

CBSE Test Paper 04
Ch-14 India Human Settlements

1. What is the percentage of the urban population in India according to 2001 census?
2. How is the level of urbanisation measured?
3. What is a metropolitan city?
4. Name different types of towns on the basis of their functions.
5. Development of a town gives birth to some values. Can you explain them?
6. 'Compact or clustered village is a universal feature in the northern plains'. Give reasons.
7. Write a few features of urban settlements.
8. Mention how will you judge whether a settlement to be classified as a town according to 2001 census.
9. What are the four types of rural settlements found in India? Describe the distribution of each type of rural settlement in India.
10. Differentiate between semi-clustered and dispersed settlements.

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Answer

1. The urban population in India according to the 2001 census is 28%.
2. The level of urbanisation is measured through the number of people engaged in secondary and tertiary activities; computerisation, industrialisation, gender equality, etc.
3. It is a city with population of 1 million to 5 million. A **metropolitan** area, sometimes referred to as a metro area or commuter belt, is a region consisting of a densely populated urban core and its less-populated surrounding territories, sharing industry, infrastructure, and housing.
4. On the basis of their functions different types of towns are as follows:
 - i. Administrative towns and cities
 - ii. Mining towns
 - iii. Industrial towns
 - iv. Garrison cantonment towns
 - v. Transport cities
 - vi. Educational towns
 - vii. Commercial towns
 - viii. Religious and cultural towns
 - ix. Tourist towns
5. In towns and cities, there is congestion and crowd. In these circumstances people learn the following values :
 - i. They make adjustment and live with harmony and cooperation with each other.
 - ii. They live in smaller areas in more organised manner.
 - iii. They follow the necessary rules.
6. Compact or clustered village is a universal feature in the northern plains due to following reasons:
 - i. Level and fertile land
 - ii. More labour force
 - iii. Abundant supply of water for various activities

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- iv. Social security
 - v. Better transportation facilities
 - vi. Major portion of the population is landless; hence they are bound to live together.
7. Features of urban settlements:
- i. Urban settlements have a close relationship with technology and man made things.
 - ii. Most of the people are engaged in secondary, tertiary and quaternary activities in these areas.
 - iii. The settlement size is large and there is high density of population.
 - iv. Urban settlements are located near industrial areas, ports, administrative centers, etc.
 - v. In order to take care of urban areas. Municipality, Cantonment Board or Notified Area Council are formed. Similarly, in Latin American countries, such as Brazil and Bolivia, any administrative centre is considered urban irrespective of its population size.
8. Given below are the criterion that I will use to judge whether a given settlement is to be classified as a town or not:
- i. Population size should be 5000 or more.
 - ii. Density of population should be more than 400 persons/sq. km
 - iii. More than 75% of male workers should be engaged in non-agricultural activities.
9. Rural settlements in India can broadly be put into four types:
- i. **Clustered, agglomerated or nucleated:** The clustered rural settlement is a compact or closely built-up area of houses. In this type of village, the general living area is distinct and separated from the surrounding farms, barns and pastures.
 - ii. **Semi-clustered or fragmented:** Semi-clustered or fragmented settlements may result from the tendency of clustering in a restricted area of dispersed settlement. More often such a pattern may also result from segregation or fragmentation of a large compact village.
 - iii. **Hamleted:** Sometimes a settlement is fragmented into several units physically separated from each other bearing a common name. These units are locally called Panna, para, Palli, Nagla, Dhani, etc. in various parts of the country. This segmentation of a large village is often motivated by social and ethnic factors.
 - iv. **Dispersed or isolated:** Dispersed or isolated settlement pattern in India appears

in the form of isolated huts or hamlets of few huts in remote jungles, or on small hills with farms or pasture on the slopes. Extreme dispersion of settlement is often caused by an extremely fragmented nature of the terrain and land resource base of habitable areas.

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Basis	Semi-clustered settlements	Dispersed settlements
Formation	It is formed due to clustering in a restricted area of dispersed settlement. This pattern results from segregation or fragmentation of a large compact area.	It appears in the form of isolated huts or hamlets of few huts in remote jungles, or on small hills with farms and pastures on the slopes.
Cause for their development	One or more sections of the village society choose or are forced to live a little away from the main cluster or village whereas the land-owning and dominant community occupies the central part of the main village and manual workers settle on the outer flanks of the village.	Extreme dispersion of settlement is often caused by an extremely fragmented nature of the terrain and land resource base of habitable areas.
Areas	Such settlements are widespread in the Gujarat plain and some parts of Rajasthan.	Many areas of Meghalaya, Uttaranchal, H.P and Kerala have this type of settlement.