



Settlement Typologies of Towns in India: A Historical Perspective

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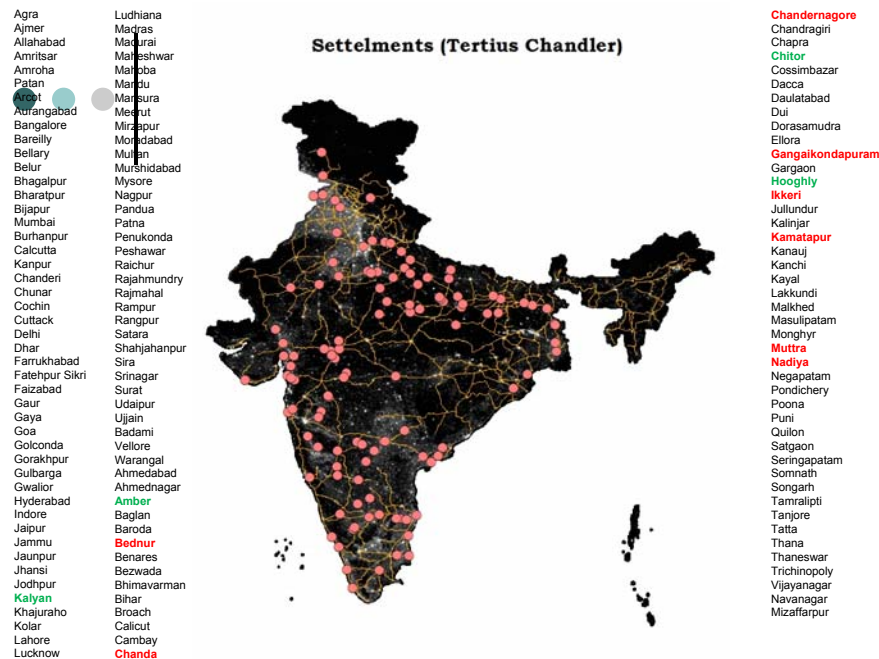
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Introduction

- This study attempts to explore settlement typologies of towns in India primarily based on book titled 'Four Thousand Years of Urban Growth- A Historical Census' by *Tertius Chandler*.
- Why GIS? Growing significance of space, spatiality, location, and place in social science research.



Pre-Colonial

- The characteristic socio-economic milieu of pre colonial India was essentially feudal and its village economy as being isolated and self-sufficient.
- This implies that during the medieval period spatial interlinkages between the different segments of the space economy must have been established to a considerable degree. These interlinkages were the prime factors which determined the structure of urban settlements.

In Akbars empire there were 120 big cities and 3,200 townships (qasba), each having under it from a hundred to a thousand villages. Tabaqat-I Akbari, III, pp.545-46 cited in I. Habib (1963), 'Agrarian System of Moghul India'.p.75

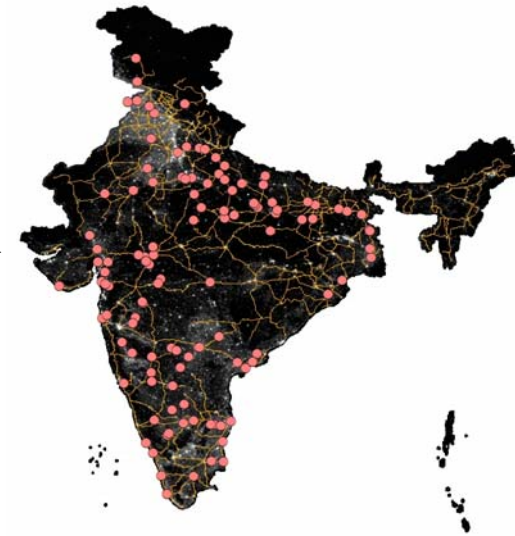
(Pre)-Colonial

- It has been estimated that the level of urbanisation in India was higher at the end of the 17th century than at the end of the 19th #.
- Because of changed composition as well as channels of trade, the traditional routes and the medieval inter-settlement linkages were replaced by a system that focused on the port towns. Thus, indigenous transport system was integrated with these new transport routes wherever required.

