

Chapter - 6

World : Human Settlements

Meaning of Human Settlements

The organised group of residences built and developed by man on the surface of the earth are called settlement. Human settlements are also called settlement colonies. Normally, the human settlements are permanent but some settlements are temporary also. They are isolated and compact also.

The important use of settlement is for human residence. They are also used to fulfill the social, economic, cultural, religious activities of man.

Residence, house, home or place of residence is the basic unit of settlement, which can be a hut or a magnificent building. Settlement are group of houses ranging from five to hundreds and thousands of houses. The colonies can develop from a small settlement to cities, metropolitan, capitals, world cities and million cities. There are narrow lanes, streets, roads, canals, transport routes etc. for the mutual interactions of residences.

According to Prof. Vidal-De-la-Blache, "Settlement refers to the structure built by man for his residence and to keep his wealth."

Origin of Human Settlement

During his journey towards developments, when men crossed the stage of food gathering and hunting and started agriculture with animal husbandry, it was necessary to have permanent housing for the safety and security of animals, self and grain storage. In ancient times all human

settlements were based on pastoral nomads and farmers. Increasing population and for security in the event of conflict, the number of residences increased. People began to build houses at different distances. Gradually, humans developed. Trade and transport grew due to increase in production. Due to technical development and population growth, number of villages increased. Due to the increase in the size of the old village, the development of the towns started. 5000 years ago, from now there were the origin and development of large cities in the Egypt, Indus valley and Euphrates and Tigris valleys.

The origin of human settlement is originally meant for their residence. On the basis of origin of settlements, Settlements can be divided into two parts

- (a) Temporary settlement
- (b) Permanent settlement

(a) Temporary Settlement : In ancient times, some settlements were built for time being for hunting, animal rearing, compatibility of weather and protective perspective. In this modern era, temporary settlements are built for shifting agriculture by many tribes like Naga.

Temporary settlements are built by tents till the availability of fodder to feed the animals by the Khirgeez tribe in the steppes of central Asia. Temporary accommodations are made with reindeer

and seal's skin in the summers, for the compatibility of the weather by the Eskimos leaving the igloos (ice house) of the polar region. Apart from these, the habitats created by Bushman in Kalahari desert of Africa, the Baddu and Arab of Sahara, the Red Indians in the eastern parts of Rocky mountains are the prime examples of temporary settlements. Rebari, Gayari and Banjaras of marwar region of Rajasthan make temporary accommodations during seasonal migration from the original place for pastoral purpose. Temporary settlements are also used to fulfill social, economic and religious activities.

(b) Permanent Settlement : When and how did the permanent settlement originated. It is difficult to say this, But the scholars consider the start of permanent settlement, post stone age with the start of permanent agriculture. It can be said that with the process of human development, when man began to stay as a family, permanent settlement have developed.

Human settlement is considered to be the symbol of human civilisations and culture. The stability of a human settlement depends on the followings :-

- (1) Local reserves of resources.
- (2) Relations with outer world.
- (3) Possibility of future advancement / development
- (4) Security
- (5) Religious, cultural and economic factors.

Human settlements are constructed to fulfill the following objectives :-

1. To reduce the hardness of the physical environment ie. to protect against vagaries of weather.
2. For storage of food and useful materials.
3. Protection from wild animals.
4. For social, cultural, religious, economic and

educational works.

5. To live a family oriented and luxurious life.

Classification of human Settlements

On the basis of natural conditions and basic functions human settlements are classified into two categories :-

- (i) Rural Settlements
- (ii) Urban Settlements

(i) Rural Settlement :

Economy of rural settlement depends on primary occupations, such as agriculture, animal husbandry, lumbering, fisheries mining and food gathering from forests etc. Rural settlement is primarily based on the exploitation of land.

The effect of modernism on rural settlements is negligible, therefore, there is a strong social organizations and strong human values. The social values are kept above the individual values.

Types of rural settlement : The division made on the basis of the number of houses and distance between them is called the types of settlement.

