

GEOGRAPHY

XII (2019-20)

(Code No. 029)

Geography is introduced as an elective subject at the senior secondary stage. After ten years of general education, students branch out at the beginning of this stage and are exposed to the rigors of the discipline for the first time. Being an entry point for the higher education, students choose Geography for pursuing their academic interest and, therefore, need a broader and deeper understanding of the subject. For others, geographical knowledge is useful in daily lives because it is a valuable medium for the education of young people. Its contribution lies in the content, cognitive processes, skills and values that Geography promotes and thus helps the students explore, understand and evaluate the environmental and social dimensions of the world in a better manner.

Since Geography explores the relationship between people and their environment, it includes studies of physical and human environments and their interactions at different scales-local, state/region, nation and the world. The fundamental principles responsible for the varieties in the distributional pattern of physical and human features and phenomena over the earth's surface need to be understood properly. Application of these principles would be taken up through selected case studies from the world and India. Thus, the physical and human environment of India and study of some issues from a geographical point of view will be covered in greater detail. Students will be exposed to different methods used in geographical investigations.

Objectives:

The course in Geography will help learners to:

- Familiarize with key concepts, terminology and core principles of Geography.
- Describe locations and correlate with Geographical Perspectives.
- List/describe what students might see, hear, and smell at a place.
- List/describe ways a place is linked with other places.
- Compare conditions and connections in one place to another.
- Analyze/describe how conditions in one place can affect nearby places.
- Identify regions as places that are similar or connected.
- Describe and interpret the spatial pattern features on a thematic map.
- Search for, recognize and understand the processes and patterns of the spatial arrangement of the natural features as well as human aspects and phenomena on the earth's surface.
- Understand and analyse the inter-relationship between physical and human environments and utilize such knowledge in reflecting on issues related to community.
- Apply geographical knowledge and methods of inquiry to emerging situations or

problems at different levels-local, regional, national and global.

- Develop geographical skills, relating to collection, processing and analysis of spatial data/ information and preparation of report including maps and graphs and use of computers where ever possible; and to be sensitive to issues.

COURSE STRUCTURE
Class XII (2019-20)

One Theory Paper

3 Hours
70 Marks

| Part | Units | No. of Periods | Marks |
|----------|---|----------------|-----------------|
| A | Fundamentals of Human Geography | 90 | 35 Marks |
| | Unit 1: Human Geography | 05 | 30 |
| | Unit 2: People | 18 | |
| | Unit 3: Human Activities | 28 | |
| | Unit 4: Transport, Communication and Trade | 24 | |
| | Unit 5: Human settlements | 10 | |
| | Map Work | 05 | 5 |
| B | India: People and Economy | 90 | 35 Marks |
| | Unit 6: People | 15 | 30 |
| | Unit 7: Human Settlements | 10 | |
| | Unit 8: Resources and Development | 30 | |
| | Unit 9: Transport, Communication and International Trade | 15 | |
| | Unit 10: Geographical Perspective on selected issues and problems | 15 | |
| | Map Work | 05 | 5 |
| | Total | 180 | 70 Marks |
| C | Practical Work | 40 | 30 Marks |
| | Unit 1: Processing of Data and Thematic Mapping | 25 | 15 |
| | Unit 2: Field study or Spatial Information Technology | 15 | 10 |
| | Practical Record Book and Viva Voce | | 5 |

COURSE CONTENT

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| Part A: | Fundamentals of Physical Geography | 90 Periods |
| Unit 1: | Human Geography: Nature and Scope | 05 Periods |
| Unit 2: | People <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Population-distribution, density and growth □ Population change-spatial patterns and structure; determinants of population change □ Population Composition - age-sex ratio; rural-urban | 18 Periods |