Habib notes that "few data that we have suggest a very high ratio of urban to the total population of the country; and from what we know of the great depopulation of the towns in the 19th century, it is unlikely that this ratio was exceeded till very recent times." Habib (1963), *op.cit.*, p.76

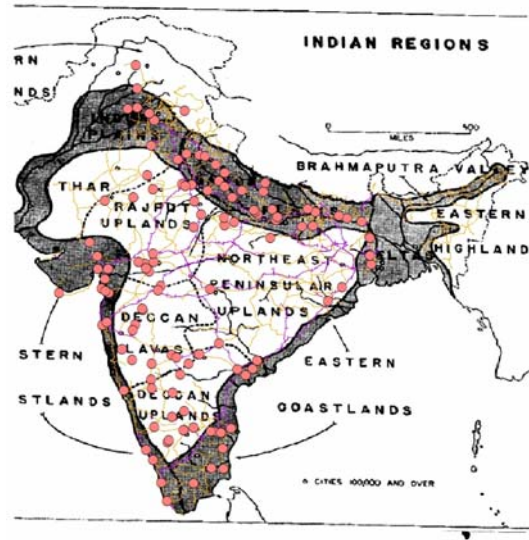
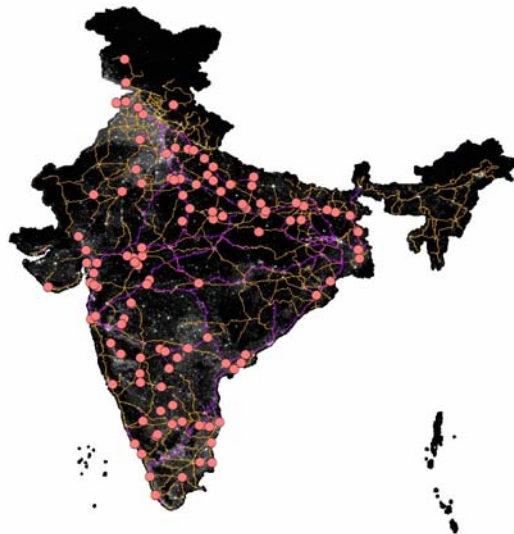
- Agra
- Ajmer
- Allahabad
- Amritsar
- Amroha
- Patan
- Aurangabad
- Bangalore
- Bareilly
- Bellary
- Belur
- Bhagalpur
- Bharatpur
- Bijapur
- Mumbai
- Burhanpur
- Calcutta
- Kanpur
- Chanderi
- Chunar
- Cochin
- Cuttack
- Delhi
- Dhar
- Farrukhabad
- Fatehpur Sikri
- Faizabad
- Gaur
- Gaya
- Goa
- Goconda
- Gorakhpur
- Gulbarga
- Gwalior
- Hyderabad
- Indore
- Jaipur
- Jammu
- Jaunpur
- Jhansi
- Jodhpur
- Kalyan
- Khajuraho
- Kolar
- Lahore
- Lucknow
- Ludhiana
- Madras
- Madurai
- Malshwar
- Marol
- Marsura
- Masulipatam
- Misrour
- Mordabad
- Muljan
- Murshidabad
- Mysore
- Nagpur
- Pandua
- Patna
- Perunkonda
- Peshawar
- Raichur
- Rajahmundry
- Rajmahal
- Rampur
- Rangpur
- Satara
- Shahjahanpur
- Sira
- Srinagar
- Surat
- Udaipur
- Ujjain
- Badami
- Vellore
- Warangal
- Ahmedabad
- Ahmednagar
- Amber
- Baglan
- Baroda
- Bednur
- Benares
- Bezwada
- Bhimaverman
- Bihar
- Broach
- Calicut
- Cambay
- Chanda

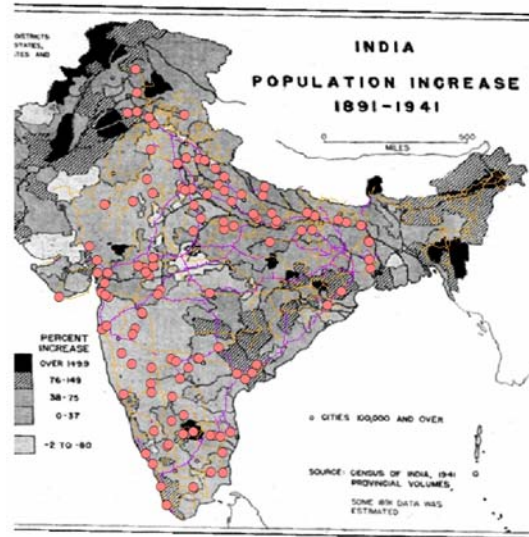
Settelments (Tertius Chandler)



