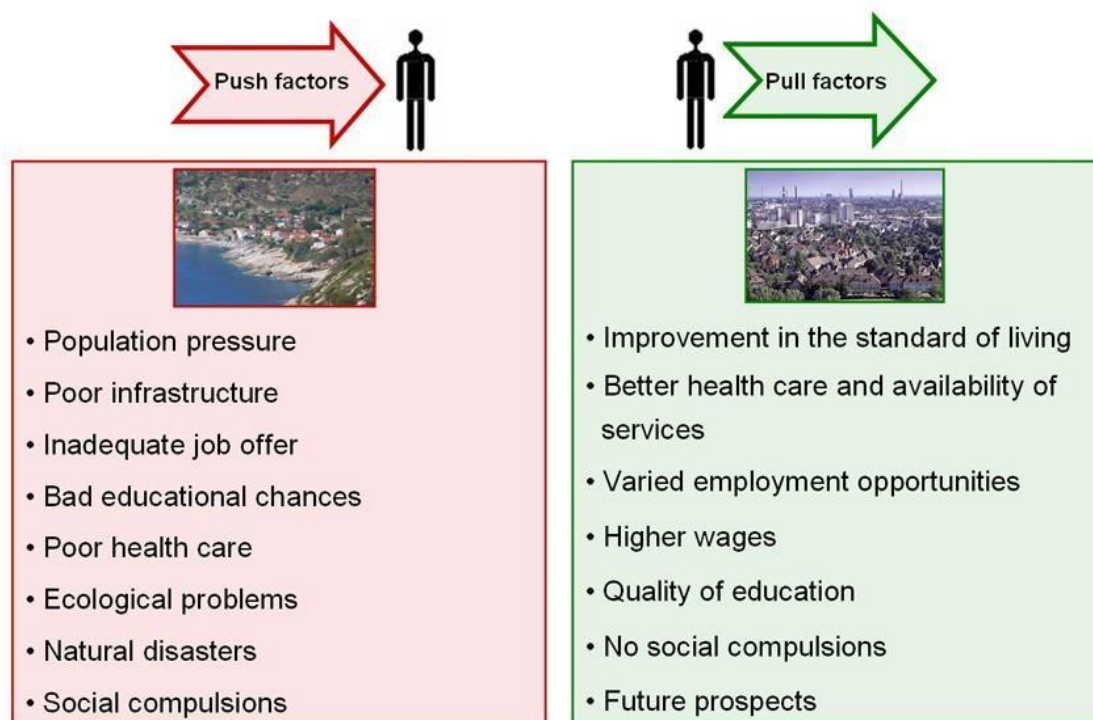
Urban to Urban	Rural to Rural	Urban to Rural	Rural to Urban
Better education	Expiry of leases	Retirement	Education
Work transfer	Better farmlands	Job layoff	Employment
Better housing	Marriage	Medical reasons	Better standards
Better opportunities	Rural transfer	More space	Bright lights

A. External Migration

The two main forms of external migration are:

- ☒ Immigration (migration into the country).
- ☒ Emigration (migration out of the country).

Pull and *push* factors contribute to internal and external migration, respectively.



Immigration		Emigration	
<i>Pull into our country</i>	<i>Push out of their country</i>	<i>Pull from other countries</i>	<i>Push out of our country</i>
Education	Less opportunities	Better employment	Less wages
Employment	Political Instability	Sports contract	High cost of living
Investment	Civil wars	Better standards	Low standards
Work contracts	Climate/Relief	Better opportunities	Less opportunities

All forms of migration have consequences which would either be beneficial or drastic to the losing country and the host country.

(a) The positive impacts to the losing country are:

- ☒ Decrease of population
- ☒ More space
- ☒ More opportunities
- ☒ Less competitions

(b) The negative impacts to the losing country:

- ☒ Less labour force
- ☒ Brain drain
- ☒ Less development

(c) The positive impacts of migration on the host country are:

- ☒ More labour force / Better expertise
- ☒ New ideas / New technology
- ☒ New developments / New investments

(d) The negative impacts to the host country are:

- ☒ Increase in population / Congestion / Overcrowding / Pollution
- ☒ Depletion of resources / Limitations in opportunities as there are more people
- ☒ Destruction of habitats / organisms / Decrease in land space due to development

B. Internal Migration

There are four main types:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|
| - Rural to Urban (Urban Drift) | - Urban to Rural |
| - Rural to Rural | - Urban to Urban |

⌘ ACTIVITY - INTERNET RESEARCH – WORK IN PAIRS

Each pair is to research on the factors contributing to the two different population graphs and compile brief notes, with specific examples. Compiled notes could be used as class share notes.

⌘ ACTIVITY - ESSAY – WORK IN PAIRS

With reference to specific case studies, discuss four main causes of migration and its impacts to the host country/area. Topics may be allocated to each pair according to the factor types (environmental, economic and social). Submitted essays could be used as model essays.

1.1.5 IMPACTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

There is a growing concern on the impacts of population increase. Not only is the population outgrowing our planet Earth, but man is destroying its planet earth through his activities and extraction of its resources. Although some believe that population growth is under control, it is having a negative effect on the environment by depleting Earth's clean natural resources and wildlife. As human population will expand the damaging effects on the environment will multiply.

(a) Negative environmental impacts of population increase are:

- ☐ Pollution (air, water, noise and land)
- ☐ Depletion of resources (land and marine)
- ☐ Deforestation for settlements can deplete resources
- ☐ Destruction of habitats/organisms, through mining, development of infrastructures and burning are a few to name.
- ☐ Degradation of drinking, fishable, usable freshwater
- ☐ Increased competition for limited resources
- ☐ Over cropping and over grazing to meet food demands for the population can result in desertification.
- ☐ Loss of biodiversity which would result in simplification of biodiversity.
- ☐ Environmental Stress

(b) Negative economic impacts of population increase are:

- ☒ Poverty
- ☒ Inflation
- ☒ More government expenditure for development. It costs a lot of money for the government to provide social services and benefits. The higher the population, the higher the costs and sometimes the revenue is less than the budgets spent by the government.
- ☒ Reduce per capita income
- ☒ High unemployment
- ☒ Low human capital investment on each child (education and health services)
- ☒ High Trade deficit. - A country can only provide so much natural resources to sustain its people, when population is higher there is not enough natural resources and therefore a country must import instead of export which is unhealthy to the country's economy.
- ☒ Cost of living is higher- when land is limited in a country and population grows rapidly the cost of housing becomes expensive. Sometimes it is very difficult for people earning upper middle income to buy a decent home. Examples include Singapore and Honolulu.
- ☒ Economic Stagnation

(c) Negative social impacts of population increase are:

- ☒ Less space
- ☒ Limited opportunities
- ☒ Increased social problems
- ☒ Loss of identity/culture
- ☒ High Crime rates- High population can lead to more crime due to the effects of unemployment and a struggling economy.
- ☒ High maternal mortality
- ☒ Vigorous competition for limited jobs
- ☒ Socio-economic tensions
- ☒ Political instability
- ☒ High fertility rates
- ☒ Low standard of living
- ☒ Less available quality housing, resulting in increased substandard housing and homelessness.
- ☒ Access to food and clean water can be another concern. The issues associated with unsanitary sources of food can sweep through an entire population, causing disease and famine.
- ☒ Starvation war and death can be an impact because of the competition for limited resources.