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| | <p>composition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Human development - concept; selected indicators, international comparisons | |
| Unit 3: | <p>Human Activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Primary activities - concept and changing trends; gathering, pastoral, mining, subsistence agriculture, modern agriculture; people engaged in agricultural and allied activities - some examples from selected countries □ Secondary activities-concept; manufacturing: types - household, small scale, large scale; agro based and mineral based industries; people engaged in secondary activities - some examples from selected countries □ Tertiary activities-concept; trade, transport and tourism; services; people engaged in tertiary activities - some examples from selected countries □ Quaternary activities-concept; people engaged in quaternary activities - case study from selected countries | 28Periods |
| Unit 4: | <p>Transport, Communication and Trade</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Land transport - roads, railways; trans-continental railways □ Water transport- inland waterways; major ocean routes □ Air transport- Intercontinental air routes □ Oil and gas pipelines □ Satellite communication and cyber space- importance and usage for geographical information; use of GPS □ International trade- bases and changing patterns; ports as gateways of international trade; role of WTO in international trade | 24 Periods |
| Unit 5: | <p>Human Settlements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Settlement types - rural and urban; morphology of cities (case study); distribution of mega cities; problems of human settlements in developing countries | 10 Periods |
| Map Work on identification of features based on 1-5 units on the outlinePhysical/Political map of World. | | 05 Periods |
| Part B: | India: People and Economy | 90 Periods |
| Unit 6: | People | 15 Periods |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Population: distribution, density and growth; composition of population - linguistic, religious; sex, rural-urban and occupational-regional variations in growth of population □ Migration: international, national-causes and consequences □ Human development: selected indicators and regional patterns □ Population, environment and development | |
| Unit 7: | Human Settlements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Rural settlements - types and distribution □ Urban settlements - types, distribution and functional classification | 10 Periods |
| Unit 8: | Resources and Development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Land resources- general land use; agricultural land use; geographical conditions and distribution of major crops (Wheat, Rice, Tea, Coffee, Cotton, Jute, Sugarcane and Rubber); agricultural development and problems □ Water resources-availability and utilization-irrigation, domestic, industrial and other uses; scarcity of water and conservation methods-rain water harvesting and watershed management □ Mineral and energy resources- distribution of metallic (Iron ore, Copper, Bauxite, Manganese); non-metallic (Mica, Salt) minerals; conventional (Coal, Petroleum, Natural gas and Hydroelectricity) and non-conventional energy sources (solar, wind, biogas) and conservation □ Industries - types, factors of industrial location; distribution and changing pattern of selected industries-iron and steel, cotton textiles, sugar, petrochemicals, and knowledge based industries; impact of liberalization, privatization and globalization on industrial location; industrial clusters □ Planning in India- target group area planning (case study); idea of sustainable development (case study) | 30 Periods |
| Unit 9: | Transport, Communication and International Trade <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Transport and communication-roads, railways, waterways and airways: oil and gas pipelines; Geographical information and communication net works | 15 Periods |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ International trade- changing pattern of India's foreign trade; sea ports and their hinterland and airports | |
| Unit 10: | <p>Geographical Perspective on selected issues and problems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Environmental pollution; urban-waste disposal □ Urbanization, rural-urban migration; problems of slums □ Land degradation | 15 Periods |
| Map work on locating and labelling of features based on above units on outline map of India. | | 05 Periods |
| Part C: | Practical Work | 40 Periods |
| Unit 1: | <p>Processing of Data and Thematic Mapping</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Type and Sources of data: Primary, Secondary and other sources □ Tabulating and processing of data; calculation of averages, measures of central tendency □ Representation of data- construction of diagrams: bars, circles and flowchart; thematic maps; construction of dot, choropleth and isopleths maps □ Data analysis and generation of diagrams, graphs and other visual diagrams using computers | 25 Periods |
| Unit 2: | <p>Field Study or Spatial Information Technology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Field visit and study: map orientation, observation and preparation of sketch; survey on any one of the local concerns; pollution, ground water changes, land use and land-use changes, poverty, energy issues, soil degradation, impact of floods and drought, catchment area of school, Market survey and Household survey (any one topic of local concern may be taken up for the study; observation and questionnaire survey may be adopted for the data collection; collected data may be tabulated and analyzed with diagrams and maps). Students can be given different topics to get more insight into various problems of society. <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> □ Spatial Information Technology <p>Introduction to GIS; hardware requirements and software modules; data formats; raster and vector data, data</p> | 15 Periods |

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| | input, editing and topology building; data analysis; overlay and buffer. | |
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Fundamentals of Human Geography
Class XII - Textbook I (NCERT)

Map Items for identification only on outline political map of the World.