Physical characteristics, social and cultural factors (caste-religion) and security are responsible factors for types of rural settlements. Generally, the following four types of rural settlement are visible

1. Compact or clustered settlement.
2. Scattered or Isolated settlement
3. Composite or Mixed settlement
4. Hamlet or Palli Settlement

1. Compact or Clustered Settlement : These rural settlements are also known as concentrated, compact, centralized, clustered etc. Compact rural settlements develop in fertile plain areas and in plain areas with availability of adequate water. In which the houses are near and entire village is densely settled. Roads are built along with them for easy access. Schools as well as social and religious buildings are also built along with houses.

Characteristics :

1. Settlements are usually built at high places which are safe from floods in the middle of fields.
2. All houses are built close to each other.
3. All houses are concentrated in one place and they face external attacks unitedly.
4. Due to social bond, they are involved in the joys and sorrows of each other.
5. Number of dwellings can range from 40-50 to hundreds.
6. Their population can be 500 to 1000 or more depending on available resources.

Distribution of compact settlements : Such type of settlements are found in the densely populated areas in fertile plains of rivers. Compact rural settlements in India are found in the Ganga-Sutlej plains, Malwa Plateau, Vindhyan plateau, Narmada Valley, and plains of Rajasthan.

2. Scattered or Isolated Settlements : Such type of settlements are scattered and dispersed, so houses are built away from each other and leaving agriculture land.

Characteristics :

1. The habitat are away from each other.
2. The people live in isolation.
3. People are accustomed to independent living.
4. The feeling of co-operation between each other is less.
5. There is a feeling of high and low among the castes involved in agriculture.

Distribution : In the North America, the Prairie region of United States and Canada, the steppes of Asia, The Khadar region of the Ganga, the Himalayan mountainous region Terai and the Bhabar region, in mid South America, the pampas of Argentina, downs of Australia and the weld region in South Africa, Udaipur, Dungarpur, Pratapgarh and Banswara district and in the desert areas of

Rajasthan, this scattered settlement is found prominently.

3. Composite or Mixed Settlement : These settlements are also called semi compact or semi clustered settlements. This is a condition between dense and scattered settlements, which usually arises due to the increase in the numbers of families, resulting in the increase in the number of residence. Family reasons are responsible in place of environmental reasons for their origin, like village Khurd of Sangod tehsil in Kota.

4. Hamlet or Palli settlement or old settlement : Houses in this types of settlements are separate from each other but are in the same settlement. That is why they all have one name. Different caste people live in different parts of the settlement.

Distribution : These types of settlements are visible in lower valleys of mountain regions and mining areas.

Pattern of Rural Settlement

Division on the basis of the shape of inhabited area is called the pattern of settlements. Natural factors (such as type of surface, rivers, water bodies), historical factors, social-cultural factors, transportation routes and regional places etc. determine the pattern of the rural settlements. The following patterns of rural settlement can be determined. Diagram (6.1) on the basis of shape-

1. Linear Pattern : When the development of houses in the rural areas is along the road route, rail route, canal, river valley or along sea coast, linear pattern settlement develops. The houses are nearby and queued in this pattern. Such habitat are found in the Ganga- Yamuna plains and in the mid Himalayan region. Barwada village of Jaipur district is an example of linear pattern. These are also called linear, path oriented and semi-circular patterns- (Photo 6.1)

2. Arrow pattern : The settlements of this pattern develops at the head of a foreland, between two rivers or along a river meander. At such a place,

land is not available for the development of settlement in the front side, or the boundary of the river prevents its development. This leads to the development of settlement towards backside. Like Kanyakumari in South India and settlement on Chilka lake coast in Orissa etc.

3. Triangular Pattern : When the rivers, canals or roads confluence and they do not intersect

each other, the triangular pattern is formed. To develop settlement at such confluence sites, settlement develops both on the land inside the triangle created by both rivers, canals or roads. In India such settlement patterns are found in Haryana and Punjab.