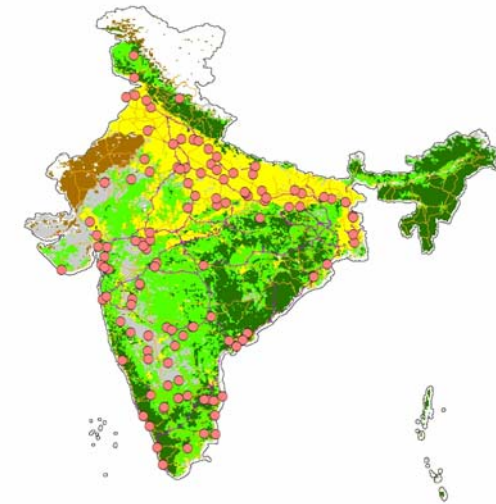
- Chandernagore
- Chandragiri
- Chapra
- Chitor
- Cossimbazar
- Dacca
- Daulatabad
- Dui
- Dorasamudra
- Ellora
- Dorasa
- Gangaikondapuram
- Gargaon
- Hooghly
- Ikkeri
- Jullundur
- Kalinjar
- Kamatapur
- Kanauj
- Kanchi
- Kayal
- Lakkundi
- Malkhed
- Masulipatam
- Monghyr
- Muttra
- Nadiya
- Negapatam
- Pondichery
- Poona
- Puni
- Quilon
- Satgaon
- Seringapatam
- Somnath
- Songarh
- Tamralipti
- Tanjore
- Tatta
- Thana
- Thaneswar
- Trichinopoly
- Vijayanagar
- Navanagar
- Mizaffarpur

Settelments (Tertius Chandler)

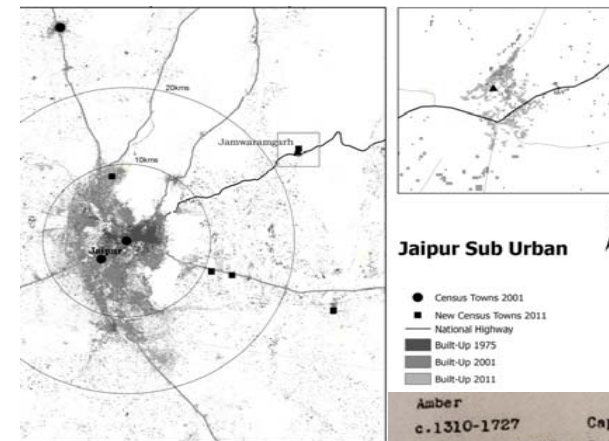
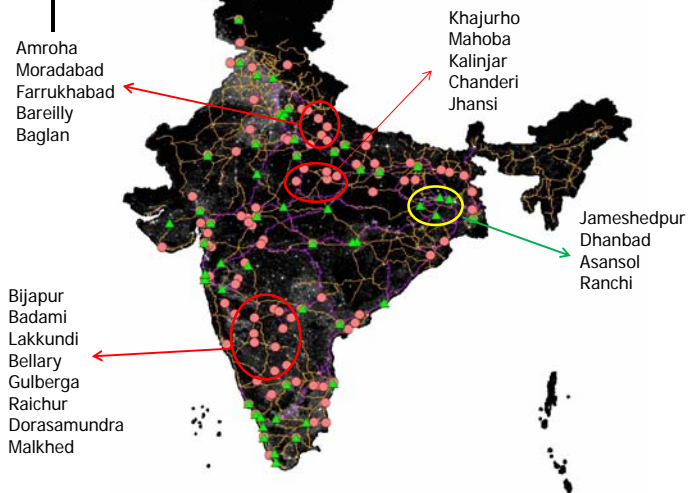




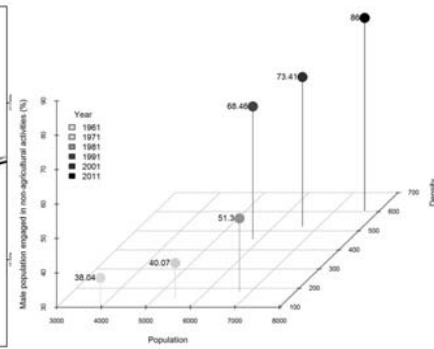
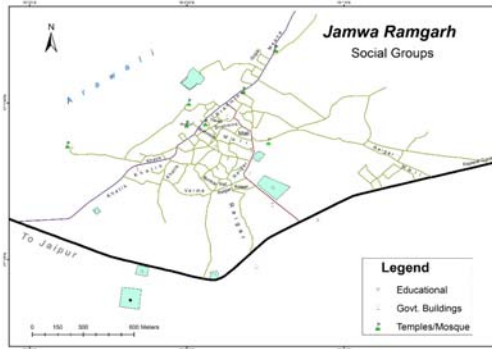
Hoffman, L. (1948) India: Main Population Concentrations, The Geographical Journal, Vol. 111, No. 1/3, pp. 89-100.



