


# 10 Human Settlements

## Fastrack Revision

### ► Rural Settlements

They are mainly smaller in size and poorly spaced. The people of these settlements are mainly engaged in primary activities like, agriculture, fishing, mining, etc. *e.g.*, people surviving in hamlets and villages.

### Knowledge BOOSTER

 Human settlement means cluster of dwellings of any type or size where human being live.

### ► Factors Determining the Rural Settlements

- **Physical Features:** These include nature of terrain, altitude, climate and availability of water.
- **Cultural and Ethnic Factors:** These include social structure, caste and religion.
- **Security Factors:** These include defence against thefts and robberies.


► **Types of Rural Settlements:** Types of the rural settlements are determined by the above determinants as well as by the extent of the built up area and inter-house distance. In India, rural settlements can broadly be divided into four types:

- Clustered, agglomerated or nucleated
- Semi-clustered or fragmented
- Hamleted, and
- Dispersed or isolated

### ► Clustered Settlement

- The houses in this settlement are closely spaced or have no space between houses.
- The living place is distinct and separated from the surrounding farms, dams and pastures.
- The settlement sometimes presents distinct patterns or geometrical shapes like rectangular, radial, linear, etc. which are recognisable in fertile alluvial plains and North-Eastern states.

### Knowledge BOOSTER

 Clustered settlement is built due to various reasons, *e.g.*, in Bundelkhand and Nagaland, people live in these settlements for defence and security purposes, in Rajasthan these settlements are built around/near water resources due to water scarcity.

### ► Semi-clustered Settlements

- This type of settlement develops by the concentration of houses in a restricted area of a dispersed settlement or develops due to segregation or fragmentation of a large compact village.
- Here, a dominant community captures the most important part in main village and forces other

communities to live away. For example, plains of Gujarat and Rajasthan.

### ► Hamleted Settlement

- This type of settlement is formed due to social or ethnic factors and thus known for different identity and name, like, Panna, Para, Nagla, Dhani, etc.
- Each hamlet is a unit and has a number of houses.
- Several units of hamlets collectively form a village. *e.g.*, middle and lower Ganga plain, Chhattisgarh and lower valleys of Himalayas.

### ► Dispersed Settlements

- Isolated huts or hamlets of few huts in remote jungles or on small hills with farms or pastures are characteristic of dispersed type of settlement.
- These houses may be of temporary use. It is found in Meghalaya, Uttaranchal (Now Uttarakhand), Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, etc.

### ► Urban Settlements

- Unlike rural settlement, urban settlements are usually more dense, compact and larger in size.
- Here, people are mostly engaged in non-agricultural activities *i.e.*, industries, services, administrative functions, etc.
- Cities and towns both are connected directly or indirectly with villages and also with each other and exchange goods, services and also commute.

► **Evolution of Towns in India:** The evolution of towns started in India from prehistoric times, *e.g.*, Harappa, Mohenjodaro towns, European colonies of modern period, etc.

Indian towns may be classified into three groups on the basis of their evolution in different periods:

- **Ancient Towns:** These towns were developed over 2000 years ago by the various kings as religious and cultural centres, *e.g.*, Varanasi, Prayag (Allahabad), Patliputra (Patna), Madurai, etc.
- **Medieval Towns:** These towns were developed as headquarters of principalities and kingdoms by medieval kings and Sultans of India. These towns are about 100 in numbers and were generally fort towns which came up on the ruins of ancient towns. For example, Delhi, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Lucknow, Agra and Nagpur.
- **Modern Towns:** These towns were developed by the Britishers and other Europeans in India.
- **Urbanisation in India:** The level of urbanisation is measured in terms of percentage of urban population to total population. The level of urbanisation in India in 2011





