

THE TYPOLOGY OF RURAL SETTLEMENTS

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Abstract: The following article speaks of rural settlements and the ways how are they established. Furthermore, the development of urbanization, the characteristics of the spatial structure of cities and the environmental problems will be discussed. In the geography of settlements, villages as settlements are most often classified according to the following measures: microposition, formation, different demographic elements, physiognomic properties, functions and regional geographic extent. Similarly, we often have such typologies of rural settlements: genetic, demographic, physiognomic, functional and regional typologies of geographic spread of villages. The importance of the study of rural settlements in the world is shown by the fact that the world's population now lives in 5 million villages and 100,000 cities.

Also, the article will focus on the main subheadings of the paper, such as: genetic typology of rural settlements, demographic typology, physiognomic typology, functional typology, regional typology of geographic extent of rural settlements.

Keywords: Microposition, rural settlements, geographic position of villages, communication infrastructure, typology, settlements genetics etc.

INTRODUCTION

The variety of rural settlements as a meaningful and material category, planetary and within small territories for practical needs, represent the condition of their definition. Within the intertwining of similar populous and geospatial segments, which mutually depend on different criteria, which divide different types of peasant settlements, or, it becomes a typological classification of populations. Village settlements in the typological aspect can be classified according to different criteria. In the geography of settlements, villages as settlements are most often classified according to the following measures: microposition, formation, different demographic elements, physiognomic properties, functions and regional geographic extent. Similarly, we often have such typologies of rural settlements: genetic, demographic, physiognomic, functional and regional typologies of geographic spread of villages. In addition, for the planning and spatial development needs of rural areas and rural settlements in them, their differentiation is made according to different parameters. In fact, most often they are distinguished on the basis of socio-geographical criteria, such as:

- the position of the village on its own territory:* central, extraterrestrial, two-terrestrial and without territory.
- *through the communication infrastructure system:* on the main road, near the main road (with connection up to 5km), on regional roads, near regional roads (with connections up to 3km), local (local) roads, off public roads and similar.
- *some socio-economic features*, such as the level of rationalization of agricultural production. with less than 2ha of agricultural land on average for an active farmer, with an average of 2-5ha of agricultural land for an active farmer, with over 5ha of agricultural land for an active farmer with less than 30% of the private property grouping of the minimum size of 5 hectares and more than 50% of the grouped private properties of a minimum size of 5ha and so on.

GENETIC TYPOLOGY OF RURAL SETTLEMENTS

According to the manner and time of formation, rural settlements are classified in different ways. However, it is mainly about the differences of the terminological nature. For example, villages in Macedonia and other Albanian territories in the Balkans are divided as follows:

-For the genesis the villages in our lands are divided into three main groups, namely: spontaneously formed villages, formed by the cause of any interventions and villages established with direct intervention of power. All over the world, the largest numbers of villages make up those spontaneously formed. The main causes of this kind of village formation are: the extension of the conditions and the natural resources that form the basis for the economic activities that ensure the well-being of the villagers. Among these important reasons are the regional and socio-economic circumstances in the space where spontaneous villages are formed and developed. Also, the types of these villages have irregular shapes, heterogeneous internal structure, and are often characterized by a populous architectonic variety. All this has to do with newly populated zones. In the areas of new rural populations, the population spontaneously has come from different economically passive areas. They have also brought their

architectural characteristics, the way of house arredation, yard, etc., from the areas where they lived before, and so on.

With certain interventions of power, in certain historical periods certain villages have been formed in certain places, for reasons such as geopolitical, economic and similar, so the village is formed directly without any prior plan. Such villages in Macedonia were formed in the Veles area with Bosnian population coming from the Sandzak province in the 50s, with plans to move to Turkey, along with Albanians, in the Polog region of Lower Macedonian settlements brought from the valley of Anatreska, in Kosovo such settlements have been formed by Serbian power. In Albania similar settlements have been formed in the outskirts of Tirana, Durrës and other major cities of country.