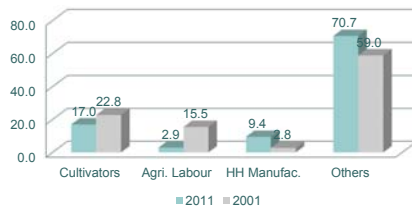
Settlements (Tertius Chandler)



Amber		Capital of Jaipur
c.1310-1727		Rajput power less than in 1527
1500	<u>50,000</u>	
1527	<u>72,000</u>	Its state had 12,000 cavalry
1588	<u>30,000</u>	Its lord commanded 5,000 horse
1588-1607		Its lord ranked 1st in Mogul army
1658-c.1700		" " "
1600	<u>50,000</u>	
1644	<u>84,000</u>	14,000 cavalry
1700	<u>54,000</u>	
1719	<u>54,000</u>	9,000 cavalry
1901	4,956	



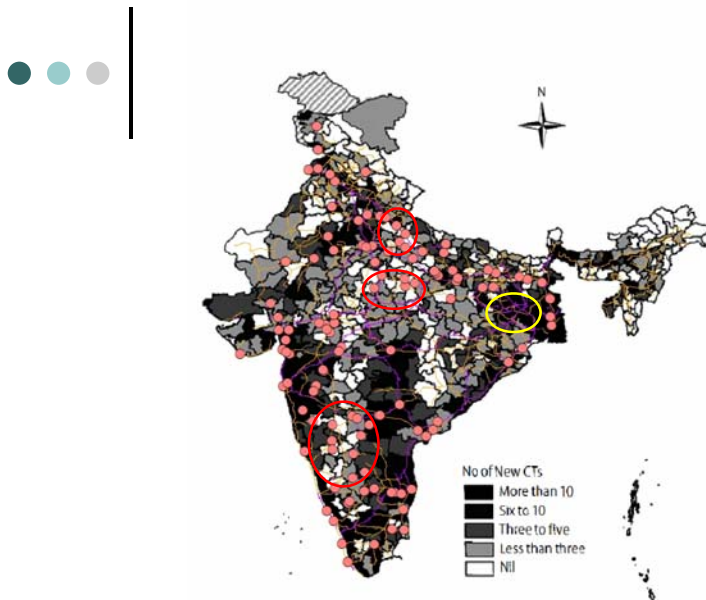
Occupational Structure
Jamwa Ramgarh, Jaipur



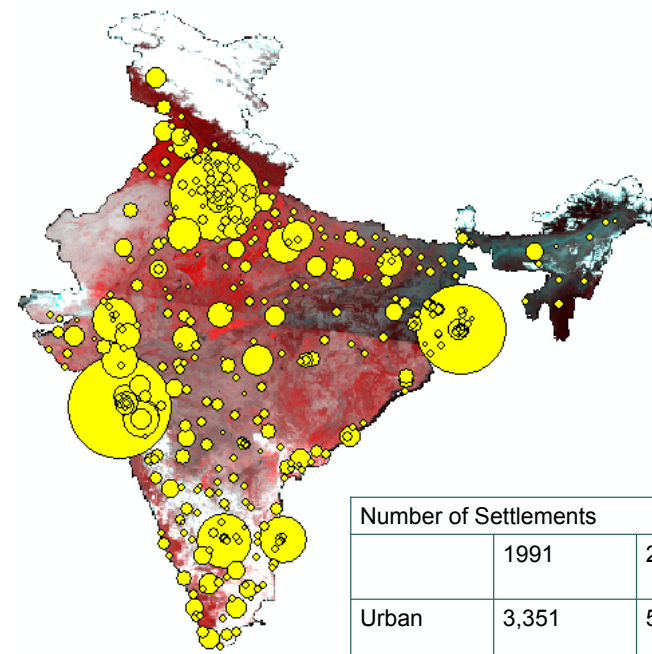
Occupation	ST	SC	OBC	Gen	Total
Cultivators	6.9	4.1	16.2	3.3	7.7
Agricultural Labour	10.3	4.1	9.1	0.0	5.4
Casual Labour	17.2	30.6	19.2	3.3	21.1
Private Job	17.2	12.9	11.1	24.6	14.9
Government Job	6.9	16.3	7.1	36.1	16.4
Own Account Worker	41.4	32.0	37.4	32.8	34.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Primary Survey, 2012

