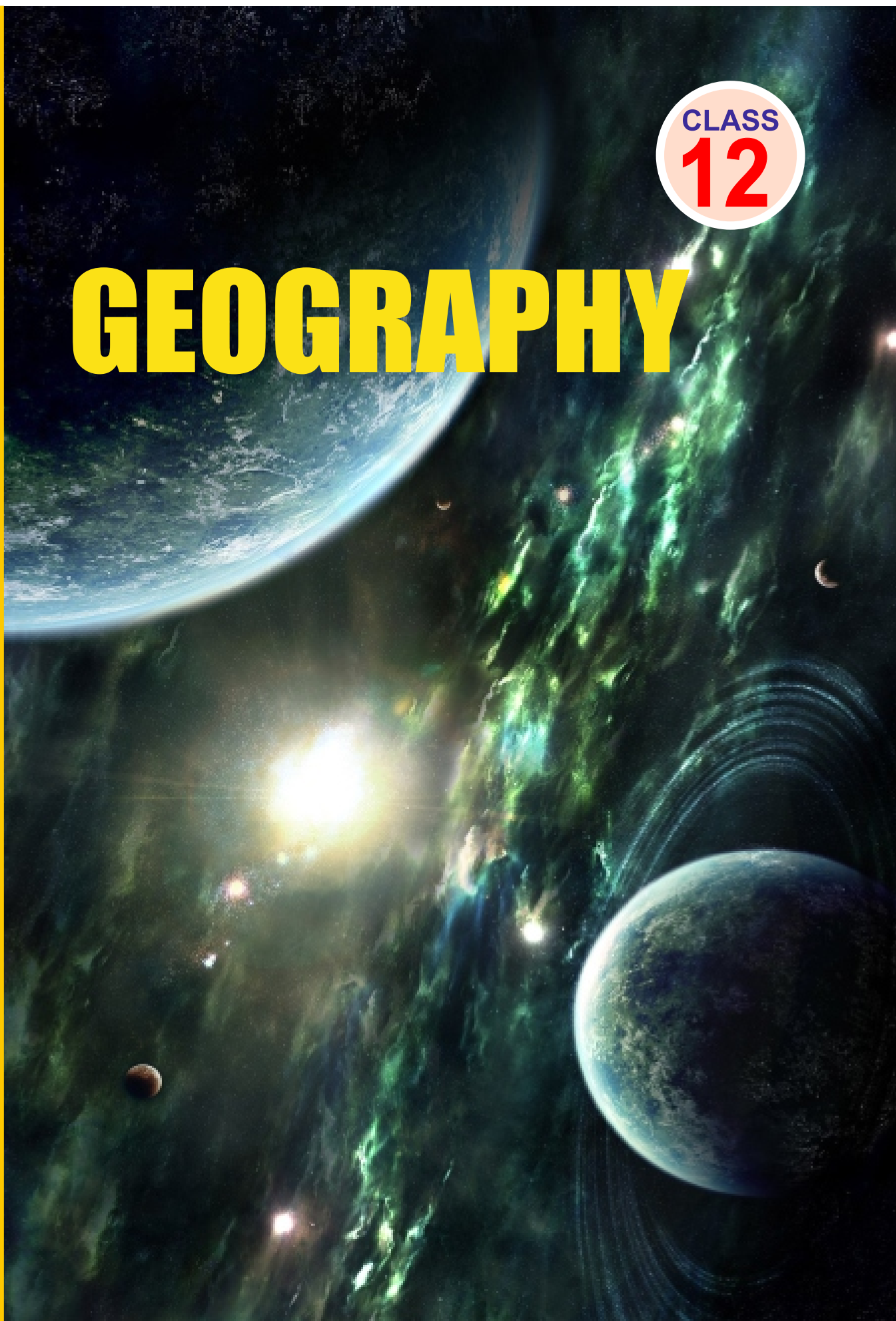


CLASS  
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CLASS  
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# GEOGRAPHY

GEOGRAPHY



# **GEOGRAPHY**

**Class - XII**



**Board of Secondary Education Rajasthan  
Ajmer**

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**Class - XII**

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## Preface

From the view point of studies, geography is a popular and ancient subject. Today, this subject is studied at school and university level in the entire world.

The study of similarities and diversities found on the surface of the earth is the scope of geography. Human geography is a major branch of geography. The earth is the home of man. The study of relations of humans with their environment is important in human geography.

