COURSE STRUCTURE Class XII (2020-21)

One Theory Paper

3Hours 70 Marks

| Part | Units | No. of Periods | Marks |
|------|---|-------------------|----------|
| Α | Fundamentals of Human Geography | 90 | 35 Marks |
| | Unit 1: Human Geography | 05 | |
| | Unit 2: People | 18 | |
| | Unit 3: Human Activities | 28 | 30 |
| | Unit 4: Transport, Communication and Trade | 24 | |
| | Unit 5: Human settlements | 10 | |
| | Map Work | 05 | 5 |
| В | India: People and Economy | 90 | 35 Marks |
| | Unit 6: People | 15 | |
| | Unit 7: Human Settlements | 10 | |
| | Unit 8: Resources and Development | 30 | 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 |
| С | Practical Work in Geography Part II | 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

| Part A: | Fundamentals of Human Geography | 90Periods |
|------------|--|-----------|
| Unit 1: | Human Geography: Nature and Scope | 05Periods |
| Unit 2: | People Population-distribution, density and growth | 18Periods |
| | Population change-spatial patterns and structure; determinants of population change | |

| | □ Population Composition - age-sex ratio; rural-urban | | |
|------------|--|------------|--|
| | composition composition - age-sex ratio; rural-urban | | |
| | Human development - concept; selected indicators, international comparisons | | |
| Unit | Human Activities | 28Periods | |
| 3: | 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 | | |
| Unit | | | |
| 4: | Land transport - roads, railways; trans-continental railways | | |
| | Water transport- inland waterways; major ocean routes | | |
| | Air transport- Intercontinental air routesOil 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 | | |
| Unit | Human Settlements | 10 Periods | |
| 5: | Settlement types - rural and urban; morphology of cities (case study); distribution of mega cities; problems of human settlements in developing countries | | |
| • | ork on identification of features based on 1-5 units on the Physical/Political map of World. | 05 Periods | |
| Part B: | India: People and Economy | 90 Periods | |

| Unit | People | 15 Periods |
|------|--|------------|
| 6: | 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 | Human Settlements | 10 Periods |
| 7: | Rural settlements - types and distribution | |
| | Urban settlements - types, distribution and functional classification | |
| Unit | Resources and Development | 30 Periods |
| 8: | 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) | |
| Unit | Transport, Communication and International Trade | 15 Periods |
| 9: | Transport and communication-roads, railways, waterways and airways: oil and gas pipelines; Geographical information and communication net works | |

| | International trade- changing pattern of India's foreign trade; sea ports and their hinterland and airports | |
|--------------------|---|------------|
| Unit 10: | Geographical Perspective on selected issues and problems | 15 Periods |
| | Environmental pollution; urban-waste disposal | |
| | Urbanization, rural-urban migration; problems of slums | |
| | Land degradation | |
| Map wo units on | 05 Periods | |
| Part C: | Practical Work in Geography Part II | 40 Periods |
| Unit | Processing of Data and Thematic Mapping | 25 Periods |
| 1: | 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 | |
| Unit | Field Study or Spatial Information Technology | 15 Periods |
| 2: | 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. | |
| | OR | |
| | Spatial Information Technology | |
| | Introduction to GIS; hardware requirements and software | |

| modules; data formats; raster and vector data, data input, editing and topology building; data analysis; overlay and | |
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| buffer. | |

Prescribed Books:

Fundamentals of Human Geography, Class XII, Published byNCERT India - People and Economy, Class XII, Published byNCERT 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 | Ch1 | 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 |
| | Secondary Activities | 1 | Ruhr region, Silicon Valley, Appalachian region, Great lakes region |
| 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 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, Jeddah, Aden |
| | | | Africa: Johannesburg & Nairobi |
| | | | Europe: Moscow, London, Paris, Berlin and Rome |
| | | | North America: Chicago, New Orleans, Mexico City |
| | | | South America: Buenos Aires, Santiago |
| | | | Australia: Darwin and Wellington |
| 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 - 6 & 7 | 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 higher 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 - 8 | 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, Ranigani, Neyveli |
| | | Oil Refineries: Mathura, Jamnager, Barauni |
| | | Iron and Steel Plants:Bhadravati, Bhilai, Bokaro, Durgapur, Rourkela and Jameshedpur |
| | | Cotton Textile: Surat, Varanasi, Murshidabad, Solapur and Coimbatore |
| | | Software Technology Parks : Gandhinagar, Shrinagar, Mohali, Noida, Indore, Hyderabad, Bengaluru and Major Industrial Regions |
| Unit - 9 | Ch. 10 - 11 | Transport: |
| Unit - 9 | Cn. 10 - 11 | Transport. |
| | | (i) Important nodes on north south corridor, East west corridor & golden quadrilateral |
| | | (ii) Major Sea Ports: Kandla, Mumbai, Marmagao, Kochi, |
| | | Mangalore, Tuticorin, Chennai, Vishakhapatnam, |

Unit-10 Ch.12 NIL

Thiruvananthapuram & Hyderabad

(iii) International Air ports: Ahmedabad, Mumbai, Bengaluru,

Chennai, Kolkata, Guwahati, Delhi, Amritsar,

Paradwip, Haldia