CBSE Test Paper 02
Ch-14 India Human Settlements

1. Name different types of rural settlements.

2. Name a few religious and cultural towns of India.

3. Are towns static in their functions?

4. Which class of cities have the largest population in India?

5. Give examples of uneven levels of urbanisation in India.

6. Why do cities become multi-functional?

7. Write three differences between clustered and dispersed settlements of India.

8. Write a few features of rural settlements.

9. Explain the classification of urban settlement on the basis of population size.

10. Discuss the features of different types of rural settlements in India with examples.

Answer

1. Types of rural settlements:

   i. Clustered, agglomerated or nucleated,

   ii. Semi-clustered or fragmented,

   iii. Hamleted, and

   iv. Dispersed or isolated.

2. Varanasi, Mathura, Amritsar, Madurai, Puri, Ajmer, Pushkar, Tirupati, Kurukshetra, Haridwar, Ujjain, etc. are some of the religious and cultural towns.

3. Cities are not static in their functions and functions change due to their dynamic nature. Even specialised cities, as they grow in metros become multi-functional where industries, business, administration, transport become important.

4. Class I cities have the largest population in India.

5. In Class I towns, more than 60% of urban population lives:

   i. Out of 423 cities, 35 are metropolitans.

   ii. With population of over 5 million each, six of them are megacities.

   iii. More than 1/5th, i.e., 21.0% of population lives in these mega cities.

   iv. The largest agglomeration is in the Greater Mumbai with 16.4 million people Kolkata, Delhi, Chennai, Bangalore, and Hyderabad are other mega cities of the country.

6. Cities specialise in some specific activities, products or services performing a number of functions.

   i. Cities are not static in their functions and functions change due to their dynamic nature.

   ii. Even specialised cities, as they grow in metros become multi-functional where industries, business, administration and transport become important.

   iii. The functions get so interwined that the city cannot be categorised in a particular

functional class.

7. **Clustered settlements of India:**

   i. These settlements are found infertile plains.
   ii. Streets are not well drained.
   iii. Houses are close to each other and their size is small.

   Dispersed ettlements of India:

   i. These settlements are found in hilly regions or desert areas.
   ii. Settlementsareneat and clean with drainage arrangements.
   iii. Houses are big and are located at gaps.

8. Features of rural settlements:

   i. Rural settlements are most closely and directly related to land.
   ii. They are dominated by primary activities such as agriculture, animal husbandry, fishing, etc.
   iii. The settlements size is relatively small and rate of growth and expansion is low. Usually rural settlements are located near water bodies such as rivers, lakes, and springs where water can be easily obtained.
   iv. People living in rural areas have strong relationship among themselves because they are similar in their culture, social and religious issues.
   v. The houses in rural areas are similar in their construction pattern which is according to the climatic conditions.

9. Census of India classified urban settlement on the basis of population size into six classes :

All Classes	Population size
I	**1,00,000 and more**
II	**50,000-99,999**
III	**20,000-49,999**
IV	**10,000-19,999**

V	5,000-9,999
VI	Less than 5,000

i. City or Class 1 towns with more than 1,00,000 population.
ii. Mega Cities : Cities accommodating population size between one to five million.
iii. In class I town,60% of population lives in urban areas.
iv. Out of 423 cities, 35 urban agglomerations are metros, 6 of them are mega cities with one fifth (21.01%) of population.

10. The different types of rural settlements in India are:

   i. **Clustered Settlements:** It is a compact or closely built-up area of houses. Such settlements are generally found in fertile alluvial plains and in the north-eastern states. Eg- Gangetic plains of U.P.
   ii. **Semi-Clustered Settlements:** In such settlements, the landowning and dominant community occupies the central part of the main village, whereas people of lower strata of society and manual workers settle on the outer flanks of the village. Eg - Gujarat and Rajasthan plains.
   iii. **Hamleted Settlements:** Some settlements are fragmented into several units bearing a common name. These units are locally called 'Parma', Para, Palli, Nagla, Dhani, etc. Eg- Chhattisgarh and lower valleys of the Himalayas.
   iv. **Dispersed Settlements:** Such settlements appear 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. Eg - Meghalaya, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh.