

SYLLABUS
GEOGRAPHY (029)
CLASS –XII
(2013-14)

Rationale

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 rigours 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:

- z Familiarise themselves with the terms, key concepts and basic principles of geography;
- z Search for, recognize and understand the processes and patterns of the spatial arrangement of the natural as well as human features and phenomena on the earth's surface;
- z Understand and analyse the inter-relationship between physical and human environments and their impact;
- z Apply geographical knowledge and methods of inquiry to new situations or problems at different levels-local, regional, national and global;
- z Develop geographical skills, relating to collection, processing and analysis of data/information and preparation of report including maps and graphs and use of computers wherever possible; and
- z Utilize geographical knowledge in understanding issues concerning the community such as environmental issues, socio-economic concerns, gender and become responsible and effective members of the community.

Class XII (GEOGRAPHY)

One Theory Paper

3 Hours

70 Marks

A. Fundamentals of Human Geography

35 Marks

Unit 1: Human Geography	3
Unit 2: People	5
Unit 3: Human Activities	10
Unit 4: Transport, Communication & Trade	10
Unit 5: Human settlements	5
Unit 6: Map Work	2

B. India: People and Economy

35 Marks

Unit 7: People	5
Unit 8: Human Settlements	4
Unit 9: Resources and Development	12
Unit 10: Transport, Communication and International Trade	7
Unit 11: Geographical Perspective on selected issues and problems	4
Unit 12: Map Work	3

C. Practical Work

3 Hours

30 Marks

Unit 1: Processing of Data and Thematic Mapping	15
Unit 2: Field study or Spatial Information Technology	10
Unit 3: Practical Record Book and Viva Voce	5

Note: -

1. **Please note that the Value Based Question-(3 marks) can be taken from any lesson. Accordingly the weightage of the lessons can be reduced as per the discretion of the teacher.**
There is no change in the syllabus.

CLASS XII

A. Fundamentals of Human Geography (70 Periods) 35 Marks

Unit 1: Human Geography: Nature and Scope Periods 3

Unit 2: People Periods 15

- z Population — distribution, density and growth
- z Population change-spatial patterns and structure; determinants of population change;
- z Age-sex ratio; rural-urban composition;
- z Human development - concept; selected indicators, international comparisons

Unit 3: Human Activities Periods 25

- z 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.
- z 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.
- z Tertiary activities-concept; trade, transport and communication; services; people engaged in tertiary activities - some examples from selected countries
- z Quaternary activities-concept; knowledge based industries; people engaged in quaternary activities - some examples from selected countries

Unit 4: Transport, Communication and Trade Periods 19

- z Land transport - roads, railways; trans-continental railways.
- z Water transport- inland waterways; major ocean routes.
- z Air transport- Intercontinental air routes.
- z Oil and gas pipelines.
- z Satellite communication and cyber space.
- z International trade-Bases and changing patterns; ports as gateways of international trade, role of WTO in International trade.

Unit 5: Human Settlements

Periods 8

- z Settlement types - rural and urban; morphology of cities (case study); distribution of mega cities; problems of human settlements in developing countries.

Unit 6: Map Work on identification of features based on above units on the outline Political map of World.

Part B. India: People and Economy

70 Periods

Unit 7: People

Periods 12

- z Population : distribution, density and growth; composition of population - linguistic, religious; sex, rural-urban and occupational– population change through time and regional variations;
- z Migration: international, national-causes and consequences;
- z Human development: selected indicators and regional patterns;
- z Population, environment and development.

Unit 8: Human Settlements

Periods 8

- z Rural settlements - types and distribution;
- z Urban settlements - types, distribution and functional classification.

Unit 9: Resources and Development

Periods 28

- z 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.
- z Water resources-availability and utilization-irrigation, domestic, industrial and other uses; scarcity of water and conservation methods-rain water harvesting and watershed management (one case study related with participatory watershed management to be introduced).
- z Mineral and energy resources- distribution of metallic (Ironore, 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.
- z 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, privatisation and globalisation on industrial location; industrial clusters.
- z Planning in India- target area planning (case study); idea of sustainable development (case study).

