

CBSE Class 7 Geography Notes Chapter 7: Chapter 7 of CBSE Class 7 Geography covers subjects such as types of settlement, various forms of transportation and services, communications methods, etc. For students to do well on their geography exams, they should fully grasp these ideas. It will contribute to increasing the proportion of Social Science courses overall.

We assist students in obtaining the relevant study materials for the subject as they get ready for their exam. The Chapter 7 Geography notes for CBSE Class 7 have been created by our subject matter specialists and are available here.

CBSE Class 7 Geography Notes Chapter 7 Overview

The concepts covered in Class 7 CBSE Geography Chapter 7 are relevant to modern settlements and how they handle their transportation and communication demands. This chapter will explain how a town builds its own transportation system and keeps in touch with other settlements to function as a cohesive community.

In-depth explanations of settlement kinds, definitions, and transportation services will be provided in this chapter. To make preparing for this chapter easier, download the Human Environment Settlement Transport and Communication Class 7 Notes in PDF format for free.

CBSE Class 7 Geography Notes Chapter 7

People construct their homes in settlements. Early humans inhabited caves and lived a top tree. Settlements may be short-term or long-term.

Temporary settlements: Temporary settlements are areas that are temporarily inhabited. These impromptu communities are frequently inhabited by people from deep forests, mountainous regions, and scorching and cold deserts. They engage in transhumance, shifting farming, hunting, and collecting.

Permanent settlements: These are communities where residents have constructed dwellings.

Rural and urban settlements are the two other types into which settlement can be divided.

Villages are rural settlements where people live and work in trade, agriculture, forestry, fishing, and other related industries. Rural communities can be dispersed or dense.

Compact settlement: Whenever there is accessible flat terrain, a compact settlement is a tightly constructed area of homes.

Dwellings in scattered villages: These settlements are dispersed over a large area. The majority of these settlement types are situated in steep areas, dense woods, and climate-extreme regions.

In rural places, homes are constructed to fit the local environment. Their roofs are slanted in areas that receive a lot of rain. The homes are built on raised platforms or stilts in areas where water collects during the rainy season. In warmer climates, thatched roofs and thick walls of mud are a familiar sight.

Urban settlement: People work in services, trade, and manufacturing in urban regions.

Scattered Settlements

Another name for the dispersed villages is scattered settlements.

There are few houses in dispersed settlements, and they are far apart.

High terrain regions, meadows, densely forested areas, vast tracts of land, and hot desert regions are typical locations for this type of community.

There are fewer people living in dispersed settlements, also known as pada, wadi, and small hamlets. In rural places, people construct homes that fit their surroundings.

When there is a lot of rainfall, people build homes with slanting roofs.

Because water tends to collect in the buildings during the rainy seasons, the houses are built on high stilts and platforms.

People who live in hot climates use thick mud to build thatched roof dwellings.

Here, dwellings are built out of materials like straw, clay, mud, and stones.

Urban Settlement

Concentrated villages that are a component of an urban area are referred to as urban settlements.

An urban settlement is an area with a high concentration of man-made structures.

The geometric patterns generally show up as squares and rectangles. They may also take the form of linear forms.

Numerous administrative, commercial, and non-agricultural tasks are carried out by urban settlements.

Urban settlements present a number of issues, including a high population density, poverty, traffic, crime, the development of slums, pollution, flooding, and a shortage of housing.

The issue of population density in urban areas is brought on by migration from rural areas.

Transport Services

The means of moving people and products is called transportation. People used to walk in the old days, and commodities were carried by animals. The wheel's invention simplified transportation.

It used to take several months for early foreign traders to arrive in India. Both the land and the marine routes were taken by them. Thus, modern transportation saves both energy and time. The four main modes of transportation are air travel, water travel, railroads, and roads.

Roadways

Roads are the most widely used mode of transportation, particularly over short distances. Both metalling and unmetalling are possible. In addition, roads have been constructed in arid regions, wooded areas, and even tall mountains. One of the world's highest roads is the Manali-Leh route, which is located in the Himalayan Mountains. Subways and underpaths are terms used to describe underground roads. Over raised structures, flyovers are constructed.

Railways

The Industrial Revolution and the introduction of the steam engine aided in the rapid growth of rail transport. Steam engines have mostly been supplanted by diesel and electric engines. Over the plain areas, the railway network is well-developed. The ability to install railway lines in challenging mountainous terrain has also been made possible by advanced technological skills. India has a sophisticated rail system. Asia's largest is this one.

Waterways

The least expensive means of transporting large, heavy items across great distances is by waterways. They primarily fall into two categories: sea routes and interior waterways. Inland waterways are lakes and rivers that can be navigated. The Great Lakes in North America, the Nile River in Africa, and the Ganga-Brahmaputra river system are a few of the significant inland rivers.

The majority of the time, goods and merchandise are transported between nations via sea and maritime routes. The ports are linked to these routes. Singapore and Mumbai in Asia, New York and Los Angeles in North America, Rio de Janeiro in South America, Durban and Cape Town in Africa, Sydney in Australia, London and Rotterdam in Europe are a few of the world's major ports.

Airways

The quickest mode of transportation to be invented in the early 20th century was aviation. Because of the high cost of fuel, it is also the most expensive. Bad weather conditions, such as fog and storms, have a negative impact on air travel.

In places that are extremely remote and isolated—particularly those without roads or railroads—it is the only means of transportation available. When disasters strike, helicopters come in very handy for rescuing people and delivering supplies like food, water, clothing, and medication to those in most inaccessible locations.

Communication

To communicate is to send messages to other people. As technology has advanced, people have created new, quick ways to communicate. Information is conveyed, education is given, and entertainment is provided via various communication channels. We can reach a wide audience by communicating via radio, television, and newspapers. Thus, they are referred to as mass media.

Even speedier connectivity is now possible thanks to satellites. Satellites have been used for weather forecasting, disaster alerting, mineral wealth assessment, oil exploration, and forest and subsurface water surveys. These days, using cellular phones for wireless phone calls is increasingly common. In addition to offering us access to global information and communication, the Internet also improves the quality of our lives. We live in a vast global civilization because of the interconnectedness of people, services, and organisations on a worldwide scale.

Benefits of CBSE Class 7 Geography Notes Chapter 7

Find out why our Revision Notes for Class 7 Social Chapter 7 Human Environment are beneficial. These notes, which are designed to be easily understood, contain useful examples, brief summaries, and simplified explanations of complex subjects. With effective last-minute preparation, improved retention, and strategic insights, you can boost your exam confidence.

1. Quick explanations: Use succinct, lucid explanations to quickly understand important concepts.
2. Simplified Learning: Complicated subjects pertaining to the human environment become more understandable.
3. Last-Minute Prep: A useful tool that focuses on key components for rapid and successful exam preparation.
4. Enhanced Retention: Provides better recollection during tests by consolidating important facts.
5. Exam Support: Key ideas, strategies, and advice facilitate efficient exam preparation.

6. Time-saving: Information is simplified, giving pupils more time to study.
7. Prioritised Topics: To ensure a focused study strategy, concentrate on key subjects and issues.
8. Real-world Connections: Students in Class 7 gain a deeper grasp of the "Human Environment" chapter through the use of relevant examples.