

Senior Secondary Course Geography

Students' Assignment - 05

Maximum Marks : 50

Time : 1½ hours

INSTRUCTIONS

Answer all the question on a separate sheet of paper.

Give the following information on your answer sheet :

Name

Enrolment number

Subject

Assignment number

Address

Get your assignment checked by the subject teacher at your study centre so that you get positive feedback about your performance.

Do not send your assignment to National Open School
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1. Name six characteristic features of Indian agriculture. $6 \times \frac{1}{2} = 3$
2. State six major types of farming adopted in different parts of country. $6 \times \frac{1}{2} = 3$
3. Name the three types of industries which are based on their size and also give one example of each type. $1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} = 3$
4. Describe three major factors (both physical and socio-cultural) with suitable examples that affect the distribution of population in India. $3 \times 1 = 3$
5. Distinguish between sericulture and apiculture and also name a leading state of each. $1\frac{1}{2} + 1\frac{1}{2} = 3$
6. Describe four advantages and four disadvantages of pipeline transportation. $8 \times \frac{1}{2} = 4$
7. Why is agriculture considered as the most important occupation of the people in India? Give four reasons. $4 \times 1 = 4$

8. Why is the Iron and Steel industry in India mainly in the public sector? Explain four important reasons in support of your answer. $4 \times 1 = 4$
9. How are railways in India contributing to the development of national economy? Support your answer by giving examples of four commodities transported by them. $4 \times 1 = 4$
10. Define the term migration and also explain three main causes of migration in India. $1 + 3 = 4$
11. Name the five non-conventional sources of energy and describe their salient features with special reference to the area where they have been developed in our country. $5 \times 1 = 5$

12. METROPOLITAN CITIES IN INDIA

Name (in alphabetical order)	Population (in lakh)	Name (in alphabetical order)	Population (in lakh)
1 Ahmedabad	32.79	13. Kanpur	21.03
2. Bangalore	41.08	14. Lucknow	16.69
3. Baroda	11.15	15. Ludhiana	10.12
4. Bhopal	10.63	16. Madras	53.61
5. Bombay	125.69	17. Madurai	10.93
6. Calcutta	108.60	18. Nagpur	16.52
7. Cochin	11.34	19. Patna	10.98
8. Coimbatore	11.35	20. Pune	24.44
9. Delhi	83.75	21. Surat	15.17
10. Hyderabad	42.73	22. Varanasi	10.18
11. Indore	11.04	23. Vishakhapatnam	10.49
12. Jaipur	15.14		

Study the above table of metropolitan cities of India and answer the following questions :

- 12.1 Explain the meaning of metropolitan city.
- 12.2 name any two states each of which has three metropolitan cities.
- 12.3 How many states do not have even a single metropolitan city?
- 12.4 What is the main cause of absence of metropolitan city in most of these states.
- 12.5 What is the share of population of all the metropolitan cities in the total urban population of India?

$5 \times 1 = 5$

13 In the given outline map of India show the following with appropriate symbols and write the correct name of each near its location.

- 13.1 A leading centre of cotton textile industry in Gujarat,
- 13.2 A centre where the first nuclear power plant was established;
- 13.3 Southern terminal city of the longest national highway,
- 13.4 A state having the highest density of population,
- 13.5 A state having the highest percentage of tribal population.

5×1=5