Unit 10: Transport, Communication and International Trade

Periods 12

- z Transport and communication-roads, railways, waterways and airways: oil and gas pipelines; national electric grids; communication networkings - radio, television, satellite and internet.
- z International trade- changing pattern of India's foreign trade; sea ports and their hinterland and airports,

Unit 11: Geographical Perspective on Selected Issues and Problems (One case study to be introduced for each topic) Periods 10

- z Environmental pollution; urban-waste disposal.
- z Urbanisation, rural-urban migration; problems of slums.
- z Land Degradation.

Unit 12: Map work on locating and labelling of features based on above units on outline political map of India 3 Marks

C. Practical Work

Unit I : Processing of Data and Thematic Mapping (Periods 20)

- Z Sources of data.
- z Tabulating and processing of data; calculation of averages, measures of central tendency, deviation and rank correlation;
- z Representation of data- construction of diagrams: bars, circles and flowchart; thematic maps; construction of dot; choropleth and isopleth maps.
- z Use of computers in data processing and mapping.

Unit II: Field Study or Spatial Information Technology (Periods 10)

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 analysed with diagrams and maps).

OR

Spatial Information Technology

Introduction to GIS; hardware requirements and software modules; data formats; raster and vector data, data input, editing & topology building; data analysis; overlay & buffer.

Prescribed textbooks:

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

Note: The above textbooks also available in Hindi medium.

Fundamentals of Human Geography
Textbook I (NCERT)

Map Items for Identification only on outline political map of the World

Unit One	Ch.-1	Nil
Unit Two	Ch. 2 to 4	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Largest and smallest Country of each continent in area. 2 Countries having smallest and largest population of each continent 3 Countries having lowest and highest density of population of each continent. 4 Countries having lowest and highest growth rate of population of each continent according to 1995-2000. 5 Countries having lowest and highest rank in Human Development Index in 2003.
Unit Three	Ch. 5 to 7	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Areas of subsistence gathering
	Primary Activities.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 dairy farming of the World.
	Secondary Activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Ruhr region, Silicon Valley, Appalachian region, Great lakes region
Unit Four	Ch. 8 to 9	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2 Transcontinental Railways: Terminal Stations of transcontinental 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, Hongkong, Aden,
Colombo, Karachi, Kolkata

Australia: Perth, Sydney, Melbourne and
Auckland

4. *Inland Waterways:* Suez canal, Panama canal
Rhine waterway and St. Lawrence Seaway

5. *Major Airports:*

Asia: Tokyo, Beijing, Irkutsk, Vladivostok, Mumbai,
Jedda, Aden

Europe: Moscow London, Paris, Berlin, and Rome

North America: Chicago, New Orleans, Mexico
City

South America: Bogota, Brasilia, Buenos Aires, Santiago

Australia: Darwin and Wellington.

Unit Five Ch. 10

Mega cities of the world

India-People and Economy (Textbook II)

for locating & labelling only on the outline political map of India

Units Seven Ch. 1 to 4
& Eight

- (i) States having largest and smallest area.
- (ii) States having largest and smallest population.
- (iii) States having highest and lowest density of
population

- (iv) States having and highest and lowest growth rate of population 1991-2001.
- (v) States having highest and lowest rural population
- (vi) States having highest and lowest urban population.
- (vii) States having highest and lowest participation rate.
- (viii) States having highest and lowest literacy rate.
- (ix) States having highest and lowest female literacy rate.
- (x) State having highest percentage of population below poverty line.
- (xi) State at the top in human development index.
- (xii) 35 Metropolitan cities (2001)

Unit Nine Ch. 5 to 9

Leading producing states of the following crops:

- (a) Rice, (b) Wheat, (c) Jowar, (d) Bajra,
- (e) Maize, (f) Groundnut, (g) Cotton, (h) Jute,
- (i) Sugarcane, (j) Tea and (k) Coffee

Minerals:

Iron-ore mines: Mayurbhanj, Kendujhar, Durg, Bailadela, Ratnagiri, Bellary

Manganese mines: Sundergarh, Balaghat, Nagpur, Shimoga,

Copper mines: Hazaribagh , Singhbhum , Khetari, Udaipur & Amarkantak

Bauxite mines: Katni, Bilaspur and Koraput

Coal mines: Jharia, Bokaro, Raniganj, Korba, Talcher, Singareni, Neyveli.