4. Rectangular or Checker board pattern : When two roads cross each other and their meeting

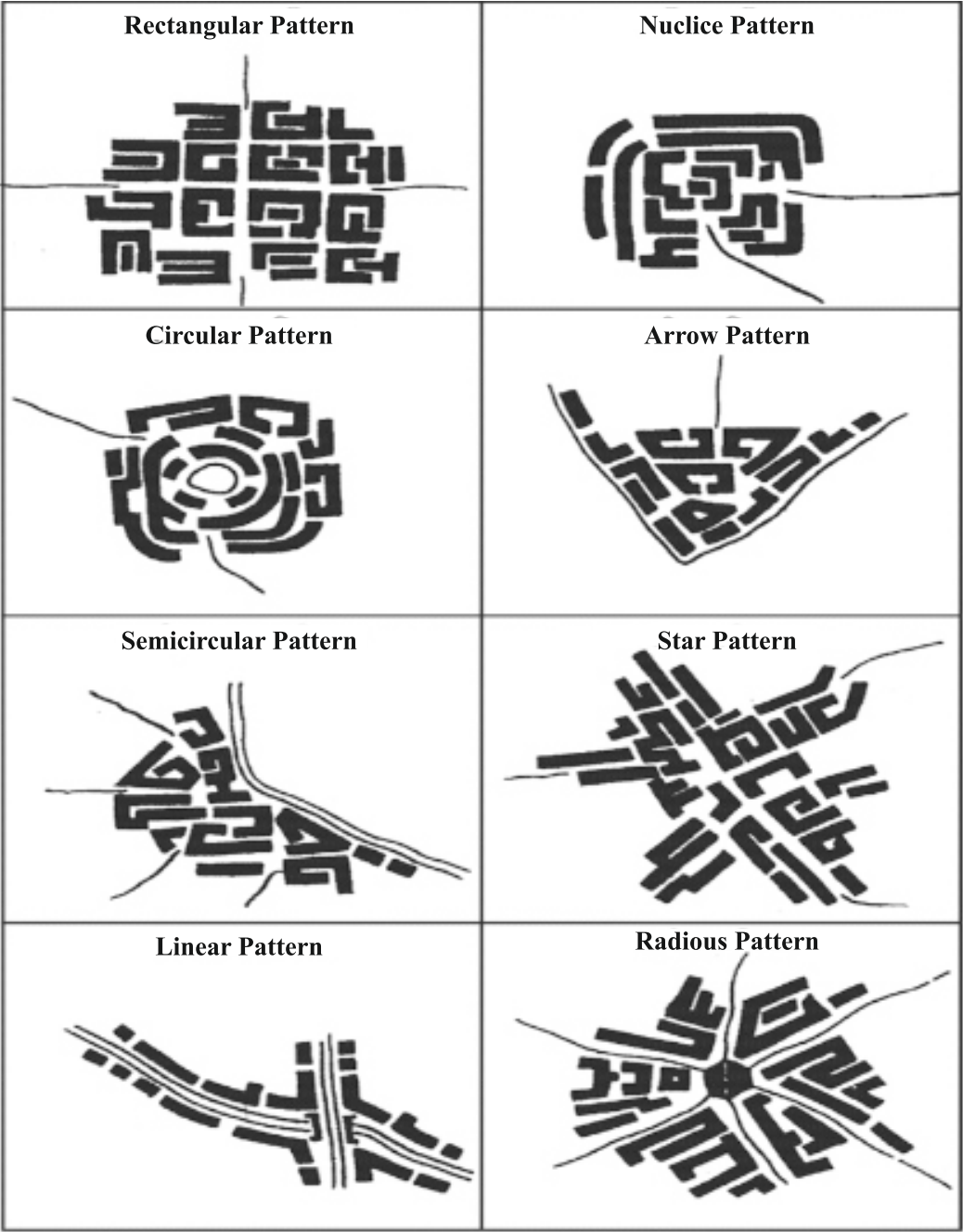


Diagram 6.1 : Main patterns of rural settlements



Fig. 6.1 : Linear Pattern

place, vertical lanes develop along both sides of the road, then the rectangular pattern is formed. Such patterns are developed in flat fertile plains in the world.