- Q 7. In which valley were Harappa and Mohenjodaro towns located?**  
 a. Ganga Valley                      b. Indus Valley  
 c. Kaveri Valley                      d. Brahmaputra Valley
- Q 8. Which of the following is not a medieval town?**  
 a. Pataliputra                      b. Delhi  
 c. Jaipur                      d. Lucknow
- Q 9. Towns and cities are generally classified based on the ..... they perform.**  
 a. function                      b. size  
 c. Both a. and b.                      d. Neither a. nor b.
- Q 10. The clustered rural settlement is:**  
 a. closely built houses                      b. far houses  
 c. planned houses                      d. All of these
- Q 11. Panna, Para, Palli, Nagla and Dhani are examples of which of the following settlements?**  
*(CBSE SQP 2021 Term-1)*  
 a. Clustered settlements  
 b. Semi-clustered settlements  
 c. Dispersed settlements  
 d. Hamleted settlements
- Q 12. The sparsely located small settlements are called:**  
 a. towns                      b. villages  
 c. Both a. and b.                      d. None of these
- Q 13. A town containing military base is known as:**  
 a. Border town                      b. Military town  
 c. Closed town                      d. Garrison town
- Q 14. Dispersed or isolated settlement pattern in India appears in the form of:**  
 a. isolated huts                      b. closed knit huts  
 c. Both a. and b.                      d. ill planned huts
- Q 15. Larger settlements which are specialising in secondary and tertiary activities are known as:**  
 a. Suburbs                      b. Urban settlements  
 c. Villages                      d. None of these
- Q 16. Cities having more than 5 million population are known as:**  
 a. Town                      b. Metropolitan city  
 c. Mega city                      d. Multicity
- Q 17. Cluster of dwelling of any size or type where human being live is known as:**  
 a. Human settlement                      b. Human migration  
 c. Human behaviour                      d. None of these
- Q 18. Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh are examples of:**  
 a. clustered settlement                      b. isolated settlement  
 c. rural settlement                      d. None of these
- Q 19. What was the level of urbanisation in 2011 in India?**  
 a. 30%                      b. 40%  
 c. 33.19%                      d. 31.16%
- Q 20. Which one of the following is not located on river bank?**  
 a. Agra                      b. Patna  
 c. Bhopal                      d. Kolkata
- Q 21. Which one of the following is not the part of the definition of a town as per the census of India?**  
 a. Population density of 400 persons per sq km.  
 b. Presence of municipality corporation.  
 c. More than 75% of the population engaged in primary sector.  
 d. Population size of more than 5,000 persons.
- Q 22. In which of the following streams of migration, females pre-dominate in both intra-state and interstate migration?** *(CBSE SQP 2021 Term-1)*  
 a. Urban to rural                      b. Urban to urban  
 c. Rural to rural                      d. Rural to urban
- Q 23. Which one of the following is the main feature of rural settlement?** *(CBSE SQP 2021 Term-1)*  
 a. Derive economic needs from primary activities  
 b. Derive economic needs from secondary activities  
 c. Derive economic needs from tertiary activities  
 d. Derive economic needs from quaternary activities
- Q 24. Consider the following features and choose the correct title after associating them:**  
 (i) More often such a pattern may also result from segregation or fragmentation of large compact village.  
 (ii) The land-owning and dominant community occupies the central part of the main village whereas people of lower strata of society and menial workers settle on the outer flanks of the village.  
 (iii) They are found in Gujarat plains and some parts of Rajasthan. *(CBSE SQP 2021 Term-1)*  
 a. Hamleted settlements  
 b. Semi-clustered or fragmented  
 c. Clustered settlements  
 d. Isolated settlements
- Q 25. Which of the following is a good example of Fort town?** *(CBSE SQP 2021 Term-1)*  
 a. Jalpur                      b. Banaras  
 c. Mathura                      d. Rameshwaram
- Q 26. The main reason of intra migration in India is:** *(CBSE 2021 Term-1)*  
 a. employment                      b. education  
 c. health                      d. pleasant climate
- Q 27. Which of the following is an example of 'modern town'?** *(CBSE 2021 Term-1)*  
 a. Surat                      b. Jalpur  
 c. Lucknow                      d. Agra
- Q 28. Which one of the following is developed as the satellite town of Delhi?** *(CBSE 2021 Term-1)*  
 a. Panipat                      b. Rohtak  
 c. Mathura                      d. Meerut



Q 29. Choose the characteristics of 'clustered settlements'?