DEMOGRAPHIC TYPOLOGY OF RURAL SETTLEMENTS

Rural settlements can be divided according to all demographic elements, which make up their overall demographic structure. This typology of villages is commonly referred to as "demographic" typology. However, taking into account the specificity of rural settlements and their direct dependence on natural resources, again based on human potential this type more corresponds to demographic designation. In contemporary geography of settlements, nearly all rural settlements are divided according to the elements of the demographic structure. However, in most cases, specifically for the needs of spatial planning, they are systematized by demographic size, density of population, according to some movement and demographic structures and so on. The typological scale in each case depends on the general demographic situation of the regions and individual states. For example, the typological scale of the demographic size of the villages in Macedonia and other Albanian lands here, must be distinguished from those in the USA or Australia, due to different demographic properties, number of settlements and different socio-economic circumstances.

The demographic or populous size is a demographic indicator, or an indicator of functional significance, and a major measure for categorizing rural settlements. In scientific literature, the term "size of habitats" is commonly used, which is not in fact a characteristic of the definition of rural habitation meaning. In this case it can be understood, for example, the territorial size (space) or the economic size of the habitat. For this reason, defining the "demographic" definition is unavoidable.

Among the Macedonian village settlements there are large differences in the total number of their inhabitants. The demographic size of the villages here moves from tens to several thousand inhabitants, and that:

a) small villages (up to 500 inhabitants) can be divided into two categories;

- too small villages (up to 100 in.)
- small villages (from 101 to 500 in.)
- b) rural villages of the medium size (from 501 to 2000 in.)
- villages of size 501-1000 and villages of size 1001-2000

c) big villages (> 2001in)

bigger villages (from 2001-3000 in)

very big villages (over 3001 in)

In our opinion, the village settlements by number of inhabitants can be classified according to the table given below.

Table1. Rural settlements in Macedonia (2004)

No	Groups of villages	Number of inhabitants
1.	Small villages	Up to 1000
2.	Medium villages	1001 – 2000
3.	Large villages	Up to 2001 - 5000
4.	Very big villages	over 5001

The density of populations of villages is indicative of the degree of socio-economic development and exploitation of natural potentials. They can be divided into: the density of population responding to the village territory and the density of populations of rural settlements. Both population density groups of villages represent the number of villagers per hectare of working land of the territory. Population density may be: general, agrarian general and pure agrarian. As for the number of villagers, there are fewer inhabitants, even those with 1-15 inhabitants and so on. So it is the village of remote mountainous areas isolated from the civilized world. According to demographic movements, the villages and rural settlements can be: with a high natural population increase, (> 20 ‰), with low natural growth (<5 ‰), indigenous settings, migratory environments, emigrating environments and migration transfer environments. The migratory movement of the population of villages depends on the distance of the village

from the urban-city center, so as close as possible to being the village with the city, the more migrating the inhabitants of the village to the nearest city and vice versa.

However, based on the values of the daily coefficient of daily migration, the workforce, rural settlements can be divided into groups and subgroups: active migratory settlements with a total migration coefficient of up to 10% and active migratory settlements with a coefficient of 10% of migration, which are further subdivided into 3 subgroups: 10-25% of daily migration-poor active settlements, settlements with average active migrations of 25-50% of daily migrations and settlements with expressed migrations active by 50% and more, of daily migration. According to demographic structures, rural areas and villages may be: with insufficient work structure due to high participation of the young population, with inappropriate work structure due to high participation of the elderly population, with inappropriate structure due to the high participation of the illiterate population and without professional preparation, with the dominance of the patriarchal family participation dominating the participation of the contemporary family and similar.

