ICSE

YEAR 2027

INDIAN CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION

H.C.G (50)

GEOGRAPHY

February 2025

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Council for the Indian School Certificate Examinations (CISCE)

MISSION STATEMENT

The Council for the Indian School Certificate Examinations is committed to serving the nation's children, through high quality educational endeavours, empowering them to contribute towards a humane, just and pluralistic society, promoting introspective living, by creating exciting learning opportunities, with a commitment to excellence.

ETHOS OF CISCE

- Trust and fair play.
- Minimum monitoring.
- Allowing schools to evolve their own niche.
- Catering to the needs of the children.
- Giving freedom to experiment with new ideas and practices.
- Diversity and plurality - the basic strength for evolution of ideas.
- Schools to motivate pupils towards the cultivation of:
  Excellence - The Indian and Global experience.
  Values - Spiritual and cultural - to be the bedrock of the educational experience.
- Schools to have an 'Indian Ethos', strong roots in the national psyche and be sensitive to national aspirations.

*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

(a) *Locating features with the help of a four figure or a six-figure grid reference.*

(b) *Definition of contour and contour interval. Identification of landforms marked by contours (steep slope, gentle slope, hill, ridge, escarpment), triangulated height, spot height, relative height/ depth.*

(c) *Interpretation of colour tints and conventional symbols used on a topographical survey of India map.*

(d) *Identification and definition of types of scale given on the map (Statement scale, Representative Fraction and Linear Scale).*

Measuring distances (direct distance only) and calculating area (full grid square) using the scale given therein.

(e) *Marking directions between different locations, using eight cardinal points.*

(f) *Identify: Site of prominent villages /towns/settlements, services available types of land use / land cover and means of transport (metalled, unmetalled, cart track, pack track, footpath) and communication with the help of the index given at the bottom of the sheet.*

(g) *Identification of drainage (direction of flow and pattern - dendritic, trellised and radial) and settlement patterns (clustered and dispersed).*

(h) *Identification of natural and man-made features.*

2. Map of India

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

(6 map features for marking and 4 features for identification)

***Mountains, Peaks and Plateaus** (To be marked)**:** Himalayas, Karakoram, Aravali, Vindhyas, Satpura, Western and Eastern Ghats, Nilgiris, Khasi, Mount Godwin Austin (K2), Mount Kanchenjunga. Deccan Plateau, Chota Nagpur Plateau.*

***Plains** (To be marked)**:** Gangetic Plains and Coastal plains – (Konkan, Malabar, Coromandel, Northern Circars).*

***Desert** (To be marked)**:** Thar (The Great Indian Desert)*

***Rivers** (To be identified)**:** Indus, Ravi, Beas, Chenab, Jhelum, Satluj, Ganga, Yamuna, Ghaghra, Gomti, Gandak, Kosi, Chambal, Betwa, Brahmaputra, Narmada, Tapti, Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, Cauveri.*

***Water Bodies** (To be marked)**:** Gulf of Kutch, Gulf of Khambhat, Gulf of Mannar, Palk Strait, Andaman Sea, Wular Lake.*

***Passes** (To be marked)**:** Karakoram.*

***Latitude and Longitudes** (To be identified)**:** Tropic of Cancer, Standard Meridian (82° 30'E).*

***Direction of Winds** (To be marked): Southwest Monsoons (Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal Branches), North East Monsoons and Western Disturbances.*

***Distribution of Minerals** (To be identified): Oil - Mumbai High (Offshore Oil Field) and Digboi. Iron – Singhbhum, Coal – Jharia.*

***Soil Distribution** (To be marked): Alluvial, Black and Red Soil.*

Cities *(To be identified): Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Hyderabad, Bengaluru, Kochi, Allahabad.*

Population *(To be marked): Distribution of Population (Dense and sparse).*

PART - II

GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA

3. Climate

Distribution of Temperature, Rainfall, winds in Summer and Winter and factors affecting the climate of India (latitudes, altitude, distance from sea, winds, Himalayas, jet streams, and El Nino). Monsoon and its mechanism. Seasons: Summer; Monsoon, Retreating Monsoon and Winter. Temperature and pressure conditions, wind movements, local winds, precipitation and interpretation of climate data.

