Std.: 10 (English)   <u>**Geography**</u>

Chapter: 7

Q.1   **Observe the given map and answer the questions given below it. (India)**   **4**

1

INDIA
Population distribution
(2011)

One Dot = 2 lakh people
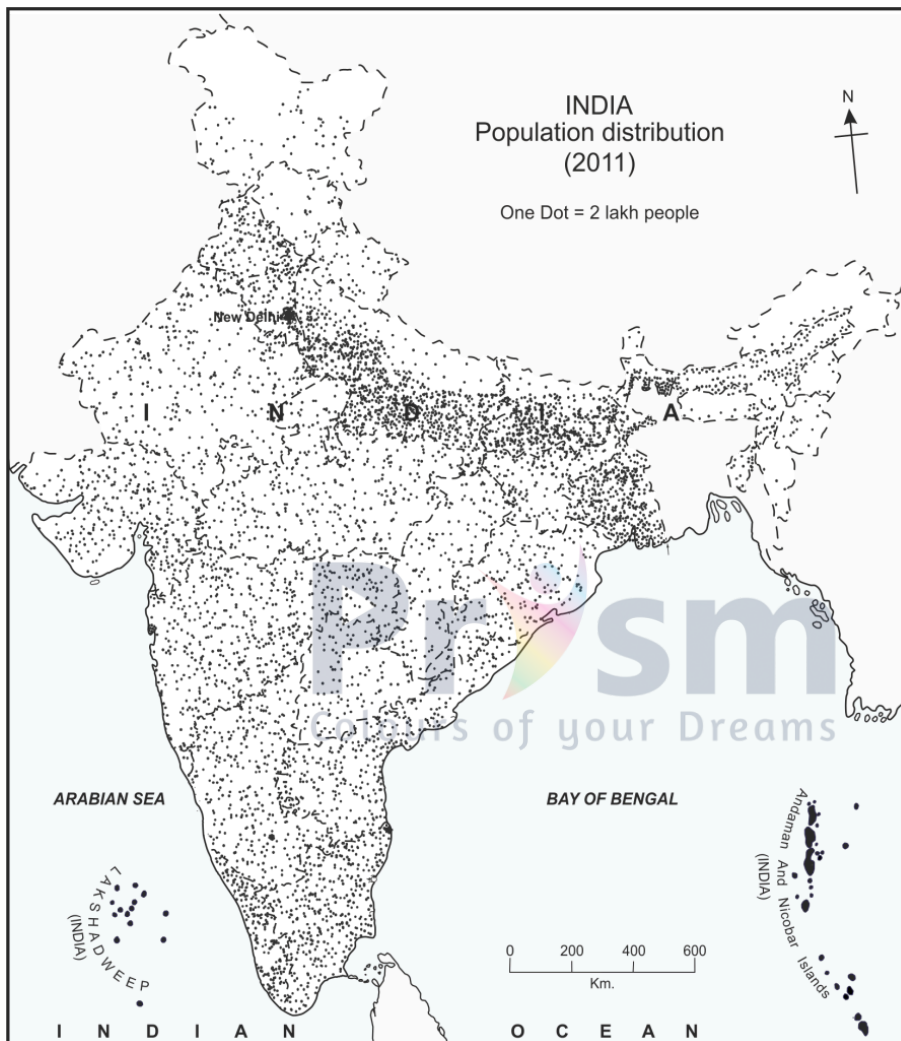
i. State having nucleated settlements.
ii. State having dispersed settlements.
iii. State having very high level of urbanization.
iv. District having very low level of urbanization.
v. What was the reason for high level of urbanization.
vi. Name the most urbanized state.
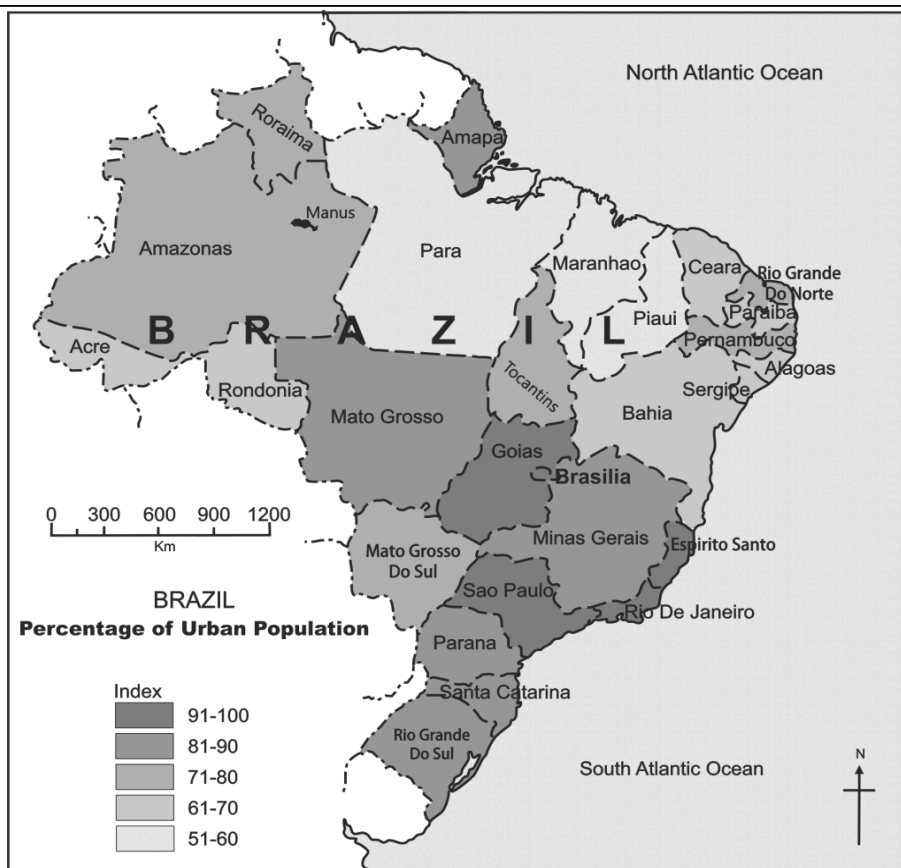
Ans i. Bihar & UP
ii. Rajasthan
iii. Goa
iv. Jammu & Kashmir
v. Availability of resources, flat topography and good climate could be the reason for high level of urbanization.
vi. Goa

