

HISTORY, CIVICS AND GEOGRAPHY (50)

GEOGRAPHY

H.C.G. - Paper - 2

Candidates offering History, Civics and Geography (Thailand) are not eligible to offer History, Civics and Geography.

CLASS X

*There will be **one** paper of **two** hours duration carrying 80 marks and Internal Assessment of 20 marks.*

*The Paper will consist of **two** parts, Part I and Part II.*

***Part I (compulsory)** will consist of **two** questions. Question 1 will be based on **Topographical Map**.*

*Question 2 will be based on outline **Map of India**.*

***Part II:** Candidates will be expected to answer any **five** questions.*

Candidates will be expected to interpret/make the fullest use of sketches, diagrams, graphs and charts in their answers.

Questions set may require answers involving the interpretation of photographs of geographical interest.

PART – I

MAP WORK

1. Interpretation of Topographical Maps

- Locating features with the help of a four-figure grid reference.*
- Definition of contour and contour interval. Identification of landforms marked by contours (steep slope and gentle slope), triangulated height, spot height and benchmark.*
- Interpretation of colour tints used on a topographical survey of India map.*
- Identification and definition of types of scale given on the map.
Measuring direct distance and calculating area using the scale given therein.*
- Marking directions between different locations, using eight cardinal points.*

- Identify: Site of prominent villages and/or towns, types of occupation and means of communication with the help of the index given at the bottom of the sheet.*
- Identification of drainage patterns (Dendritic, Trellis, Radial, and Disappearing) and settlement patterns (Scattered and Compact). Identification of direction of flow, left bank and right bank of a river.*
- Identification of natural and man-made features.*
- Meaning of important terms- Relative height / depth, broken ground, surveyed tree, fireline, causeway, aqueduct and diggi.*

2. Map of India

On an outline map of India, candidates will be required to locate, mark and name the following:

***Mountains, Peaks and Plateaus:** Himalayas, Aravali, Vindhya, Satpura, Western and Eastern Ghats, Nilgiris, Mount Kanchenjunga. Deccan Plateau, Chota Nagpur Plateau.*

***Plains:** Gangetic Plains and Coastal plains – (Konkan, Malabar, Coromandel)*

***Desert:** Thar (The Great Indian Desert)*

***Rivers:** Indus, Jhelum, Satluj, Ganga, Yamuna, Kosi, Chambal, Betwa, Brahmaputra, Narmada, Tapti, Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Cauveri, Tungabhadra.*

***Water Bodies:** Gulf of Kutch, Gulf of Khambhat, Andaman Sea, Chilka Lake.*

***Pass:** Karakoram.*

Longitude: Standard Meridian ($82^{\circ} 30'E$).

Direction of Winds: South West Monsoons (Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal Branches), North East Monsoons.

Distribution of Minerals: Oil - Mumbai High (Offshore Oil Field), Coal – Jharia.

Soil Distribution – Alluvial and Black Soil.

Cities - Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai and Allahabad.

Population - Distribution of Population (Dense and sparse).

PART - II

GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA

3. Location, Extent and Physical features

- Position and Extent of India. (through Map only).
- The physical features of India – mountains, plateaus, plains and rivers. (through Map only).

4. Climate

Distribution of Temperature, Rainfall, winds in Summer and Winter and factors affecting the climate of the area. Monsoon and its mechanism. Seasons: March to May – Summer; June to September – Monsoon; October to November – Retreating Monsoon. December to February – Winter. Study of climatic data.

5. Soil Resources

- Types of soil (alluvial, black, red and laterite) distribution, composition and characteristics such as colour, texture, minerals and crops associated.
- Soil Erosion – meaning, agents (water and wind), types (sheet and gully erosion) causes.
- Soil conservation - Meaning and methods (terrace farming, crop rotation, planting of shelter belts and afforestation).

6. Natural Vegetation

- Importance of forests.
- Types of vegetation (tropical evergreen, tropical deciduous, tropical desert, littoral and mountain), distribution and correlation with their environment.
- Forest conservation - meaning and methods (afforestation, reafforestation, social forestry, and farm forestry)

7. Water Resources

- Sources (Surface water and ground water).
- Need for conservation and conservation practices (Rain water harvesting and its importance).
- Irrigation: Importance and methods (wells, canals, tanks, drip irrigation, sprinkler irrigation - area, conditions and advantages).

8. Mineral and Energy Resources

- Iron ore, Manganese, Copper – uses and their distribution.
- Conventional Sources: Coal, Petroleum, Natural gas (distribution, advantages and disadvantages).
- Hydel power (Bhakra Nangal Dam and Hirakud) – location and State benefitted.
- Non-conventional Sources: Solar, wind, nuclear and biogas (location and advantages).

