

**CHAPTER 10****HUMAN SETTLEMENTS**

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- Q1. What are the two main types of Settlements? (1)  
 Ans Urban and rural
- Q2. Name three factors on the basis of which the villages are separated from towns. (1)  
 Ans Size of population, economic and administrative basis
- Q3. Which was the first million city in the world? (1)  
 Ans London
- Q4. Which are the two groups of rural settlements? (1)  
 Ans Compact and dispersed
- Q5. Name the country with 100% urban population (1)  
 Ans Singapore
- Q6. What are slums? (1)  
 Ans Unhygienic and illegal settlements
- Q7. Mention the name of two planned towns of the world? (1)  
 Ans Addis Ababa and Canberra
- Q8. What % of the urban population is found in developing countries? (1)  
 Ans 40%
- Q9. What are the problems of rural settlement in developing countries? (3)  
 Ans : (1) Poorly equipped with infrastructure  
 (2) Inadequate water supply  
 (3) General absence of toilets and Garbage disposal facilities  
 (4) The house made up of mud, wood and thatch remains susceptible to damage during natural calamities  
 (5) Lack of proper ventilation  
 (6) Unmetalled roads and lack of modern communication network  
 (7) Lack of health, education and recreational infrastructure
- Q10. Differentiate between Compact and dispersed Settlement. (3)

**Ans Compact Settlements :**

1. They are mainly found in fertile plains and river valleys
2. Houses are built in close vicinity to each other and have lesser living space
3. The main occupation is agriculture. The size of fields is small
4. Streets are dirty due to lack of proper drainage

**Dispersed Settlements**

1. Scattered settlements are mainly found in hills, plateaus, highlands etc
2. Houses are isolated and scattered over the land. They provide more living space
3. Animal grazing and lumbering are the main occupations
4. These settlements are quite neat and clean

**Q11. Classify urban settlements (3)**

- Ans**
- (i) **Population Size :** The Settlement in India with 5000 persons and 30,000 persons in Japan is considered as urban. In India its density is an additional condition, which is 400 persons per sq.km
  - (ii) **Occupational Structure :** In Italy a settlement is called an urban, if more than 50% of the economically productive population are engaged in non-agricultural pursuits
  - (iii) **Administrative Decision :** In Central American countries, Brazil and Bolivia, even a small administrative centre is designated as an urban settlement.

**Q12. Write a note on Addis Ababa (3)**

**Ans** Addis - New and Ababa - flower. This capital city of Ethiopia is often called the New flower. It was established in 1878. It is located on a hill valley topography. A new airport known as Bole airport has also been constructed. This multi-functional city is located in the centre of Ethiopia and has grown rapidly in the recent past.

**Q13. Explain any five factors which affect the location of rural settlements in the world. (5)**

- Ans.**
- Water Supply
  - Land
  - Building Material
  - Defence
  - Planned Settlements

**Q14. Name the five types of urban settlements based on the size and the services available (5)**

- Ans.**
- |     |              |   |  |
|-----|--------------|---|--|
| (1) | Town         | - | Manufacturing, retail and wholesale trade, professional services                   |
| (2) | City         | - | Transport terminals, major financial institutions, Regional administrative offices |
| (3) | Conurbation  | - | Large area of urban development resulting from merging of towns or cities.         |
| (4) | Megalopolis  | - | Super Metropolitan region extending as union of conurbations                       |
| (5) | Million City | - | Population more than one million   |

**Q15. What is meant by urbanisation? Describe four problems associated with over urbanisation in the developing countries? (5)**

**Ans.** Urbanisation means the increase in the proportion population of a country who live in urban areas.

- Congested housing and streets
- Lack of drinking water facilities
- Lack infrastructure such as electricity, sewage disposal health and educational facilities
- Unsustainable concentration of population

**Q16. What is healthy city? Explain its basic features**

**Ans.** World Health Organisation suggests that a healthy city must have (5)

- a clean and safe environment
- meets the basic needs of all its inhabitants
- involves the community in local government
- provides easily accessible Health Service

**Q17. Classify rural settlements on the basis of forms or shapes (5)**

- Ans.**
- (1) Linear pattern
  - (2) Rectangular pattern
  - (3) Circular pattern
  - (4) Star like pattern
  - (5) Cross shaped pattern

**Q18. Describe five types of towns on the basis of their functions. Also give an example of each type of town from different parts of the world (5)**