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| Unit-1 | Ch.-1 | Nil | |
| Unit-2 | Ch. 2 to 4 | 1 | The largest country in each continent in terms of area |
| Unit-3 | Ch. 5 to 7 Primary Activities | 1 | Areas of subsistence gathering |
| | | 2 | Major areas of nomadic herding of the world |
| | | 3 | Major areas of commercial livestock rearing |
| | | 4 | Major areas of extensive commercial grain farming |
| | | 5 | Major areas of mixed farming of the World |
| | | 6 | Major areas of Mediterranean agriculture of the World |
| | | Secondary Activities | 1 |
| Unit - 4 | Ch. 8 to 9 | 2 | Transcontinental Railways: Terminal Stations of transcontinental railways – Trans siberian, Trans Canadian, Trans Australian Railways |
| | | 3 | Major Sea Ports : Europe: North Cape, London, Hamburg North America: Vancouver, San Francisco, New Orleans South America: Rio De Janeiro, Colon, Valparaiso Africa: Suez, Durban and Cape Town Asia: Yokohama, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Aden, Karachi, Kolkata Australia: Perth, Sydney, Melbourne |
| | | 4. | Inland Waterways: Suez canal, Panama canal, Rhine waterway and St. Lawrence Seaway |
| | | 5. | Major Airports: Asia: Tokyo, Beijing, Mumbai, Jedda, Aden Africa: Johannesburg & Nairobi Europe: Moscow, London, Paris, Berlin and Rome North America: Chicago, New Orleans, Mexico City South America: Buenos Aires, Santiago Australia: Drarwin and Wellington |
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| Unit - 5 | Ch. 10 | | Mega cities of the world – Tokyo, Delhi, Shanghai, Mumbai, Saopaulo |

India - People and Economy
Class XII-Textbook II (NCERT)

Map Items for locating and labelling only on the outline political map of India

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| Units - 6 & 7 | Ch. 1 to 4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• State with highest level of urbanization and lowest level of urbanization• One state with highest level of HDI & One lowest level of HDI• State with higher level of population density & one state with lowest level of population density• One out migrating state• One in migrating state• Any city with more than 10 million population – Greater Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai, Bengaluru |
| Unit - 8 | Ch. 5 to 9 | <p>Leading producing states of the following crops: (a) Rice (b) Wheat (c) Jowar (d) Cotton, (e) Jute (f) Sugarcane (g) Tea and (h) Coffee</p> <p>Mines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Iron-ore mines: Mayurbhanj, Bailadila, Ratnagiri, Bellary• Manganese mines: Balaghat, Shimoga• Copper mines: Hazaribagh, Singhbhum, Khetari• Bauxite mines: Katni, Bilaspur and Koraput• Coal mines: Jharia, Bokaro, Raniganj, Neyveli• Oil Refineries: Mathura, Jamnager, Baroni Industries <p>Iron and Steel Plants: Bhadravati, Bhilai, Bokaro, Durgapur, Rourkela and Jamshedpur</p> <p>Cotton Textile: Surat, Varanasi, Murshidabad, Solapur and Coimbatore</p> <p>Software Technology Parks: Gandhinagar, Shrinagar, Mohali, Noida, Indore, Hyderabad, Bengaluru and Major Industrial Regions</p> |
| Unit - 9 | Ch. 10 - 11 | <p>Transport:</p> <p>(i) Important nodes on north south corridor, east west corridor & golden quadrilateral</p> <p>(ii) Major Sea Ports: Kandla, Mumbai, Mormugao, Kochi, Mangalore, Tuticorin, Chennai, Vishakhapatnam, Paradwip, Haldia</p> <p>(iii) International Air ports: Ahmedabad, Mumbai, Bengaluru, Chennai, Kolkata, Guwahati, Delhi, Amritsar, Thiruvananthapuram & Hyderabad</p> |
| Unit-10 | Ch.12 | NIL |