(CBSE 2021 Term-1)

- Mainly found in Himachal Pradesh
- Mainly found in lower valley of the Himalayas
- Mainly found in Rajasthan
- Mainly found in fertile alluvial plains

Q 30. Match the following:

Column I	Column II
A. Internet	(i) Areas where people are engaged in manufacturing trade and service.
B. Canal route	(ii) Closely built areas of houses
C. Urban areas	(iii) Inland waterway
D. Compact settlement	(iv) A means of communication

(CBSE 2023)

Codes:

A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D		
a.	i	ii	iii	iv	b.	iv	iii	i	ii
c.	iv	iii	ii	i	d.	iii	i	ii	iv

Q 31. Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer with the help of given options:

**Statement I:** Ancient towns have historical background which span over 2000 years.

**Statement II:** Ancient towns developed as religious and cultural centres.

- Both the statements are true, statement II does not explain statement I correctly.
- Both the statements are true and statement II correctly explains the statement I.
- Both statements I and II are false.
- Statement I is true and statement II is false.



### Assertion & Reason Type Questions

**Directions (Q. Nos. 32–34)** In the following questions given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option:

- Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (A) is false, but (R) is true.

Q 32. Assertion (A): Total urban population has increased eleven-fold during the twentieth century.

Reason (R): Enlargement of urban centres and emergence of new towns have played a significant role in the growth of urban population.

Q 33. Assertion (A): Towns flourished since prehistoric times in India.

Reason (R): Even at the time of Indus valley civilisation, towns like Harappa and Mohenjodaro were in existence.

Q 34. Assertion (A): Majority of metropolitan and mega cities are urban agglomerations.

Reason (R): Cities accommodating population size between one to five million are called mega cities and more than 5 million population are called metropolitan cities.

### Answers

- (a)
- (c)
- (c)
- (d)
- (b)
- (c)
- (b)
- (a)
- (a)
- (a)
- (d)
- (b)
- (d)
- (a)
- (b)
- (a)
- (b)
- (d)
- (c)
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- (a)
- (a)
- (b)
- (c)
- (c)
- (a)
- (b)
- (c)
- (c)



### Passage Based Questions

#### Passage 1

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate option:

After independence, a large number of towns have been developed as administrative headquarters, e.g., Chandigarh, Bhubaneswar, Gandhinagar, Dispur, etc. and industrial centres such as Durgapur, Bhilai, Sindri, Barauni. Some towns also developed as satellite towns around metropolitan cities, such as Ghaziabad, Rohtak, Gurugram around Delhi. With increasing investments in rural areas, a large number of medium and small towns have developed all over the country.

Q 1. Which town is not an administrative headquarter?

- Chandigarh
- Gandhinagar
- Varanasi
- Dispur

Q 2. Why large number of small and medium towns developed all over the country?

- Due to migration from urban to rural areas
- Due to increase in investments in rural areas
- Both a. and b.
- Neither a. nor b.

Q 3. Which of the following are satellite towns?

- |             |                  |
|-------------|------------------|
| I. Gurugram | II. Sonapat      |
| III. Rohtak | IV. Ghaziabad    |
| a. I and II | b. II and III    |
| c. I and IV | d. I, III and IV |

### Answers

- (c)
- (b)
- (d)



## Passage 2

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate option:

Census of India classifies urban centres in six classes. Urban centre with population of more than one lakh is called a city or class I town. Cities accommodating population size between one to five million are called metropolitan cities and more than five million are called mega cities. Majority of metropolitan and mega cities are urban agglomeration. An urban agglomeration may consist any of the following three combinations: (i) a town and its adjoining urban outgrowths, (ii) two or more contiguous towns with or without their outgrowths, and (iii) a city and one or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths together forming a contiguous spread. 60% of urban population lives in class I towns in India.

- Q 1. Which of the following statements is correct?**
- Metropolitan cities have population between one to five million
  - Mega cities are smaller in size than metro cities
  - Both a. and b. are correct
  - Both a. and b. are incorrect
- Q 2. What percent of urban population lives in class I towns of India?**
- 50%
  - 60%
  - 55%
  - 65%
- Q 3. Which of the following is correct about class I towns?**
- Their population is more than 5 lakh
  - Their population is more than 10 lakh
  - Their population is more than 1 lakh
  - None of the above

### Answers

1. (a)    2. (b)    3. (c)

## Passage 3

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

The level of urbanisation is measured in terms of percentage of urban population to total population. The level of urbanisation in India in 2011 was 31.16%, which is quite low in comparison to developed countries. Total urban population has increased eleven folds during the twentieth century. Enlargement of urban centres and emergence of new towns have played a significant role in growth of urban population and urbanisation in country. But the growth rate of urbanisation has slowed during the last two decades.

