

SYLLABUS

One Theory Paper
Unitwise Weightage

3 Hours

70 Marks

THEORY

A. FUNDAMENTALS OF HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

30 Marks

- Unit 1. Human Geography
- Unit 2. People
- Unit 3. Human Activities
- Unit 4. Transport, Communication and Trade
- Unit 5. Human Settlements

Unit 6. Map Work

5 Marks

B. INDIA : PEOPLE AND ECONOMY

30 Marks

- Unit 7. People
- Unit 8. Human Settlements
- Unit 9. Resources and Development
- Unit 10. Transport, Communication and International Trade
- Unit 11. Geographical Perspective on selected issues and problems

Unit 12. Map Work

5 Marks

PRACTICAL

C. PRACTICAL WORK

30 Marks

- Unit 1. Processing of Data and Thematic Mapping
- Unit 2. Field Study or Spatial Information Technology
- Unit 3. Practical Record Book and Viva Voce

15

10

5

A. FUNDAMENTALS OF HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

(90 Periods)

35 Marks

Unit 1 : Human Geography : Nature and Scope

5 Periods

Unit 2 : People

18 Periods

- Population—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 3 : Human Activities

28 Periods

- 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 : Transport, Communication and Trade

23 Periods

- Land transport—roads, railways; trans-continental railways.
- Water transport—inland waterways; major ocean routes.
- Air transport—intercontinental air routes.
- Oil and gas pipelines.
- Satellite communication and cyberspace—Importance and usage for geographical information; use of GPS.
- International trade—basis and changing patterns; ports as gateways of international trade, role of WTO in International trade.
- OCEAN: National rights and international treaties.

Unit 5 : Human Settlements

10 Periods

- 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 the world.

5 Periods

B. INDIA : PEOPLE AND ECONOMY

Unit 7: People

90 Periods

15 Periods

- 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 8: Human Settlements

10 Periods

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

Unit 9: Resources and Development

30 Periods

- 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—rainwater harvesting and watershed management (one case study related with participatory watershed management to be introduced).
- Mineral and energy resources—distribution of metallic (Iron ore, Copper, Bauxite, Manganese) and non-metallic (Mica, Salt) minerals; conventional (Coal, Petroleum, Natural gas and Hydro electricity) 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, privatisation and globalisation on industrial location; industrial clusters
- Planning in India—target group area planning (case study); idea of sustainable development (case study)

Unit 10: Transport, Communication and International Trade

15 Periods

- Transport and communication—roads, railways, waterways and airways; oil and gas pipelines; Geographical information and communication networks.
- International trade—changing pattern of India's foreign trade; seaports and their hinterland and airports.

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

15 Periods

- Environmental pollution; urban-waste disposal.
- Urbanisation—rural-urban migration; problem of slum.
- Land degradation.

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

5 Marks

C. PRACTICAL WORK

Unit I : Processing of Data and Thematic Mapping

25 Periods

- Type and Sources of data: Primary, Secondary and other sources.
- 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.
- Data analysis and generation of diagrams, graphs and other visual diagrams using computers.

Unit II : Field Study or Spatial Information Technology

15 Periods

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). 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 & topology building; data analysis; overlay & buffer.