**Ans.**

- Administrative Towns - eg : New Delhi
- Cultural Town - Jerusalem
- Health and recreation - Miami
- Industrial town - Pittsburg
- Transport town - Singapore
- Commercial town - Frankfurt

**Q19. Discuss the various criteria on which the rural Settlements may be classified (5)**

**Ans.** Rural settlements may be classified on the basis of a number of criteria

On the basis of setting

- Plain villages
- Plateau villages
- Coastal villages
- forest villages
- desert villages

(b) On the basis of functions :

- farming villages
- fishermen's villages
- lumberjack villages
- pastoral villages

(c) On the basis of forms or shapes of the settlements

- Linear
- rectangular
- circular
- star like
- T shaped
- double village
- cross-shaped village

Q20. Explain the priorities outlined by the UNDP as a part of its urban strategy. (5)

Ans. UNDP has outlined these priorities as part of its urban strategy

- Increasing Shelter for the urban poor
- Provision of basic urban services such as education, Primary Healthy Care, Clean Water and Sanitation
- Improving women's access to Basic Services and government facilities
- Upgrading Energy use and alternative Transport systems
- Reducing air pollution

Q21. Distinguish between Rural settlements and Urban settlements. (5)

Ans Rural Settlement

Urban Settlement

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| (1) People are engaged in primary activities | (1) People are engaged in secondary activities and services |
| (2) Village panchayat                        | (2) Municipality Corporation and cantt.                     |
| (3) Small population                         | (3) Large population with high densities                    |
| (4) Simple mode of living                    | (4) Advance mode  |
| (5) Pollution free/Eco friendly              | (5) Pollution due to transport and industries.              |

Q22. What are three criteria in India to consider a settlement as an urban settlement.

- Ans
- (1) Minimum population of 5000 with the density 400 person /sq.Km
  - (2) 75% of the population should be engaged in secondary activities and services.
  - (3) Places should have municipality, corporation or con tonment board.

Q23. See the following data of ' continent-wise distribution of Million Cities' and answer the questions that follow :

Continent	Early 1950	Mid 1970s	Mid 2000
Europe	23	30	58
Asia	32	69	206
North and Central America	16	36	79
South America	8	17	43
Africa	3	8	46
Australia	2	2	6
World Total	84	162	438

(i) Name the continent which has maximum Million Cities and why?

Ans Asia has the maximum Million Cities (206), because it is the largest continent. Many  
(234)

countries comes under it and it is also one of the most populous.

(ii) Which continent has the minimum Million Cities and state one reason for that?

Ans Australia has the minimum Million Cities because Australia itself is a country and has very low population.

(iii) Name the continent which initially (between 1950 to 2000), had maximum growth of the Million Cities.

Ans Asia has the maximum growth of Million Cities between 1950 to 2000.

Q24 See the following data carefully and answer the questions that follow

S.No.	Name of the city	Country	Population (in Millions)
1.	Tokyo	Japan	34.2
2.	Mexico city	Mexico	22.8
3.	Seoul	South Korea	22.3
4.	New York	U.S.A	21.9
5.	Sao Paulo	Brazil	20.2
6.	Mumbai	India	19.9
7.	Delhi	India	19.7
8.	Shanghai	China	18.2
9.	Los Angeles	U.S.A	18.0
10.	Osaka	Japan	16.8
11.	Jakarta	Indonesia	16.6
12.	Kolkata	India	15.7
13.	Cairo	Egypt	15.6
14.	Manila	Philippines	15.0
15.	Karachi	Pakistan	14.3
16.	Moscow	Russia	13.8
17.	Buenos Aires	Argentina	13.5
18.	Dhaka	Bangladesh	13.3
19.	Rio de Janeiro	Brazil	12.2
20.	Beijing	China	12.1
21.	London	G. Britain	12.0
22.	Tehran	Iran	11.9
23.	Istanbul	Turkey	11.5
24.	Lagos	Nigeria	11.1
25.	Shenzhen	China	10.7

**Table : Mega Cities of the world**

(235)

(i) Name the major countries which have the maximum mega cities. State on reason also.

Ans China and India have the maximum mega cities as both these countries are the most popular of the world.

(ii) How many mega cities are from the African continent?

Ans Lagos (Nigeria) and Cairo (Egypt) are the two major cities.

(iii) Name the mega city which has the maximum population (in million)

Ans Tokyo (Japan) has the maximum population (34.2 million) among the mega cities.

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