5. Radial Pattern : When metalled or unmetalled roads from various directions meet at a place in a village, houses are constructed from radiating radius outwards, but all the streets are not parallel from the main intersections. Such patterns are found in the fertile plain of the world with a dense population. This type of model is visible in the upper Ganga plains and Tamilnadu in India.

6. Circular pattern : Often shape of the settlement becomes circular with the building of houses around a lake, pond, well, fort and religious site. Hence it is called circular pattern. The nucleus pattern is its initial stage.

7. Star pattern : Star pattern develops in form of radial pattern in the beginning, but later it becomes like a star after building a house along the outer roads. That is why it is called a star pattern.

8. Fan pattern : When houses are built around the central place in a village after which the development of the settlement is in the linear pattern along road, the fan type pattern develops.

9. Random pattern : When man constructs houses without any plan, according to his wishes, the shapeless habitat develops which is called amorphous / random pattern. Roads and street develop later on the rest of the land, which are



Fig. 6.2 : Honey bee pattern of Julu tribes village

curved, winding and narrow. Most of the villages in India fall under this category. In the Baran district of Rajasthan, Lisadi village is an example of amorphous pattern.

10. Terraced or Staircase pattern : These types of village are located on the mountain slopes in which houses are interconnected but meet in both forms. The rows of these houses are visible at many levels like steps. In Himalaya's, Rockys, Andies and Alps mountain, rural settlement are of this type.

11. Honey Bee pattern : The habitats of Indian tribes (dome like huts villages of Toda tribe), coastal fisherman's villages of Andhra Pradesh and Julu habitat of South Africa are of this pattern, which appear like a bee-hive from a distance. (Photo 6.2)

12. Other pattern : The sloppy pattern, spider pattern are other patterns.

Problems of Rural Settlements

Commonly, the following problems are visible in rural settlement.

1. Lack of means of transportation : There is lack of public transport for reaching rural habitats. Personal means are only available hence to and fro movement and not having any personal means of transport is a serious problem of people.

2. Lack of safe drinking water : Presently the problem of drinking water is taking a formidable form in rural settlements so the residents are suffering from many diseases.

3. Lack of health services : Residence here have to go to the nearby town for getting small health facilities. In the absence of the means of transport, due to non-availability of treatment on time, the patient dies.

4. Lack of power supply : There is a shortage of regular and adequate power supply in the rural areas, which impedes daily and agricultural work.

5. No employment opportunities : With no employment opportunities here, three types of unemployment (a) Full unemployment (b) Hidden unemployment (spurious employment) and (c) Seasonal unemployment is found. Youth migrate to cities in search of employment and lead a hellish life due to low wages.

6. Lack of information technology and telephone facilities : Since these rural habitations are not connected with information technology and the internet, due to which people have to go to adjoining towns or cities for small works. Thus, wastage of money and time.

7. Lack of higher and technical education institution : Due to absence of high and technical educational institutions in rural areas, most young men have to drop the study after the primary, upper primary secondary and senior secondary level.

(ii) Urban Settlements

Economy of urban settlement depends on manufacturing industry, transport trade, commerce, communications, education, medical, administration, justice and other services.

In other words urban economy relies on secondary, tertiary; quaternary and quinary occupations. Urban settlements have the following characteristics-

1. High population density
2. High mobility
3. Paved roads and pucca houses
4. Availability of employment
5. Personal and public means of transport

6. Higher education and intensive health care facilities
7. More than 50 % of the population is engaged in non-primary works.
8. Complex labour division
9. Lack of socialisation
10. Very high social and economic differences.

Classification of Urban Settlements

The definition of urban area in the world is different from one country to another. The general basis of the classification of urban settlements is the size of population, human occupation, administrative structure and the necessary urban facilities.