In order to provide a clear information of the various aspects of human geography to the students at higher secondary level, this book has been divided into two parts. The first **part-A** is named as “**Fundamentals Principles of Human geography**”. It contains 12 chapters in order to provide information of aspects related to the history, tribes, world population, human migration, settlement, occupation, transportation and trade along with the environmental problems.

**Part- B** is named as “**India: Population and Economy**”. In this part, information of the geographical aspects in the Indian context has been given in 10 chapters, the last 03 chapters describe the facts of the geographical context of the Rajasthan state.

In order to clarify the human geography related contents to the students at the Higher Secondary level, the writers have taken the support of various examples, maps, diagrams, pictures and statistical facts.

The language style of the book is kept simple and understandable so that the students may understand the basic elements of geography. I express my sincere thanks to the writers of this book, whose constant efforts accomplished this work. I am also thankful to all those who have helped directly or indirectly in completing this work. Positive suggestions for further improvement of this book are always welcome.

**Convener**

## SYLLABUS

### **Geography** **Class-XII**

#### **Part (A) Fundamentals of Human Geography 28**

1. Introduction of Human Geography 04
  - (a) Human Geography- Definition, Nature , Scope and Importance.
  - (b) Major Tribes of the World Distribution, economic and cultural characteristics of Eskimos, Bushman, Gonds and Bhils.
2. World Population 06
  - (a) Population- distribution, density and factors affecting the distribution and density of population.
  - (b) Population Growth causes, problems and solutions, Demographic Transition Theory.
  - (c) Population Structure- Age-sex structure, Sex ratio , Rural- Urban composition.
  - (d) Migration- Concept, Types, Aspects and Problems.
  - (e) Concept of Human development.
3. Human Settlements in the world 04
  - (a) Settlements- rural and urban, types, patterns and problems.
  - (b) Problems of slums in urban areas and their solutions.
  - (c) A case study of Dharavi slum of Mumbai.
4. Human Activities in the World 06
  - (a) Primary activities- Introduction, agriculture, mining, hunting, animal husbandry, gathering, fishing, primitive gathering.
  - (b) Secondary activities- concept, types of industries, factors of localization of industries, agro- based industries, manufacturing.
  - (c) Concept of Tertiary activities, Quaternary activities and Quinary activities.
5. Transport, Communication and Trade in the World 04
  - (a) Surface transport- Major international roads and rail routes
  - (b) Water transport- Major internal and oceanic routes, ports, Suez and Panama canal.
  - (c) Air transport- Major air routes and airports of the world, importance.
  - (d) Pipeline transport- Major oil and gas pipelines of the world.
  - (e) International trade and role of India.
  - (f) Modern devices of mass communication- satellite, internet, mobile etc.
6. Environment 02
  - (a) Environmental problems- pollution, acid rain, greenhouse effect, ozone layer depletion.
  - (b) International conferences on environment.

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| (b) Population Structure- Age-sex structure, Sex ratio , Rural- Urban composition and literacy.   |    |
| (c) Racial elements, language groups, religious composition, foreign influences on Indian culture.  |    |
| 2. Resources  | 05 |
| (a) Resources- Classification, Conservation and sustainable development   |    |
| (b) Abiotic resources- Land, Water, Minerals (Iron , Copper, Aluminium, Mica)   |    |
| (c) Biotic resources- Animal resources, Forests and Fisheries.  |    |
| (d) Energy resources- Traditional- Coal, Petroleum and Hydro-power<br>Non traditional- Atomic energy, Bio- energy, Wind energy, Solar energy                  |    |
| 3. Agriculture, Manufacturing industries and Transportation   | 05 |
| (a) Types of Agriculture- subsistence and commercial agriculture, wet and dry agriculture, intensive and extensive agriculture, organic farming, horticulture |    |
| (b) Main crops- Production and distribution of Wheat, Rice, Cotton, Sugarcane and Tea   |    |
| (c) Industries- Industrial development in India, Major industries- Iron and steel, Aluminium, cement, Cotton textile and Sugar industry                       |    |
| (d) Transportation Network- Land, Water, Air and Oil and gas pipelines  |    |
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| (b) Regional Planning- Regional imbalances, Desert Development Programme, Tribal Development Programme , Hill area Development Programme                      |    |
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