

CBSE Test Paper 02
Ch-10 Human Settlements

1. How would you define a settlement?
2. What are the bases of classifying settlements?
3. What is the main cause of urbanisation?
4. How is the level of urbanisation measured in India?
5. Give the meaning of 'dispersed settlement'. Explain any two reasons for the development of such settlement in India.
6. What is sub-urbanisation? Mention two causes of sub-urbanisation.
7. What are ancient towns ? Give four examples of ancient towns of India.
8. State any four important functions of urban centres.
9. Differentiate between compact and dispersed settlements.
10. Write a note on Addis Ababa.

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Answer

1. A human settlement is defined as a place inhabited more or less permanently. The houses may be designed or redesigned, buildings may be altered, functions may change but settlement continues in time and space. There may be some settlements that are temporary and are occupied for short periods.
2. Settlements are broadly classified into two class:
 - i. Rural settlement
 - ii. Urban settlement
3. The most important cause of urbanisation is industrialisation. Industrialization is a major cause of urbanization. It has expanded the employment opportunities. Rural people have migrated to cities on account of better employment opportunities. Industrialization leads to urbanization by creating economic growth and job opportunities that draw people to cities.
4. The level of urbanisation is measured by the percentage of urban population to total population.
5. In this type of settlements, space between the houses is more. There are some scattered houses in these settlements. In India, the dispersed settlements are found in the form of few huts in remote jungles, hills with farms or pastures.

Reasons for the development of such settlements are:

- i. Due to the extremely fragmented nature of terrain settlements developed.
 - ii. Especially tribal people use to live in these isolated huts as their livelihood is fully dependent on nature.
6. Suburbanisation can be defined as the outward growth of urban development which may engulf surrounding villages and towns into a larger urban agglomeration. Indeed, the suburbs are the outlying areas of a city which are close enough to the city

centre to be accessible by commuters. Essentially it is a part of urbanisation, in that it increases the proportion of people that live in towns and cities in comparison to those in rural areas.

Causes of suburbanisation:

- i. The main push factors in encouraging suburbanization have to do with individuals feeling tired of city life and the perception that urban areas are overpopulated, over-polluted, and dirty.
 - ii. Pull factors for suburbanization at the turn of the century included more open spaces, the perception of being closer to nature, and lower suburban house prices and property taxes in comparison to cities.
7. Ancient towns of India have the historical background of over 2000 years. These towns are emerged during the ancient period and were developed by the important ancient kings. Most of these were temple towns. Later, they had become the hub of religion and cultures. Varanasi, Prayag (Allahabad), Patliputra (Patna), Madurai, etc are some of the ancient towns that emerged in India during the ancient period.
8. The important centres are:
 - i. The urban centers is jointly a place of production, distribution and consumption of material goods and will thus generate material flows. The role and extent of these functions varies according to the historical and socioeconomic context of each city, commonly involving a specialization (e.g. financial cities, manufacturing cities).
 - ii. Today, towns perform multiple functions such as, recreational, residential, transport, mining, manufacturing and the activities related to information technology.
 - iii. Some towns are known for their functions. For example, Sheffield as an industrial city, London as a port city, Chandigarh as an administrative city.
 - iv. Urban centres have become prime financial, cultural, transportation and political centers, with production taking a more marginal role. With the growth of long distance trade, many cities also play an intermediary role with the port and airport facilities articulating the commercial flows of vast markets.
9.
 - i. Compact settlements : If the number of villages equals the number of hamlets in an area unit, the settlement is designated as compact. Such settlements are found

throughout the plateau region of Malwa, in the Narmada Valley, Nimar upland, large parts of Rajasthan, paddy lands in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Vindhyan Plateau and several other cultivated parts of India. In such villages all the dwellings are concentrated in one central site. The inhabitants of the village live together and enjoy the benefits of community life. Such settlements range from a cluster of about thirty to hundreds of dwellings of different forms, sizes and functions. Their size varies from 500 to 2,500 persons in sparsely populated parts like Rajasthan to more than 10,000 in the Ganga plain.

- ii. Dispersed settlements : If the number of villages is less than half the number of hamlets, the settlement is regarded as dispersed. The inhabitants of dispersed settlements live in isolated dwellings scattered in the cultivated fields.

Individualism, sentiments of living freely, custom of marriage relations are conducive to such settlements. However, these dwellings are deprived of neighbourhood, communal interdependence and social interaction. Dispersed settlements are found in tribal areas covering central part of India, eastern and southern Rajasthan, Himalayan slopes and land with dissected and uneven topography. Homesteads or farmsteads of wheat producing areas in Punjab, Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh also belong to this category.

10. The name of Ethiopian capital Addis Ababa, as the name indicates (Addis-New, Ababa-Flower) is a 'new' city which was established in 1878. The whole city is located on a hill-valley topography. The road pattern bears the influence of the local topography. The roads radiate from the govt headquarters Piazza, Arat and Amist Kilo roundabouts. Mercato has markets which grew with time and is supposed to be the largest market between Cairo and Johannesburg. A multi-faculty university, a medical college, a number of good schools make Addis Ababa an educational centre. It is also the terminal station for the Djibouti-Addis Ababa rail route. Bole airport is a relatively new airport. The city has witnessed rapid growth because of its multifunctional nature and being a large nodal centre located in the centre of Ethiopia.