36 ACTIVITY - INTERNET RESEARCH – WORK IN PAIRS

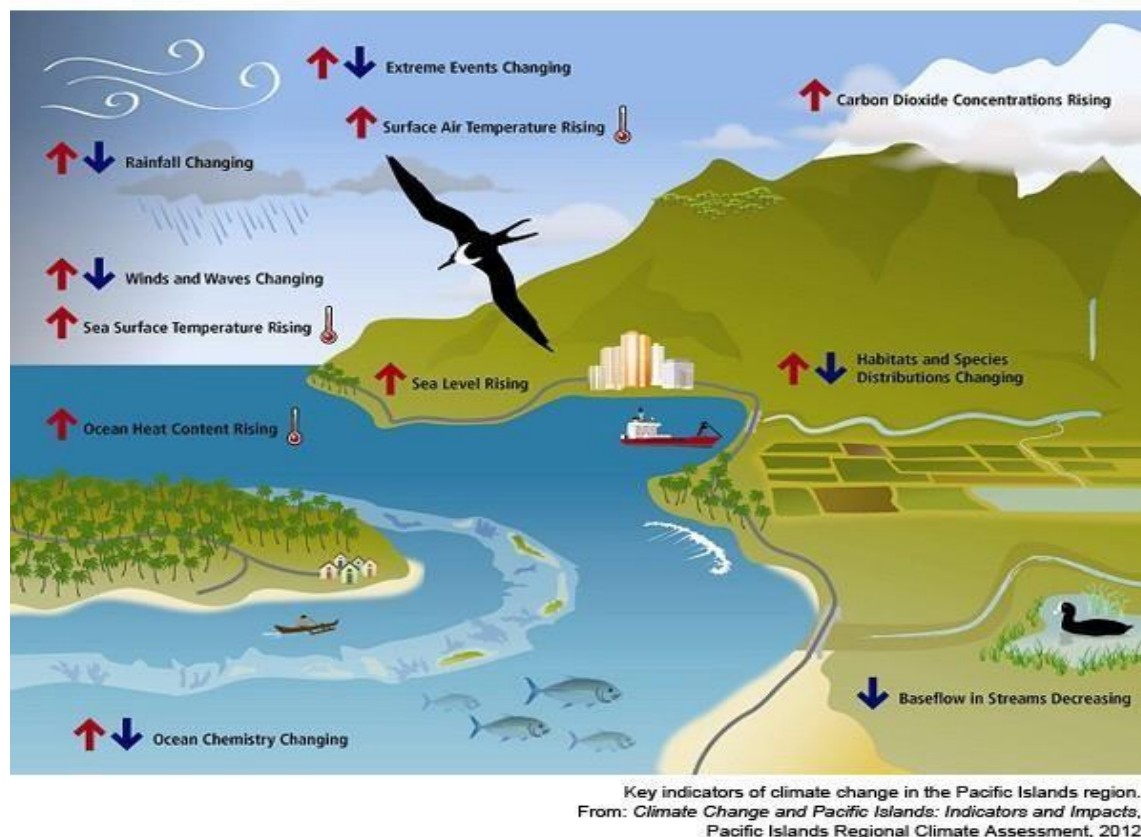
Each pair is to research on the factors contributing to the two different population graphs and compile brief notes, with specific examples. Compiled notes could be used as class shares notes.

1.1.6

CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS

Climate change has become a contemporary environmental issue of the modern era as it is now a major threat to our planet Earth. Its visible impacts are experienced in the small islands of the South Pacific. Not only does it affect men's activities, it has also contributed to mass population distribution.

In studying climate change and its impacts, it would be wise to first look at some of the human influences which have caused climate change.



Source: Climate Change and Pacific Islands, Indicators and Impacts. Pacific Islands Regional Climate Assessment, 2012.

A **Human influences of Climate Change**

(i) **Air Pollution**

Air pollution (the release of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere) has led to the destruction of the ozone layer, allowing more heat into our atmosphere which changes our climate. These greenhouse gases are caused by human activities such as burning, use of motor engines, etc. These gases deplete the ozone layer that filters the sun's radiation.

NB. Temperature is an element of climate. As temperature increases then the climate would also change.

(ii) **Deforestation**

Forests or plants take in carbon dioxide for photosynthesis. If there are less plants then there would be more carbon in the atmosphere which contributes to the effect mentioned in (i) above. Furthermore, forests also acts as a buffer for the coolness in the atmosphere. If the forest is removed then the atmospheric temperature would increase which causes climate change.

B. Changes experienced**(i) Temperature Increase**

Temperature increases as more of the sun's rays pass through the ozone layer and also when the buffer (forest) is removed.

(i) Changes in wind patterns

As temperature is increased then there would also be changes in wind patterns in areas affected.

(i) Changes in precipitation

When temperature increases in certain areas, there would also be an increase in the amount of precipitation.

NB: If a climatic element is affected then climate would change.

C. Major negative impacts**(i) Rise in sea level**

Rise in sea level contributes to coastal flooding; movement inland of the shoreline, submergence of small islands and eventually the relocation of islanders would ensue eg. The **environmental refugees**, who have bought islands in Fiji in Rabi for the Ocean Islanders from Kiribati and Kioa for the people from Tuvalu.

(ii) Droughts

Droughts in some areas causes destruction of vegetation/organisms, starvation to the human population in areas affected and a threat to food security. The whole climate change that would affect the area are the tropical regions would eventually become a desert and the mid latitudes would become a tropical region and the polar regions would have a mid latitude climate. This would result in the relocation of people and their settlements and the changes in people's activities.

(iii) Excessive rainfall

The high temperature would increase or intensify evaporation. This would cause high precipitation and also it can brew tropical cyclones, which could increase in frequency.

This eventuates into flooding of settlements and farming areas which again destroys habitats, vegetation, organisms and threatens food security

D. Simple Ways of minimizing its impacts**(i) Afforestation / Reforestation and sustainable conservation of forests.**

Introduction of forests would mean the decrease of carbon levels in the atmosphere. It would also decrease the atmospheric temperature of the tropical/equatorial zone. It would change the microclimates of the areas reforested.

(ii) Minimise the burning of fossil fuels

The burning of fossil fuels could be decreased through the use of alternative energy (solar / wind / wave energy or hydrothermal)

(iii) Controlled logging

Logging cannot be stopped as wood products are used for many of man's needs, however, measures could be adopted to control logging such as government policies and the use of alternative products to replace wood products.

(iv) Sustainable development

This infers development which protects and conserves the environment. Hence, there would be more consideration of the environment and less destruction of it.

