

- preparation of report including maps and graphics and use of computers wherever possible; and
- ❖ Utilize geographical knowledge in understanding issues concerning the community such as environmental issues, socio-economic concerns, gender and become responsible and effective member of the community.

GEOGRAPHY

SYLLABUS FOR HIGHER SECONDARY FINAL YEAR COURSE

One Paper **Time : Three Hours** **Marks 100**

Unitwise Distribution of Marks and Periods :

Unit No. Title	Marks	Periods
A. FUNDAMENTAL OF HUMAN GEOGRAPHY		
Unit-I Human Geography	02	05
Unit-II People	08	18
Unit-III Human Activities	08	26
Unit-IV Transport, Communication and Trade	07	18
Unit-V Human Settlements	05	10
B. INDIA- PEOPLE AND ECONOMY		
Unit-I People	02	05
Unit-II Human Settlements	04	08
Unit-III Resources and Development	09	20
Unit-IV Transport, Communication and International Trade	07	16
Unit-V Geographical Perspective on Selected Issues and Problems	06	15
C. ASSAM- LAND, PEOPLE, AND ECONOMY		
Unit-I Physio graphy, drainage Climate	03	05
Unit-II People : Composition, distribution, Density	03	05
Unit-III Economy : Agriculture and industrial base and development	03	05
Unit-IV Transport and Communication	03	05
D. PRACTICAL WORK (UNIT I AND II)		
Unit-I Processing of Data and Thematic Mapping	16	20
Unit-II Field Study or Spatial Information Technology	14	20
Total	100	201

Unitwise Distribution of Course contents :

A. FUNDAMENTALS OF HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

Unit I : Human Geography

- ❖ Nature and scope

Unit II : People

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

Unit III : Human Activities

- ❖ Primary activities– concept and changing trends; gathering, pastoral, mining, subsistence agriculture, modern agriculture; people engaged in agriculture and allied activities– some examples from selected countries;
- ❖ Secondary activities– concept; manufacturing : agro-processing, household, small scale, large scale; people engaged in secondary activities– some examples from selected countries;
- ❖ Tertiary activities– concept; trade, transport and communication; services; people engaged in tertiary activities– some examples from selected countries;
- ❖ Quaternary activities– concept; knowledge based industries; people engaged in quaternary activities– some examples from selected countries.

Unit IV : Transport, Communication and Trade

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

Unit V : Human Settlements

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

B. INDIA : PEOPLE AND ECONOMY**Unit I : People**

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

Unit II : Human Settlements

- ❖ Rural settlements– types and distribution;
- ❖ Urban settlements– types, distribution and functional classification

Unit III : Resources and Development

- ❖ Land resources– general land use; agricultural land use– major crops; agricultural development and problems, common property resources;
- ❖ 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);
- ❖ Mineral and energy resources– metallic and non-metallic minerals and their distribution; conventional and non-conventional energy sources;
- ❖ Industries– types and distribution; industrial location and clustering; changing pattern of selected industries– iron and steel, cotton textiles, sugar, petrochemicals and knowledge based industries; impact of liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation on industrial location;
- ❖ Planning in India– target area planning (case study); idea of sustainable development (case study).

Unit IV : Transport, Communication and International Trade

- ❖ Transport and communication– roads, railways, waterways and airways; oil and gas pipelines; national electric grids; communication networkings– radio, television, satellite and internet;

Unit IV : Transport, Communication and International Trade

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

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

- ❖ Environmental pollution; urban-waste disposal;
- ❖ Urbanisation-rural-urban migration; problem of slums;
- ❖ Land Degradation.

C. ASSAM— LAND PEOPLE AND ECONOMY**Unit I : Physiography, Drainage Climat.****Unit II : People : Composition, Distribution, Density****Unit III : Economy : Agriculture and Industrial base and Development****Unit IV : Transport and Communication****D. PRACTICAL WORKS****Unit I : Processing of Data and Thematic Mapping**

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

Unit II : Field Study or Spatial Information Technology

Field visit and study : map orientation, observation and preparation of sketch; survey on any one of the local concerns : population, ground water changes, land use and land-use changes, poverty, energy issues, soil degradation, drought and flood impacts (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 and topology building; data analysis; overlay and buffer.

Note : There will be six text books, two for theory and one for practical work for each class.