### Q 1. What is the passage talking about?

**Ans.** The passage is talking about the level of urbanisation in India and its growth rate. It also tells the reason for growth of urban population in India.

### Q 2. Why has the urbanisation increased in India?

**Ans.** Urbanisation has increased because of enlargement of urban centres and emergence of new towns. Urban centres have enlarged because of people migrating from rural to urban areas in search of employment.

### Q 3. What was the growth rate of urbanisation in twentieth century?

**Ans.** During twentieth century, urban population increased eleven times in India. However, during the last two decades it has slowed down.

## Passage 4

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

Semi-clustered or fragmented settlements may result from tendency of clustering in a restricted area of dispersed settlement. More often such a pattern may also result from segregation or fragmentation of a large compact village. In this case, one or more sections of the village society choose or is forced to live a little away from the main cluster or village. In such cases, generally, the land owning and dominant community occupies the central part of the main village, whereas people of lower strata of society and menial workers settle on the outer flanks of the village. Such settlements are widespread in the Gujarat plain and some parts of Rajasthan.

### Q 1. What are semi-clustered settlements according to the passage?

**Ans.** Semi-clustered settlements are fragmented settlements formed due to clustering in restricted area of dispersed settlement. That is, the dwellings in such settlements are not very closely knitted and are huddled together at one common site. For example, near the periphery of village boundary.

### Q 2. Which community occupies the central part of the main village?

**Ans.** The land owning and dominant community occupies the central part of the main village, whereas people of lower strata of society and menial workers settle on outer flanks of the village.

### Q 3. Where are semi-clustered settlements found?

**Ans.** Semi-clustered settlements are found in the Gujarat plains and some part of Rajasthan.



## Passage 5

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

Settlements vary in size and type. They range from a hamlet to metropolitan cities. With size, the economic character and social structure of settlements changes and so do its ecology and technology. Settlements could be small and sparsely spaced; they may also be large and closely spaced. The sparsely located small settlements are called villages, specialising in agriculture or other primary activities. On the other hand, there are fewer but larger settlements which are termed as urban settlements specialising in secondary and tertiary activities. The basic differences between rural and urban settlements are as follows:

The rural settlements derive their life support or basic economic needs from land based primary economic activities, whereas, urban settlements, depend on processing of raw materials and manufacturing of finished goods on the one hand and a variety of services on the other.

Cities act as nodes of economic growth, provide goods and services not only to urban dwellers but also to the people of the rural settlements in their hinterlands in return for food and raw materials. This functional relationship between the urban and rural settlements takes place through transport and communication network. Rural and urban settlements differ in terms of social relationship, attitude and outlook. Rural people are less mobile and therefore, social relations among them are intimate. In urban areas, on the other hand, way of life is complex and fast, and social relations are formal.

(CBSE SQP 2023-24)

**Q 1. On what basis rural and urban settlements can differ from each other.**

**Ans.** Rural and urban settlements differ in terms of social relationship, attitude and outlook.

**Q 2. 'Towns act as nodes of economic growth.' How?**

**Ans.** Towns act as nodes of economic growth: provide goods and services not only to urban dwellers but also to the people of the rural settlements in their hinterlands in return for food and raw materials.

**Q 3. Social relationships are more intimate in rural areas in comparison to urban areas. Justify.**

**Ans.** Rural people are less mobile and therefore, social relations among them are intimate. In urban areas, on the other hand, way of life is complex and fast, and social relations are formal.