Year	Population	Key Historical Events	References
c. 630	65,000	3,000 Buddhist monks, 10,000 Hindu monks (times 5); 8 miles around	Hsüan Tsang, II, p. 44
1027-1000s-1192		Ruled awhile by Bengal. Alternate N-Indian capital (with Kanauj)	Dey Vaidya, III, p. 212; Tripathi, p. 313
c. 1140		N. India's capital	Tripathi, p. 324
1192		1,000 temples destroyed	" p. 330
"-1398		Provincial capital	Ency. Brit., 1973, "Varanasi"
1398		Lost importance	" "
c. 1600		Spinning and weaving became important	" "
1640s	50,000	More than 400 temples (times 100; cf. 1872), some mosques	Manrique in Naqui, p. 132
c. 1690		At least 4 fine temples and the observatory built	Enci. Italiana
1700	75,000		
1725-75		Capital of a kingdom, wholly free by 1750. Temples contributed by Marathas, Sikhs, Nepal	Ency. Brit., 1973, "Varanasi"
1750	125,000		
1777		Main temple built	Chambers, 1967
1782		Largest Hindu-ruled city (cf. Jodhpur, Jaipur, Poona, Ujjain)	Poster in Naqui, p. 111
1800	178,000		
1801	179,000	Estimated to have 29,935 houses, a few of them very large (times 6)	Valentia, I. p. 461
c. 1810	168,000	28,000 houses	W. Hamilton
1829	183,000	Estimated from taxes on salt, sugar, etc.	Thornton
1850	185,000		
1853	185,984		Brockhaus, 1864
1872	175,188	1,454 temples, 272 mosques	Lippincott Gaz., Hunter