Q.2   **Observe the given map and answer the questions given below it. (Brazil)**   **4**

1

BRAZIL
Percentage of Urban Population

Index
91-100
81-90
71-80
61-70
51-60

Answer the following questions reading map of Brazil.

i. What is the title of map?
ii. Name the two states of Brazil where population in between 91 to 100% urbanize.
iii.Name the two state having population between 71 to 80% urbanize.
iv.Name the two state having population least urbanize.
v. In which category of organization does Rio De Janerio fall.

Ans i. Brazil-percentage of urban population.
ii. Sao Paulo and Goias
iii.Rondonia and Tocantins.
iv.Para and Maranhao.
v. 91 to 100%.

Q.3   **Choose the right option and rewrite the sentence**   **5**

1   Where do you find dispersed settlements in India?
a. Near the rivers   b. Near the transport routes
c. Hilly areas   d. Industrial regions

Ans Where do you find dispersed settlements in India? - **Hilly areas**

2   Which state has the least urbanization in Brazil?
a. Para   b. Amapa   c. Espirito Santo   d. Parana

Ans Which state has the least urbanization in Brazil? - **Para**

3   Concentrated settlements are found in Narmada Valley -
a. Forested land   b. Cultivable land
c. Undulating topography   d. Industries

Ans Concentrated settlements are found in Narmada Valley - **Cultivable land**

4   The concentration of settlements is related to following major factors -
a. Proximity to the sea   b. Plain region
c. Availability of water   d. Climate

Ans The concentration of settlements is related to following major factors - **Availability of water**

5   In North-eastern part of Brazil, which types of settlements are found?

a. Nucleated   b. Linear   c. Dispersed   d. Star-shaped

Ans In North-eastern part of Brazil, which types of settlements are found? - **Dispersed**

Q.4 **Differentiate the following** 2

1 Human settlements in Ganga river basin and the Amazon river basin.

Ans

	Human settlements in Ganga river basin	Human settlements in Amazon river basin
(1)	The ganga river basin is among the most populated areas of the world	The settlememnts in the Amazon basin on the other hand are sparse because this region is covered by thick dense equatorial rainforest
(2)	The ganga basin experiences temeprature climate with enough rainfall and moderate temperatures which are suitable for comfortable living	The climate here is hot and humid which is unhealthy and unfit for settlement
(3)	People prefer living in the regions as the basin is rich in alluvial soils and is favourable for farming. Good facilities of irrigation and transport are also available in this region.Hence, nucleated settlements are found in the Ganga river basin.	There are limitataions on use and exploitataion of natural resources and it has poor transport links. Hence, dispersed settlements are found in the Amazon river basin .

Q.5 **Give Geographical Reasons** 15

1 Urbanization is increasing rapidly in India.

Ans i. An important development of the India's population scenario is that urbanization is increasing rapidly in India. The urbanization trend was strong during 2001 to 2011, compared to the previous decades.
ii. Expansion of the urban centres and emergence of new towns have played a major role in the growth of urbanization in India.
iii. Better standard for living, better educational facilities and employment opportunities in urban centres attract people from rural areas leading to high rate of urbanization.

2 Availability of water is major factor affecting settlements.

Ans i. Areas with sufficient water attract more people to settle in those areas compared to dry and arid regions.
ii. People prefer to live near fresh sources of water as water is needed for various purposes such as drinking, bathing, cooking, growing crops and navigation.
iii. River valley basins and delta regions with plenty of water have high growth rate of settlements, e.g. Ganga basin and delta.
iv. On the contrary deserts and high mountains having scarce water resources have low growth rate of settlements, e.g. Thar Desert and Himalayan slopes.

3 In Brazil majority of population in found in the eastern coastal areas.

Ans i. Majority of population is found in the southeastern coastal areas of Brazil as it is a largely urban area.
ii. The hot and humid climate and rich soil are ideal for growing crops like coffee.
iii. The transport infrastructure is excellent.
iv. The region has good supply of water.
v. It also has a large supply of raw materials such as iron ore.
vi. It also has a steady energy supply.

vii. Major ports have been located along the coast, such as Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo, which has helped in the development of industry and therefore, more employment opportunities are created to attract population.