The effect of climate change on population distribution are:

- ☐ The movement inland of coastal inhabitants which also changes population density.
- ☐ The migration of people due to changes in temperature.
- ☐ The movement of people to higher grounds due to flooding of low lying areas.
- ☐ The fleeing of people due to starvation and for food security.

3€ ACTIVITY - SPEECH - GROUP WORK

Students are to be allocated into groups of threes. Each group is to write up a speech based on one impact of climate change. Each speech should not be more than five minutes long. Scripts are to be submitted for class resource.

1.1.7**POPULATION PROBLEMS**

A major issue in the world today is the increasing number of population problems, especially in all developing countries. Through time the effects of these problems have proven to be disastrous to the human population and is threatening to destroy our planet earth.

The table below looks at some major population problems in our world today and they are classified under environmental, economic and social problems caused by population and population increase.

Location (Site and Situation)

- ☒ The location of a settlement is related to its site and situation.
- ☒ the site describes the point at which the town, village, city or hamlet is located.
- ☒ actors involved in choosing a site are: local relief, soil, water supply and resources.
- ☒ situation describes where the settlement is located in related to surrounding feature such as other settlements, mountains, rivers and communications. It's the situation of a settlement that will determine whether it will continue to grow or become a large town or city or remain as it is.
- ☒ Early settlements developed within a rural economy which aimed to be self sufficient. Their sites were determined by a series of mainly physical factors:
 - (a) A wet-point site - in dry areas water was essentially needed virtually everyday throughout the year and is heavy to carry any distance.
 - (b) A dry-point site - especially in relatively wet areas was needed to avoid flooding to be above waterlogged land.
 - (c) Building Materials - which ideally included stone, wood and clay had to be obtained locally they were heavy and bulky to move at a time when transport was poorly developed.
 - (d) Defence - against surrounding tribes was sometimes necessary.
 - (e) Fuel Supply - were needed from heating and cooking usually wood.
 - (f) Food Supplies - was needed from land nearby, some of which was suitable for the rearing of animals and growing of crops.
 - (g) Nodal Points - Where several valleys (natural routes) met to create a route centre, or where two rivers joined or which controlled routes between hills.
 - (h) Bridging Points - may originally have been at a ford (a shallow area in a river that can be crossed by car, horseback, etc.)
 - (i) Shelter and Aspects - to be sheltered from the strong prevailing south westerly and cold northerly wind to have a south facing aspect, giving most sunshine, heat and light.

Environment	Economic	Social
Pollution - Includes all the tree types of pollution	Poverty - Effect of misfits of globalisation	Starvation - An effect of food scarcity and overpopulation
Depletion of resources - Due to overexploitation and overconsumption	Inflation - Effect of global economic crisis & high quality demand	Congestion/Overcrowding - An effect of over-population with less land space.
Degradation of soil/vegetation - Excessive deforestation, overcultivation and overgrazing	Inc. Gov. Expenditure - In the provision and maintenance of services and infrastructure	Unemployment - More people with less employment opportunities
Destruction of animals/habitats - Clearing/ bulldozing on land for development.		Crime - Economically disadvantaged looking for opportunities

⌘ ACTIVITY - INTERNET/LIBRARY RESEARCH - GROUP WORK

Students are to identify examples of the problems in specific theme countries. Each group is to display the concepts, ideas with examples on a vanguard sheet. This would be assessed and can be retained as a subject resource.

1.1.8

WAYS OF MINIMIZING PROBLEMS

As mentioned beforehand, population has continued to increase beyond control in the last century and onto this 21st century. Population problems increase proportionately with population increase; hence, the idea of solving all population problems seems impossible. However, these problems could be minimised. Outlined below are some possible ways of minimising population problems.

☒ **Population Control**

- ☒ Birth Control Methods
- ☒ Control immigration
- ☒ Awareness on population control

☒ **Food Security**

- ☒ Development of agricultural sector
- ☒ Promotion and provisions for agricultural projects
- ☒ Decrease tax on imports of food items.

☒ **Education opportunities**

- ☒ Fair educational opportunities for all levels
- ☒ Vocational programs in schools and within the community
- ☒ Investment opportunities
 - ☒ for business ventures
 - ☒ for livelihood projects
 - ☒ provision of investment opportunities

- ☒ **Employment opportunities**
- ☒ in government / industries
- ☒ self-employment training programs
- ☒ provision of markets to the people and investors

- ☒ **Political Stability**

- ☒ **Social Security**

- ☒ **Economic Growth**

⌘ **ACTIVITY - INTERNET/LIBRARY RESEARCH - WORK IN PAIRS**

Students are to list down twelve problems from 1,1,7 and for each of these problems they are to identify the most probable solution which would minimize its effects. Each group is to display their research on a A3 paper. This would be assessed and can be retained as a subject resource.

1.1.9 SETTLEMENT – DEFINITION AND TYPES

Settlement refers to a place where people live. It can be small, large, permanent or temporary. Settlements are unique and have many characteristics as with other forms of tenements. It follows the basic tenet (principle or belief) of all establishments. It is where people live, interact and work. It varies in size appearance and function.

Settlements can be grouped together using a variety of criteria

- :
- Location (site and situation)
 - Shape (patterns)
 - Major use (function)
 - Position (rank)
 - Service centre (hierarchy)

Types of Settlements

1. **Urban** - a densely populated settlement consisting of highly built up areas which provide a wide range of functions eg New Delhi, Mumbai Kolkata in India, or Suva City, Lautoka City in Fiji.



2. **Rural** - sparsely populated settlement consisting of few built up areas which provide a small range of functions eg Rural India Kerala village in south India or villages in Fiji.



3. **Hamlet** - a small settlement.



4. **Chawls** - originally the residential units build in the mill premises for workers in 1956, Government of *India*: areas where buildings are in any respect unfit for human habitation they are buildings in old city Mumbai.



5. **Bustis** - a district of a city marked by poverty and inferior living conditions, in India.



6. **Squatter Settlement** - A shanty town is a slum settlement of plywood, corrugated metal, sheets of plastic, and cardboard boxes. They are usually found on the periphery of cities, public parks, or near railroad tracks, rivers, lagoons or city trash dump sites.



10. **Self Help Housing** - under the project haven scheme the Hart foundation provides basic amenities of a cheap price, building materials. The scheme provides taps, toilet and electricity with roads to them eg. Qauia settlement, villages.



11. **Gated Community** - is a form of [residential community](#) or [housing estate](#) containing strictly controlled entrances for [pedestrians](#), [bicycles](#), and [automobiles](#), and often characterized by a closed perimeter of walls and fences. Gated communities usually consist of small residential streets and include various shared amenities. For smaller communities this may be only a park or other [common area](#). For larger communities, it may be possible for residents to stay within the community for most daily activities.