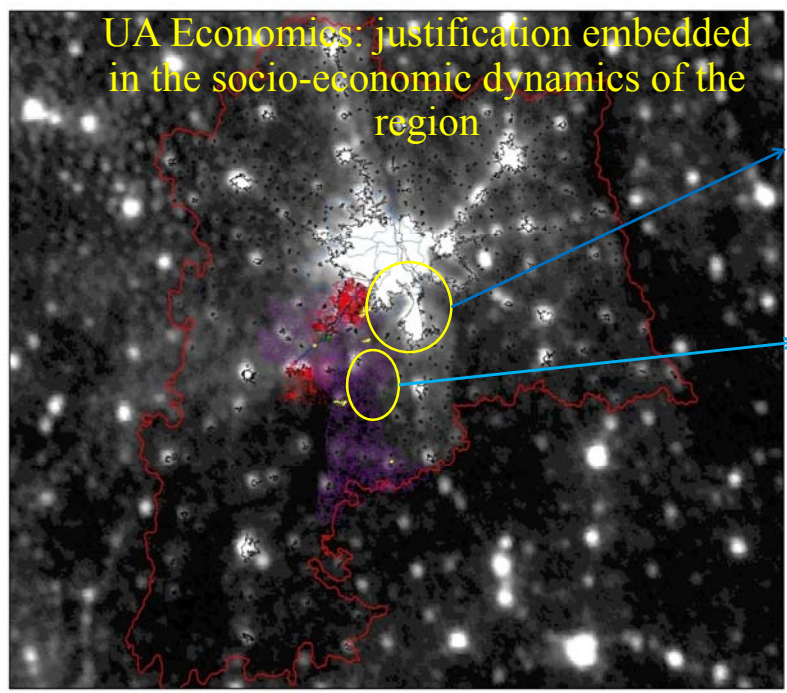
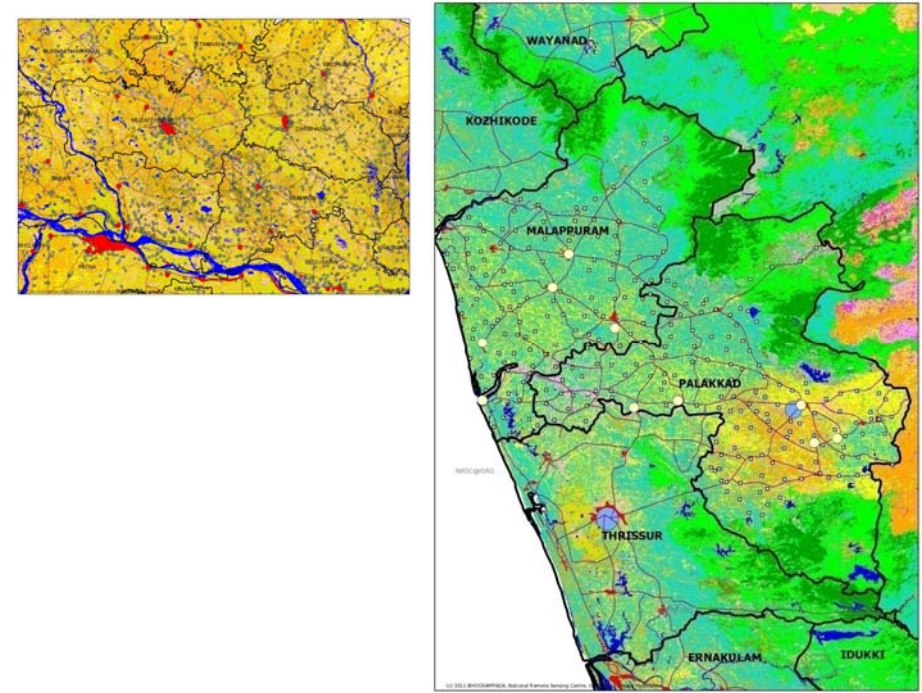
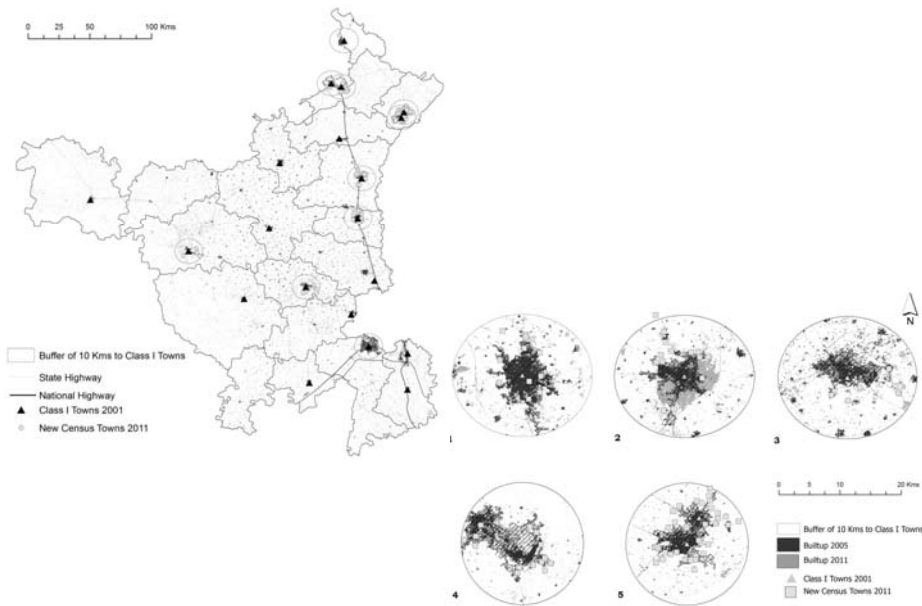
Pradhan, K. (2013) Unacknowledged Urbanisation, New Census Towns of India, Economic and Political Weekly, 98(36), pp.43-51



In 2011, there are 3 cities with Pop. > 10 million and 53 cities pop. > 1 million.

The top ten cities are estimated to produce about 15 % of the GDP, with 8% of the pop. and just 0.1 % of the total area.

