

Difference Between City and Village

Human settlements in today's era are complex as they have evolved and expanded to move beyond conventional definitions.

This article will be highlighting the key differences between the two types of human settlement: City and Village.

A city can be defined as a permanent settlement with administratively defined boundaries whose denizens are engaged in primarily non-agricultural tasks.

A village, on the other hand, is a cluster of human settlements often located in rural areas with a typically smaller population

Further differences between a City and Village will be elaborated upon within the context of the IAS Exam.

Differences between City and Village	
City	Village
A city is an important centre of commerce and culture with its own local laws and a well-defined housing, transport and sanitation systems	Villages are small groups of human settlements that comprise of permanent residences located close together for better cohesion and socialization of its inhabitants
A city will be large enough to cover a wide area of land	A village will only cover a small area of land
As per the Census of India, a settlement having a population of 4 million and above is designated as a city and at least 75% of the male working population must be engaged in non-agricultural activities	As per the Census of India, there are 3,961 villages, which have a population of 10,000 persons or more
The 2011 Census of India states that about 377 Million, about 31.16% of the total population, live in cities	As per the 2011 Census of India, about 286,119,689 of the population lives in villages
The conventional view is that the first cities began to form around the Neolithic era (10,000–4,500 BC). Examples of early cities are Sumer, Ur and the cities	Villages began to appear in the early stages of human history most likely after the Stone-Age era.

of the Indus Valley Civilization	
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