Others included:

7. **Low Cost Housings** - Affordable housing is housing that is appropriate for the needs of a range of very low to moderate income households and priced so that these households are also able to meet other basic living costs such as food, clothing, transport, medical care and education. As a rule of thumb, housing is usually considered affordable if it costs less than 30 percent of gross household income (found in Fiji)
8. **High Income Residential** - the inner city is the most prosperous part of the metropolis, where housing is expensive and where elites and high-income individuals dwell.
9. **Middle Income Residential** – sectors built close to towns and cities which were planned and occupied by people who have found full time employment eg. Samabula and Vatuwaqa (Suva).

Settlement Patterns and Models

The arrangement of buildings in a settlement, depending on the physical environment and the settlement functions.

1. **Dispersed Settlements** – are settlement patterns characterized by scattered and isolated dwellings eg canefields of Western Vitilevu and Vanualevu (Fiji) ; Rice fields of the Ganges Plains. It can either be isolated (individual buildings) or a group of 2 or 3 buildings and separated from the next group by 2 or 3 kilometres. This settlement occurs in an area of adverse physical difficulty where natural resources are insufficient to support more than a few people. Traditionally most are farms although increasingly some are being used as second homes for holidays.



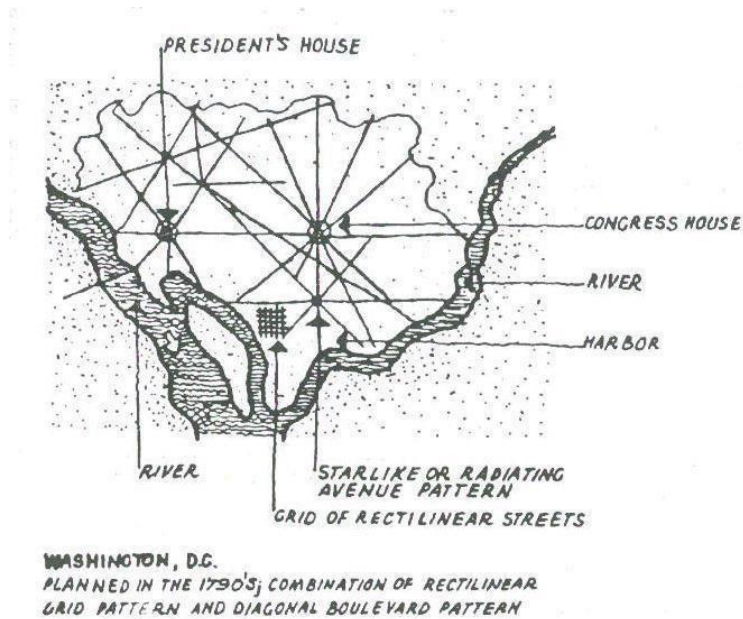
2. **Linear** - a settlement pattern characterized by dwellings lined along a road, river or coastline eg. Levuka (Fiji) where buildings are strung out along a line of communication. This may be main road, a river valley or a canal or dyke also.



3. **Nucleated** - a settlement pattern characterized by clustered dwelling around a central point. Common in rural Fiji and India where buildings are grouped closely together for economics, social and defensive purposes. When several buildings were grouped together, initially for defensive purposes and later for social and economic reasons. They often occur every 5-10 kilometers. It is also known as clustered settlement.



4. **Grand axis style** - is a planned settlement, designed or created form eg NewDelhi.

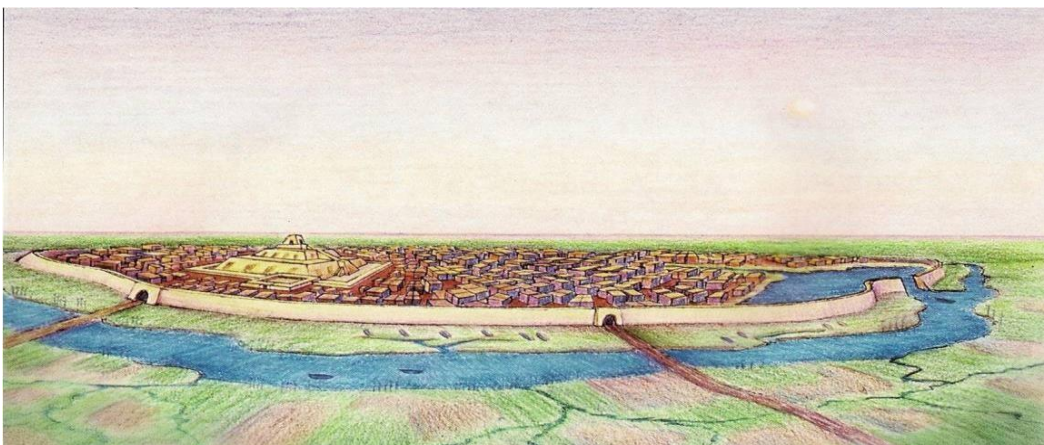


5. **Fire wheel Style** - are planned settlement found in south India's Ashram City of Auroville.



source : www.google.com

6. **Cosmic City** - is a holy city paradigm eg Benares, Varanasi and Sriragham in South India.



NB: Models

- ☐ Myrdalls (Circular and cumulative causation)
- ☐ Christallers (central place theory)
- ☐ Burgess (concentric zones)

1.1.10

PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH SETTLEMENTS

Problems associated with settlements arose due to the mismanagement, poor decisions and irresponsible actions of man who developed and occupied these settlements.

Given below are certain problems associated with problems.

Environment	Economic	Social
Pollution	Cost of construction	Informal housing
Deforestation	Cost of infrastructures	Congestion/Overcrowding
Littering	Maintenance Costs	Conflicts/Social problems
Exploitation of resources	Rebuilding costs	Increased crime

1.1.11

WAYS TO MINIMIZE SETTLEMENT PROBLEMS

- **Employment opportunities**
 - ☐ in government/industries
 - ☐ self-employment training programs
 - ☐ provision of markets to the people and investors
- **Provision of housing assistance**
 - ☐ Rural/urban housing schemes
 - ☐ Low interest housing loans
 - ☐ Housing Agreements (eg. Shared costs between government and home owners, (2/3 of Gov. 1/3 Individual)
 - ☐ Provision of housing materials
- **Community Policing**
 - ☐ Community outreach
 - ☐ Neighborhood watch scheme
 - ☐ Community Crime-stoppers
 - ☐ Police posts within the community
 - ☐ Police patrol
- **Initiating Economic Growth**
 - ☐ Provision of employment opportunities
 - ☐ Promoting investments with lucrative markets (esp. Exports)
- **Decentralization**
 - ☐ Distribute services so as to limit concentration of population
 - ☐ Develop hinterlands and rural areas

⌘ **ACTIVITY - INTERNET/LIBRARY RESEARCH - GROUP WORK**

Students are to identify examples of the problems in specific theme countries. Each group is to display the concepts, ideas with examples on a vanguard sheet. This would be assessed and can be retained as a subject resource.

⌘ **ACTIVITY - WORK IN PAIRS**

Students are to list down twelve problems from 1,1,7 and for each of these problems they are to identify the most probable solution which would minimize its effects. Each group is to display their research on a A3 paper. This would be assessed and can be retained as a subject resource.

