Geography Class 01

GENERAL DISCUSSION (09:10 AM) GEOGRAPHY IN UPSC-CSE (09:20 AM)

- Geography is the study of the physical features of Earth and the atmosphere and various related aspects.
- . Why study Geography?
- Policy Making and Implementation
- Management of Resources

WHAT IS GEOGRAPHY? (09:39 AM)

- Cosmology: Universe and Galaxies, Solar System, etc.
- Physical Geography: Geomorphology Climatology Oceanography
 Biogeography
- Social Geography: Settlement, Population, and Culture
- Economic Geography: Mineral and Other Natural Resources.
- · Syllabus:
- Prelims Exam: Indian and World Geography-Physical, Social, Economic Geography of India and the World.
- · Mains Exam:
- In GS1 Paper:
- Salient Features of World Physical Geography
- Distribution of key natural resources across the world (including South Asia and the Indian subcontinent); factors responsible for the location of primary, secondary, and tertiary sector industries in various parts of the world (including India).
- Important Geophysical phenomena such as earthquakes, tsunamis, Volcanic
 activity, cyclones, etc., geographical features and their location changes in critical
 geographical features (including water-bodies and ice-caps) and in flora and fauna
 and the effects of such changes.

In GS3 Paper:

- · Major crops-cropping patterns in various parts of the country
- Infrastructure: Energy, Ports, Roads, Airports, Railways, etc.
- Conservation, environmental pollution, and degradation, environmental impact assessment.
- · Disaster and disaster management.

UNITS IN GEOGRAPHY

Physical Geography - India	Economic & Human Geography – World & India
Physiography	Oceanic and water resources
Drainage pattern	Natural Vegetation
Climate	Agriculture
Soil	Mineral and energy resources
Biogeography	Industries
	Transportation & infrastructure
	Population & Settlements
	Geography - India Physiography Drainage pattern Climate

SOURCES (10:34 AM)

- Class Notes
- Secondary Sources: Vision IAS Material
- · Reference Books:
- NCERT Class XI Fundamentals of Physical Geography
- India Physical Environment
- Fundamentals of Human Geography
- India People and Economy
- Following chapters from Certificate Physical and Human Geography by GC Leong:
- Chapters 1 to 4
- Chapters 12 to 14
- Chapters 15 to 25
- · Total Geography Class 10th ICSE
- Physical Geography by Savindra Singh
- School Atlas

TOPICS (11:22 AM)

- . Earth, Solar System, and Universe
- · Shape of Earth
- · Latitudes & Longitudes
- Rotation & Revolution
- Seasons
- Time zones and IDL
- · Universe and Origin of Universe
- The life cycle of a star
- Galaxies and stars
- Origin of the solar system
- Sun
- · Planets, satellites, and other bodies
- Eclipses

INTRODUCTION TO GEOGRAPHY (11:25 AM)

- · Geo plus graphy means the description of the earth.
- The term geography was coined by Eratosthenes. He is also known as the father of Geography.
- Geography is the study of places and relationships between people and their environment.
- Shape of the Earth: 11:28
- Evidence for spherical shape:
- 1. Circum Navigation: First done by Magellan in 1590.
- 2. Circular Horizon: The horizon appears circular when viewed from a ship.
- The area covered by the horizon increases with an increase in altitude.
- Ships visibility: A ship appears to be rising from the waters gradually
- Bedford Level Experiment
- Sunrise and Sunset: Different timing of Sunrise and Sunset at different places is
 possible only if the earth is spherical in shape.
- Lunar Eclispse: Due to which the circular shadow of the earth is visible.
- · The shape of other planetary bodies.
- · Geoid:
- The earth is flattened near the pole and bulged at the equator.
- It is due to the continuous rotation of the earth.
- This shape of the earth is called a Geoid or Oblate Spheroid.
- Newton proposed this for the first time and he said the same applies to other planets too.

The topic for Next Class: Latitude, Longitude, Rotation, Revolution, etc.