GEOGRAPHY
XI-XII (2020-21)
(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 analyze 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.
- The child will develop the competency to analyze, evaluate, interpret and apply the acquired knowledge to determine the environmental issues effectively.

COURSE STRUCTURE
CLASS XI (2020-21)

One Theory Paper **70Marks**
3Hours

Part	Units	Marks
A	**Fundamentals of Physical Geography**	**35 Marks**
	Unit-1: Geography as a discipline	**30**
	Unit-2: The Earth	
	Unit-3: Landforms	
	Unit-4: Climate	
	Unit-5: Water (Oceans)	
	Unit-6: Life on the Earth	
	Map and diagram	**5**
B	**India-Physical Environment**	**35 Marks**
	Unit-1: Introduction	**30**
	Unit-2: Physiography	
	Unit-3: Climate, vegetation and soil	
	Map and Diagram	**5**
	Total	**70 Marks**
C	**Practical Work in Geography Part I**	**30 Marks**
	Unit-1: Fundamentals of Maps	**15 Marks**
	Unit-2: Topographic and Weather Maps	**10 Marks**
	Practical Record Book and Viva	**5 Marks**

COURSE CONTENT

Part A:	Fundamentals of Physical Geography
Unit 1:	**Geography as a Discipline** • Geography as an integrating discipline, as a science of spatial attributes • Branches of Geography: Physical Geography and Human Geography • Scope and Career Options (Non-evaluative)
Unit 2:	**The Earth** • Interior of the earth • Wegener's continental drift theory and plate tectonics • Earthquakes and volcanoes: causes, types and effects
Unit 3:	**Landforms** • Rocks: major types of rocks and their characteristics • Geomorphic processes: weathering; mass wasting; erosion and deposition; soil-formation
Unit 4:	**Climate** • Atmosphere- composition and structure; elements of weather and climate • Insolation-angle of incidence and distribution; heat budget of the earth-heating and cooling of atmosphere (conduction, convection, terrestrial radiation and advection); temperature- factors controlling temperature; distribution of temperature-horizontal and vertical; inversion of temperature • Precipitation-evaporation; condensation-dew, frost, fog, mist and cloud; rainfall-types and world distribution
Unit 5:	**Water (Oceans)** • Movements of ocean water-waves, tides and currents.

Unit 6:	**Life on the Earth** • Biosphere - importance of plants and other organisms; biodiversity and conservation; ecosystem and ecological balance
Map work on identification of features based on 1 to 6 units on the outline Physical/Political map of the world.	
Part B:	**India-Physical Environment**
Unit 1:	**Introduction** • Location, space relations, India's place in the world
Unit 2:	**Physiography** • Drainage systems: Concept of river basins, watershed; the Himalayan and the Peninsular rivers
Unit 3:	**Climate, Vegetation and Soil** • Natural vegetation-forest types and distribution; wild life; conservation; biosphere reserves • Soils - major types (ICAR's classification) and their distribution, soil degradation and conservation
Map Work of features based on above units for locating and labeling on the outline Political/Physical map of India	
Part C:	**Practical Work in Geography Part I**
Unit 1:	**Fundamentals of Maps** • Geo spatial data, Concept of Geographical data matrix; Point, line, area data • Maps -types; scales-types; construction of simple linear scale, measuring distance; finding direction and use of symbols

Unit 2:	**Topographic and Weather Maps** ▯ Aerial Photographs: Types and Geometry-vertical aerial photographs; difference between maps and aerial photographs; photo scale determination. Identification of physical and cultural features ▯ Satellite imageries, stages in remote sensing data-acquisition, platform and sensors and data products, (photographic and digital) ▯ Use of weather instruments: thermometer, wet and dry-bulb thermometer, barometer, wind vane, rain gauge
	Practical Record Book and Viva Voce **Viva to be based on Practical Unit I and II only.**

COURSE STRUCTURE

Class XII (2020-21)