⌘ **ACTIVITY - WORK INDIVIDUALLY**

Students are to identify different settlement patterns/ types and models. For each of these they are to research on the factors which have influenced it. Give specific examples from your theme countries.

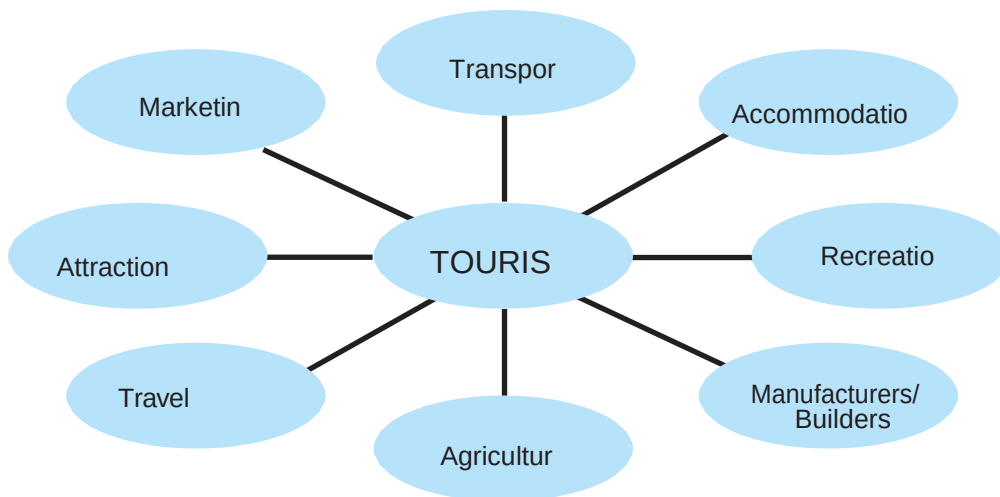
CHAPTER TWO

TOURISM

Describe the historical trend of the tourism industry, its development and importance and evaluate challenges caused and faced by the industry whilst outlining the solution to the problems and acknowledge the industry's contribution to the country.

1.1.1 TOURISM AND TOURISTS

Tourism is simply an industry which caters or deals with tourists. There are many sectors which contribute to tourism being a fast earning industry and having multiple economic benefits to any country.



Hence, tourism not only brings about development but it also promotes diverse investment opportunities.

However, the success of the tourism industry depends on the effectiveness of its marketing and promotions which would bring about an increase in tourist arrivals. To date there are many types of tourism. Some common ones are: *Mass or Mainstream tourism, Leisure tourism, Historic tourism, Adventure tourism, Nature tourism, Cultural tourism*, etc.

Tourists travel for many reasons and their desires and needs tend to become more diverse through time. The ability for any country to cater for the needs and desires of the tourists would mean an increase in revenue earnings due to more tourists.

There are two main classes of tourists:

- (i) *Destination Tourists*
- (ii) *Stop-over Tourists*

Tourists can also be either *Domestic* (local) or *International* (from other countries).

To ensure a continuous in-flow of tourists, countries focus on target markets. Tourist markets can either be Short Haul markets (from nearby countries) or from Long Haul markets (countries which are further away). Some features which would be responsible for retaining the target markets are:

(i) Effective promotions and marketing



<http://keeward.com/promoting-lebanese-tourism/#.VCI4TdFsLIU>



<https://www.google.com.fj/search?q=images+of+travel+agency&biw>

Direct Promotions and Marketing

- through the use of mass media, social media, brochures, pamphlets, posters, promotional groups, documentaries, tourism festivals, etc.

Indirect Promotions and Marketing

- Through the use of travel agents, word by mouth, business meetings, organizational forum, international conventions, sports meets, etc.

(ii) Hospitality and appropriate provisions in host country



<https://www.google.com.fj/search?q=images+of+travel+agency&biw>

Accommodations

- Hotels, motels, tourist resorts, backpackers, capsule hotels, condominiums, apartments, holiday homes, home-stays, lodges, cottages



<https://www.google.com.fj/search?q=images+of+tourism+>

Water – based activities

- Canoeing, kayaking, sailing, surfing, waterskiing, jet skiing, yachting, snorkeling, free diving, etc.



<https://www.google.com.fj/search?q=images+of+tourism+>

Land - based activities

- Hiking. Mountain climbing, horse riding, camping, village visits, sporting activities, historical sight-seeing, sky diving, etc.

- (iii) Political/civil stability of the country and easy visa requirements
- (iv) Appropriate climate
- (v) Diverse attraction sites
- (vi) etc..

Furthermore, tourism has diversified in accordance with the differentiating needs and desires of the travelers or tourists. Initially, the tourist industry had focused only on those travelling and visiting places for pleasure and leisure. Nowadays, there are many different forms of tourism. Some common forms are:



Others include: Adventure tourism, Mass tourism, etc.

⌘ ACTIVITIES - NOTES REVISION WRITTEN WORK– DISCUSS IN PAIRS

1. With reference to specific theme countries, give examples of:

- (iii) the sectors which make up the Tourism industry**
- (iv) Short-Haul and Long-Haul markets.**
- (v) different forms of tourism.**

2. Differentiate between the types of tourists.

3. Differentiate between the types of tourism.

1.1.2 **A HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE**

Tourism in all countries in the world today originates and develops in many ways and for many reasons. In some countries, tourism began because of its natural beauty and/or beautiful climate, historical events which occurred with existing historical evidence, or due to its ability to meet the immediate desires of travelers. Moreover, some countries were trading points, stop-over destinations for travelers and refueling stations. The convergence of people meant the provision of services and goods to meet their needs.

Wherever there is tourism there would be development. These two features are interrelated, interdependent and correlate with each other. Tourism developed when the number of tourists increased leading to an increase in provisions for their diverse needs and desires.

Furthermore, as tourism developed investors also initiated other forms of tourism to cater for the demands of the travelers. Due to the many physical, historical and cultural attributes of each nation in the world, tourism has diversified into the many forms that are functional in present times. Locals have also promoted many other hidden potential within their locality which are tourist attractions today or will become potential attraction sites upon further development or restructuring.

Tourism has prospered in all countries as it has generated high returns for the host country and also due to its multiplying effects which has boosted the socio-economic status of these nations. In addition, its ability to influence westernization and modernization makes it more acceptable and adoptable without much resistance from the people. In some cases the tourism industry has become the backbone for the host country.

⌘ ACTIVITIES - RESEARCH - INTERNET

Research on the historical background of your theme countries. Briefly describe how it has originated and its significance to the host country.

Compile a one page report.

1.1.3 **REASONS FOR TRAVEL**

As stated earlier, tourists travel for many reasons. The reasons to travel depend entirely on the needs, commitments and desires of the tourist. Some common reasons are:

- | | | |
|--|---|----------------------------------|
| ☐ leisure/pleasure | - | visit historic sites |
| ☐ sight-seeing natural wonders/sites | - | religious pilgrims |
| ☐ visit special sites (e.g. Disneyland) | - | visit families/friends |
| ☐ visit major cities/countries | - | special activities (e.g. hiking) |

Tourist choices depend on accessibility, availability and affordability.

