GEOGRAPHY
XI-XII (2019-20)
(Code No. 029)

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 contribution lies 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 bettermanner.

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 coveredingreaterdetail.Studentswillbeexposedtodifferentmethodsusedingeographicalinvestigations.

Objectives:

The course in Geography will help learners to:

- Familiarize with key concepts, terminology and core principles of Geography.
- Describe locations and correlate with Geographical Perspectives.
- List/describe what students might see, hear, and smell at a place.
- List/describe ways a place is linked with other places.
- Compare conditions and connections in one place to another.
- Analyze/describe how conditions in one place can affect nearby places.
- Identify regions as places that are similar or connected.
- Describe and interpret the spatial pattern features on a thematic map.
- Search for, recognize and understand the processes and patterns of the spatial arrangement of the natural features as well as human aspects and phenomena on the earth's surface.
- Understand and analyse the inter-relationship between physical and human environments and utilize such knowledge in reflecting on issues related to community.
- Apply geographical knowledge and methods of inquiry to emerging situations or

problems at different levels-local, regional, national and global.

- Develop geographical skills, relating to collection, processing and analysis of spatial data/ information and preparation of report including maps and graphs and use of computers where ever possible; and to be sensitive to issues.

COURSE STRUCTURE
CLASS XI(2019-20)

OneTheoryPaper **70Marks**
3Hours

Part	Units	No. of Periods	Marks
A	**Fundamentals of Physical Geography**	**87**	**35 Marks**
	Unit-1: Geography as a discipline	06	**30**
	Unit-2: The Earth	11	
	Unit-3: Landforms	20	
	Unit-4: Climate	30	
	Unit-5: Water (Oceans)	10	
	Unit-6: Life on the Earth	07	
	Map and diagram	05	**5**
B	**India-Physical Environment**	**78**	**35 Marks**
	Unit-7: Introduction	04	**30**
	Unit-8: Physiography	28	
	Unit-9: Climate, vegetation and soil	28	
	Unit-10: Natural hazards and disasters	14	
	Map and Diagram	04	**5**
	Total	**165**	**70 Marks**
C	**Practical Work**	**50**	**30 Marks**
	Unit-1: Fundamentals of Maps	20	10 Marks
	Unit-2: Topographic and Weather Maps	30	15 Marks
	Practical Record Book and Viva		5 Marks

COURSE CONTENT

Part A:	**Fundamentals of Physical Geography**	**87Periods**
Unit 1:	**Geography as a Discipline** ▯ Geography as an integrating discipline, as a science of spatial attributes ▯ Branches of Geography:Physical Geography and Human Geography ▯ Scope and Career Options (Non-evaluative)	**06Periods**
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: causes, types and effects	**11Periods**
Unit 3:	**Landforms** ▯ Rocks: major types of rocks and their characteristics ▯ Geomorphic processes: weathering; mass wasting; erosion and deposition; soil-formation ▯ Landforms and their evolution- Brief erosional and depositional features	**20 Periods**
Unit 4:	**Climate** ▯ Atmosphere- composition and structure; elements of weather and climate ▯ Insolation-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 extratropical cyclones ▯ Precipitation-evaporation; condensation-dew, frost, fog, mist and cloud; rainfall-types and world distribution ▯ Climate and Global Concerns	**30 Periods**
Unit 5:	**Water (Oceans)** ▯ Basics of Oceanography	**10 Periods**

	▯ Oceans - distribution of temperature and salinity ▯ Movements of ocean water-waves, tides and currents; submarine reliefs ▯ Ocean resources and pollution	
Unit 6:	**Life on the Earth** ▯ Biosphere - importance of plants and other organisms; biodiversity and conservation; ecosystem and ecological balance	**07 Periods**
Map work on identification of features based on 1 to 6 units on the outline Physical/Political map of the world.		**05 Periods**
Part B:	**India-Physical Environment**	**78 Periods**
Unit 7:	**Introduction** ▯ Location, space relations, India's place in the world	**04 Periods**
Unit 8:	**Physiography** ▯ Structure and Relief; Physiographic Divisions ▯ Drainage systems: Concept of river basins, watershed; the Himalayan and the Peninsular rivers	**28 Periods**
Unit 9:	**Climate, Vegetation and Soil** ▯ Weather and climate - spatial and temporal distribution of temperature, pressure winds and rainfall, Indian monsoon: mechanism, onset and withdrawal, variability of rainfalls: spatial and temporal; use of weather charts ▯ Natural vegetation-forest types and distribution; wild life; conservation; biosphere reserves ▯ Soils - major types (ICAR's classification) and their distribution, soil degradation and conservation	**28 Periods**
Unit 10:	**Hazards and Disasters: Causes, Consequences and Management** ▯ Floods, Cloudbursts ▯ Droughts: types and impact ▯ Earthquakes and Tsunami ▯ Cyclones: features and impact ▯ Landslides	**14 Periods**
Map Work of features based on above units for locating and labelling on the outlinePolitical/Physical map of India		**04 Periods**

Part C:	**Practical Work**	**50 Periods**
Unit 1:	**Fundamentals of Maps** • Geo spatial data, Concept of Geographical data matrix; Point, line, area data • Maps -types; scales-types; construction of simple linear scale, measuring distance; finding direction and use of symbols • Map projection- Latitude, longitude and time, typology, construction and properties of projection: Conical with one standard parallel and Mercator's projection. (only two projections)	**20 Periods**
Unit 2:	**Topographic and Weather Maps** • Study of topographic maps (1 : 50,000 or 1 : 25,000 Survey of India maps); contour cross section and identification of landforms-slopes, hills, valleys, waterfall, cliffs; distribution of settlements • Aerial Photographs: Types and Geometry-vertical aerial photographs; difference between maps and aerial photographs; photo scale determination. Identification of physical and cultural features • Satellite imageries, stages in remote sensing data-acquisition, platform and sensors and data products, (photographic and digital) • Use of weather instruments: thermometer, wet and dry-bulb thermometer, barometer, wind vane, rain gauge	**30 Periods**
Practical Record Book and Viva Voce Viva to be based on Practical Unit I and II only.		