4   Except Delhi and Chandigarh, urbanization is low in other parts of India.

Ans i. Both Delhi and Chandigarh are the administrative centres. New Delhi is the national capital and Chandigarh is capital of both Haryana and Punjab.

ii. Both the cities have satellite towns with potential for rapid urbanization. Both the cities are union territories also.

iii. The administrative setup and the infrastructure attracts people not only from neighbouring states but from far flung areas also. Cities are known for modern amenities like road, rail and air connectivity, educational institutes and universities, healthcare facilities, wide ranging job opportunities, etc.

iv. Other states and union territories of India have more percentage of rural population than urban population. Hence, urbanization is low in other parts of northern India.

5   Settlements are sparse in north-eastern Brazil.

Ans i. The north-eastern Brazil, also known as Caatinga, is a dry and arid region.

ii. The climate has very high annual temperatures and very low annual rainfall. There are regular droughts.

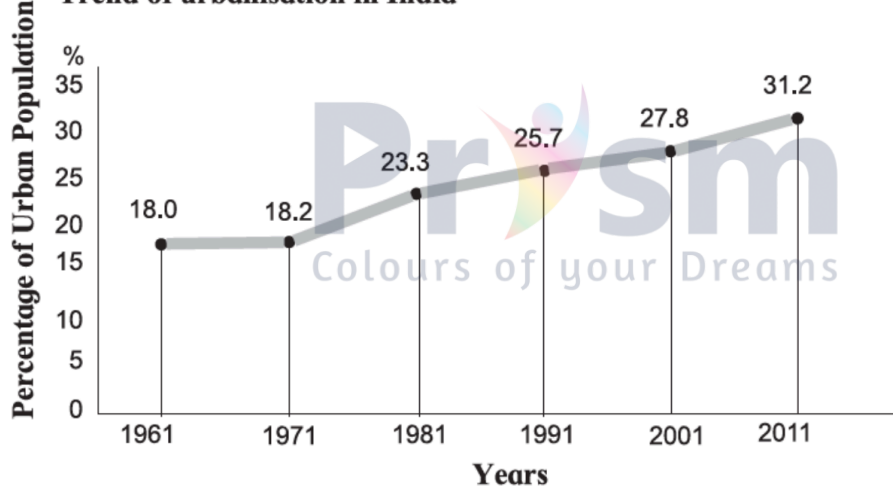iii. It is difficult to grow crops as the soil is dry, rocky and infertile.

iv. The only plants which grow well here are thorny bushes.

Hence, settlements are sparse in northeastern Brazil.

Q.6   **Answer the following by reading the graph/diagram**   **12**

1

Trend of urbanisation in India

i. What was the percentage of urbanization in the year 1991?

ii. What was the percentage of urbanization in the year 1971?

iii.In which decade is the percentage of urbanization 27.8?

iv.What is the difference between the percentage of urbanization from 1971 and 1981?

v. In which decade was urbanization the highest?

vi In which decade was the growth of urbanization lowest?

Ans i. The percentage of urbanization in the year 1991 was 25.7%

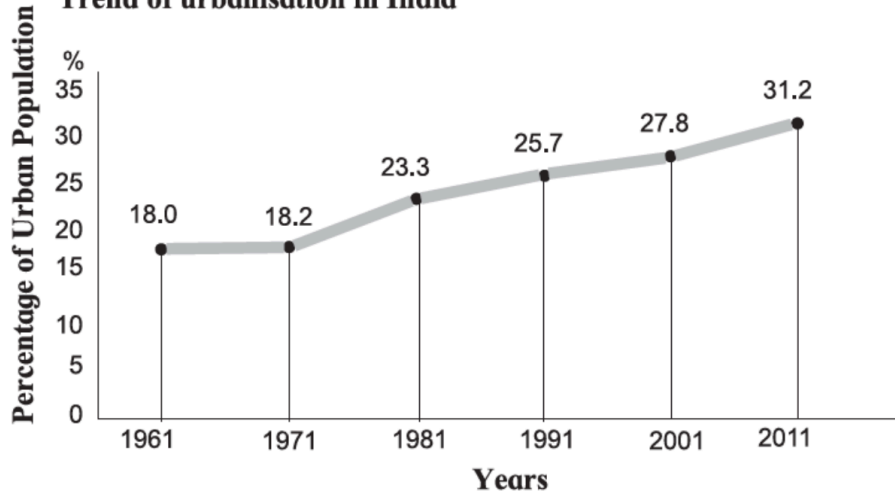ii. The percentage of urbanization in the year 1971 was 18.2%

iii.The percentage of urbanization is 27.8 in 1991 to 2001.

iv.The difference between the percentage of urbanization from 1971 and 1981 is 5.1.

v. The growth of urbanization was the highest during 1971 – 81.

vi.The growth of urbanization was the lowest during 1961-71.

2

Trend of urbanisation in India

i. What was the percentage of urbanization in 1961?

ii. In which decade was urbanization highest?

iii.In which decade was the growth of urbanization lowest?

iv.What inference can you draw regarding India's urbanization after reading the graph?

v. What was the increase in percentage of urbanization in 1991 - 2001?

vi Which decade witnessed the highest increase in the percentage of urbanization?