Oil fields: Digboi, Kalol, Ankaleshwar, Bassian and Mumbai High

Oil Refineries: Bhatinda, Panipat, Mathura,

Jamnager, Mangalore, Tatipaka, Haldia, Guwahati,

Baroni

Iron and Steel Plants: Bhadravati, Bhilai, Bokaro,

Durgapur, Rourkela and Jamshedpur

Cotton Textile: Ahmedabad, Surat, Gwalior ,

Varanasi, Murshidabad, Pune, Nagpur, Solapur and

Mysore

Software Technology Parks:

Gandhinager, Shrinager, Mohali, Shimla, Delhi,

Noida, Kanpur, Indore, Hyderabad,

Bhubaneshwar and Major Industrial

Regions

Unit Ten Ch. 10 and 11

Transport :

(i) States having lowest and highest density of

(ii) Headquarters of all railway zones.

(iii) **Major Sea Ports:** Kandla, Marmagao, Kochi,
Tuticorin, Chennai, Paradwip, Haldia

(iv) **International Air ports:**

Ahmedabad, Mumbai, Bangalore, Chennai,

Kolkata, Guwahati, Delhi, Amritsar, Panaji,

Kochi and Thiruvananthapuram

GEOGRAPHY (CODE: 029)
CLASS: XII
DESIGN OF THE QUESTION PAPER 2013-14

Time: 3 hrs.

Marks: 70

Subjects: Geography (Theory)

The weightage or the distribution of marks over the different dimensions paper shall be as follows:-

Weightage to form of questions

Form of questions	No. of questions	Marks for each question	Total Marks	Estimated in Minutes
Long answer (L.A.)	5	5	25	55 minutes
Short answer (S.A.)	9	3	27	65 minutes
Short answer on value based	1	3	3	5 minutes
Very short answer (V.S.A)	10	1	10	20 minutes
Map Question	1	5	5	15 minutes
Total	26	-	70	160+20 minutes for revision
				Total Time- 180 minutes

Part A: Fundamentals of Human Geography (Textbook I)

35 marks

Unit 1: Human Geography (Ch.1)	3
Unit 2: People (Ch. 2 to 4)	5
Unit 3: Human Activities (Ch. 5 to 7)	10
Unit 4: Transport, Communication & Trade (Ch. 8 and 9)	10
Unit 5: Human settlements (Ch. 10)	5
Unit 6: Map Work-----World map (for identification only relating to Units 2 to 5)	2
Total	35

Weightage to content (Chapter nos. Of NCERT textbooks are given against unit within brackets)

Part B: India: People and Economy (Textbook II)**35 marks**

Unit 7: People (Ch. 1 -3)	5
Unit 8: Human Settlements (Ch. 4)	4
Unit 9: Resources and Development (Ch. 5-9)	12
Unit 10: Transport, Communication and International Trade (Ch. 10-11)	7
Unit 11: Geographical Perspective on selected issues and problems (Ch.12)	4
Unit 12: Map Work-Map of India (for locating and labelling only relating to Units 7 to 11)	3
Total	35
<u>Value Based Question from any unit 1-11.</u> <u>3 marks</u>	
Note: - Please note that the Value Based Question can be taken from any lesson. Accordingly, the weightage of the lessons can be reduced as per the discretion of the teacher.	
Grand Total	70

Weightage to content (Chapter Nos. Of NCERT textbooks are given against unit within brackets)

Weightage to Difficulty Level

Estimated Difficulty Level	Percentage
(i) Easy (E)	20%
(ii) Average (AV)	60%
(iii) Difficult (D)	20%