

CBSE Test Paper 04
Ch-10 Human Settlements

1. Define population composition.
2. What factors influence the shape and size of a village?
3. Name the metropolitan city of Karnataka state as per 2001 census.
4. Name the rural settlement pattern of the world, where several roads converge.
5. Explain the evolution of towns in India.
6. Explain the three basic differences between rural and urban settlements in India.
7. What is a mega city? How many mega cities are there in the world?
8. Explain the two types of settlements classified on the bases of shape and pattern.
9. Discuss the criteria used by different countries for designating settlement as urban.
10. What are the problems of rural settlements in developing countries?

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Answer

1. The distribution of the population according to the characteristics such as age, sex, marital status, socio-economic status (caste, religion, language, occupation, etc.) and so on is called composition of population. It is the main pillar of the population studies. The study of composition of population helps us to find out the structure of the population of a country.
2. The site of the village, the surrounding topography and terrain influence the shape and size of a village. Usually rural settlements are located near water bodies such as rivers, lakes, and springs where water can be easily obtained. People choose to settle near fertile lands suitable for agriculture. In Europe villages grew up near rolling country avoiding swampy, low lying land while people in south east Asia chose to live near low lying river valleys and coastal plains suited for wet rice cultivation. Upland which is not prone to flooding was chosen to prevent damage to houses and loss of life.
3. Bengaluru is the metropolitan city of Karnataka state as per the 2001 census.
4. The star-like pattern is the rural settlement pattern of the world, where several roads converge.
5. The towns of India can be classified into the following groups on the basis of their evolution in different periods:
 - i. **Ancient Towns:** These towns of India have historical background of over 2000 years. Varanasi, Prayag (Allahabad), Patliputra (Patna) Madurai, etc were developed by the ancient kings.
 - ii. **Medieval Towns:** These towns were developed during the medieval period of India by King and Sultans of India as their headquarter and making their administration strong, e.g. Delhi, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Lucknow, Agra, etc.
 - iii. **Modern Towns:** These towns were developed by the Britishers and other Europeans in India like Surat, Daman, and Goa, Kolkata, Mumbai, etc. Later, after

independence, some towns like Bhilai, Durgapur, Chandigarh, Gandhinagar were established.

6.

Rural Settlements	Urban Settlements
(i) Places with a comparatively low population where the people largely depend on agriculture for their livelihood is called rural settlements.	(i) The settlement that generally have a high population which is mostly dependent on non-agricultural sectors are called urban settlements.
(ii) Houses are usually constructed using locally available raw materials.	(ii) The economic and cultural characteristics of urban settlements are entirely different from that of rural regions.
(iii) There are two types of rural settlements nucleated settlements and dispersed settlements.	(iii) Urban settlements are mostly nucleated settlements.

7. A megacity is a very large city, typically with a metropolitan population in excess of 10 million people. A megacity can be a single metropolitan area or two or more metropolitan areas that converge.

As of 2017, there are 47 megacities in existence. Most of these urban agglomerations are in China and other countries of Asia. The largest are the metropolitan areas of Tokyo, Shanghai, and Jakarta each having over 30 million inhabitants.

8. The two types of settlements classified on the basis of shape are as follows:

- i. **Compact or Nucleated settlements:** A compact or nucleated rural settlement, based on farming, comprises houses, farm structures and other buildings such as religious centers, with fields for grazing animals and growing crops surrounding the village buildings. The fields must be accessible to the farmers and are located within a radius of two or three kilometers from the village structures and houses (settlements). Compact settlements are mostly found in the highly productive alluvial plains. The agricultural communities in these productive plains have settled firmly on the soil.

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- ii. **Dispersed settlements:** A dispersed settlement is the scattered pattern of households in a particular area. This form of settlement is common in the world's rural regions. The settlement pattern contrasts those found in nucleated villages. The terms are used by landscape historians and geographers to classify different types of settlements. Dispersed settlement patterns are found in Western Europe and different regions of Papua New Guinea particularly among the Baining, Ankave, Gainj communities. This type of settlement pattern is associated with the nomadic pastoralist communities

9. Some of the criteria used by different countries for designating urban are:-

- i. **Size of the population:** It is a criterion which has been adopted by consensus department of determining a settlement as urban. For Example- In Denmark & Sweden urban settlements is that where 250 persons are there, But in Canada, it is 1000 while in India it is 5000.
- ii. **Occupational or functional structure:** Urban settlement differs from the rural settlement. In Italy, a settlement is called an urban if more than 50% of the economically productive population is engaged in non-agricultural activities. In India, an urban population is where 75% of people are engaged in secondary or tertiary activities.
- iii. **Administrative decision:** It is also a criterion where urban centres are generally administered by municipality or corporation. In several cities of Latin America such as Brazil, the administration centre is called urban irrespective of its size. In India, a settlement big than 5000 population can become an urban centre.
- iv. **Location:** Locations of the earliest urban settlements were based on the availability of water, building materials and fertile land. Today, while these considerations still remain valid, modern technology plays a significant role in locating urban settlements far away from the source of these materials.

10. Main problems of rural settlements are as follows:

- i. Rural settlements in the developing countries are large in number and poorly equipped with infrastructure. They represent a great challenge and opportunity for planners.
- ii. Supply of water to rural settlements in developing countries is not adequate.

People in villages, particularly in mountainous and arid areas have to walk long distances to fetch drinking water.

- iii. Water borne diseases such as cholera and jaundice tend to be a common problem.
- iv. The countries of South Asia face conditions of drought and flood very often. Crop cultivation sequences, in the absence of irrigation, also suffer.
- v. The general absence of toilet and garbage disposal facilities cause health related problems.
- vi. The design and use of building materials of houses vary from one ecological region to another. The houses made up of mud, wood and thatch, remain susceptible to damage during heavy rains and floods, and require proper maintenance every year. Most house designs are typically deficient in proper ventilation.
- vii. Unmetalled roads and lack of modern communication network creates a unique problem. During rainy season, the settlements remain cut off and pose serious difficulties in providing emergency services. It is also difficult to provide adequate health and educational infrastructure for their large rural population.