9. Agriculture

- Indian Agriculture – importance, problems and reforms.
- Agricultural seasons (rabi, kharif, zayad).
- Climatic conditions, soil requirements, methods of cultivation, processing and distribution of the following crops:
 - rice, wheat and pulses.
 - Sugarcane and oilseeds (groundnut and mustard).
 - Cotton and tea.

10. Manufacturing Industries

Importance and classification

- *Agro based Industry - Sugar, Textile (Cotton).*
- *Mineral based Industry – Iron & Steel (Tata Steel, Rourkela), Petro Chemical and Electronics.*

11. Transport

Importance and Modes – Roadways (National and State highways, Golden quadrilateral, NSEW corridor), Railways, Airways and Waterways – Advantages and disadvantages.

12. Waste Management

- *Need for waste management.*
- *Methods of safe disposal - segregation, dumping and composting.*
- *Need and methods for reducing, reusing and recycling waste.*

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT

PRACTICAL / PROJECT WORK

Candidates will be required to prepare a project report on any **one** topic. The topics for assignments may be selected from the list of suggested assignments given below. Candidates can also take up an assignment of their choice under any of the broad areas given below.

Suggested list of assignments:

1. Local Geography:
 - (a) Land use pattern in different regions of India– a comparative analysis.
 - (b) The survey of a local market on the types of shops and services offered.
2. Environment:

Wildlife conservation efforts in India.
3. Current Geographical Issues:

Development of tourism in India.

4. Transport in India:

Development of Road, Rail, Water and Air routes.

5. List different type of industries in the States and collect information about the types of raw materials used, modes of their procurement and disposal of wastes generated. Classify these industries as polluting or environment friendly and suggest possible ways of reducing pollution caused by these units.
6. Need for industrialization in India, the latest trends and its impact on economy of India.
7. Visit a water treatment plant, sewage treatment plant or garbage dumping or vermicomposting sites in the locality and study their working.

EVALUATION

The assignments/project work is to be evaluated by the subject teacher and by an External Examiner. (The External Examiner may be a teacher nominated by the Head of the school, who could be from the faculty, **but not teaching the subject in the section/class**. For example, a teacher of Geography of Class VIII may be deputed to be an External Examiner for Class X, Geography projects.)

The Internal Examiner and the External Examiner will assess the assignments independently.

Award of Marks

(20 Marks)

Subject Teacher (Internal Examiner)	10 marks
External Examiner	10 marks

The total marks obtained out of 20 are to be sent to the Council by the Head of the school.

The Head of the school will be responsible for the online entry of marks on the Council's CAREERS portal by the due date.

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT IN GEOGRAPHY - GUIDELINES FOR MARKING WITH GRADES

Criteria	Preparation	Procedure/ Testing	Observation	Inference/Results	Presentation
Grade I (4 marks)	Gives complete theoretical information using relevant geographical terms	States the objectives and defines the aspects to be studied.	Studies text and source material and makes a list.	States theoretical information in a coherent and concise manner using geographical terminology. Uses a variety of techniques. Shows resourcefulness. Supports investigation with relevant evidence.	Neatly and correctly stated statement of intent and conclusion matches with objectives.
Grade II (3 marks)	Provides adequate information using appropriate terms.	States objectives but not the limitations of the study.	Makes a limited list of source material only from secondary sources.	Uses sound methodology-using methods suggested. Makes a valid statement about the data collected. Attempts to develop explanations using available information.	Limited use of reference material and a presentation, which is routine.
Grade III (2 marks)	States objectives using some geographical terms but mostly in descriptive terms.	Only lists the aspects to be studied.	References are minimal.	Uses methodology in which selective techniques are applied correctly. Makes descriptive statement. Analysis is limited. Relates and describes systematically the data collected. Tries to relate conclusion to original aim.	Simple and neat with correct placement of references, acknowledgements, contents, maps and diagrams.
Grade IV (1 mark)	States intent without using relevant geographical terms but explaining them correctly.	Shows evidence of what to look for and how to record the same.	Uses methodology with some techniques but is unable to systematically record data and collect information.	Makes few relevant statements. Does analyse data that is not presented or tends to copy analysis available from other sources. Makes superficial conclusions. Link between the original aim and conclusion is not clear.	Neat but lacking in correct placement of table of contents, maps, diagrams and pictures.
Grade V (0 marks)	Does not make any use of geographical terms.	Has not collected any relevant data and has not presented sources correctly.	Does not use any logical technique and does not follow the methodology suggested.	Does not analyse data. Does not use the suggested methods. Makes conclusions but does not relate them to the original aim.	Presents the report without reference.