

Class-VIII

Geography, Chapter-5

A. Multiple choice questions:-

1. Urbanisation is the movement of people from rural areas to
 - a. Towns and cities
2. Migrant labourers come from the rural to urban areas for
 - a. High crime rate
 - b. Unemployment
 - c. Pollution
 - d. All of these
3. Child survival rates are better in the
 - a. Villages
 - b. Towns
 - c. Cities
 - d. All of these
4. Urban centres are known for
 - a. High crime rate
 - b. Unemployment
 - c. Pollution
 - d. All of these
5. Growth of industries leads to the problems of
 - a. High crime rate
 - b. Unemployment
 - c. Pollution
 - d. All of these

B. State whether 'True' or 'False':-

1. Urbanisation has only positive impacts. **(False)**
2. Most people move to urban areas for better employment. **(True)**
3. Industrialisation does not have a negative impact on the environment. **(False)**
4. In cities people prefer to live in nuclear families. **(True)**
5. Growth of urbanisation is the same in all parts of the world. **(False)**

C. Give reasons for the following:-

1. Migration leads to urbanisation.

Ans.1 Urbanisation results from a natural increase in the population and rural to urban migration. People migrate to towns and cities in hope of gaining a better standard of living. They are influenced by pull factors that attract them to urban life, and push factors that make them dissatisfied with rural living.

2. Urban centres provide more employment opportunities for all.

Ans.2 Urban centres provide more employment opportunities for all because:

- i. Most industries are set up in urban centres.
 - ii. Many financial institutions are located in urban areas providing jobs to people.
 - iii. Several educational and health centres are located in cities providing jobs to teachers, doctors, nurses etc.
3. Transport is well developed in the cities.

Ans.3 Transport is well developed in cities as most industries are set up here. Cities also provide job opportunities to people. Thus, well laid transport system is required to transport raw materials and manufactured goods in and out of the cities. Transport system is also needed to help people commute from their workplace to home and vice versa.

4. A factory job provides more financial security than agriculture.

Ans.4 A factory job provides more financial security than agriculture, because in rural areas, people depend mainly on agriculture for their livelihood. In India, agriculture depends mainly on monsoon which is quite uncertain. In case of drought, the rural people suffer great losses and often migrate to cities for better earnings and financial security.

5. Pollution increases as urbanization increases.

Ans.5 Intensive urban growth can lead to greater poverty, with local governments unable to provide services for all people. Concentrated energy use leads to greater air pollution with significant impact on human health. Automobile exhaust produces elevated lead levels in urban air.

D. Define the following:-

1. **Urbanisation**:-it is a process in which people move from rural to urban areas because of which cities and towns begin to grow.
2. **Slum**:-Slums are urban areas that are heavily populated and have very poor housing and living conditions.
3. **Squatter settlement**:-These are shelters made of waste materials or very cheap materials such as plastic sheets and tin shades and the living conditions are very poor. The people have no legal rights to the land they are built upon.

E. Answer the following question:-

1. What do you think are the three most important reasons for rural-urban migration?

Ans.1 Three most important reasons for rural-urban migration are:-

- i. Rural to urban migration is happening on a massive scale due to population pressure and lack of resources in rural areas. These are 'push' factors.

- ii. People living in rural areas are 'pulled' to the city.
- iii. Natural increase caused by a decrease in death rates while birth rates remain high.

2. What are the positive impacts of urbanization?

Ans.2 These are the positive impacts of urbanisation:-

- i. Improvement in living standards.
- ii. Growth in prosperity.
- iii. Better child survival rate.
- iv. Religious harmony.

3. List three negative impacts of urbanization and explain how they can be removed.

Ans.3 Three negative impacts of urbanisation and solutions to remove them:-

i. Problem of wastes and pollution.

Solution:-Government should pass laws for the protection of environment and enforce them strictly.

ii. Growth in urban poor population.

Solution:-Government should make provisions for essential social services such as education/ health, sanitation and clean water, electricity and food at lower rates.

iii. High cost of living.

Solution:-By creating more jobs. Control on population growth with the help of special programs.

4. What are the impacts of industrialisation on urban areas?

Ans.4 Industrialization brought with it countless positive and negative effects. Products were cheaper, cities flourished, and more jobs were available. On the flipside, child labor and poor working conditions were two very real issues courtesy of industrialization.

5. Why is the rate of crimes higher in the cities?

Ans.5 There are several factors that can increase the rate of crime in cities:-

i. Large center of population means there is a greater opportunity to commit a crime.

ii. Good road and transport links allow criminals to move around more easily.

iii. Public space where there is no sense of ownership.

6. Why are child survival rates better in urban areas/

Ans.6 Data regularly show that on average, compared to their rural peers, urban children have access to better essential services such as health care and education, water and sanitation, energy. This is in part due to factors associated with the so-called 'urban advantage'.

F. Picture-based question:-

This is the picture of a slum where we can see that a train is going there, it means it is an urban area.

Squatter and slum settlements have formed mainly because of the inability of city governments to plan and provide affordable housing for the low-income segments of the urban population. Hence, squatter and slum housing is the housing solution for this low-income urban population.