⌘ ACTIVITIES - CHARTWORK – USE OF MASS MEDIA

Paste pictures of people travelling for a reason, on a vanguard sheet. Label each picture carefully.

1.1.4 **THE TYPES OF TOURISM DEVELOPMENT**

Tourism is composed of a close network of multiple systems integrating mutually and as earlier stated, tourism is interdependent and interrelated with essential sectors in a nation. To develop tourism means to upgrade or improve on these multiple systems and sectors. Hence, it would be ideal to classify the types of development into categories composed of systems and sectors.

Category 1 – Promotion and Transport



<https://www.google.com/search?q=importance+of+tourism+industry>

(i) Marketing Strategies

Marketing has become more efficient with the introduction and use of modern technology and ideas. Eg, advanced forms of mass media, internet, skype, etc. The availability of various forms of communication makes it more possible to reach a wide range of markets. The disadvantage of using communication networks for marketing is that information is limited. Hence, other forms of marketing and promotions are through tourism festivals, cultural/art exhibitions and the use of promotional groups, in addition to travel agents. In these cases, marketing is more realistic, more informative and more attractive.

(ii) Packaging

More compact package deals are now available with affordable or lucrative prices. Eg. Family deals, business convention deals, company deals, etc. To make it more attractive, packages include incentives of various forms which include the integration of activities.

(iii) Inward/Outward Transport Mode

Transport modes are designed to be more efficient, safer, faster and much more convenient. Eg. Airliners – Boeings. Cruise Liners, Tourist trains. Etc. Transportation costs are usually inclusive to package deals. In other instances, costs are negotiated to meet affordability and to ensure that transport companies are able to meet their costs.

Category 2 – Reception and Accommodation



<https://www.google.com/search?q=importance+of+tourism+industry>

(i) Airport/Port Facilities

Modern airport and port facilities have been designed or re-designed to be more spacious and ensure more efficient services for international and domestic flights and passengers. It has also been developed to cater for all necessary services. Eg. Transport bays, passenger lounges/gates, check-in/check –out terminals, hangars, customs office, banks/money exchange, rental services, etc. New technology and ideas have also given them a more modernized outlook and in accordance with safety requirements.

(ii) Accommodation

Types of accommodation now range from simple inns for the ordinary people to the more exquisite and luxurious suites. Other forms of accommodation include motels, backpackers, home-stays, etc. Island states also boast attractive island resorts which have a blend of exotic features and local inputs. Social activities would encompass nightclubs, restaurants, bars, sports facilities, gyms and basic water-based and land-based activities.

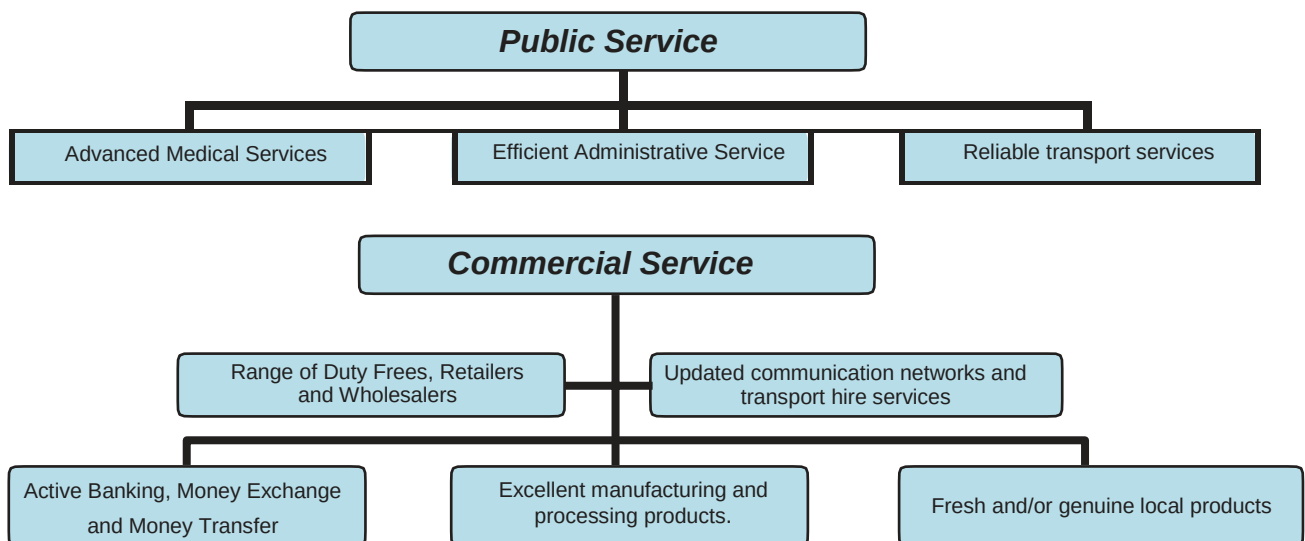
Category 3 – Activities and Services

(i) Activities

To accommodate for the diverse desires and interests of tourists, different varieties of land-based and water-based activities have been introduced. These activities are created to utilize the immense environmental potentials whilst also inducing excitement, satisfaction and making it a memorable exercise. The activities available have ventured on from pleasure and leisure to adventurous, educational and informative.

(ii) Services

An essential component for customer satisfaction is quality assurance in services, provisions and products. The development of services in tourism is certainly progressing towards this scenario. ie.



Category 4 – Awareness and Acceptance

An important factor in tourism development, especially in development countries is awareness and acceptance modes. ie.

- ☒ Tourism awareness programs and tours to the community
- ☒ Eg. Ministry of Tourism Workshops, village tours, volunteers schemes, etc.
- ☒ Educational programs and courses in tourism Eg. Year 12 Geography – Theme on Tourism, Certificate/Diploma/Degree Courses in School of Tourism in tertiary institutions.
- ☒ Educational institutions for tourism Eg. Catering Schools,

☞ ACTIVITY - RESOURCE BOOK – INDIVIDUAL ACTIVITY

Each individualist to compile a small resource book on tourism development in a specific theme country. The resource book should consist of the topics, pictures and short notes.

1.1.5 **FACTORS AFFECTING TOURISM DEVELOPMENT**

There are many factors that act as barriers to tourism development or we may say the problems faced by the tourism industry. Some common factors are:

Environmental	Economic	Social
Lack of resources - Land space/water source/food security	Increased fuel price - Due to change in world oil price	Political/Civil instability - Coup, civil wars, racial conflicts
Climate change - Inc./drop in temperature, high/low rainfall, change in pressure	Maintenance/Rebuilding cost - Increase in cost of goods and material	Strict government policies - Immigration policies and taxation policies
Natural Hazards - Destruction of accommodation and attraction sites	Inflation - High prices of local and imported goods	Harassment of tourists - Robbery, assault and pestering
Land degradation - Destruction of vegetation and habitats	High Investment costs & less returns - Decrease in tourist arrivals	Land ownership demands - Goodwill payments, land and sea- shore usage.