Ans i. The percentage of urbanization in the year 1961 was 18%.

ii. The growth of urbanization was the highest during 1971 – 81.

iii.The growth of urbanization was the lowest during 1961-71.

iv.The growth of urbanization has been slow in India. The level of urbanization was 18% in 1961.
   Total urbanization has increased over the years. In the year 2011, it was about 31.2% which is rather low in
   comparison to the developed countries.

v. 2.1%

vi.1971 - 81

Q.7 **Draw a graph with the help of the given statistical information and answer the following question:** **42**

1 Prepare a joint (multiple) bar graph on the basis of the given information and answer the questions.

India and Brazil-Urban Population (%)			
Country/Year	2015	2016	2017
India	32.1	32.5	32.8
Brazil	84.7	84.9	85.1

i. What is the percentage of urban population in India in 2017?

ii. In which country is the percentage of urban population higher?

iii. What does the trend in the urban population of both the countries indicates?

Ans

Scale:
X-axis = Years
Y-axis = 1 cm = 10%
(Urban Population)
☐ India - Urban population
☐ Brazil - Urban population

India and Brazil - Urban population
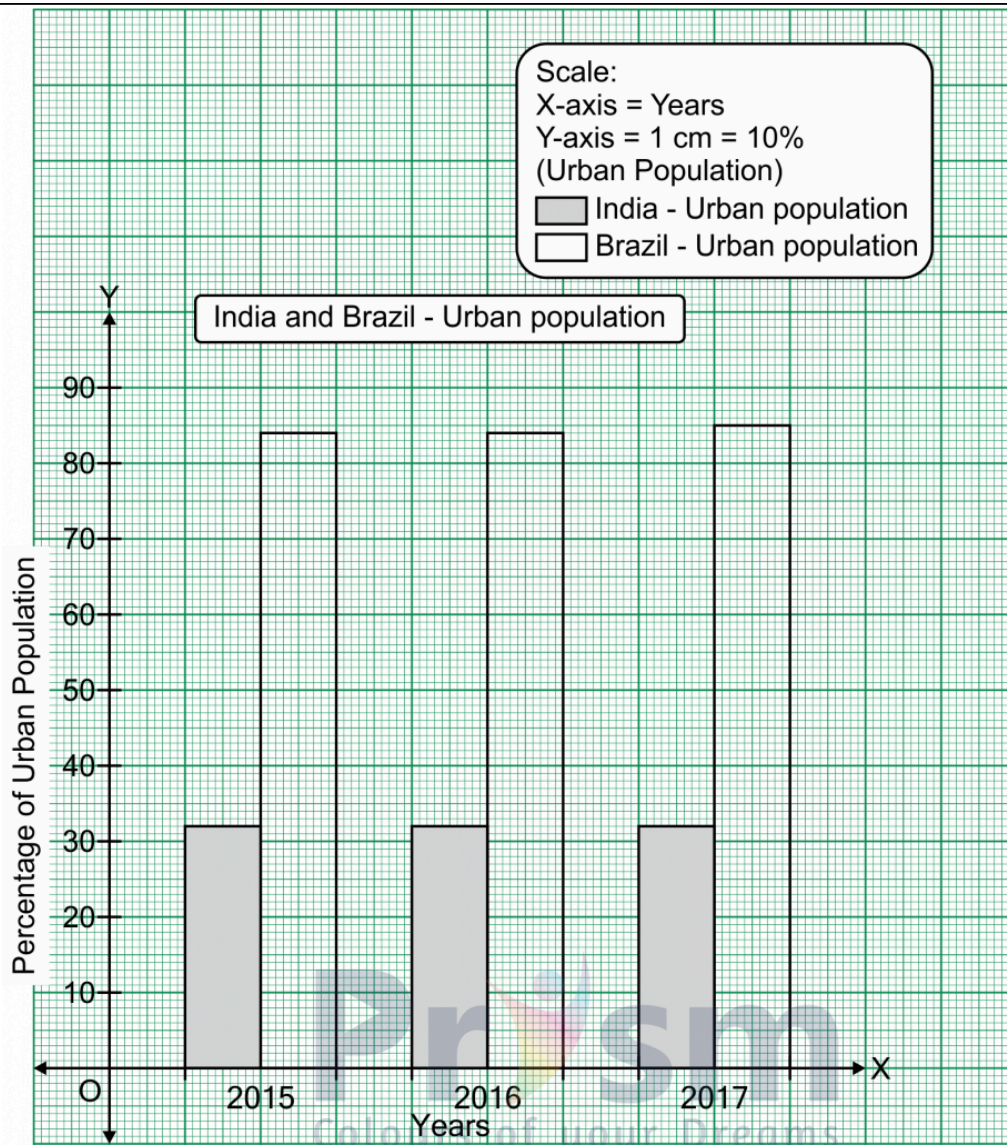
i. In 2017, the percentage of urban population is 32.8% in India.

ii. In Brazil, the percentage of urban population is higher.

iii. The trend in the urban population of both the countries indicates that the rate of urbanisation is low in India and high in Brazil.

