Geography

(India People and Economy) (Chapter – 4) (Exercises)
(Human Settlements)
(Class – XII)

Question 1:

Choose the right answers of the followings from the given options.

(i) Which one of the following towns is NOT located on a river bank?

    (a) Agra   (c) Patna

    (b) Bhopal   (d) Kolkata

(ii) 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 square km.

    (b) Presence of municipality, corporation, etc.

    (c) More than 75% of the population engaged in primary sector

    (d) Population size of more than 5,000 persons

(iii) In which one of the following environments does one expect the presence of dispersed rural settlements?

    (a) Alluvial plains of Ganga   (c) Lower valleys of Himalayas

    (b) Arid and semi-arid regions of Rajasthan   (d) Forests and hills in north-east

(iv) Which one of the following group of cities have been arranged in the sequence of their ranks i.e. 1, 2, 3 and 4 in size?

    (a) Greater Mumbai, Bengaluru, Kolkata, Chennai

    (b) Delhi, Greater Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata

    (c) Kolkata, Greater Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata

    (d) Greater Mumbai, Kolkata, Delhi, Chennai

Answer 1:

(i) (b) Bhopal

(ii) (c) More than 75% of the population engaged in primary sector

(iii) (c) Forests and hills in north-east

(iv) (d) Greater Mumbai, Kolkata, Delhi, Chennai

Question 2:

Answer the following questions in about 30 words.

(i) What are garrison towns? What is their function?

(ii) How can one identify an urban agglomeration?

(iii) What are the main factors for the location of villages in desert regions?

(iv) What are metropolitan cities? How are they different from urban agglomerations?

Answer 2:

(i) Garrison towns are basically towns where military troops permanently stationed. They are also referred to as cantonment towns. Ambala, Mhow, etc., can be referred to as garrison towns. The main function of the garrison towns is to cater to the needs of defense and people employed in defense services of the nation. These are specially designed for the purpose of military, navy or air force activities.

(ii) An urban agglomeration consists of any one of the following three combinations:

    ➢ a town and its adjoining urban outgrowths

    ➢ two or more contiguous towns with or without their outgrowths; and

    ➢ a city and one or more adjoining towns with their outgrowths together forming a contiguous spread.

Example of Urban agglomeration is Noida, Gurugram, Greater Mumbai etc. where we can see growth of economies in manufacturing, IT Industry, or tertiary sector. These cities have made long

strides in economic development and created vast employment opportunities for people migrating from other states. Even foreign countries have shown their interest in investing in such cities.

(iii) All the civilizations of the world have flourished near water. Rainfall in the desert occurs only once a year. The camel is an important animal of the hot desert region as it can survive many days without water and is useful for transport. Availability of water and trade through camels drive the life of barren lands people.

(iv) A metropolitan area or metro is a region that consists of a densely populated urban agglomeration and its surrounding territories sharing industries, commercial areas, transport network, infrastructures and housing. Metropolitan areas typically include satellite cities, towns and intervening rural areas that are socioeconomically tied to the principal cities or urban core. According to census of India the cities with population between 1 to 5 million are termed as metropolitan cities.

An Urban Agglomeration is a continuous urban spread constituting a town and its adjoining outgrowths (OGs) or two or more physically contiguous towns together with or without outgrowths of such towns.

Question 3:
Answer the following questions in about 150 words.
(i) Discuss the features of different types of rural settlements. What are the factors responsible for the settlement patterns in different physical environments?
(ii) Can one imagine the presence of only one-function town? Why do the cities become multi-functional?

Answer 3:
(i) Rural settlements are determined by the extent of the built up area and inter-house distance. In India compact or clustered village of a few hundred houses is a rather universal feature, particularly in the northern plains. However, there are several areas, which have other forms of rural settlements.

Different types of rural settlements are:
➤ Physical features - nature of terrain, altitude, climate and availability of water.
➤ Cultural and ethnic factors – social structure, caste and religion
➤ Security factors – defense against thefts and robberies.

There are few settlement patters like: Clustered settlements, Semi-clustered settlements, Hamleted settlements, Dispersed settlements.
➤ **Clustered settlements:** A clustered rural settlement is a rural settlement where a number of families live in close proximity to each other, with fields surrounding the collection of houses and farm buildings. Clustered settlement in India normally found in fertile alluvial plains and in the northeastern states.
➤ **Semi-clustered settlements:** Semi-clustered or fragmented settlements may result from a 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. Examples of such settlement can be seen in Gujarat plain and some parts of Rajasthan.
➤ **Hamleted settlements:** When the settlements are fragmented into several different parts and are physically separated from each other then it is called hamleted settlement. The settlements are fragmented mostly because of some ethnic or social factors.

➤ **Dispersed settlements:** Dispersed settlements are found in the isolated regions where people live in small huts near the jungle or on small hills. The farms are located on the slope due to the fragmented nature of the terrain. Most of the tribes live in these settlements.

(ii) No town performs a single function; rather every town is classified on the basis of the dominant functions it performs. Each town performs a number of functions. On the basis of functions, Indian cities and towns can be broadly into - Administrative towns and cities, Industrial towns, Transport Cities, Commercial towns, Mining towns, Garrison Cantonment towns, Educational towns, Religious and cultural towns, and Tourist towns.

As cities grow they become multi- functional wherein industry, business administration transport etc. all comes under one roof and they soon are considered as metropolitans. These are the functions that interrelate constantly during rapid urban growth in providing an efficient living and working environment. The responsibility for administration and provision of urban services within urban area are much diffused. Infrastructure provision and maintenance in an area is a combined effort of a number of bodies. In India, there are five types of urban development agencies: municipalities, municipal corporations, improvement trusts, town planning trust, urban development authorities and the special agencies like water supply and sewerage boards and the state housing boards. Cities to be multi-functional is the need of the hour