## Very Short Answer Type Questions

**Q 1. How is the level of urbanisation measured in India?**

**Ans.** The level of urbanisation is measured by the percentage of urban population to the total population.

**Q 2. What two factors mostly helped in the development of ancient towns in India?**

**Ans.** (i) Religion, (ii) Culture

**Q 3. Give any two examples of ancient towns of India.**

**Ans.** Varanasi, Patallputra/Patna, Mathura, Allahabad are examples of ancient towns of India.

**Q 4. Give the meaning of clustered rural settlement in India.**

**Ans.** It is a rural settlement where a number of families live in proximity to each other. This living place is not surrounded by farms, barn or pastures.

**Q 5. Name any two metropolitan cities of Andhra Pradesh.**

**Ans.** Hyderabad and Visakhapatnam are the two metropolitan cities of Andhra Pradesh.

**Q 6. Which class of cities has the highest percentage of the urban population in India?**

**Ans.** Class I cities has the highest percentage of the urban population in India.

**Q 7. Which class of cities has the largest number of towns and cities in India?**

**Ans.** Class IV cities have the largest number of towns and cities in India.

**Q 8. Name the largest metropolitan city of Uttar Pradesh.**

**Ans.** Kanpur is the largest metropolitan city of Uttar Pradesh.

**Q 9. What is the meaning of rural settlement?**

**Ans.** Rural settlements are basically related to land based activities. Hamlets and villages are examples of rural settlements. They are scattered and smaller in size. The main activities of the dwellers are primary activities, especially agriculture.

**Q 10. Name the largest metropolitan city of Madhya Pradesh.**

**Ans.** The largest metropolitan city of Madhya Pradesh is Indore.

**Q 11. What is the level of urbanisation in India?**

**Ans.** The level of urbanisation in India according to 2011 census was 31.16%.

**Q 12. Write the name of some satellite towns developed around metropolitan cities.**

**Ans.** Ghaziabad, Rohtak, Gurugram are satellite towns developed around Delhi.



## Short Answer Type Questions

**Q 1. Many of the modern towns of India were developed during the period of British. Explain in brief.**

**Ans.** The British and other Europeans have developed a number of towns in India.

- (i) Starting their foothold on coastal locations, they first developed some trading ports such as Surat, Daman, Goa, Pondicherry (Puducherry), etc.
- (ii) The British later consolidated their hold around three principal nodes i.e., Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata.
- (iii) Towns based on modern industries also evolved after 1850.
- (iv) For their domination, they established their administrative centres, hill towns as summer resorts and added administrative and military areas.
- (v) Railways for their administrative purposes equipped India on way of modernity. Thus, due to multiple reasons modern towns developed during British period.

**Q 2. Explain any three characteristics each of hamleted and dispersed rural settlement in India.**

**Ans.** The three characteristics of hamleted and dispersed rural settlement are:

### Characteristics of Hamleted Settlement

- (i) It is a fragmented physical unit of settlement.
- (ii) Units are locally called Panna, Para, Palli, Nagla, Dhanl etc.
- (iii) Found in middle and lower Ganga plain, Chhattisgarh and lower valleys of Himalayas.

### Characteristics of Dispersed Settlement

- (i) It is isolated forms of huts or hamlets in remote jungles.
- (ii) Caused by extreme fragmentation of terrain and land resources.
- (iii) Found in the areas of Meghalaya, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh and Kerala.

**Q 3. Differentiate between rural and urban settlements of India in three points.**

**Ans.** The differences between rural and urban settlement are as follows:

S. No.	Basis of Difference	Rural Settlement	Urban Settlement
(i)	Economic Activity	The major economic activities in rural areas are agriculture and other primary activities.	The urban settlement is specialised in industries and services.

(ii)	Dependency	They are dependent on natural resources mainly land for their income.	They provide various types of services like transport and communication, etc.
(iii)	Inter-relationships	Agricultural and other products in rural areas support industries of an urban area. Rural areas provide raw material to the industries.	On return, cities provide manufactured goods to rural areas and also to the people of cities.
(iv)	Social Life	Social bonds in rural areas are stronger and life is simple.	Social bonds in urban areas are formal and life is complex and fast.

