



THE CAMFORD INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL

GEOGRAPHY (029) ALP 2025-2026

Month	Chap. No. & Name	Detailed concept covered	Practical
March.	<p>Fundamentals of Human Geography</p> <p>Unit1 –Ch.1 Human Geography Nature and Scope</p> <p>Unit2- Ch. 2 The World population Distribution and Growth No. of periods</p> <p>India: People and Economy</p> <p>Unit 1-Ch.1 India- Population: Distribution, Density, Growth and Composition</p> <p>Fundamentals of Human Geography</p> <p>Ch. 4. Human Development No. of periods</p>	<p>Nature of human geography; naturalization of humans and humanization of nature; human geography through the corridors of time; fields and sub-fields of human geography.</p> <p>Patterns of population distribution in the world; density of population; factors influencing distribution of population- geographical factors, economic factors, social and cultural factors; population growth; components of population change; migration- terms like immigration, emigration; trends in population growth; doubling time of world population; spatial pattern of population change; impact of population change; demographic transition; population control measures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distribution of population • Density of Population • Growth of Population • Regional variation in population growth • Population composition • Promoting Gender Sensitivity through ‘Beti Bachao–Beti Padhao’ Social Campaign <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human Development - Concept; Selected Indicators, International Comparisons • Growth And Development • The Four Pillars Of Human Development • Approaches To Human Development <p>International Comparisons</p>	<p>Map work- The largest country in each continent in terms of area</p> <p>Map work-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State with highest level of urbanisation and lowest level of urbanisation. <p>State with higher level of population density and one with lowest level of population density(2011)</p>

<p>April</p>	<p>India: People and Economy</p> <p>Unit 2 India-Ch. 4 Human Settlements No. of periods</p> <p>Unit 3 India-Ch. 5. Land Resources and Agriculture No. of periods</p> <p>Practical Work: Ch. 1. Data its source and compilation No. of periods</p> <p>Fundamentals of Human Geography</p> <p>Unit 3-Ch.5 Primary Activities No. of periods</p>	<p>Types of rural settlements- clustered, semi-clustered, hamlet, dispersed; urban settlements- evolution of towns in India, urbanisation in India; classification of towns on the basis of –population, function.</p> <p>Land use categories; land use changes in India; common property resources; agricultural land use in India; cropping seasons in India; food grains; oilseeds; fibre crops; agricultural development in India- green revolution; problems of Indian agriculture</p> <p>What is data? Need for data. Presentation of data, Sources of data-primary and secondary; tabulation and calculation of data; processing of data; frequency distribution; frequency polygon, ogive</p> <p>Hunting and gathering; pastoralism; nomadic herding; commercial livestock rearing; agriculture; subsistence, plantation, extensive commercial grain farming. Mixed farming, dairy farming Mediterranean agriculture, market gardening; co-operatives; collective; mining</p>	<p>Map work-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any city with more than 10 million population- <p>Greater Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai, Bengaluru</p> <p>Leading states producing-</p> <p>a. Rice b. Wheat c. cotton d. jute e. sugarcane f. tea g. coffee</p> <p>Map work</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Areas of subsistence gathering 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 6 Major areas of Mediterranean agriculture of the World
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May	Ch. 6. Secondary Activities	Manufacturing; characteristics of modern large scale manufacturing-mechanization, technological innovation, organizational structure; factors influencing the location of industries; classification of manufacturing industries based on size, ownership, raw materials, output; iron and steel and the cotton textile industry.	
June	Ch. 6. Secondary Activities (cont.) No. of periods Ch. 7. Tertiary and quaternary Activities India: People and Economy Ch. 6. Water Resources Practical Work: Ch. 2 Data processing	Types of tertiary activities; people engaged in tertiary activities; Quaternary activities; quinary activities. Water resources in India-surface, ground water, lagoons and backwaters; water demand and utilization; demand of water for irrigation; emerging water problems, deterioration of water quality; water conservation and management; watershed management; rain water harvesting. Measures of central tendency; Mean, median and mode. Comparison of mean median and mode.	
July	India: People and Economy Ch. 7. Mineral and Energy Resources	Types of Mineral resources; Distribution of minerals in India; Ferrous minerals-iron-ore, manganese; nonferrous minerals- bauxite, nonmetallic minerals- mica; energy resources- coal, petroleum, maturely gas; non-conventional energy resources-solar, wind, tidal, geothermal; conservation of energy.	Mines: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Iron-ore mines: Mayurbhanj, Bailadila, Ratnagiri, Bellary ● Manganese mines: Balaghat, Shimoga ● Copper mines: Hazaribagh, Singhbhum, Khetri ● Bauxite mines: Katni, Bilaspur and Koraput ● Coal mines: Jharia, Bokaro, Raniganj, Neyveli ● Oil Refineries: Mathura, Jamnagar, Baroni Industries

	<p>Ch. 9. Planning and Sustainable Development in Indian Context</p> <p>Fundamentals of Human Geography Unit IV: 8. Transport and Communication</p>	<p>Planning perspective of India; target area planning; hill area development programme; drought prone area programme; case study – integrated tribal development project; sustainable development; case study- Indira Gandhi Canal command area; measures for the promotion of sustainable development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land transport – roads, railways; trans-continental railways • Water transport – inland waterways; major ocean routes • Air transport – Intercontinental air routes • Oil and gas pipelines <p>Satellite communication and cyberspace – importance and usage for geographical information; use of GPS</p>	<p>Map work-</p> <p>1. Transcontinental Railways: Terminal Stations of transcontinental railways – Trans Siberian, Trans Canadian, Trans Australian Railways</p> <p>2. 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, Hong Kong, Aden, Karachi, Kolkata Australia: Perth, Sydney, Melbourne</p> <p>3. Inland Waterways: Suez Canal, Panama Canal, Rhine waterway and St. Lawrence Seaway</p> <p>4. 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</p>
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<p>Aug</p>	<p>Fundamentals of Human Geography</p> <p>Ch.-9.International Trade.</p> <p>India: People and Economy Unit 4. Ch. 10. Ch. 11 International Trade</p> <p>Unit 5. Ch.12 Geographical Perspective On Selected Issues and Problems</p> <p>Practical Work: Ch. 3. Graphical of Data</p> <p>Ch. 6. Spatial Information Technology</p>	<p>History of international trade; Why do international trade exist/ basis of international trade; important aspects of international trade; balance of trade; types of international trade; free trade; WTO; regional trade blocks ports and its types.</p> <p>Changing pattern of Composition of India’s exports and imports; direction of trade; sea ports as gateways of international trade; important ports of India and their functions.</p> <p>Environment pollution- water’ air, noise; urban waste disposal; rural urban migration; problems of slums; land degradation.</p> <p>Representation of data; general rules for drawing graphs, diagrams and maps; types of graphs, pie diagram, flow maps and charts; thematic maps based on construction- dot maps, chrolopleth maps, isopleths maps</p> <p>GIS; its advantages, components of GIS; spatial data formats; sequence of GIS activities.</p>	

Sept.	Ch. 6. Spatial Information Technology (cont.)		