1. Population Size : In most countries, population size is considered to be important for defining an urban area. The minimum limit of population for different categories of urban areas in the world as in Denmark, Sweden and Finland is 250, 300 in Iceland, 1000 in Canada and Venezuela, 1500 in Colombia, 2000 in Portugal and Argentina, 2500 in United States and Thailand, 3000 in Japan and 5000 persons in India has been fixed.

In India the population density in addition to 5000 population should be 400 persons per square kilometre and the population engaged in primary occupation is also seen.

2. Occupational Structure : In addition to the population base for Urban settlement in some countries like Italy, more than 50 % of the population should be involve in non-agro work. In India this criteria is 75 %. Major economic activities have also been considered as criteria for urban settlement.

3. Administration : In some countries, administration structure is considered to be the criteria for incorporating a settlement into a township. As in the case of a municipality cantonment Board and notified town area committee in any city in India, it is considered as a township. In Brazil and Bolivia the administrative

centre is considered a urban center rather than the size of the population.

4. Necessary conditions : Urban centers in the world are classified on the basis of works done. For example conditions of leisure tourism towns, industrial town, defence towns, sea port city are different.

Types of Urban Settlements

The urban settlements are known by different names depending upon their size, available facilities, edited works and population. They are a follows

(i) City : The settlements having a population of more than one lac but less than 10 lac are called cities. In them, more than 50% of the population is engaged in non-primary activities e.g. Bikaner city of Rajasthan in India.

(ii) Metropolitan : The settlements having more than 10 lac population are called metropolitans. They are the centres of industrial, business, administrative and educational activities e.g. Jaipur, Jodhpur and Kota city in India. They are also known as metro city.

(iii) Conurbation : Patrick Giddies used this terminology in 1915. They are large developed urban areas which combine together the settlements of different cities and form into a large urban area. Greater London, Tokyo, Chicago etc. are its example. Gwalior, Lashker-Murar, Delhi-Gurgaon, Delhi-Noida, are exapmles of Conurbation in India.

(iv) Megalopolis : They are called megalopolis in English which means a large city. It was used by Jean Gottmann in 1857. They are very big cities, whose population is more than 50 lac. They are also called world cities such as greater Landon, Tokyo, Paris, New York, Moscow, Beijing, Kolkata, Mumbai, Delhi, Chennai etc.

Problems of Urban Settlements

(i) Very high population density and increasing size of the cities : The lack of employment due to the mechanization of

agricultural sector, development of education and population growth in rural areas, the youth are settling down in the cities in search of employment and jobs. As a result of it, the size of the cities and population density are increasing at a rapid pace. Due to the high cost of urban land, the people are forced its live in small houses. The morning and evening traffic is obstructed due to increasing transport and the ratio of accidents is increasing. There were nine metropolitans in India in 1981, their number has currently reached to 53. Presently, the number of metropolitans in the world has become more than 600 as compared to 438 in 2005.

(ii) Emergence of Slums : Dirty colonies or slums have started emerging due to the lack of residential houses resulting from increase in population and density in cities. The entire family live in a small single room in industrial and business metroplitans. Gradually, the size of dirty colonies is increasing. These colonies are deprived of the facilities of electricity, air, and safe drinking water. Approximately 10 % people in Mumbai live in dirty colonies and 60 % people live on roads at night.

(iii) Environmental Pollution : Due to urbanization, the problems of environmental pollution is increasing in the cities. The poisonous smoke emitted by the chimneys of the industries and the smoke emitted by the vehicles pollutes the atmosphere which causes an adverse effect on human beings, animals and plant life. Due to the polluted air, there has been an excessive increase in heart, breathing, nervous system, mental health and skin related disease. In Tokyo, the air pollution has become so much that a person has to take artificial oxygen in between. In India, the air pollution has doubled in the last few years in Delhi, Mumbai and Kolkata.