**Q 4. Explain any three physical factors responsible for different types of rural settlements in India.**

**Ans.** Physical factors which are responsible for different types of rural settlements in India are:

- (i) **Water Supply:** Settlements need water, they often locate on wet point sites for this. For example, in Rajasthan, scarcity of water has forced people to live in compact villages for maximum utilisation of available water resources.
- (ii) **Climate:** People usually prefer areas which have favourable climatic conditions. Harsh climate like very hot and cold regions have less or no settlements there. For example, coastal plains have favourable climate, thus, are densely populated regions.
- (iii) **Nature of Terrain:** Nature of terrain plays an important role in determining the shape and size of rural settlements. For example, plain areas have compact and larger settlements with dense population, whereas mountainous areas have scattered and hamleted rural settlements. Meghalaya, Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh have such types of rural settlement.

**Q 5. What are metropolitan cities and mega cities? Give two examples of each of metropolitan cities and mega cities from India.**

**Ans. Metropolitan Cities:** Cities that have population more than one million but less than 5 million are considered as a metropolitan or metro city. For example, Kanpur, Nagpur, Nasik, Madurai, Jaipur, etc.  
**Mega Cities:** Cities that have population more than 5 million are considered as 'mega cities' or 'megalopolis'. For example, Greater Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai, Bengaluru, Hyderabad, etc.

**Q 6. Explain any three characteristics of clustered rural settlement of India.**

**Ans.** Clustered or compact settlements are generally found in the fertile alluvial plain.

The important features of these settlements are as follows:

- (i) In this type of rural settlements, space between the houses is less or they have no space. The houses in this type of settlement are closely built up often they share walls of their houses.
- (ii) People live in a specific area of settlement. This living place can be surrounded by farms, barn or pastures. In compact settlements, many distinct settlement patterns can take place such as rectangular, linear, triangular, radial, etc.
- (iii) This type of settlements generally develops in riverine fertile plain as they are more concentrated with a population.

**Q 7. Explain any three features of semi-clustered rural settlements of India.**

**Ans.** The characteristics/features of semi-clustered settlements in India are as follows:

- (i) Semi-clustered settlements are developed by the concentration of houses in a special or restricted area of a dispersed settlement. These settlements can also be developed by the division of a large clustered settlements.
- (ii) Semi-clustered settlement can also be developed when a particular group start to live far from the centre or main village. In this condition, the dominant community or land owning community captures the most important part in the main village and may force others to live away.
- (iii) In India, these types of settlements are mostly found in the plain of Gujarat and Rajasthan.

**Q 8. Give the meaning of 'dispersed settlement'. Explain any two reasons for the development of such settlement in India.**

**Ans.** In dispersed 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 these types of settlements developed.
- (ii) Especially, tribal people use to live in these isolated huts as their livelihood is fully dependent on nature.



### **Long Answer** Type Questions ↘

**Q 1. Classify Indian towns on the basis of their evolution in three different periods. Name one town of each period.**

**Ans.** 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 have a historical background spanning over 2000 years.

Most of them developed as religious and cultural centres. Varanasi is one of the important towns among these. Prayag (Allahabad), Pataliputra (Patna), Madurai are some other examples of ancient towns in the country.

(ii) **Medieval Towns:** These towns were developed during the medieval period of India by king and Sultans of India as their headquarter.

They made these towns to make their administration strong. Delhi, Hyderabad, Lucknow, Jaipur, Agra are some examples of medieval towns.

(iii) **Modern Towns:** These towns were developed by the Britishers and other Europeans in India.

Surat, Daman and Diu and Kolkata are examples of modern towns. After Independence, a large number of towns have been developed as administrative headquarters. e.g., Chandigarh, Bhubaneswar, Gandhinagar, Dispur, etc. and Industrial centres, such as Durgapur, Bhilai, Sindri, Barauni. Some old towns also developed as satellite towns around metropolitan cities, such as Ghazalabad, Rohtak, Gurugram around Delhi.

**Q 2. How are towns classified based on their functional roles?**

**Ans.** Each town performs certain functions. On the basis of dominant or specialised functions, Indian cities and towns can be classified as:

(i) **Administrative Towns and Cities:** Towns supporting administrative headquarters of higher order are administrative towns such as Chandigarh, New Delhi, Bhopal, Srinagar, Guwahati, Shillong, Jaipur, etc.

(ii) **Industrial Towns:** Industries constitute prime motive force of these cities such as Mumbai, Salem, Coimbatore, Jamshedpur, Hugli, etc.