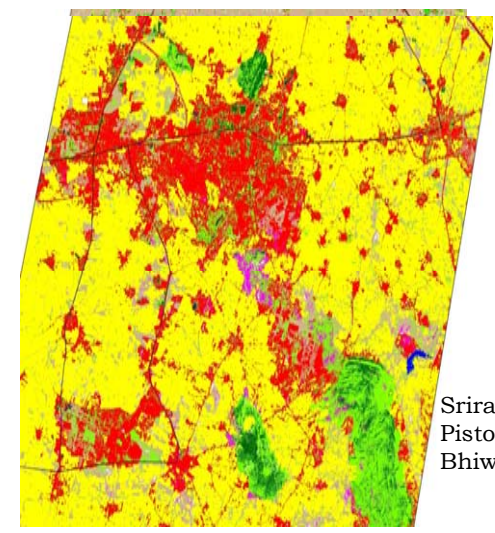
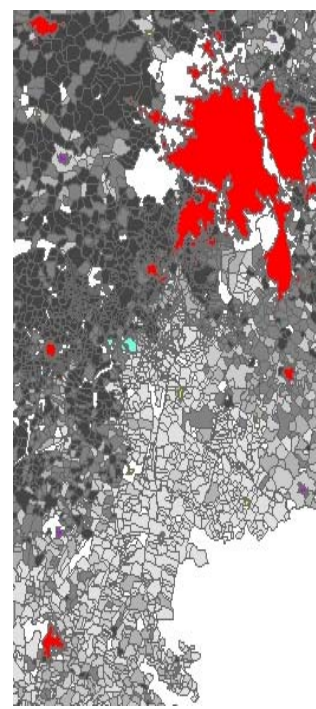
	Number of Settlements		
	1991	2001	2011
Urban	3,351	5,161	7935



UR Continuum And social transformations in sub-urban

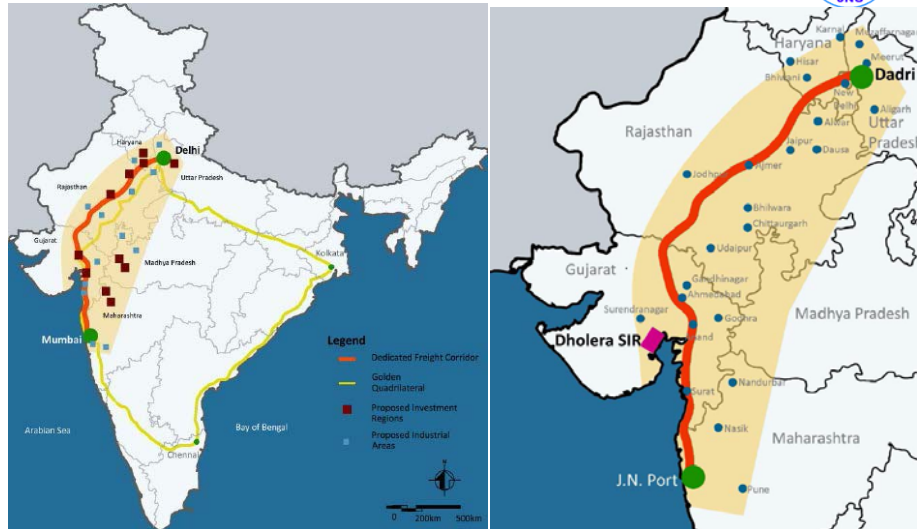
Darruheda-Bhiwadi (Spatial Planning, Trickle down !! and advantage of proximity to UA!!!

Darruheda-Bhiwadi

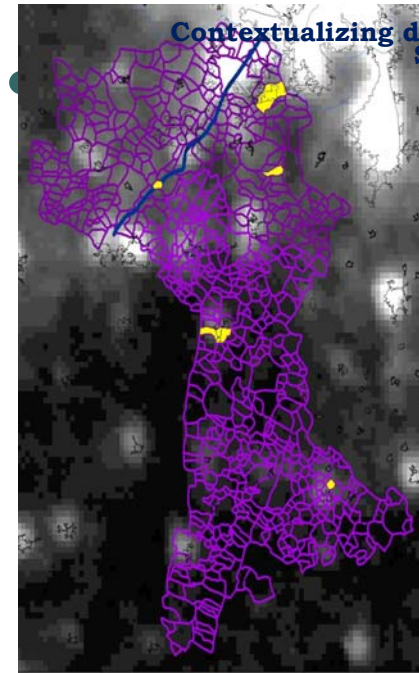


Sriram Piston Bhiwadi

Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC)



Project by: Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion, Ministry of Commerce & Industry Government of India



Future Activities

- To build long term (ancient to recent/contemporary) historical geodatabase based on settlement footprints/extent/boundary (area) and population size.
- And to further understand growth associated with socio-political and economic developments.

THANK YOU