(iv) High Cost of Consumer goods : In the cities, the goods of daily consumption such as milk, ghee, fruits, vegetables, etc. come from the nearby village areas. Getting them from the distant areas, the transport cost, brokerage and profit making, makes these goods expensive and hence they are

available at a higher cost.

(v) Adulteration in Edibles : For more profits, the trader do adulteration in the edibles in cities. The adulterated food has an adverse effect on the health of the citizens and they have to face many diseases.

(vi) Increasing level of crimes : Amongst the population coming to cities from the rural areas for employment the no. of males is more, which disturbs the balance of sex-ratio in cities. As a result of which, the activities of kidnap, rape, murder etc. increase. Due to insufficient wages and greed of becoming rich in a short span of time the youth come into contact with anti-social elements and indulge in crimes. Kidnapping, pocket-picking, theft, bank-robbery and murder, etc. are common news heard by means of newspaper and television. In spite of the police and administration being more cautious and alert, the number of crimes is increasing.

(vii) High socio-economic Disparities and Social inco-operation : In the cities, due to the difference in houses and available resources, the socio-economic disparities are visible. There is a lack of social co-operation because people are motivated by personal interests. In the metropolitans, on the one side sky-high, large and air-conditioned buildings are seen and on the other hand, we can see the struggle for life under the open sky on footpaths.

(viii) Lack of Health and Medical Facilities
The citizens become ill in the cities due to increasing pollution caused by population growth. There is a lack of medical and hospitals in ratio of population. The expensive private medical facility goes out of reach of the common man. Due to this, the people don't get timely medical facilities.

Problems and Solutions of Urban Slums (Dirty Colonies)

The urban dirty colonies are huts made up of temporary or permanent roof, developed along the rail-routes, roads, drains, etc and are usually full of scarcity. In the name of roads, there are 2-4 feet broad, circular, disrupted streets. These colonies are negligible or unwanted residential areas, where there

are least facilities of poor condition houses, open air,, light, drinking water and health and there is a lack of basic needs as toilets. These areas are fully crowded, narrow and rounded streets and the risk of fire. Their residents are compelled to work on low wages and risky works. Due to low nutrition, there is always a possibility of different disease and illness amongst the people. These people can't afford higher education for their children. Poverty directs them towards alcohol, crimes, migrations, mafia, consumption of intoxicating medicines and social boycott. Such areas are called 'slums' or dirty colonies in cities and metropolitans.

The people who migrate to urban areas in search of employment live in dirty colonies due to lack of money. They take illegal ownership of environmentally unfavourable and low areas. The entire family lives in a single room. The following problems crop up in the dirty colonies-

- Construction of residence in unhealthy environment
- Lack of roads
- Deficiency of drinking water, light and pure air
- The risk of infection due to excessive crowd
- The risk of fire due to Kachcha houses
- Lack of basic facilities like toilets
- Lack of schools for education
- Unsafe life due to doing risky work at low wages
- The risk of various diseases due to malnutrition
- Small, less high and unsafe houses
- Looked upon as low by the society
- The problem of maintaining law and order

Solutions for the problems of dirty colonies

- (i) **Providing houses at the lowest rates by the government :** By making multi-storrey houses in place of dirty colonies the problems

of air, light, toilets will automatically be solved of such people. The life expectancy will also increase in healthy environment. On the model of Kota and Ahmadabad, the houses should be made available in installments on the basis of the size of family at lower costs to the people of dirty colonies.

- (ii) Clean drinking water by means of taps and tanker should be made available at minimum cost or free of cost.
- (iii) Like the MGNREGA of the rural areas, employment should be provided by fixing minimum wages.
- (iv) Proper arrangement for education of the children should be done by opening schools in the Kachchi colonies.
- (v) Free medical aid should be provided in the dirty colonies by opening community health centres in the proximity.
- (vi) Means of employment should be provided in the rural areas so that minimal migration to the urban areas takes place.
- (vii) Construction of broad roads.
- (viii) Making arrangements for garden based on the availability of land.
- (ix) Providing loan for self employment.
- (x) Laying stress on adopting family planning programmes.
- (xi) Maintaining law and order.

