

DAWOOD PUBLIC SCHOOL
Course Outline for 2011-2012
Subject Geography
Class IX

Introduction:

Geography is the study of the Earth and its lands, features, inhabitants, and phenomena relating to the sciences of aforementioned. This subject mainly focuses and explores the features of Earth. Build concepts to understand the formation of these natural features.

Geography is often called the "Mother of all sciences" as studying other people and other places led to other scientific fields such as biology, anthropology, geology, mathematics, astronomy, chemistry, among others.

Geography can be broadly classified into two aspects, Physical and Human Geography.

Physical Geography deals with the study of the Natural Features of the Earth's surface, especially in its current aspects, including land formation, climate etc.

Human Geography is a branch of geography that focuses on the study of patterns and processes that shape human interaction with the built environment, with particular reference to the causes and consequences of the spatial distribution of human activity on the Earth's surface.

Aims of Studies:

Books: New Secondary Geography book 1.

The main objective of teaching this curriculum is to facilitate the students with basic concepts and knowledge about the planet Earth. This will help students to understand the Earth's Climatic, Physiographic condition. This part of course will also build concept about the distance, direction and location, the most basic geographical aspect.

SUMMARY OF SYLLABUS:**Paper 2 (2059/02)**

The 'Aims and Objectives' is to include interpretation, analysis and evaluation of resources. Whilst knowledge and understanding are important, the syllabus also aims to develop skills in using resources such as maps and graphs.

It also aims to stimulate discussion on the issues and challenges raised. It also helps to develop resource skills and should encourage the students to express opinions and make evaluations.

LIST OF CONTENT:

- 1. THE LAND OF PAKISTAN**
 - Latitudes and longitudes
 - List of rivers and their location
 - Distribution of temperature and rainfall
- 2. NATURAL RESOURCES**
 - Forests as a resource
 - Minerals resources. Limestone, Gypsum and Rock salt
 - Problems of development of mineral resources
 - Development of the fishing industry
 - Sustainability of these resources.
- 3. AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT**
 - Agriculture as a system
 - Crops
 - Livestock Farming
 - Fruits and Vegetables
 - The advantages and disadvantages of agricultural development
 - The issue of the sustainability of agricultural development
 - Crops

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES:

The syllabus aims to give student a knowledge and understanding of the importance to the people and country of Pakistan of its physical characteristics, human and natural resources, economic development, population characteristics, and of their inter-relationships.

The students will be assessed for their attainment in each of the objectives, in the following weighting

Approx. Weighting

- Ability to show knowledge and understanding of physical and human environments 55%
- Ability to evaluate information by identifying advantages and disadvantages of developments 20%
- Ability to interpret and analyze a variety of resources 25%

SCHEME OF ASSESSMENT:

- The annual and mid-term examination consists of one written paper of 11/2 hours' duration.
- Five questions will be set, each made up of a series of sub-parts. Students must answer any three questions.
- Each set of question will carry of total 25 marks.
- Each question will be based on one or more of the topics in the syllabus content.
- Apart from these two examinations, monthly test will be conducted.
- Students will also assess through quizzes and presentations. Their marks will be included in the monthly test.

1. THE LAND OF PAKISTAN**Aims and Objectives**

The aim of study is:

- To inform the students about the location of Pakistan with the reference of its Grid pattern, neighboring countries, its position in Asia and importance of Arabian Sea to Pakistan.
- To familiarize the students with the political divisions and the importance of different cities.
- To developed a basic concept of topography and drainage pattern of Pakistan to identify and locate the relief features, rivers.
- To develop a good understanding about the climatic zones of Pakistan.
- To develop interpretation skills of climo-graphs.
- To help the students to understand how natural hazards occur.
- To relate economic activities with the climatic conditions of an area.

A: Location of Pakistan Pg. VI – VIII (Sethi)

- Latitude and longitude
- The Arabian Sea
- Countries surrounding Pakistan and its position in South and Central Asia
- FATA and the Northern Area
- Provinces of Pakistan

B: Natural topography, including drainage Pg. 1 - 22 (Sethi)

- Locations and main features of landforms
- Rivers and deserts, including identification of these and
- Natural landforms on a map, drawing or photograph
- The influence of the natural topography on human activities.

C: Climate Pg. 23 – 37 (Sethi)

- The distribution of temperature and rainfall within Pakistan seasonal and regional variations;
- The factors contributing to them, including the monsoon, depression thunderstorm rainfall;
- Cyclones (typhoons) – the causes of the monsoon;
- The characteristics of the main climatic regions – the influence of latitude and longitude;
- Length and climate – the influence of climate, including storms and floods (benefits and problems), on the economy and on the lives of the people.

PROJECTS

- Assignments and presentations are included in the topic “Topography of Pakistan” about the mountain and the rivers of Pakistan
- Documentary about the “Land of Pakistan” will be shown to the students
- Map work will be given to the students at the end of each topic to develop better map reading skills and to mark the correct location of different places.
- An activity of magazine making will continue in the session in which students will collect and paste the news from different news paper about the Pakistan Geography and Environment.
- A presentation about the “Climate of Pakistan” will be conducted by a guest speaker from the met department of SUPARCO.