2 With the help of given statistical data prepare a simple bar graph and answer the following questions.

1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010
47.1	56.8	66	74.6	81.5	84.6

i. What is the interval of the data?

ii. In which decade urbanisation occurred slowly?

iii. What was the percentage of increase in urbanisation during the period from 1980 to 1990?

iv. What does the above line graph show?

v. What was the percentage of increase in urbanisation during the period from 1980 to 1990?

Ans

Percentage of Urban Population–Brazil
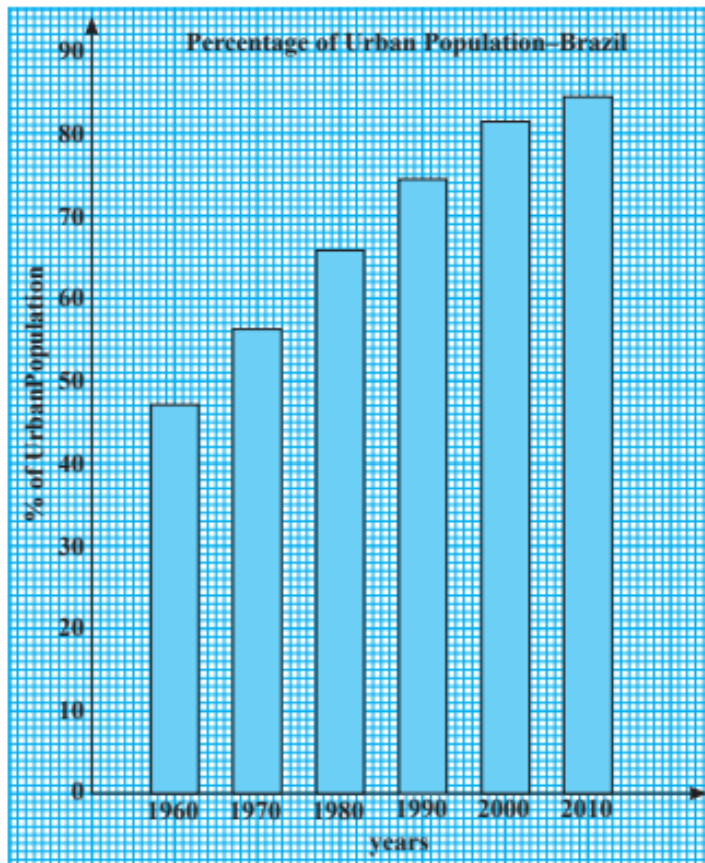
i.   10 years.
ii. Urbanisation occurred slowly in the decade 2000– 2010.
iii. From 1980 to 1990, urbanisation increased by 8.6%.
iv. The above graph shows percentage of urban population in Brazil.
v.   From 1980 to 1990, urbanisation increased by 8.6%.

3   Observe the table given below. It shows the growth of share of urban population in the total population of Brazil. Draw a line graph from this table. Examine the graph carefully and answer the following questions:

1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010
47	56	66	74	81	84

i. What is the interval of the data of the years?
ii. In which period did urbanisation occur rapidly?
iii. By how much did the urbanisation increase during the decades of 2000 to 2010?