MORPHOLOGICAL TYPOLOGY OF RURAL SETTLEMENTS

Generally, the village's morphological structure is an expression of the combined action of the geographic landscape features, the historical and political circumstances in which the village is formed and developed. Given those reasons, there are major differences in the morpho-physiognomic characteristics of rural settlements, in particular parts of the world, then in different places, but such differences are also within the boundaries of a country which has a structure regional heterogeneous, in which settlements in the past have been formed and developed by various cultural influences. It turns out that even in Macedonia and other Albanian lands around it, there is great disproportion in the morphological structure of the villages. According to physiognomic characteristics, villages in different ways are defined depending on the approaches to the classification of the scientific character of different authors (geographical, sociological, economic etc.), and social requirements (planning, politics ...). Despite the physiogenomic variety of all classifications, there are three basic morphologic types of villages. They are: a compressed, scattered village and a transitional type village.

The compressed type of villages – have a strong focus on residential, economic and infrastructure facilities. They are located in an individual geographical area of the village territory in the form of enclosed populated areas of different shapes and dimensions.

Dispersed type – (neighborhoods, jama'ahs, tribes, families, etc.), which are between a few hundred meters in a few kilometers, but, within the common agricultural, forestry properties of the common area of village. Each populous part of this village is characterized by the special features of the geographic district where it is located. Because of the large distance between populated parts of the scattered village, other physiognomic characteristics such as type of buildings, roads and the like arise.

Transitional type – the name itself shows that it is being talked about villages formed by the evolutive development of those dispersed to transitional.

FUNCTIONAL TYPOLOGY OF RURAL SETTLEMENTS

Village settlements, as well as other types of permanent settlements, have internal and external functions. The internal functions derive from the functional elements of the village dwellings and their ratio, while in the spatial aspect they are manifested through the functional interior zoning of the villages and peaks. Regarding external functions, rural settlements integrate with other villages that gravitate towards them, and vice versa. Geography of settlements is based on the study of the functional development of rural settlements, especially those functions that are more or less important to geospatialization in a particular network of rural settlements. Geographic literature most frequently faces these elements of functional typology of rural settlements. These elements are: employment in agriculture, employment in forestry, employment in traffic, employment in industry, employment in agriculture and industry (seasonal employment) in various institutions (administrative, cultural, health, trade etc.); employment in various institutions that provide services to the "temporary population" - (recreation, healing, entertainment, etc.). The functional typology of our villages is based on their basic and special functions, with these villages more or less expressing the agricultural function. The main functions of today's villages are: school, local community, home office, post office, bank, ambulance, health station, veterinarian station, shops, travel agencies, craftsmanship, bus station, railway station, cafes or cinemas. According to the inclusion of these functions, villages are classified into three functional categories: primary rural settlements (primary) villages with village centers and centers of communities of rural settlements.

Primary villages - are the carriers of the development of primary activities (hunting, forestry, fishing), and therefore these villages have been named the primary villages. They are by function: specialized and mixed. They can be gardening, farming and similar.

Villages with a village center – spatially they make the connection of one or more primary villages, thus presenting the social entity. They can have many basic functions. Of which the most important are: the country's office and the local community. As the primary villages, even these with a village center can have a near urban location.

Center of the village communities - in the spatial-functional aspect they integrate some villages into a whole with rural centers from the primary villages. This type of villages as integrating centers of primary villages, besides having the function of the village center, also have other facilities such as: elementary school, mixed goods shops, handicrafts, small industrial enterprises etc.

Special functions – of rural settlements are: *touristic, administrative, residential and agricultural.*

Fig.1.Map of world's villages



REGIONAL TYPOLOGY OF RURAL SETTLEMENTS

This typology involves the problem of rural organization of the rural population and rural settlements in a given geospatial environment.

Rural settlements as an important social and economic category and as one of the most represented objects in a geographic environment, with their individuality of micro-positions, contribute to the formation of certain regions with their rural characteristics.

Given the scientific aspect, studying the geographic extent of villages is of multiple importance.

It represents the basis for the establishment of such rural settlements, which correspond to the geographic extent of natural conditions and resources.

According to the characteristics of the regional geographic extent of the settlements in general, while it also means peasants in general on the surface of the Earth, can be distinguished in this way: settlements of valley areas, settlements of high mountain areas, settlements of polar regions, settlements of desolate and steep settlements, coastal settlements and island settlements.

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