1. Differentiate between Dispersed and Compact settlements.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dispersed</th>
<th>Compact</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>These settlements are those in which large number of houses are built very close to each other.</td>
<td>In these settlements, houses are spaced far apart and often interspersed with fields.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Such settlements develop along river valleys and in fertile plains where the density of population is high.</td>
<td>Such settlements develop in dense forest, hilly and mountainous regions where the density of population is low.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Communities are closely knit and share common occupations.</td>
<td>A cultural feature such as a place of worship or a market, binds the settlement together.</td>
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<td>For example: Ganga Plains in India</td>
<td>For example: Himalayan regions in India</td>
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</tbody>
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2. Write down three important characteristics of rural settlement.

The economic activities are dominated by primary activities such as agriculture, animal husbandry, fishing in which people are directly dependent on land.
The settlements size is relatively small.
Depending upon the environmental conditions, such settlements form definite pattern like rectangular, linear or circular.

3. Discuss the factors that affect the location of rural settlement

The following factors affect rural settlement

1. **Water supply**
   - Humans need water to fulfill their basic everyday needs like bathing, drinking, washing etc.
   - Generally higher density of settlement is found near rivers, lakes and ponds. This is termed as wet point settlement.
   - Water available in these sources can be used for irrigation, navigation and fishery. So, income opportunity is also high.

2. **Building materials**
   - In rural areas materials available in the immediate environment is used for construction of houses. So, stone and wood or bamboo are used for construction purposes. Hence, it favors settlement.

3. **Upland**
   - Regions prone to flood, low lying regions like swamps and marshy lands is avoided by people. The upland regions are relatively dry, hence preferred. This is termed as dry point settlement.

4. **Land**
   - People choose to settle near fertile lands suitable for agriculture. Such regions offer better productivity. Dense human settlement can be found in fertile regions.
5. Defense
- During the times of political instability, war, hostility of neighbouring groups, villages were built on defensive hills and islands.

4. Differentiate between ‘wet point’ and ‘dry point’ settlement.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>wet point</th>
<th>dry point</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>River valleys, lakes and ponds are examples of wet points.</td>
<td>Upland regions in low lying areas is an example of dry point settlement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People prefer such location to get the benefit of available water resources.</td>
<td>People prefer such location to save themselves from flood, insects and pests.</td>
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<tr>
<td>In Asia such settlements are common.</td>
<td>In Europe such settlement can be seen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. Rural settlements in the developing countries represent a great challenge and opportunity for planners. Elaborate
- In developing countries, the rural areas are densely populated without adequate infrastructure.
- The poor connectivity with urban areas due to poor quality of roads, makes the rural areas inaccessible during the rainy season. This is a big hinderance for economic development.
- Pure drinking water is not available. So, people suffer from water borne diseases.
- In arid and mountainous regions, women need to walk many kilometers to fetch water.
- In Asia, many rural areas often face flood for which people remain below the poverty line.
- The general absence of toilet and garbage disposal facilities cause health related problems.
- The houses made up of mud, wood and thatch, remain susceptible to damage during heavy rains and floods, and require proper maintenance every year.
- Most house designs are typically deficient in proper ventilation.
- It is also difficult to provide adequate health and educational infrastructure for the large rural population.

9. Towns and cities of developed and developing countries reflect marked differences in planning and development. Elaborate with examples
Most cities in developed countries are planned. The roads follow a definite pattern. Separate areas are demarcated depending upon the functions. Sky scrapers, tall towers and open space for park and gardens can be seen. For example, Canberra or Chandigarh.
Cities in developing cities are unplanned and evolved historically. Congested housing, slums and lack of open space can be seen. These cities underwent rapid growth. Addis Ababa, Delhi are some examples

13. Discuss in detail, the problems of modern cities in developing countries.
The problems of cities can be discussed under the following points.
1. Unplanned growth
Since most cities in developing countries are unplanned, it creates severe congestion. Shortage of housing, vertical expansion and growth of slums are characteristic features of modern cities of developing countries.

2. Poor infrastructure
An increasing proportion of the population lives in substandard housing, e.g. slums and squatter settlements. In most million plus cities in India, one in four inhabitant lives in illegal settlements.

3. Unemployment and under employment
The enormous migrant population generates a pool of unskilled and semi-skilled labour force, which is already saturated in urban areas. So, problems of unemployment is common.

4. Lack of educational and health facilities for poor
High quality educational institutions and hospitals are located in cities but it is beyond the reach of poor people. So, poor in urban areas can’t avail the basic health and education facilities.

5. Distorts the sex ratio
Sex selective migration to urban areas, disturbs the sex ration. Male dominates the urban areas, which creates social imbalances which eventually causes crimes.

6. Population
Solid waste disposal is a big challenge in cities. Untreated sewage has made the rivers of cities most polluted and contaminated. Many cities of the developing countries even find it extremely difficult to provide the minimum required quantity of potable water and water for domestic and industrial uses. Smog and other types of air pollution are common problems.

14. How do social and cultural problems arise in the cities of developing countries?
The social and cultural problems in urban centers of developing countries are caused due to uncontrolled migration from rural areas. As the growth of rural population has been increasing rapidly, it has outpaced the generation of employment and economic opportunities. So, the rural-to-urban migration has steadily increased. Not only that rural areas don’t offer employment opportunity, it also lacks decent living conditions like good roads, schools, market etc. So, for any modern facilities rural people depend on cities. Pollution, development of slums, crime are the outcomes of such problems.

15. Suggest measures to reduce the congestion of urban areas in developing countries.
   - Eradication of rural poverty by generating opportunity of income depending on local needs and environment.
   - Improving the living conditions in rural areas by better connectivity, providing basic facilities.
   - By implementing proper renovation and panning of urban areas.
   - By developing satellite towns and connecting them with faster transportation system
   (Other relevant points you may suggest)