Ans

Brazil-Urban Population

Scale:
X-axis = Years
Y-axis = 1 cm = 10%
Urban Population of Brazil

Percentage of Urban Population
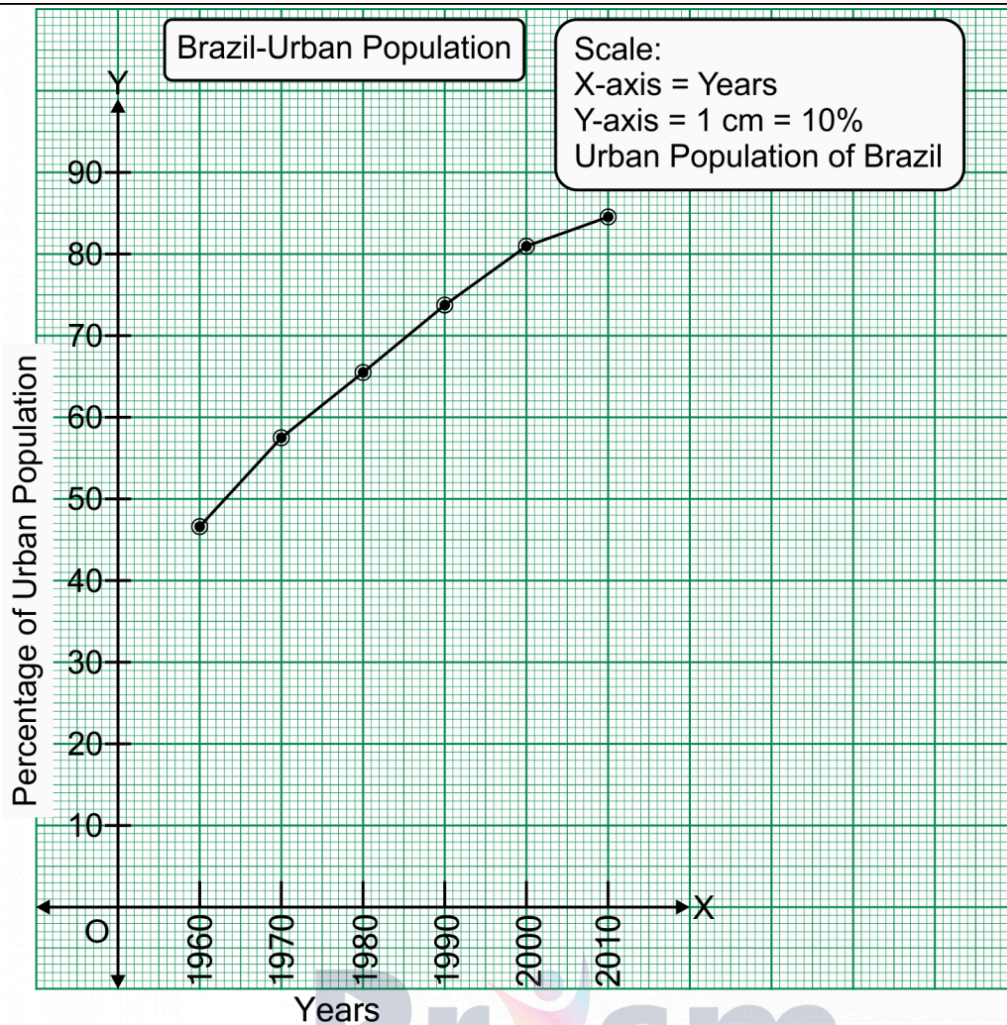
Years

i.   The interval of the data of the years is 10.
ii. Urbanisation occurred rapidly in the decade of 1960-1970.
iii. In Brazil, urbanisation increased from 81% to 84% during 2000-2010.
     However, it grew by a mere 3%.

4   Prepare a line graph with the help of given statistical information and answer the questions given below.
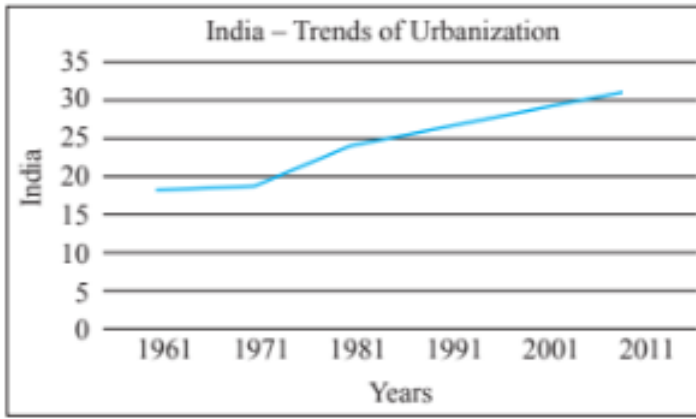
India – Trend of Urbanisation (1961 – 2011)

Year	Percentage of Urban Population
1961	18.0
1971	18.2
1981	23.3
1991	25.7
2001	27.8
2011	31.2

India – Trend of Urbanisation (1961 – 2011)

i. What is the interval of the data?
ii. Which decade shows slow rate of urbanisation?
iii. Which decade shows high rate of urbanisation?

Ans

i. The interval of the data is 10 years.

ii. 1961 – 71 shows slow rate of urbanisation.

iii. 1971 – 81 shows high rate of urbanisation.

5 With the help of given statistical data prepare a simple bar graph and answer the following questions:

India-Trend of Urbanisation (1961-2011)						
Year	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
Percentage of Urban Population	18	18	23	25	27	31

i.   What is the interval of the data of the years?

ii. Which decade shows slow rate of urbanisation?

iii. Which decade shows high rate of urbanisation?

Ans
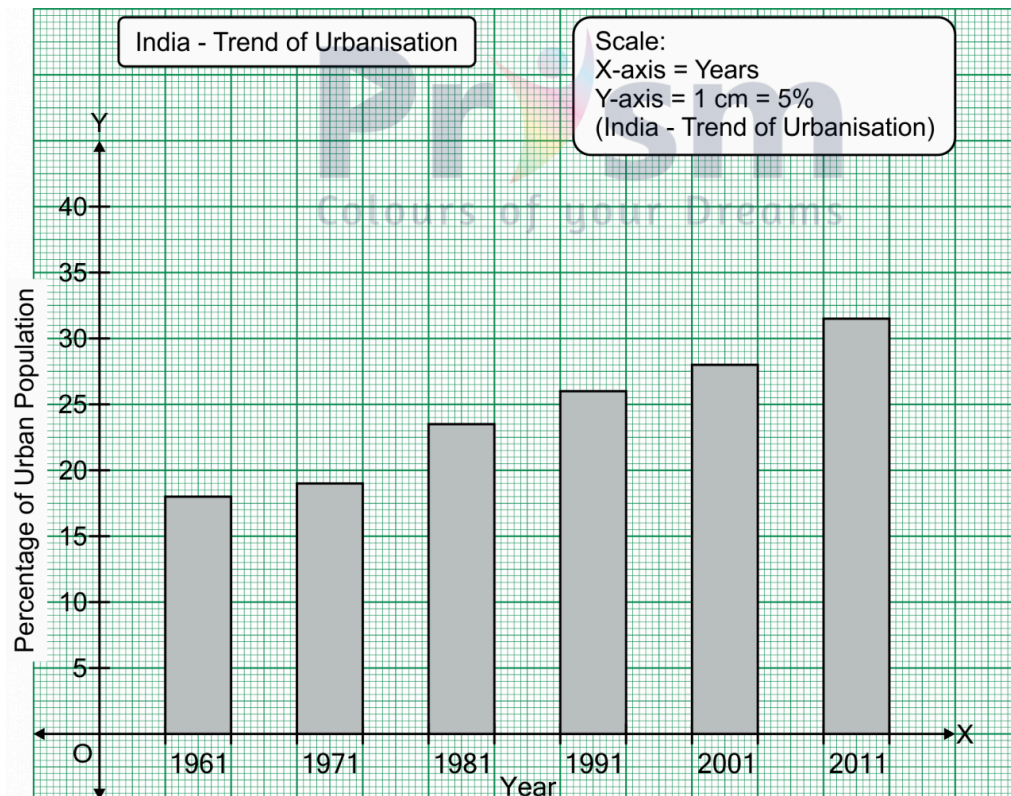
i.   The interval of the data of the years is 10.

