

# Himachal Pradesh Board of School Education, Dharamshala

## GEOGRAPHY

10+1

### RATIONALE

Geography is introduced as an elective subject at the senior secondary stage. After ten years of general education, students branch out at the beginning of this stage and are exposed to the rigors of the discipline for the first time. Being an entry point for the higher education, students choose geography for pursuing their academic interest and, therefore, need a broader and deeper understanding of the subject. For others, geographical knowledge is useful in daily lives because it is a valuable medium for the education of young people. Its contributions lie in the content, cognitive processes, skills and values that geography promotes and thus helps the students explore, understand and evaluate the environmental and social dimensions of the world in a better manner.

Since geography explores the relationship between people and their environment, it includes studies of physical and human environments and their interactions at different scales local, state/region, nation and the world. The fundamental principles responsible for the varieties in the distributional pattern of physical and human features and phenomena over the earth's surface need to be understood properly. Application of these principles would be taken up through selected case studies from the world and India. Thus the physical and human environment of India and study of some issues from a geographical point of view will be covered in greater detail. Students will be exposed to different methods used in geographical investigations.

### OBJECTIVES

#### The course in geography will help learners

- ) Familiarize themselves with the terms, key concepts and basic principles of geography.
- ) Search for, recognize and understand the processes and patterns of the spatial arrangement of the natural as well as human features and phenomena on the earth's surface:
- ) Understand and analyses the inter-relationship between physical and human environments and their impact
- ) Apply geographical knowledge and methods of inquiry to new situations or problems at different levels-local, regional, national and global;
- ) Develop geographical skills, relating to collection, processing and analysis of data. information and preparation of report including maps and graphs and use of computers wherever possible; and
- ) Utilize geographical knowledge in understanding issues concerning the community such as environmental issues, socio-economic concerns, gender and become responsible and effective member of community.

# Theory

## **A. FUNDAMENTALS OF PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY**

**Unit-1.** Geography as a discipline

**Unit-2.** The Earth

**Unit-3.** Land forms

**Unit-4.** climate

**Unit-5.** Water (Oceans)

**Unit-6.** Life on the Earth

**Unit-7.** Map work.

## **B. INDIA-PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT**

**Unit-8.** Introduction

**Unit-9.** Physiography

**Unit-10.** Climate, Vegetation and Soil

**Unit-11.** Natural hazards and disasters

**Unit-12.** Map Work

## **PRACTICAL WORK**

**Unit-1.** Fundamentals of Maps

**Unit-2.** Topographic and weather Maps

## **PART A : FUNDAMENTALS OF PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY**

### **Unit 1 : Geography as Discipline**

Geography as an integrating discipline, as a science of spatial attributes. Branches of geography : importance of physical geography.

### **Unit 2: The Earth**

Origin and evolution of the earth. Interior of the earth; Wegener's continental drift theory and plate tectonics; earthquakes and volcanoes

### **Unit 3: Landforms**

Rocks major types of rocks and their characteristics

Landforms and their evolution

Geomorphic processes-weathering, mass wasting, erosion and deposition; soil-formation

#### **Unit 4: Climate**

- ) Atmosphere-composition and structure; elements of weather and climate.
- ) Insulation angle of incidence and distribution; heat budget of the earth heating and cooling of atmosphere, (conduction, convection, terrestrial radiation and advection;) temperature factors controlling temperature distribution of temperature -horizontal and vertical; inversion of temperature.
- ) Pressure - pressure belts; winds planetary, seasonal and local;; air masses and fronts, tropical and extra tropical and cyclones.
- ) Precipitation evaporation; condensation - dew, frost, fog, mist and cloud rainfall-types and world distribution
- ) World climates classification (Koeppen); greenhouse effect, global warming

#### **Unit 5: Water (Oceans)**

- ) Hydrological Cycle.
- ) Oceans distribution of temperature and salinity; movements of Ocea water-waves, tides and currents.

#### **Unit 6: Life on the Earth**

- ) Biosphere importance of plants and other organisms; biodiversity and conservation, ecosystems and ecological balance.

#### **UNIT 7: Map Work on outline political map of the world for identification only**

### **PART B INDIA - PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT**

#### **Unit 8: Introduction**

- ) Location space relations and India's place in the world

#### **Unit 9: Physiography**

- ) Structure and Relief
- ) Drainage Systems concept of water sheds, the Himalayan and the Peninsular Physiographic divisions

#### **Unit 10: Climate, Vegetation and Soil**

- ) **Weather and climate** spatial and temporal distribution of temperature pressure winds and rainfall, Indian monsoons: mechanism, onset and withdrawal variability spatial and temporal,
- ) **Natural vegetation** forest types and distribution; wild life conservation; biosphere reserves.
- ) **Soils** major types (ICAR's classification) and their distribution, soil degradation conservation.