Special Study of the Dharavi Kuchchi Basti of Mumbai

Special Study of the Dharavi Kuchchi Basti (Slum) of Mumbai is the largest 'Slum' area of Asia. Like the slums of other countries of the world, the life here is a real hell.

The scene of 'Dharavi' slum can be described as follows-

(i) **Establishment of 'Dharavi' Slum :** In the 18th century, there was a island here. It was built by



Fig. 6.3 : Bird eye view of Dharavi Kachchi Basti



Fig. 6.4 : Economic activities of Dharavi



Fig. 6.5 : Pollution pattern in Dharavi



Fig. 6.6 Rail route amid of Dharavi

the 'Kumhars' of Gujarat about 70 years ago. Their number was around 10,000.

(ii) Location and Extent : This slum is located in Mumbai, 12 Km. South-West of Juhu in between sub-city rail-routes. Its area is approximately 557 acres, It is made up of 12 colonies.

(iii) Population : According to 2011, the population here is 6,00,000 which stays in 1,00,000 houses, 10-15 persons live in a single room in a house. 60 % of the families have been staying here since last 60 years.

(iv) Transport : Only a single main road goes through this dirty colony, which is known by the name of Ninety feet Road. Its breadth has become less than half. Here the buses of the transport corporation ply along the boundary of the colony. Even an auto rickshaw can't enter into the colony. Dharavi slum is such a part in central Mumbai, Where the entrance of even 3-wheelers is prohibited, some streets and lanes are so narrow that even it becomes difficult for a bicycle to pass through.

(v) Building or Houses : There are buildings of temporary constructions in the entire colony which are 2-3 storeyed and there are rusted stairs on them. Even 10-15 persons live in a single rented room here. The houses are built at different heights and are differently painted.

(vi) Basic Amenities : There are no proper arrangements of pure drinking water air and light. Here, there is a single toilet for 1500 persons. The drains of dirty water remain filled due to no provision for exit of dirty water, hence there is a lack of basic amenities. On several places, there is a majority of black crows and long brown rats.

(vii) Occupation and Employment : On several places, there are furnaces for making mud-products and bricks. Amongst plastic recycling, recycling of each product is done ranging from beauty products to computer etc. Where there is a recycling of 23 % garbage in Great Britain (U.K.), 80 % of Mumbai's garbage recycling is done at

Dharavi, due to which the black poisonous smoke is spread everywhere. There is an abundance of fisherman in the narrow dirty streets of the colony, who are engaged in fisheries. The slum is famous for many useful activities.

The work of making clay utensils, ceramics, embroidery, zari work, work of polished leather, metal-work superior jewellery, furniture, stitching high-fashioned clothes etc. is done in Dharavi. It is a big tourist centre and a big centre of the small artists of the films. 85 % of the people find jobs themselves or in the slum itself.

(viii) Trade : The productive things of this place are consumed in Mumbai alongwith other parts of India. These things are also exported to Arab countries, USA and European countries. According to a study, 650 million US dollar trade takes place per year from here.

(ix) Lifestyle : Due to environmental pollution and lack of basic facilities, 4000 children suffering from Diphtheria and typhoid come for treatment to the doctors every day. The patients of dengue , dysentery and jaundice are easily noticeable in the Dharavi slum. Dharavi is still considered as an illegal Kachichi basti due to non-ownership of the land.

Future Plans of Dharavi Slum

Famous businessman Shri Mukesh Mehta wants to rehabilitate the residents here by making a plan of re-construction (cost 2 billion dollar) by constructing multi-story buildings. This slum being in the centre of Mumbai, the prices of the land is so high that the plan of re-construction seems to be fatal. He has planned to rehabilitate people who have been staying here since the year 2000.

The Maharashtra government also wants to rehabilitate this colony. So that, along with healthy environment, the citizen here may get basic facilities like pure drinking water, light, air, toilets, etc. and people may be protected against poverty, hunger, unemployment and diseases and the future generation may be provided proper education.