ii. In the decade 1961 to 1971, the rate of urbanisation was slow.

iii. In the decade of 1971 to 1981, the rate of urbanisation was high.

6 With the help of given statistical data prepare a simple bar graph and answer the following questions.
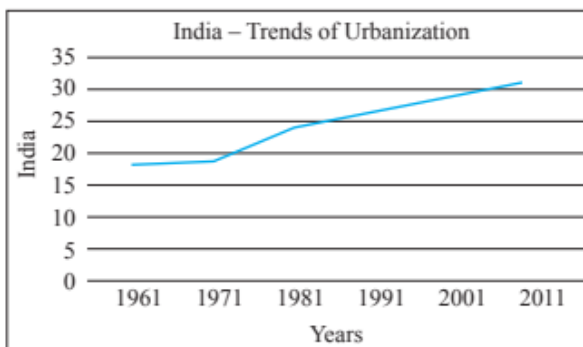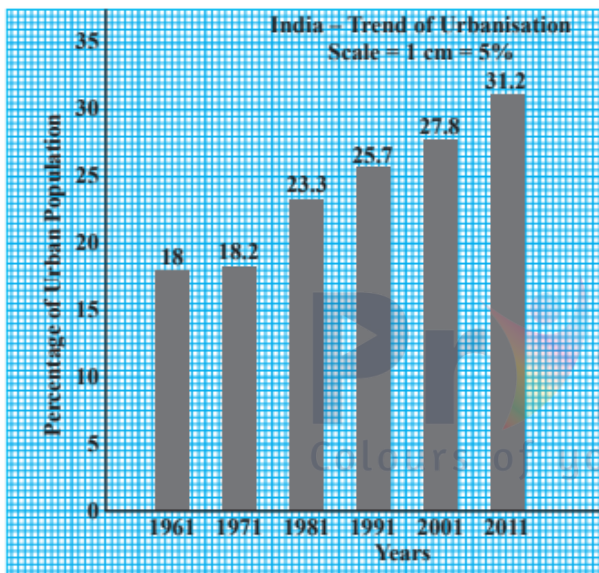
India – Trend of Urbanisation (1961 – 2011)

Year	Percentage of Urban Population
1961	18.0
1971	18.2
1981	23.3
1991	25.7
2001	27.8
2011	31.2

India – Trend of Urbanisation (1961 – 2011)

i. What is the interval of the data?

ii. In which year 18% urbanization is found?

iii. Urbanization has increased by how many percent from 2001 to 2011?

Ans

i. The interval of the data is 10 years.

ii. 18% urbanization is found in the year 1961.

iii. Urbanization has increased by 3.4 percent from 2001 to 2011

7 It shows the growth of share of urban population in total population of Brazil. Draw a line graph from this table. Examine the graph carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Brazil Percentage of urban population (1960 to 2010)

1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010
47.1	56.8	66	74.6	81.5	84.6

(1) What is the interval of the data?

(2) In which period did urbanization occur rapidly?

(3) Which decade shows slow rate of urbanization?

(4) Write five sentences analysing the graph.

Ans

Trend of urbanization in Brazil. (1960 to 2010)
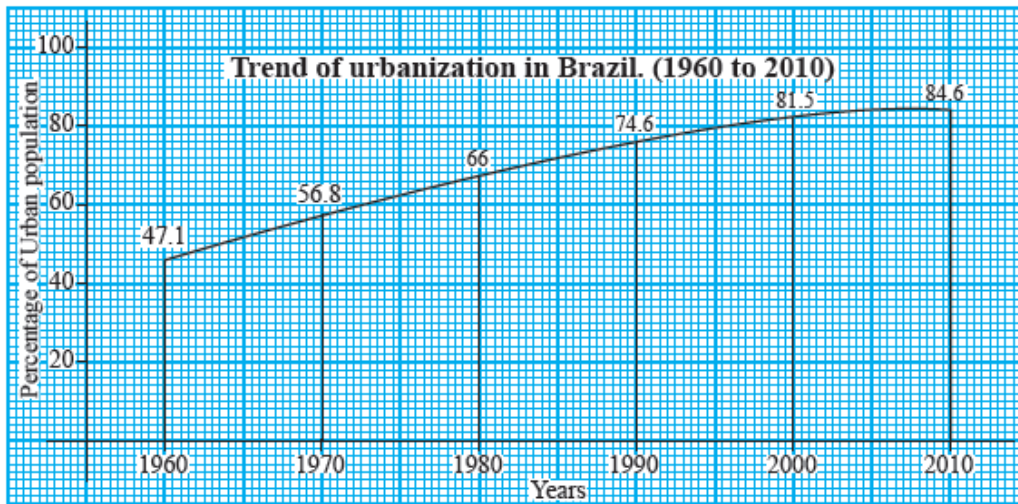
(1) The interval of the data is 10 years.

