Human Settlements

Standard difficulty · 20 questions · 40 marks · Time: 37 minutes

Name: _____ Date: _____ Score: ____ / 40

Write full answers in Sections B and C. Answers are on the last page — try every question first!

Section A — Choose the correct answer — 8 × 1 = 8 marks

1. A cluster of dwellings where people live, of any size, is a:
   (a) watershed **(b)** command area
   (c) hinterland **(d)** human settlement

2. Which describes semi-clustered rural settlements?
   (a) a main cluster with fragments a little away, as in the Gujarat plain and parts of Rajasthan
   (b) multi-storey blocks along highways
   (c) ring-shaped towns around ports
   (d) isolated huts in hills and forests of Meghalaya, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Kerala

3. What is the main function of Itarsi?
   (a) educational **(b)** tourist **(c)** administrative **(d)** transport

4. Suppose a state has 620,000 people, of whom 93,000 live in towns. What is its level of urbanisation?
   (a) 15% **(b)** 85% **(c)** 25% **(d)** 10%

5. How did Agra grow up, according to the chapter?
   (a) a town built by the British
   (b) a medieval fort town
   (c) a post-independence industrial town
   (d) a post-independence administrative centre

6. Suppose a town of 10,080 people covers 24 sq km. What is its density? (The Census needs at least 400 for a town.)
   (a) 420 persons per sq km **(b)** 520 persons per sq km
   (c) 4,200 persons per sq km **(d)** 444 persons per sq km

7. Which is part of the Census of India's definition of an urban place?
   (a) a density of at least 40 persons per sq km
   (b) a weekly market
   (c) a railway station
   (d) at least 75% of male workers in non-farm work

8. India's urban population grew about eleven-fold in the 20th century. Suppose a region's urban population was 11,300 at the start of a century and grew the same way. What would it be at the end?
   (a) 11,311 people **(b)** 124,300 people **(c)** 113,000 people **(d)** 135,600 people

Section B — Short answer — 8 × 2 = 16 marks

9. Give two differences between rural and urban settlements.

10. Describe each type of rural settlement: (a) dispersed (b) hamleted

11. Name the main function of each town: (a) Mussoorie (b) Pilani

12. Suppose a place has 14,100 people, 62% of its male workers in non-farm work, and 790 persons per sq km. Is it urban by the Census definition? Explain.

13. How did each town grow up? (a) Dispur (b) Durgapur

14. Suppose State A has 360,000 people with 144,000 in towns, and State B has 380,000 people with 117,800 in towns. Find each level of urbanisation. Which is more urbanised, and is either above India's 31.16% (2011)?

15. Explain each term: (a) hamlet (b) multi-functional city

16. Suppose a large village of 282 houses has split into 6 hamlets of equal size, each called a para. How many houses are in each hamlet, and what type of rural settlement is this?

Section C — Longer answers — 4 × 4 = 16 marks

17. Discuss the types of rural settlement and the physical factors behind them.

18. Match each with its main function: (a) Nainital (b) Chandigarh (c) Itarsi. Choose from: tourist; administrative; transport.

19. Use the Census definition (at least 5,000 people, 75% of male workers in non-farm work, 400 persons per sq km) to test two places. (a) 10,100 people, 80% male non-farm workers, 640 per sq km. (b) 5,500 people, 73% male non-farm workers, 590 per sq km.

20. Compare clustered and dispersed rural settlements: describe each and explain what causes it.

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Answer key

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Q	Answer	Working
1	**(d) human settlement**	—
2	**(a) a main cluster with fragments a little away, as in the Gujarat plain and parts of Rajasthan**	—
3	**(d) transport**	—
4	**(a) 15%**	93,000 ÷ 620,000 × 100
5	**(b) a medieval fort town**	—
6	**(a) 420 persons per sq km**	10,080 ÷ 24
7	**(d) at least 75% of male workers in non-farm work**	—
8	**(b) 124,300 people**	11,300 × 11
9	**Rural settlements depend on land-based primary activities and have close social ties; urban ones depend on manufacturing and services, with formal relations.**	—
10	**(a) isolated huts in hills and forests of Meghalaya, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Kerala (b) several separate units with a common name, in the middle and lower Ganga plain**	—
11	**(a) tourist (b) educational**	—
12	**Not urban: fewer than 75% of male workers are in non-farm work**	check: 5,000 people, 75% male non-farm workers, 400 per sq km
13	**(a) a post-independence administrative centre (b) a post-independence industrial town**	—
14	**A 40%, B 31%; State A; A above 31.16%**	urban ÷ total × 100
15	**(a) a small separate unit of a larger village (b) a city where many functions are intertwined**	—
16	**47 houses; hamleted settlement**	282 ÷ 6
17	**Clustered (fertile plains, water scarcity, security), semi-clustered (fragmenting villages), hamleted (segmented villages in the Ganga plain) and dispersed (rugged hills and forests).**	—

Q	Answer	Working
18	**(a) tourist (b) administrative (c) transport**	—
19	**(a) Urban: it meets all three conditions (b) Not urban: fewer than 75% of male workers are in non-farm work**	check each condition
20	**Clustered: compact villages of closely built houses, found in fertile alluvial plains and the north-east; caused by fertile land, scarce water (as in Rajasthan) or the need for security. Dispersed: isolated huts in hills and forests of Meghalaya, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Kerala; caused by extremely fragmented terrain and land.**	—