4. Soil Resources

- *Types of soil (alluvial, black, red and laterite), mode of formation, distribution, composition and characteristics such as colour, texture, minerals and crops associated.*
- *Soil Erosion – meaning, agents and causes.*
- *Soil Conservation – importance and methods*

5. Natural Vegetation

- *Importance of forests.*
- *Types of vegetation; distribution and correlation with their environment (tropical evergreen, tropical deciduous, tropical desert, littoral and mountain).*
- *Forest conservation – afforestation, reforestation, social forestry, agroforestry and Van Mahotsav*

6. Water Resources

- *Sources (Surface water and ground water).*
- *Need for conservation*
- *Rain water harvesting and its importance.*
- *Irrigation: Importance and methods – wells, tube well, tanks, canal, drip and sprinkler irrigation.*

7. Mineral and Energy Resources

- *Iron ore, Manganese, Copper, Bauxite – uses and their distribution. (two leading states and their prominent mining areas)*
- *Conventional Sources: Coal, Petroleum, Natural gas (distribution, advantages and disadvantages).*
- *Hydel power - Bhakra Nangal Dam and Hirakud Projects and their benefits.*
- *Non-conventional Sources: Solar, wind, tidal, geo-thermal, nuclear and bio-gas (important areas and advantages and disadvantages).*

8. Agriculture

- *Indian Agriculture – importance, problems and benefits; Green Revolution-meaning and impact of first green revolution.*
- *Types of farming in India: subsistence and commercial: intensive, extensive, plantation and mixed.*
- *Agricultural seasons (rabi, kharif, zayad).*
- *Climatic conditions, soil requirements, methods of cultivation, and distribution (major producing states) of the following crops:*
  - *rice, wheat, millets and pulses.*
  - *sugarcane, oilseeds (groundnut, mustard and soya bean).*
  - *cotton, jute and tea*

9. Manufacturing Industries

Importance and classification (large scale, small scale, mineral-based, agro-based, public and private sector)

- *Agro based Industry - Sugar, Textile (Cotton and Silk).*
- *Mineral based Industry – integrated Iron & Steel plants (Tata Steel, Rourkela, Vishakhapatnam) Petro Chemical and Electronics (some key centres) relevance in the modern world.*

10. Transport

Importance and Modes

- *Roadways - Factors affecting its development, advantages and disadvantages. Expressways, national highways, NSEW Corridor and*

Golden Quadrilateral [meaning and importance)

- *Railways - Factors affecting its development, advantages and disadvantages.*
- *Airways - Advantages and disadvantages.*
- *Waterways - Inland and coastal, advantages and disadvantages.*

11. Waste Management

- *Impact of waste accumulation - spoilage of landscape, pollution, health hazards.*
- *Need for waste management.*
- *Understanding key terms – global warming, acid rain, eutrophication, biomagnification and thermal pollution (in brief).*
- *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. Local Geography:
   (a) Land use pattern in different regions of India– a comparative analysis.
   (b) The survey of a local market on the types of shops and services offered.
2. Environment:
   Wildlife conservation efforts in India.
3. Current Geographical Issues:
   Development of tourism in India.
4. Transport in India**:**
   Development of Road, Rail, Water and Air routes.
5. List different type of industries in the States 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. Need for industrialization in India, the latest trends and its impact on economy of India.
7. Visit a water treatment plant, sewage treatment plant or garbage dumping or vermicomposting sites in the locality and study their working.

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**. For example, a teacher of Geography of Class VIII may be deputed to be an External Examiner for Class X, Geography projects.)

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

Award of Marks	**(20 Marks)**
Subject Teacher (Internal Examiner)	10 marks
External Examiner	10 marks

The total marks obtained out of 20 are to be sent to CISCE by the Head of the school.

The Head of the school will be responsible for the online entry of marks on CISCE's CAREERS portal by the due date.

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT IN GEOGRAPHY - 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.