⌘ **ACTIVITY - INTERNET RESEARCH – WORK IN PAIRS**

Each pair is to research on the factors affecting tourism development and compile brief notes on factors allocated, with specific examples. Compiled notes could be used as class shares notes.

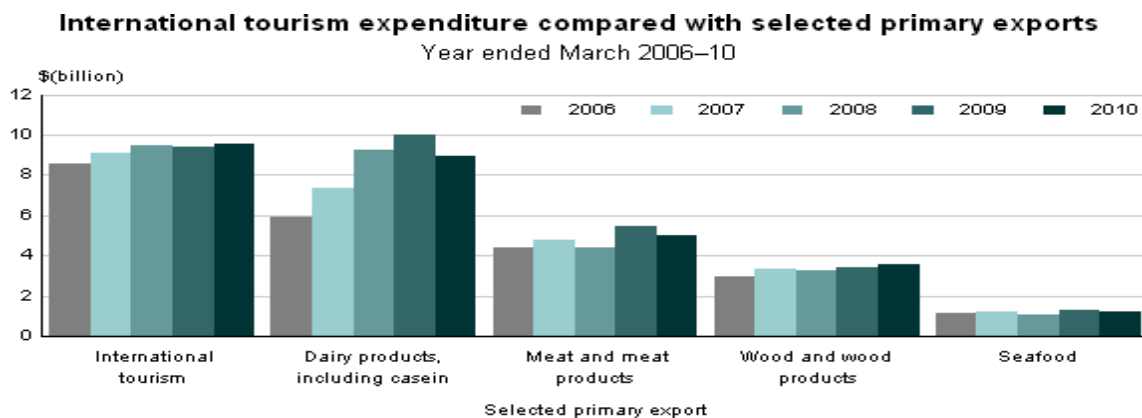
⌘ **ACTIVITY - ESSAY – WORK IN PAIRS**

With reference to specific case studies, discuss four factors which affect tourism and its impacts to the tourism industry. Topics may be allocated to each pair according to the factor types (environmental, economic and social). Submitted essays could be used as model essays.

1.1.6 THE IMPORTANCE OF THE TOURISM INDUSTRY

1. Fast and high revenue earner; and Favorable Balance of Payments

Tourism has become the main income earner for countries where the tourism industry is prominent. Unlike other industries in a country, tourism does not need to wait for maturity, a harvesting period, or a manufacturing system. But through effective and objective promotions and marketing a tourist market could become operational immediately. As promotions intensifies the markets size and types increases, which means more economic gains for the country. Strategic promotions would also mean a continuous in-flow of tourists. This would serve well for the economic demands of a country and also it would be the best alternative in cases of downfalls or downturns in other sectors in the host country.



Note: Exports are valued fob (free on board — the value of goods at New Zealand ports before export) and include re-exports.

Source: Statistics New Zealand

2. Multiplier Effect

This simply implies that tourism expenses have many benefits to the community and especially to the people. Money earned by the Tourism Industry would:

- ☒ Develop the industry and its mechanisms.
- ☒ Promote more tourism investments.
- ☒ Promote investments in other sectors and its expansion.
- ☒ Fulfill our social and cultural obligations.



<https://www.google.com/search?q=importance+of+of+tourism+industry>

3. Promotes Development

Development is a pre-phase, in-phase and post phase requirement for all tourism investments. This is to fulfill the objectives and needs of the investment, its stakeholders and relative sectors. Not only is it initiated or derived for the tourists but also for the welfare of all stakeholders in the industry. ie. for tourists, the investors, the workers, the suppliers, the landowners and the community as a whole.



<https://www.google.com/search?q=importance+of+tourism+industry>

4. Source of employment/livelihood

Investments are doorways to career opportunities and probable livelihoods. All modern governments are always promoting tourism as it alleviates the country's economy through provisions of employment and hence a stable source of income.

5. Promotes investments

The successful daily operations of the tourism industry depends mainly on the availability and efficiency of supporting investments. eg. food supply, material suppliers, equipment suppliers, etc. These investments themselves are also essentially dependent on other supports. Modern technology and modern ideas have increased the probability of initiating investments in the tourism industry.



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⌘ **ACTIVITY - ROLE PLAY - GROUPWORK**

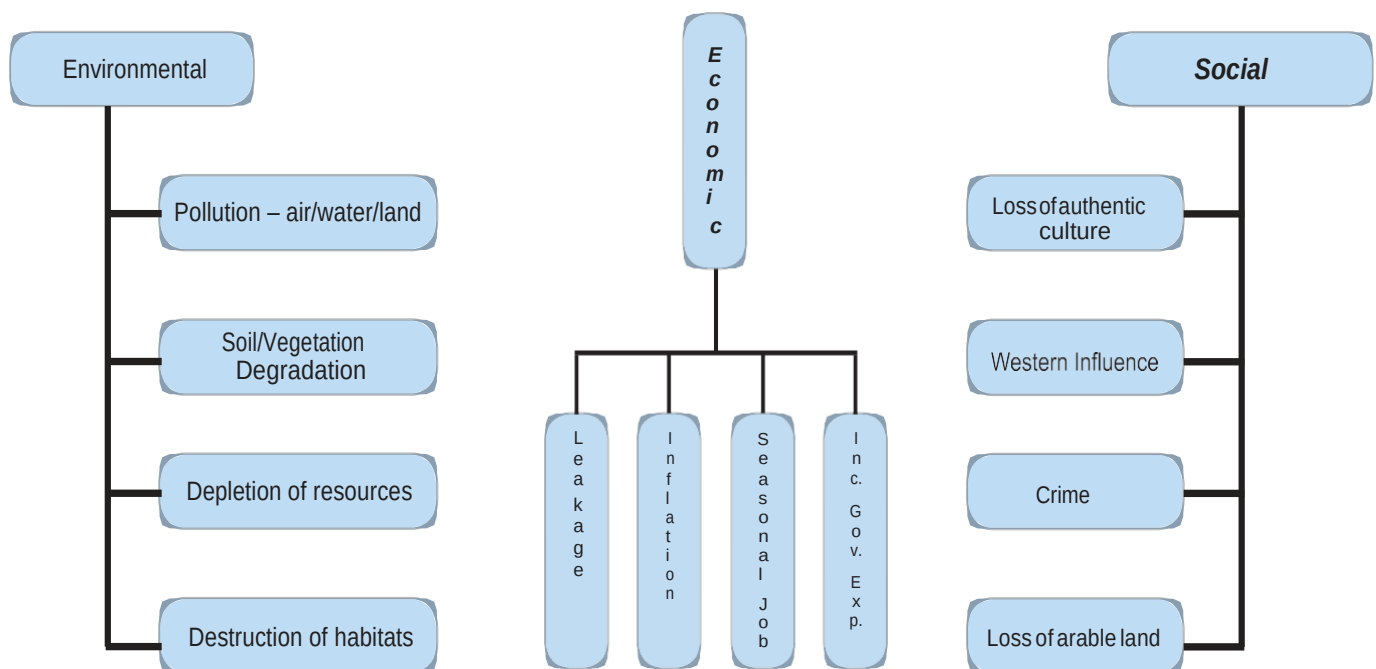
Students are to be allocated into groups of fives. Each group is to enact a role-play based on one importance of tourism. Each role-play should not be more than five minutes long. Scripts are to be submitted for class resource.

