

CBSE Test Paper 03
Ch-14 India Human Settlements

1. What is the smallest unit of settlement?
2. Define urban settlements.
3. What is the population size of mega cities?
4. Define town, city, metropolitan and megacity with example of each.
5. On the basis of census, in how many categories have towns of India been divided?
6. Explain the functional classification of towns.
7. Where have clustered settlements developed in India? Explain their features.
8. Study the following table and answer the questions that follow:

| Year | Total number of towns/UAs | Urban Population (in Thousands) | % share of Total population | Decadal growth rate (%) |
|------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1901 | 1,827 | 25,851.9 | 10.84 | - |
| 1911 | 1,815 | 25,941.6 | 10.29 | 0.35 |
| 1921 | 1,949 | 28,086.2 | 11.18 | 8.27 |
| 1931 | 2,072 | 33,456.0 | 11.99 | 19.12 |
| 1941 | 2,250 | 44,153.3 | 13.86 | 31.97 |
| 1951 | 2,843 | 62,443.7 | 17.29 | 41.42 |
| 1961 | 2,365 | 78,936.6 | 17.97 | 26.41 |
| 1971 | 2,590 | 1,09,114 | 19.91 | 38.23 |
| 1981 | 3,378 | 1,59,463 | 23.34 | 46.14 |
| 1991 | 4,689 | 2,17,611 | 25.71 | 36.47 |
| 2001 | 5,161 | 2,85,355 | 27.78 | 31.13 |
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|-------|-------|----------|-------|-------|
| 2011* | 7,935 | 3,77,000 | 31.16 | 31.08 |
|-------|-------|----------|-------|-------|

1. In which decade the highest growth rate has been observed?
2. In which decade fall in growth rate has been the highest?
3. In which year the percentage increase in urban population has been the highest?
9. Discuss the features of different types of rural settlements in India.
10. When did maximum urban growth take place in India? What were its causes?

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Answer

1. The smallest unit of settlement is housing.
2. An urban area is the region surrounding a city. The main population engaged in non-agricultural, economic and administrative functions. Urban areas are very developed, meaning there is a density of human structures such as houses, commercial buildings, roads, bridges, and railways. "Urban area" can refer to towns, cities, and suburbs.
3. The population size of megacities is more than 50 lakhs.
4. **Town:** Those settlements which have population less than one lakh. Example - Mussoorie.
City: Those settlements which have population more than one lakh. Example - Allahabad.
Metropolitan City: Those settlements which have population more than 10 lakh. Example - Kanpur.
Mega-City: Those settlements which have population more than 50 lakh is called mega city like Greater Mumbai.
5. The Census of India has classified towns into six categories on the basis of their population:
 - i. Class 1 towns with more than 1, 00,000 population,
 - ii. Class II towns with 50,000 to 99,999 population,
 - iii. Class III towns with 20,000 to 49,999 population,
 - iv. Class IV towns with 10,000 to 19,999 population,
 - v. Class V towns with 5000 to 9,999 population
 - vi. Class VI towns with less than 5,000 population.
6. The functional classification of Indian towns are as follows :
 - i. **Administrative Towns:** Supporting administrative headquarters of higher order. Example of administrative headquarters are Chandigarh, New Delhi, Bhopal, Shillong, Guwahati, Imphal, Srinagar, Gandhi Nagar, Jaipur, Chennai, etc.
 - ii. **Industrial Towns:** In Industrial towns, industries constitute prime motive force. Example of Industrial towns are Mumbai, Salem, Coimbatore, Modinagar,

Jamshedpur, Hoogli, Bhilai, etc.

- iii. **Transport cities:** Port towns that are primarily engaged in import and export are Transport cities. Kandla, Kochi, Vishakhapatnam, etc are Transport cities. Agra, Dhulia, Mughalsarai, etc. are hubs of inland transport .
 - iv. **Commercial Towns:** Such towns specialise in trade and commerce. For example, Kolkata, Satna, and Saharanpur.
 - v. **Mining Towns:** Such towns develop in mineral rich areas. For example Raniganj, Jharia, Digboi, Singrauli, etc.
 - vi. **Garrison Cantonment Towns:** In Garrison Cantonment Towns the main function is related to defence .For example, Ambala, Jalandhar, Babina, etc.
7. A nucleated village or **clustered settlement** is one of the main types of **settlement** pattern. It is one of the terms used by geographers and landscape historians to classify **settlement**. Clustered Settlements features are:
- i. It is an area of compact or closely built up area of houses. The general living area is distinct and separated from the surrounding farms and pastures.
 - ii. The closely built-up area and its intervening streets present some recognisable pattern or geometric shape, such as rectangular, radial, linear, etc.
 - iii. Clustered settlements are found in fertile alluvial plains and the north-eastern states. People live in compact village for security or defence reasons, such as in the Bundelkhand region of central India and in Nagaland. In Rajasthan, scarcity of water has necessitated compact settlement for maximum utilisation of available water resources.
8.
 - i. The highest growth rate of 12.85% has been observed in 1941.
 - ii. The highest fall in growth rate has been observed in 1961.
 - iii. In the years 1951 and 1981 with 3.43%
9. **Rural Settlements in India can be put into four types:**
- Clustered Settlements:**
- i. It is an area of a compact or closely built-up area of houses.
 - ii. The closely built-up area and its intervening streets present some recognisable pattern or geometric shape, such as rectangular, radical, linear etc.
 - iii. Such settlements are found in fertile alluvial plains and the north-eastern states.
- Semi-clustered Settlements:**
- i. 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.

- ii. Such settlements are widespread in the Gujarat plain and some parts of Rajasthan.

Hamleted Settlements:

- i. Here a settlement is fragmented into several units and is physically separated from each other bearing a common name.
- ii. They are locally called Panna, para Palli, Nagladhani, etc.
- iii. Such settlements are found in the middle and lower Ganga plain, Chhattisgarh and lower valleys of the Himalayas.

Dispersed Settlements:

- i. 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.
- ii. Extreme dispersion of settlement is often caused by the extremely fragmented nature of the terrain and land resource base of habitable areas.
- iii. Many areas of Meghalaya, Uttaranchal, H.P and Kerala have this type of settlement.

10. **Urbanization in India** began to accelerate after independence, due to the country's adoption of a mixed economy, which gave rise to the development of the private sector. Urbanisation is taking place at a faster rate in India. Population residing in urban areas in India, according to 1901 census, was 11.4%. This count increased to 28.53% according to 2001 census, and crossing 30% as per 2011 census, standing at 31.16%. With increasing investment in rural areas, a large number of medium and small towns have developed all over the country. The level of urbanisation in India in 2001 was 28 per cent, which is quite low in comparison to developed countries. Total urban population has increased eleven fold during twentieth century. Enlargement of urban centres and emergence of new towns have played a significant role in the growth of urban population and urbanisation in the country. Mumbai, Maharashtra is the most populous city in India, and the fourth most populous city in the world, with a total metropolitan area population of approximately 20.5 million.