(2) Urbanization occurred rapidly between the decades 1960 to 1970.

(3) 2000 - 2010 shows slow rate of urbanization.

(4) (i) Brazil is a highly urbanized country. In the year 1960, around 47.1% of Brazilian population lived in urban areas.

(ii) It rose to 56.8% in the year 1970. In this period urbanization reflected a rapid increase.

(iii) It got higher in the year 1980 and the percentage of urban population reached 66%.

(iv) The growth of urbanization was the lowest during the decade 2000 – 2010.

(v) In 2010, about 84.6% of Brazilian population lived in urban areas.

Q.8   **Answer in detail/ brief**   16

1   Why do human settlements grow in specific locations only?

Ans i. Human settlements grow in specific locations only based on the needs and requirements of the human population.

ii. Settlements need water, they often locate near rivers and lakes. Sometimes settlements are built away from the waterbodies to avoid flooding.

iii. Areas with fertile soils also attract people for farming.

iv. Places with moderate climate are preferred by people for comfortable living.

v. Urbanization generates better employment opportunities for people. Industrial development also attracts large number of people to industrial centres. Hence, human settlements grow in specific locations only

2   Write a paragraph on the settlements pattern, urban and rural settlements and urbanization in India and Brazil.

Ans i. In India, nucleated and dispersed type of settlement patterns are found. The nucleated settlement is a compact, closely built up area of houses. Such settlements are common in plateau regions of Narmada valley, paddy lands in Bihar, UP, etc.

ii. Whereas dispersed settlements appear in the form of isolated huts or houses in forested regions, mountain slopes, deserts, etc. For example, parts of central India, eastern and southern Rajasthan and Himalayan slopes.

iii. Rural settlements are sparsely located small settlements. Rural settlements are also known as the 'countryside' or villages in India. Generally they have low density of population. Agriculture isthe chiefsource of livelihood along with fishing, cottage industries, pottery, etc.

iv. Urban settlements have high density of population. They include big towns, cities and ports with nucleated settlements, e.g. Mumbai, Chennai, etc.

v. The level of urbanization in India has been slow. It was 31.2% in 2011 which is quite low in comparison to Brazil. Urbanization has been more in southern part than the northern part in India.

vi. In Brazil, the south-eastern coastal region that includes Sao Paulo has nucleated settlements. It is the most urbanized centre of Brazil.

vii. Whereas north-east Highlands and central parts of Brazil with extreme and unfavourable climatic conditions and dense forests respectively have dispersed settlements.

viii. Brazil is one of the few developing countries which is highly urbanized. Presently about 86% of Brazilian population lives in urban areas.

ix. The south and south-east with Sao Paulo has emerged as a major metropolitan and industrial area with urban settlements whereas north-eastern part is considered to be the least urbanized or has rural settlements.

3 Which factors have affected urbanization in Brazil?

Ans Brazil has one of the fastest growing economies in the world. It is becoming increasingly popular in the sectors of industry and tourism, and its population numbers continue to escalate. This type of growth invariably leads to urbanization, which refers to the development of urban areas In Brazil,urbanization has taken place more in the coastal states than the states in the interior of the country. The factors affecting urbanization in Brazil are as follows:

i. Better quality of education and healthcare facilities in urban areas.

ii. More job opportunities in cities.

iii. Regions rich in mineral resources attract people from far flung places.

iv. Availability of water.

v. Major ports attract secondary industry which creates employment opportunities.

vi. Excellent transport links and infrastructure.

4 Write a comparative note on urbanization in Brazil and India.

Ans i. Both India and Brazil are developing countries but the growth of urbanization has been high in Brazil in comparison to India.

ii. In the year 1961, the level of urbanization was only 18% in India. It rose to 31.2% in 2011, which is quite low in comparison to Brazil.

iii. Even when compared to Brazil's urbanization growth rate of 47.1 % in 1960,India's urbanization barely reached 31.2 % in the year 2011.

iv. At present, about 86% of Brazilian population lives in urban areas. Hence, Brazil is one of the few developing countries which is highly urbanized whereas in India the growth of urbanization has been very low.

v. In Brazil, rapid urbanization happened mainly in south and south-east. whereas, Urbanization has been more in the southern part then the northern part of India.

vi. Sau Paulo is major metropolitan urbanized area in Brazil and Delhi is most urbanized city in india.

Q.9 **Extra Question (Not to use)** 0

1 Amapa-high urbanization state of north.

Ans