IMPORTANT POINTS

1. Food, Clothing and Shelter are the three basic needs of man.
2. The organized groups of houses built and developed by man on the surface of the earth are called settlements or 'basti' (colony)
3. On the basis of residence, human settlements are of 2 types- Temporary and Permanent.
4. On the basis of basic activities and natural conditions human settlements are of 2 types- Rural settlement and urban settlements.
5. The division done on the basis of the no. of houses and the distance between them is called the types of settlement.
6. The division done on the basis of the shape of the settlements is called the pattern of settlements.
7. The economy of rural settlements depends upon the primary occupations.
8. The economy of urban settlements depend on non-primary activities.
9. On the basis of the no. of houses and the distance between them, there are 4 types of rural settlements-
 - (i) Compact or Clustered
 - (ii) Scattered or Isolated
 - (iii) Mixed or Composite
 - (iv) Hamlet or Palli Settlement
10. On the basis of the shape of settlements, 10 patterns can be found-
 - (i) Linear Pattern
 - (ii) Arrow Pattern
 - (iii) Triangular Pattern
 - (iv) Rectangular Pattern
 - (v) Radial Pattern
 - (vi) Circular Pattern

(vii) Star Pattern

(viii) Fan Pattern

(ix) Random Pattern

(x) Other Patterns

11. Kinds of Cities-

(i) City

(ii) Metropolitan

(iii) Conurbation (iv) Megalopolis

12. The urban Kuchchi basti (slums) are huts developed along rail routes, drains etc. and are made up of temporary or permanent roofs and are full of scarcity. They are also called dirty colonies.
13. The Dharavi of Mumbai is the largest slum area of Asia.
14. The life of people in slum-areas is a living hell.

EXERCISE

Multiple Choice Type Questions

1. There are various forms of human settlements, which among the following is not considered as a human settlement by you ?
 - (a) House
 - (b) City
 - (c) Village
 - (d) Streets
2. Which type of settlement is built by the people of Bushman tribe ?
 - (a) Temporary Settlement
 - (b) Dense Settlements
 - (c) Permanent Settlement
 - (d) Agriculture Houses
3. Which types of settlement is built in regions of pampas and prairie grasslands-
 - (a) Mixed Settlements
 - (b) Clustered Settlement
 - (c) Scattered Settlements
 - (d) Dense Settlements

4. The colonies developed along the rail-routes in rural areas have which type of settlement pattern-
 (a) Arrow Pattern (b) Linear Pattern
 (c) Circular Pattern
 (d) Checker Board Pattern
5. The population size of metropolitan in India is-
 (a) More than 5 lac (b) More than 10 lac
 (c) More than 1 lac (d) More than 1 crore
6. Which one is not included amongst the megalopolis city category in India-?
 (a) Kolkata (b) Delhi
 (c) Jaipur (d) Chennai
7. The largest slum of Asia is located in -
 (a) Delhi (b) Mumbai
 (c) Karachi (d) Beijing
8. According to 2011, the no. of metropolitans in India is-
 (a) 53 (b) 27
 (c) 35 (d) 47

Very Short Answer Type Questions

9. What is the basic unit of human residence?
10. Mention the kinds of human settlements on the

basis of residence.

11. Human settlements are used for which important work.
12. What is the major feature of Isolated Settlement?
13. Mention the names of any two patterns of human settlements.

Short Answer Type Questions

14. What is meant by Human Settlement?
15. What is Rural Settlement?
16. Mention any 5 problems of Rural Settlements?
17. Mention 5 major problems of urban Settlements.
18. Differentiate between Rural and Urban Settlements.

Essay Type Questions

19. Clarifying the meaning of human settlements, describe their patterns.
20. Write an essay on Rural Settlements.
21. Mentioning the basis for categorization of urban settlements, give a detailed description of their kinds.
22. Clarify the difference between the types and patterns of human settlement. Also describe the types of rural settlements.