

POLLUTION

- Types – Air, water[fresh and marine], soil, radiation, and noise.
- Sources – Noise : Traffic, factories, construction sites, loudspeakers, airports.
- Air: vehicular, industrial, burning of garbage.
- Water : domestic and industrial waste.
- Soil : , bio-medical waste and pesticides.
- Radiation : X-rays, radioactive fallout from nuclear plants.Effects – on the environment and human health.

CLIMATE OF INDIA

- Cycle of seasons, distribution of rainfall in India.

SOIL RESOURCES IN INDIA

- Importance of soil, soil resources of India, soil erosion, soil conservation.

NATURAL VEGETATION IN INDIA-

- Importance of forests, types of vegetation [Tropical Evergreen, Tropical Deciduous, Tropical Desert, Littoral and Mountain]
- Distribution of natural vegetation and correlation with their environment, forest conservation.

AGRICULTURE – FOOD CROPS CASH CROPS IN INDIA

- Types of farming in India – Subsistence, Commercial , shifting, intensive, extensive, plantation and mixed farming.
- Importance of agriculture in India
- Problems in agriculture and reforms

Class X

- Agricultural seasons [Rabi, Kharif, Zayad]
- Climatic conditions, soil requirements, methods of cultivation, processing and distribution of the following crops- rice, wheat, millets, pulses, sugarcane, oilseeds [groundnut, mustard and soyabean]
- Cotton, jute, tea and coffee.

TRANSPORT

- Advantages, disadvantages, significance and development of railways, roadways, airways and waterways.

WASTE MANAGEMENT

- Impact of waste accumulation, need for waste management, methods of safe waste disposal, needs and methods for reducing, reusing and recycling waste.

MINERALS AND ENERGY RESOURCES

- Iron ore, manganese, copper, bauxite uses and distribution
- Conventional sources – coal, petroleum, natural gas distribution, advantages and disadvantages.

INDUSTRIES

- Importance and classification of industries – agro-based [sugar, cotton and silk textile], mineral -based industries [Iron and Steel-TISCO, Bhilai, Rourkela, Vishakhapatnam], Petrochemical and Electronics.

Class X

INTERPRETATION OF TOPOGRAPHICAL MAPS

- Locating features with the help of a four-figure or a six-figure grid reference; definition of contour and contour interval, identification of landforms marked by contours[steep slope, gentle slope, hill, valley, ridge, water divide, escarpment], triangular height, spot height, bench mark, relative height and depth.
 - Interpretation of colour tints and conventional symbols used in topographical survey of India map
 - Identification of and definition of types of scale given on the map.
 - Measuring distances and calculating area using the scale given therein.
 - Marking directions between different locations, using eight cardinal points.
 - Identification of types of land-use, land cover and means of communication
 - Identification of drainage[direction of flow and pattern]; settlement patterns.
 - Identification of natural and man-made features.
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