# SECONDARY (CLASSES IX AND X) GEOGRAPHY (GRAD)

#### A. Geo-Tectonics:

Earth's Crust (Composition and Layering); Rocks (Origin, Types and Characteristics); Folds and Faults (Types and Landforms); Mountain Building and Plate Tectonics, Earthquakes (Causes and Effects) and Volcanoes.

## B. Geomorphology:

Weathering; Mass Wasting; Landform and Process (Fluvial, Glacial, Wind, Karst and Marine); Normal Cycle of Erosion; Rejuvenation.

## C. Oceanography:

Continental Shelf and Slope; Ocean Current; Topography of Ocean Floor; Ocean Deposits; Resources of the Oceans; Salinity and Temperature of ocean water.

## D. Climatology:

Composition of the Atmosphere; Elements and Factors of Climate; Insolation; Heat Belts; Pressure Belts; Planetary Wind System; Cyclones; Monsoon.

## E. Biogeography:

Soils (Factors and Processes of Formation, Soil Profile, Physical and Chemical Properties) World Soil Groups (Zonal, Azonal and Intra-Zonal); soil Erosion and Conservation; Plants (Factors of Plant Growth, Major types of Natural Vegetation; Forest conservation.

## F. Environmental Geography:

Ecosystem (Principles and Components, Energy Flow, Food Chain, Food Web and Bio-geochemical Cycles); Environmental Degradation and Conservation; Meaning of Natural Environment; Man-Environment Relationship; Natural Regions and Environmental Adaptation of Human Life, Economy and Society.

## G. Economic Resources:

Classification and Significance; Activity Components of Resource Utilization (Lumbering, Dairy Farming, Fishing, Mining, power generation, Agriculture and Industry).

## H. Human Resource:

Population --- (Growth, Distribution, Age-Sex Composition, Migration Occupational composition --- Comparison between developed and developing nations).

## I. Regional Geography of India:

Relief; Drainage; Climate; Soil; Forest resources, Power resources, Mineral Resources; Irrigation, Agriculture, Industry, Population; Trade and Transport, Basis of Regional divisions of India (Physical and Economic).

## J. Statistical and Cartographic Techniques:

Scale; Cartographic Techniques of Representation; Topographical Map; Map Projection; Statistical Techniques.