2. NATURAL RESOURCES – An Issue of Sustainability**Aims and Objectives**

The aim of study is:

- To develop in students an understanding about the natural resources and their types- How these resources are formed? - Where they are located?
- To investigate their uses and importance.
- To explore their impact upon the human being.
- To familiarize the students with the location of these resources through maps.
- To identify the role of these resources in the social and economic development of Pakistan.
- To highlight the problems that is facing these resources recent days.
- To work out the ways for the sustainability of these natural resources.

A: Development of Water Resources

Pg. 39 – 52 (Sethi)

- Origins of water supplies;
- Uses of water (agricultural, industrial and domestic);
- Indus Water Treaty;
- Irrigation system in Pakistan (Old and Modern methods of irrigation);
- Dams and Barrages, their location and purpose of construction;
- Problems, conflicts and solutions (Work of different Departments).
- Pollution and sustainability.

B: Forests

Pg. 53 – 63 (Sethi)

- Forest, a major natural resource (importance and uses of forests);
- Types and distribution;
- Plantations and Afforestation;
- Effects of deforestation, including problems and solutions;
- The value of forests as a resource and their sustainability.

C: Mineral resources

Pg. 64 – 73 (Sethi)

- What are minerals?
- How minerals are formed?
- Methods of mineral extraction;
- Types and classification of minerals;
- Distribution of minerals uses of limestone, gypsum and rock salt – other metallic and non-metallic mineral;
- National Mineral Development Policy;
- Resources of Pakistan and to what extent they can be exploited;
- The plight of miners in Pakistan;
- Environmental problems and sustainability of mineral extraction.

D: Fishing Industry

Pg. 74 – 80 (Sethi)

- Introduction, Fishing areas;
- Marine and inland fishing, a primary industry;
- Fishing methods, including fish farming;
- Main types of fish caught;
- Fish Marketing;
- Socio-economic benefits of developing fish farming;
- Fishing ports (Fisheries at Gwadar);
- Future development of fishing and its sustainability;
- Problems of the fishing industry.

PROJECTS

- Map about the Canal system of Pakistan, Rivers of Pakistan and Forest Resources will be given as a work sheet to the students.
- Slide show about the artificial fish farming will be shown to the students.
- A presentation about the “Mineral Resources of Pakistan” will be conducted by a guest speaker from the Geological Survey of Pakistan.

3. AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS

Pg.81-104 (Sethi)

Aims and Objectives

The aim is:

- To develop in students an understanding about the types of farming.
- To help the students to understand the farming as a system of Input—Process—Output.
- Different kinds of crops and their growing area- Uses of Crops.
- To study the growth pattern of fruit farming and vegetable farming- Farming areas-Its value in Pakistan’s export.
- To study the livestock farming (inputs and processes) and their importance to the economy and the people of Pakistan.
- To study the problems faced by the agricultural sector in Pakistan and the solutions to these problems- Water logging and salinity.
- To familiarized the students with the efforts of government for the development of this sector of economy- their policies and planning.

A: Agricultural systems

- Small-scale subsistence farming.
- Cash crop farming
- Livestock farming.

B: Crops

- Main areas of production and uses of the main crops – cotton, rice, sugarcane, and wheat;
- Important areas and use of other crops – apples, apricots, bananas, dates, maize, mangoes, millet, oilseeds, oranges, pulses, tobacco and vegetables;
- Livestock – main areas where kept – uses of buffaloes, cattle, goats, sheep, poultry.

C: Factors affecting production

- On small-scale subsistence farms;
- On cash crop farms (cotton, rice, sugarcane and wheat only); For the keeping of livestock;
- Natural factors: topography, climate (for both kharif and rabi crops), soils, pests and diseases;
- Human factors: capital, labour, size of holdings, farming practices, irrigation (types and methods),
- Water logging and salinity including solutions;
- Outline of government actions to increase agricultural production;
- Development: the possibilities and problems of the development of agriculture and its sustainability.

PROJECTS

Map work will be given to the students. Picture identification technique will also teach to the students to identify different types of crops.

MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF WORK

MONTH	CHAPTER
August	Location of Pakistan
September	Topography of Pakistan
October	Forests
November	Fishing Industry
December	Mid-Term Exams
January	Climate of Pakistan
February	Agriculture
March	Mineral Resources
April	Revision Period
May	Annual Exams

TEXTBOOKS AND RESOURCE MATERIAL

1. Khan, F.K 2005. *Pakistan; Geography, Economy and People*. Karachi: Oxford University Press
2. Sethi, H. N. 2005. *Environment of Pakistan*. London: Peak Publishing.
3. Khan, F. K. 2006. *The New Oxford Atlas for Pakistan* Karachi: Oxford University Press.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Journal of the Pakistan Geographer Association, published annually
2. Anwar, M. M: 2002-2003. *Pakistan Studies*. London: White Rose Publishers.
3. Ahmed, R.Z; (2000), *Pakistan – A Descriptive Atlas; A Comprehensive Geo-politics Course*. Karachi: Ferozsons (Pvt.) Ltd.
4. Zaidi, S.A; (2005), *Issues in Pakistan's Economy*. Karachi Oxford University Press.