(iii) **Transport Cities:** They may be ports primarily engaged in exports and import activities such as Kandla, Kochchi, Kozhikode, Visakhapatnam, etc. or hubs of inland transport such as Agra, Dhulia, Mughalsarai, Katni, etc.

(iv) **Commercial Towns:** Towns and cities specialising in trade and commerce are commercial towns. For example, Kolkata, Saharanpur, Satna, etc.

(v) **Mining Towns:** These towns have developed in mineral rich areas such as Raniganj, Jharia, Digboi, Singrauli, etc.

(vi) **Garrison Cantonment Towns:** These towns emerged as garrison towns such as Ambala, Jalandhar, Udhampur, etc.

(vii) **Educational Towns:** These towns have educational institutes in them. For example, Roorkee, Aligarh, Pilani, Prayag, (Allahabad), etc.



(viii) **Religious and Cultural Towns:** These towns have religious significance. For example, Varanasi, Mathura, Ajmer, Tirupati, etc.

(ix) **Tourist Towns:** Nainital, Mussoorie, Shimla, etc. are some examples of tourist towns.

**Q 3. Discuss the features of various types of rural settlements. What are the factors responsible for the settlement patterns in different physical environments?**

**Ans.** In India, compact or clustered village of a few hundred houses is common, particularly in the Northern plains. But, there are areas, with other forms of rural settlements. There are various factors and conditions responsible for having different types of rural settlements in India. These include:

(i) **Physical Features:** Nature of terrain, altitude, climate and availability of water.

(ii) **Cultural and Ethnic Factors:** Social structure, caste and religion.

(iii) **Security Factors:** Defence against thefts and robberies. Guided by these factors rural settlements in India can broadly be put into four types:

• **Clustered Settlements:** The clustered rural settlement is a compact or closely built-up area of houses. Here, the general living area is distinct and separated from the surrounding farms, barns and pastures. The closely built-up area and its intervening streets give rise to pattern or geometric shape, such as rectangular, radial, linear, etc. These are generally found in fertile alluvial plains and in 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.

• **Semi-clustered Settlements:** Semi-clustered or fragmented settlements may result from tendency of clustering in a restricted area of dispersed settlement. In this case, one or more sections of the village society choose or is forced to live a little away from the main cluster or village. Generally, the land-owning and dominant community occupies the central part of the main village, whereas people of lower strata of society and menial workers settle on the outer flanks of the village.

• **Hamleted Settlements:** This settlement is fragmented into several units physically separated from each other bearing a common name. These units are locally called Panna, Para, Palli, Nagla, Dhanl, etc., in various parts of the country. This segmentation of a large village is often due to social and ethnic factors.

• **Dispersed Settlements:** Dispersed or isolated settlement pattern in India appears in the form of isolated huts or hamlets of few huts in remote jungles, or on small hills with farms or pasture on the slopes. Extreme dispersion of settlement is often caused by extremely fragmented nature of the terrain and land resource base of habitable areas.

**Q 4. Can one imagine the presence of only one-function town? Why do the cities become multi-functional?**

**Ans.** Towns and cities are generally classified on the basis of the functions they perform. No town performs a single function, rather they are classified on the basis of the dominant function they perform. Even specialised cities, as they grow into metropolises become multifunctional wherein industry, business, administration, transport, etc. become important. The functions get so intertwined that the city cannot be categorised in a particular functional class. Due to varying needs of human beings, all the people of a town cannot be engaged in a single activity. Even if a town is a garrison town, basic trade activities must be carried out to provide the residents with the articles of day-to-day need, food items, etc. To support the dominant activity of the town, the ancillary activities start emerging. Mumbai is a transport town due to presence of port in Mumbai but it is also hub of international trade in India, hence is a trade town, also it is the commercial capital of the country due to varying commercial activities, which are a result of the presence of large capital in the city because of, it being a trading town and a port city. Therefore, the presence of a dominant of a single function also attracts people to the town, which in turn create conditions conducive for development of other functions hence, towns become multifunctional. The functions performed in a town are extremely dynamic, new functions keep on adding and old functions getting linked with each other.

Therefore, in modern economics, no town can be a single functioned town.



