

HISTORY, CIVICS AND GEOGRAPHY(THAILAND) (58)

GEOGRAPHY (THAILAND)

H.C.G.(Thailand) - Paper – 2

Note: The Syllabus for this Subject has not been changed.

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

CLASS X

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

Candidates will be expected to 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 or a six-figure grid reference.*
- Identification of landforms marked by contours lines (steep slope, gentle slope, hill, valley, ridge, plateau, saddle-shaped, U-shaped valley, spur, escarpment) by contour cross-section method.*
- Identifying and drawing of the conventional symbols.*
- Definition of contour lines, contour interval, definitions of different types of scales (statement of scale, linear scale, representative fraction), triangulated height, nucleated settlement, dispersed settlement, water-divide, ridge.*
- Markings directions between different locations, using eight cardinal points.*

2. Map of Thailand

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

Mountains, Peaks: Daen Lao Range, Sankalakhiri, Doi Inthanon, Thanon Thong Chai Range;

Plateaus, plains, peninsula and islands: Khorat plateau, plains in central Thailand, Malay Peninsula, phi phi island.

Longitude: Indo China Time (105°E);

Rivers: Ping river, Wang river, Yom river, Nan river, Chao Phraya river, Tha Chin River

Water Bodies: Songkhla Lake, Gulf of Thailand, Andaman Sea, South China Sea.

Direction of Winds: Southwest Monsoon, North East Monsoon.

Distribution of Minerals: Oil and coal in Kamphaeng phet city; Tin in Phuket, Gemstones in Chantaburi, Erawan Natural Gas field.

Soil Distribution – Alluvial Soil (Sandy soil, clayey soil, shallow soil, sandy loam soil), Laterite soil.

Cities - Bangkok, Chinag Mai, Chaing Rai, Phuket, Ayuthaya, Sukhothai, Krabi, Nonthaburi, Nakhon Ratchasima, Hat Yai, Udon Thani, Pak Kret, Pattaya.

Population - Distribution of Population (dense and sparse).

PART – II: GEOGRAPHY OF THAILAND

3. Location, Extent, Physical features

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

- *Northern Thailand, North-eastern Thailand, Central Thailand, Eastern Thailand, Western Thailand, Southern Thailand.*

4. Climate

Distribution of Temperature, Rainfall, winds in Summer and Winter and factors affecting the climate. Monsoon and its mechanism. Seasons – Hot Season - March to Mid-May, Rainy Season-Mid May to October affected by South West Monsoon; Dry, Cool Season-November to February affected by North-East Monsoon.

5. Soil Resources

- *Types of soil: Alluvial (Sandy soil, clayey soil, shallow soil, sandy loam soil), Laterite soil.*
- *Distribution, composition and characteristics such as colour, texture, minerals and crops associated.*
- *Soil Erosion: causes, prevention and conservation.*

6. Natural Vegetation

- *Importance of forests.*
- *Types of vegetation (tropical semi-evergreen, tropical deciduous monsoon, savanna); distribution and Characteristics and adaptation with their environment*
- *Significance of Forest conservation and importance of community forests.*

7. Water Resources

- *Sources (Surface water and ground water).*
- *Need for conservation and conservation practices, water harvesting (Watershed management). Irrigation: Importance and methods (canal, well, tube well- advantages and disadvantages of each).*

8. Mineral and Energy Resources

- *Iron ore, Feldspar, Tin and Lead – uses and their distribution.*
- *Conventional Sources: Coal, Natural gas (distribution, advantages and disadvantages).*
- *Hydel Power generation and advantages; examples of Bhumibol Dam, Srinagarind Dam and the rivers on which they are constructed.*
- *Non-conventional Sources: Solar, wind (generation and advantages).*

9. Agriculture in Thailand

- *Agriculture: role in the economy; problems of agriculture.*
- *Types of farming in Thailand: subsistence: shifting, intensive; Commercial: extensive, plantation and mixed - characteristics, advantages and disadvantages of each.*
- *Climatic conditions, soil requirements, methods of cultivation, processing and distribution of the following crops:*
 - *Rice and Maize*
 - *Rubber and Sugarcane*
 - *Palm and Soyabean*

10. Manufacturing Industries

- *Importance and classification of industries (agro based, mineral based);*
- *Agro based Industry - Sugar, rice, food processing, fisheries and textile (economic importance and problems of each);*
- *Mineral based Industry – Iron and Steel in Samut Prakan city of Thailand-sources of raw materials and power; significance to the economy; Electronics in Ayutthaya city of Thailand- importance; cement and automobile industries (sources of raw materials and power; significance to the economy).*

11. Transport

Importance of transport; Modes – Roadways, Railways, Airways and Waterways - advantages and disadvantages.

12. Tourism

Definition of tourism, advantages, important places-natural and cultural, positive and negative impacts of tourism.

13. Waste Management

- *Impact of waste accumulation - spoilage of landscape, pollution, health hazards, effect on terrestrial, aquatic (fresh water and marine) life.*
- *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. Geography of Thailand
 - (a) Land use pattern in different regions of Thailand – a comparative analysis.
 - (b) The survey of a local/ floating markets on the types of shops and services offered.
2. Environment: Wildlife conservation efforts in Thailand.
3. Current Geographical Issues: Development of tourism in Thailand.
4. Transport in Thailand: Development of Road, Rail, Water and Air routes.
5. List different type of industries in the provinces 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. Visit a water treatment plant, sewage treatment plant or garbage dumping or vermicomposting sites in the locality and study their working.
7. Need for industrialization in Thailand, the latest trends and its impact on economy of Thailand.

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**.)

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

Award of Marks	(20 Marks)
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Subject Teacher (Internal Examiner)	10 marks
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External Examiner	10 marks
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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 (Thailand) - 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.