**Unit 11 Natural Hazards and Disasters Causes, Consequences and Management  
(One case study to be introduced for each topic)**

- ) Floods and droughts
- ) Earthquakes and Tsunami
- ) Cyclones
- ) Landslides

**Unit 12 Map Work on Outline Political map of India-for identification, location and Labelling.**

**PRACTICAL WORK**

**Unit 1 Fundamentals of Maps**

- ) **Maps** types; scales types, construction of linear scales, measuring distance, finding direction and use of symbols.

Latitude , Longitude and time ;

**Map projection** : Typology : construction and properties of conical with one standard parallel and Mercator ' s projection ,

**Unit 2 : Topographic and Weather Maps**

- ) Study of topographic maps ( 1 : 50 , 000 : 25 , 000 . Survey of India map contour cross - section and identification of landforms - slopes , hills , valleys , waterfalls , cliffs , distribution of settlements .
- ) Aerial Photographs and Satellite Imageries .
- ) Aerial Photographs : Types & Geometry - vertical aerial photograph difference between maps & aerial photographs , photo scale determination
- ) Satellite imageries , stages in remote sensing data - acquisition , platforms sensors and data products . ( photographic & digital ) .
- ) Interpretation of Physical & cultural features from aerial photographs & satellite imageries .
- ) Use of weather instruments : thermometer , wet and dry - bulb thermometer . barometer , wind vane , rain gauge -
- ) Use of weather charts describing pressure , wind and rainfall distribution.

## Unit Wise Distribution of Marks

Unit No.	Particulars	Marks Assigned
<b>Part-A. FUNDAMENTALS OF PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY</b>		
Unit-1.	<b>Geography as a discipline</b>	4
Unit-2.	<b>The Earth</b> Chapter-I, The Origin and Evolution of the Earth. Chapter-II, Interior of the Earth.	5
Unit-3.	<b>Land forms</b> Chapter-I, Rocks Minerals and Rocks Chapter-II, Geomorphic processes. Chapter-III, Landforms and their Evolution.	5
Unit-4.	<b>Climate</b> Chapter-I, Composition and Structure of Atmosphere. Chapter-II, Solar Radiation, Heat Balance and Temperature Chapter-III, Atmospheric Circulation and Weather Systems Chapter-IV, Water in the Atmosphere.	6
Unit-5.	<b>Water (Oceans)</b> Chapter-I, Water (Oceans) Chapter-II, Movements of Oceans Water	4
Unit-6.	<b>Life on the Earth</b> Chapter-I, Life on the Earth. Chapter-II, Biodiversity and Conservation.	5
Unit-7.	<b>Map work.</b>	3
<b>Part-B. INDIA-PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT</b>		
Unit-8.	<b>Introduction</b> Chapter-I, Location	7
Unit-9.	<b>Physiography</b> Chapter-I, Structure and Physiography Chapter-II, Drainage System	7
Unit-10.	<b>Climate, Vegetation and Soil</b> Chapter-I, Climate Chapter-II, Natural Vegetation Chapter-III, Soils	7
Unit-11.	<b>Natural hazards and disasters</b> <b>Causes, Consequences and Management</b> Chapter-I, Natural Hizardrs and Disasters	5
Unit-12.	<b>Map Work</b>	2
<b>Total</b>		<b>60</b>

**11th Class**  
**Geography**  
**Design of Question Paper**  
**(Blue Print)**

**Time : 3Hrs**

**Max. Marks : 60**

<b>Name of Unit</b>	<b>1 Mark MCQ Question</b>	<b>2 marks Question</b>	<b>3 marks Question</b>	<b>4 marks Question</b>	<b>5 marks Question</b>	<b>5 marks Map Question</b>	<b>Total</b>
1. Geography as a discipline	1	-	1	-	-	01	<b>05</b>
2. The Earth	1	-	-	1	-	-	<b>05</b>
3. Land forms	1	-	-	1	-	-	<b>05</b>
4. Climate	1	1	1	-	-	01	<b>07</b>
5. Water (Oceans)	2	1	-	-	-	-	<b>04</b>
6. Life on the Earth	-	1	1	-	-	01	<b>06</b>
7. Map Work	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>-</b>
8. Introduction-India	1	1	-	1	-	02	<b>09</b>
9. Physiography	1	1	-	1	-	-	<b>07</b>
10. Climate, Vegetation & Soil	2	-	-	-	5	-	<b>07</b>
11. Natural Hazards & Disasters	2	-	1	-	-	-	<b>05</b>
12. Map Work	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>-</b>
<b>Total Marks</b>	<b>1x12=12</b>	<b>2x5=10</b>	<b>4x3=12</b>	<b>4x4=16</b>	<b>5x1=5</b>	<b>1x5=5</b>	<b>60</b>