1.1.7 **PROBLEMS CAUSED BY THE TOURISM INDUSTRY**

Tourism may be an integral part in a country's economic growth in the bid for economic prosperity and development; however, its negative impacts and influences are extremely drastic. Not only does it threaten nature and its essential processes, it also challenges human lifestyles, livelihood and their identity. The following are amongst the many negative impacts of tourism.

Eg.

Negative Effects



A. Environmental Effects

To allow for structural development, there would be deforestation and bulldozing of land to enable constructions to take place. This infers the loss of vegetation, destruction of habitats/organisms, disruptions of natural cycles, and loss of biodiversity. Some important natural cycles that would be disrupted include food cycles, nutrient cycles and even the interaction of climatic elements. A worrying effect is the imminent depletion of resources due to development but largely due to increased consumption and usage of the limited available resources. Another great concern is the effect of pollution (air, water, and land) which has also contributed to the negative effects mentioned above. Indirectly, as the tourism industry becomes prominent in most countries and has continued to develop, it could be identified to be a major contributor to ecological and climatic changes.



<https://www.google.com/search?q=problems>

Economic Effects

Up to date, there has continued to be a rise in foreign investments especially in developing countries. This has led to increase of leakage of funds out of host countries. In addition, most modern forms of accommodation are based on exotic architecture and designs of which would mean the importing of necessary materials. The same goes with the import of foreign food and products for local restaurants and bars to please the foreigners and so on. The other main concern is that in the strive for excellence in terms of quantity and quality on products, the cost of goods have soared well above the budget allocations of a local shopper. The local consumers are now choice less but to avert to the cheap and less healthy products. Furthermore, the tourist industry depends entirely on the number of tourist arrivals. The increase in tourist arrivals would boost the tourism industry whereas the opposite would result in an economic downturn ending up in loss of jobs and livelihoods. Seasonal changes in number of tourist arrivals would mean seasonal employment for workers.



<https://www.google.com/search?q=importance+of+tourism+industry>

B. Social Effects

The progress towards achieving a higher level of economic development through the tourism industry would result in the influx of western ideas and values or the high influence of westernization. The strong influence which has a high appeal for the modern generation has caused the loss of authentic culture, traditional values and custom, and eventually the identity of the indigenous people. A flaw of westernization is that it has many problems that we may say are consequences of misconceptions of its ideas and values. These are referred to generally as social problems. Some social problems created by the tourism industry include prostitution, drugs trafficking and use, illegal gambling, over-commercialization of cultures, robberies and assault, etc.



<https://www.google.com/search?q=drug+trafficking>

⌘ ACTIVITY - INTERNET/LIBRARY RESEARCH - GROUP WORK

Students are to identify examples of the problems in specific theme countries. Each group is to display the concepts, ideas with examples on a vanguard sheet. This would be assessed and can be retained as a subject resource.

1.1.8 **WAYS AND MEANS OF MINIMIZING THE PROBLEMS**

☒ Eco-tourism



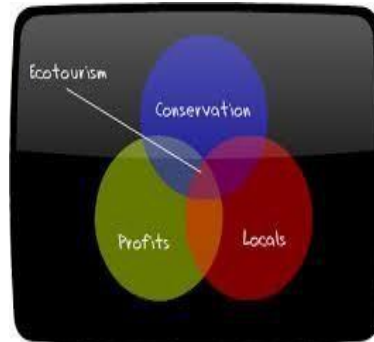
<https://www.google.com/search?q=kula+eco+park> <https://sites.google.com/site/theislandsoffij> <https://www.google.com/search?q=Australian>

☒ Revive authentic culture



<https://www.google.com/search?q=images+of+authentic+culture+in+fiji>

☒ Sustainable tourism

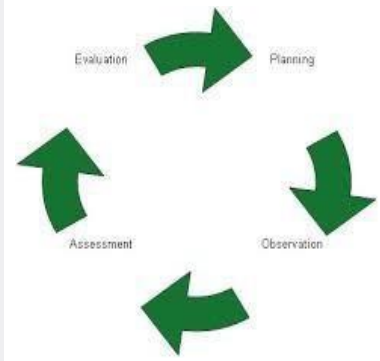


<https://www.google.com/search?q=images+of+sustainable+tourism+infiji>

☒ Proper government planning and policing

1. GOVERNMENT

- National governments and local government agencies may implement policies to promote tourism development such as organising massive sale events and marketing campaigns.
- For example, the Singapore Tourism Board works with local retailers annually to stage the "Great Singapore Sale" which attracts thousands of tourists.
- For example, Japan launched a massive marketing campaign titled "Discover the Spirit of Japan" in 2013 to boost the number of international tourists visiting Japan.



<https://www.google.com/search?q=images+of+proper+government+planning+and+policies+for+tourism>

⌘ **ACTIVITY - INTERNET/LIBRARY RESEARCH - GROUPWORK**

Students are to identify examples of the problems in specific theme countries. Each group is to display the concepts, ideas with examples on a vanguard sheet. This would be assessed and can be retained as a subject resource.

1.1.9 **CONTEMPORARY ISSUES IN TOURISM**

(i) **Climate Change**

- Means drop in tourist arrivals
- High expenditure in reconstruction, rebuilding and relocation
- High maintenance costs
- Depletion of resources
- Destructions or disturbances of attraction sites

(ii) **Landowning Rights/Territorial Sea Rights (Qoliqoli Rights)**

- Payments of goodwill
- High leases
- Honoring of other agreements in the contract signed
- Disagreements with landowners
- Demands of landowners

(iii) Loss of authentic culture and identity

- Influence of western cultures
- Demands of the modern age
- Lack of authentic traditional knowledge
- Less elder generation
- No proper recordings or system of preservation of cultures.

1.1.10 THE FUTURE OF THE TOURISM INDUSTRY**A. Controlled tourism**

There is a need to control Tourism in view of the immense development that comes with it. That is, very simply to conserve and preserve our environment.

B. Appropriate and applicable technology use

There is a need to use modern technology to promote “Eco-tourism”. That is, to promote tourism whilst conserving our environment – eco-friendly landscape and development. High technology is also used to meet the high demands of tourists of the 21st century.

C. Conservation of our environment

In view of all the problems that we are facing in the world today, future planners and developers should be more mindful of the conservation of our environment.

☞ ACTIVITY - RESEARCH - GROUP WORK

Students are to visit local tourism departments and organisations and gather information on contemporary issues in tourism and possible plans for the future of tourism. Each group is to compile a report. This would be assessed and can be retained as a subject resource