One Theory Paper **3Hours**
70 Marks

Part	Units	Marks
A	**Fundamentals of Human Geography**	**35 Marks**
	Unit 1: Human Geography	**30**
	Unit 2: People	
	Unit 3: Human Activities	
	Unit 4: Human settlements	
	Map Work	**5**
B	**India: People and Economy**	**35 Marks**
	Unit 1: People	**30**
	Unit 2: Human Settlements	
	Unit 3: Resources and Development	
	Unit 5: Geographical Perspective on selected issues and problems	
	Map Work	**5**
	Total	**70 Marks**
C	**Practical Work in Geography Part II**	**30 Marks**
	Unit 1: Processing of Data and Thematic Mapping	**25**
	Practical Record Book and Viva Voce	**5**

COURSE CONTENT

Part A:	**Fundamentals of Human Geography**
Unit 1:	**Human Geography:** Nature and Scope
Unit 2:	**People** ▯ Population-distribution, density and growth ▯ Population change-spatial patterns and structure; determinants of population change ▯ Population Composition - age-sex pyramid; rural-urban composition ▯ Human development - concept; selected indicators, international comparisons

Unit 3:	**Human Activities** ▯ 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 ▯ 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
Unit 4:	**Human Settlements** ▯ Settlement types - rural and urban; morphology of cities (case study); distribution of mega cities; problems of human settlements in developing countries
Map Work on identification of features based on 1-5 units on the outline Physical/Political map of World.	
Part B:	**India: People and Economy**
Unit 1:	**People** ▯ 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 2:	**Human Settlements** ▯ Rural settlements - types and distribution ▯ Urban settlements - types, distribution and functional classification
Unit 3:	**Resources and Development** ▯ 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 ▯ Planning in India- target group area planning (case study); idea of sustainable development (case study)
Unit 5:	**Geographical Perspective on selected issues and problems** ▯ Environmental pollution; urban-waste disposal ▯ Urbanization, rural-urban migration; problems of slums ▯ Land degradation
Map work on locating and labeling of features based on above units on outline map of India.	
Part C:	**Practical Work in Geography Part II**
Unit 1:	**Processing of Data and Thematic Mapping** ▯ 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

Prescribed Books:

1. Fundamentals of Physical Geography, Class XI, Published byNCERT
2. India, Physical Environment, Class XI, Published byNCERT
3. Practical Work in Geography Part I, Class XI, Published byNCERT
4. Fundamentals of Human Geography, Class XII, Published byNCERT
5. India - People and Economy, Class XII, Published byNCERT
6. Practical Work in Geography Part II, Class XII, Published byNCERT

Note: The above textbooks are also available in Hindi medium.

QUESTION PAPER DESIGN GEOGRAPHY THEORY CLASS XI & XII

COMPETENCIES	Total Marks and % 70 Marks
DEMONSTRATE	29marks- 41%
APPLICATION	26marks - 37%
FORMULATE	15marks – 22%
TOTAL	70marks – 100%

Fundamentals of Human Geography
Class XII - Textbook I (NCERT)
Map Items for identification only on outline political map of the World.

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	1	Areas of subsistence gathering
	Primary Activities	2	Major areas of nomadic herding of the world
		3	Major areas of commercial livestock rearing
		4	Major areas of extensive commercial grain faming
		5	Major areas of mixed farming of the World
Unit - 5	Ch. 10		Mega cities of the world – Tokyo, Delhi, Shanghai, Mumbai, Sao Paulo

India - People and Economy
Class XII-Textbook II (NCERT)
Map Items for locating and labeling only on the outline political map of India

Units - 1 & 2	Ch. 1 to 4	• 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 highest level of population density & one state with lowest level of population density (2011) • Any city with more than 10 million population – Greater Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai, Bengaluru
Unit - 3	Ch. 5 to 9	Leading producing states of the following crops: (a) Rice (b) Wheat (c) Cotton (d) Jute (e) Sugarcane (f) Tea and (g) Coffee **Mines:** • 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, Barauni