

CBSE Test Paper 03
Ch-10 Human Settlements

1. What is the basic difference between towns and villages?
2. Which class of cities has the highest percentage of urban population in India?
3. How were the location of earliest urban settlements based?
4. Name any two metropolitan cities of Andhra Pradesh.
5. What makes rural settlement different from urban settlement in India? Explain.
6. How does WHO define a healthy city?
7. Explain any three factors responsible for the location of rural settlements in the world.
8. What is a healthy city? Explain its basic features.
9. What according to WHO are the factors of a healthy city?
10. Describe any five patterns of rural settlements in the world on the basis of forms and shapes.

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Answer

1. The basic difference between towns and villages is that in towns the main occupation of the people is related to secondary and tertiary sectors, while in the village most of the people are engaged in primary occupations such as agriculture, fishing, lumbering, mining, animal husbandry, etc. A town has a population of 1,000 to 20,000. While a village is a human settlement or community that is larger than a hamlet but smaller than a town. A village generally does not have many services, most likely a church or only a small shop or post office.
2. Class 1 cities has the highest percentage of the urban population in India.
3. The location of the earliest urban settlements was based on the availability of water, building material, and fertile land.
4. Hyderabad and Visakhapatnam are the metropolitan cities of Andhra Pradesh.
- 5.

Basis	Rural Settlement	Urban Settlement
Economic Activities	The major economic activities in rural areas are agriculture and other primary activities.	Urban Settlement are specialised in industries and services.
Dependency	They are dependent on natural resources mainly land for their income.	They provide various types of services like transport and communication, etc.
Inter-relationships	Agriculture and other production in rural areas support industries of an urban area. Rural areas provide raw material to the industries.	On return, cities provide manufactured goods to rural areas and also to the people of cities.
		Social bonds in urban areas

Social life	Social bonds in rural areas are stronger and life is simple.	are formal and life is complex, fast and surrounded by various problems.
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6. According to WHO, a healthy city is one that is continually creating and improving those physical and social environments and expanding those community resources which enable people to mutually support each other in performing all the functions of life and developing to their maximum potential. WHO suggests that among other things, a 'healthy city' must have:
 - i. a 'clean and safe' environment.
 - ii. the 'basic needs of all' its inhabitants.
 - iii. the community in local government.
 - iv. easily accessible 'health' services.
7. The three factors that affect the location of rural settlements are:
 - i. **Water Supply:** Generally, settlements are founded near water bodies like rivers, lakes, and springs for water availability as water is needed for drinking, cooking, irrigation, etc. Water bodies provide fish as a food source and they are navigable too.
 - ii. **Land:** People choose to settle near fertile lands suitable for agriculture. Villages are found near the rolling country, avoiding swampy, low lying land whereas, in South-East Asia, people are located near low lying river valleys and coastal plains, best suited for rice cultivation.
 - iii. **Upland:** Upland which is not prone to flooding was chosen to prevent damage to houses and loss of life. It is basically a dry point which prefers to settle on terraces and levees. People in tropical countries make their houses on stilts near marshy lands to avoid flood, insects and animal pests.
8. World Health Organisation suggests that a healthy city must have a clean and safe environment, meets the basic needs of all its inhabitants, involves the community in local government, and provides easily accessible health services.

The basic features are:

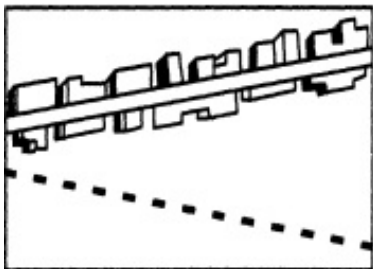
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- i. Encourages an active lifestyle.
 - ii. It has sufficient quality facilities for engaging in sports and exercise.

9. According to WHO following are the factors of a healthy city:

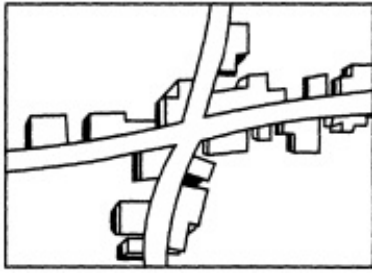
- i. Income and social status: Health status improves at each step up the income and social hierarchy. Higher-income and status generally results in more control and discretion. Income determines living conditions such as safe housing and ability to buy sufficient good food.
- ii. Education: Health status improves with level of education. Education is closely tied to socio-economic status. It increases opportunities for job and income security, improves people's ability to access and understand information to help them keep healthy.
- iii. Physical environment: Safe water, clean air, healthy workplaces, safe houses, design of communities and transportation systems all contribute to good health.
- iv. Employment and working conditions: People in employment are healthier, particularly those who have more control over their working conditions. The social organisation of work, management styles and social relationships in the workplace all affect health.
- v. Health services: Access and use of services that prevent and treat disease influences health.

10. The five patterns of rural settlements on the basis of forms and shapes are:

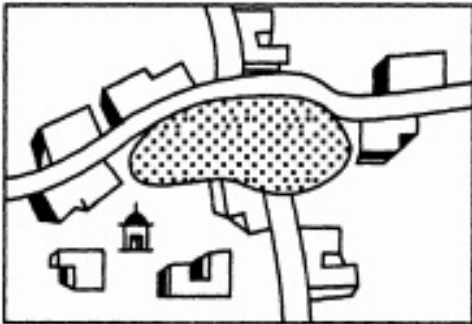
- i. **Linear Patten:** In such settlements, houses are located along a road, river, canal edge of a valley or along a levee.



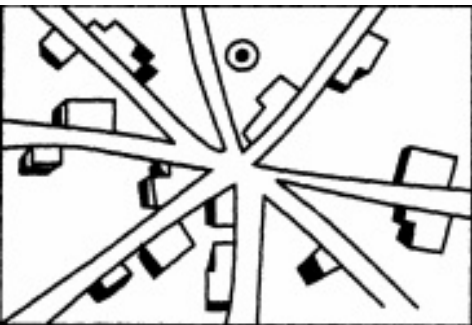
- ii. **Rectangular/ Cross-shape Pattern:** Such patterns of rural settlements are found in the plain areas or wide intermontane valleys. The roads are rectangular and cut each other at right angles.



- iii. **Circular Pattern:** Circular villages develop around lakes, tanks and some times the village is planned in such a way that the central part remains open and is used for keeping the animals to protect them from wild animals.



- iv. **Star-like Pattern:** Where several roads converge, star-shaped settlements develop by the houses built along the roads.



- v. **T-Shaped, Y-shaped, Cross-Shaped or Cruciform Settlements:** T-shaped settlements develop at tri-junctions of the roads while Y-shaped settlements emerge as the places where two roads converge on the third-one and houses are built along these roads. Cruciform settlements develop on the cross-roads and houses extend in all the four directions.

