GEOGRAPHY
BIFURCATED SYLLABUS
FOR CLASSES IX-X

SUBJECT : GEOGRAPHY

The Aims and objectives of the study of Geography at the Secondary Stage

Classes IX-X

The aims of teaching Geography to the pupils of Secondary Schools are to help them to know their own state nd people in the first instance and gradually to widen their geographical knowledge of other lands and people so that hey could eventually conceive the entire world as the home to mankind and be able to develop national as well as nternational understanding of people living under different natural environments.

Of all school subjects, 'Geography' is perhaps the best suited to bring about the international understanding as geography can show not only how people have lived and are living, but also what they have contributed to the common heritage of mankind as a result of the synthesis between environments and human activities. It is, therefore, desirable that the fundamentals of geography of some typical regions where men live and work, with somewhat greater details of geography of the home country should be incorporated in the geography syllabus for classes VI – VIII in all secondary schools. A graded course of different aspects of physical and cultural environment for the different age groups should also be included to stimulate the desire of the pupils in learning geography as a synthetic science. The syllabi in Geography for the classes IX & X form the foundation of higher studies in Geography. It would provide the ideal bridge for moving to the next phase of learning.

The Objectives **:-**

1. To develop the knowledge of geographical facts, principles and terms.
2. To develop the ability to recognise the effects of climate and topography on human activities.
3. To develop the understanding to relate geographic principles and knowledge to explain the socio-economic activities and characteristics of people in India in particular and in other parts of the world in general.
4. To develop the ability to understand the necessity for interdependence of regions and people.
5. To develop the ability to relate geographic principles and knowledge to problems involving the development of man and material resources.
6. To develop the ability to use space and time concepts in solving problems (in a very broad way).
7. To develop the ability to read and interpret maps.
8. To develop the ability to prepare maps, sketches, charts, diagrams and models.
9. To develop an understanding about environments and its relationship with human activities.
10. To develop a sense of awareness of the lives and activities of the people of India and some selected regions of the world.
11. To develop a sense of national integration of India and interdependence of the different regions and people of the world.
12. To make the learners aware of the natural process operative in the physical environment and also to make them conscious about the danger of unwarranted human interference inflicted on the nature.

Syllabus for Class IX

Meaning, nature and scope of Geography

2. **PHYSICAL:**

2.1 Earth as a planet

2.1.1 Movement of the earth –rotation and revolution and their effects, formation and length of days and nights, change of seasons, deflection of planetary winds.

2.1.2 Determination of the location of a place on the earth's surface –properties of parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude , angular measurements and their interrelationship. Longitude and time (Mathematical calculation necessary).International Date line and antipodes.

2.2 Lithosphere

2.2.1 Rocks, their broad classification based on their origin-igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic Rocks

2.2.2 Earthquakes-causes and effects.

2.3 Environmental Geography

2.3.1 Concept of environmental pollution with special reference to land, water and air pollution

3. **REGIONAL :**

3.1 India

3.1.1 Location of India, Political divisions of Indian Union into states and union territories , basis of their delineation

3.1.2 India's neighbouring countries: Nepal,Bhutan, Bangladesh,Myanmar, Srilanka and Pakistan

3.1.3 Economic Geography of India

3.1.3.1 Concept of resource , a broad overview of Indian resources.

3.1.3.2 Mineral and power resources-iron ore, bauxite, mica,coal, petroleum,electricity : thermal and hydel; non- conventional power resources

3.1.4 Population Geography of India

3.1.4.1 Population distribution and density

3.1.4.2 Centres of population concentration : major cities and ports

3.1.5 Type regions of India: **i)** The Hooghly Industrial Belt, **ii)** Haldia Industrial Complex, **iii)** Chhotanagpur region **iv)** Gujarat State.

3.2 Asia

3.2.1 Location and geographic importance

3.2.2 Type regions:

i) Yang-tse Kiang basin of China

ii) Tokyo-Yakohama and Kobe-Osaka Industrial Region of Japan

iii) Oil producing region of South-West Asia with special reference to Saudi Arabia and Iran

Desk Work: Drawing of Map, Identification of important places and natural/resource region or centres, sketches of physical features as per syllabus of Class IX

Syllabus for Class X

1. **PHYSICAL**

1.1 LITHOSPHERE

1.1.1 Landforms and their classification

1.1.2 Mountains-fold, block, volcanic and relict mountains

1.1.3 Plateaus-dissected, intermontane and lava plateaus

1.1.4 Plains-alluvial flood plains, deltaic plains and coastal plains

1.1.5 Weathering of the earth's crust-mechanical and chemical, their causes and effects –formation of soil.

1.1.6 Works of rivers, glaciers and winds as agents of erosion and deposition

1.2. ATMOSPHERE

1.2.1 Composition of the atmosphere

1.2.2. Major factors influencing air temperature and pressure, temperature and pressure belts of the world.

1.2.3 Mechanism and types of winds , humidity and precipitation(interrelationship among different elements of weather and climate wherever possible.

1.3. HYDROSPHERE

1.3.1 Ocean Currents

1.3.2. Tides

2. **REGIONAL**

2.1 India

2.1.1 Physical Geography of India

2.1.1.1 Relief – Physiographic divisions with salient features

2.1.1.2 Drainage – major rivers and their characteristics

2.1.1.3 Climate – climatic regions, seasons, vagaries of monsoon – drought and flood

2.1.1.4 Natural vegetation and soil – major types and characteristics

2.1.2 Economic geography of India

2.1.2.1 Agriculture – importance and forms of irrigation major crops : food crops – rice ,wheat, plantation crops- tea and coffee, fibre crops- cotton and jute.

Industries : Textiles – cotton and jute; Iron and steel; Engineering – locomotives and automobiles; petro- chemical.

2.2 Asia

UNITISATION

Class IX

UNIT	TOPIC
1st	• Meaning, nature and scope of Geography • **Earth as a planet** • Location of India, Political divisions of Indian Union into states and union territories , basis of their delineation • India's neighboring countries: Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Srilanka and Pakistan • Rocks, their broad classification based on their origin-igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic Rocks
2nd	• Movement of the earth –rotation and revolution and their effects, formation and length of days and nights, change of seasons, deflection of planetary winds. • Economic Geography of India • Concept of resource, a broad overview of Indian resources. • **Asia** • Location and geographic importance • Type regions: Yang-tse Kiang basin of China Tokyo-Yakohama and Kobe-Osaka Industrial Region of Japan Oil producing region of South-West Asia with special reference to Saudi Arabia and Iran
3rd	• Determination of the location of a place on the earth's surface –properties of parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude , angular measurements and their interrelationship, longitude and time (Mathematical calculation necessary). International date line and antipodesWater • Mineral and power resources-iron ore, bauxite, mica,coal, petroleum,electricity : thermal and hydel; non- conventional power resources • Type regions of India: i) The Hooghly Industrial Belt, ii) Haldia Industrial Complex, iii) Chhotanagpur region iv) Gujarat State.
4th	• **Environmental Geography** • Concept of environmental pollution with special reference to land, water and air pollution Nitrogen
5th (Oral)	• Earthquakes-causes and effects • Population Geography of India • Population distribution and density