

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

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**
 - Water resources its shortages and pollution
 - 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. POWER RESOURCES**
 - Renewable and non-renewable resources
 - Types of non-renewable resources
 - The importance of renewable energy sources

- 4. 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

- 5. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT**
 - Industries have both secondary and tertiary
 - The formal and informal employment.
 - The issue of the sustainability of industry in Pakistan

- 6. TRADE**
 - Types of trade
 - Exports of Pakistan
 - Imports of Pakistan

- Direction of trade
- Pakistan's trading partners

7. TRANSPORT AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

- Transport system of Pakistan
- Modes of transportation
- Global communications available to industries, business and education

8. POPULATION

- Population pattern
- Population composition
- The present changing population structure to assess the sustainability of development

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.

It also aims:

- The ability to show knowledge and understanding of physical and human environments
- The ability to evaluate information by identifying advantages and disadvantages of developments
- The ability to interpret and analyze a variety of resources

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

- 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

C: Natural topography, including drainage

- 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.

D: Climate

- The distribution of temperature and rainfall within Pakistan seasonal and regional variations and
- The factors contributing to them, including the monsoon, depression thunderstorm rainfall, and
- Cyclones (typhoons) – the causes of the monsoon.
- The characteristics of the main climatic regions – the influence of latitude and longitude on day
- 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.
- 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 are facing these resources recent days
- To work out the ways for the sustainability of these natural resources

A: Development of Water Resources

- 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

- 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

- 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

- 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. POWER RESOURCES

Aims and Objectives

The aim is:

- To study the importance of renewable natural resources-Their types- Their present status in Pakistan
- To familiarize the students with the methods that are used across the world for the better utilization of these resources
- To understand the ways which are in practice recent days for their distribution in Pakistan
- To study the advantages and disadvantages of these resources and their impact
- To investigate and study the economic potential of Pakistan regarding these resources.

A: Sources

- Non-renewable: coal, crude oil and natural gas
- How they are extracted?
- Renewable: hydel, wind, solar, and other possibilities such as wave, tidal, biofuels, geothermal.

B: Non-renewable

- Amounts available – transport – imports.
- Electricity generation in thermal, hydel and nuclear power stations.

C: Renewable

- Electricity generation in water, wind, wave and sun
- The advantages and disadvantages of renewable resources
- Physical and human feasibility of these schemes
- Small scale power schemes
- Reliability of all electricity supplies.

PROJECTS

Map work will be given to the students. A slide show will be conducted on dams and barrages of Pakistan.

4. AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS

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),
- Waterlogging 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

6. TRADE

A: Major exports and imports

- Importance of and trends in exports and imports.
- Direction of Imports and Exports of Pakistan
- Balance of trade
- Balance of payment
- EPB and EPZs, their role for economic development
- World Trade Organization (WTO)
- Trade Development Authority of Pakistan (TDAP)

B: Pakistan's trading partners

- Promotion of overseas trade
- Problems of maintaining and increasing overseas trade.
- Trade routes

7. TRANSPORT AND TELECOMMUNICATION

Aims and Objectives:

The aim is that the students should be able to:

- Interpret maps to describe the regional variations in the density and pattern of the road, rail and air transport networks within Pakistan
- Describe improvements that have recently taken place in road, rail and air communications, and describe new developments in progress
- Explain the factors which help and hinder the location, maintenance and development of roads, railways and airports
- Compare the advantages and disadvantages of road, rail and air transport within Pakistan for both goods and people
- Consider the sustainability of motorway and airport development
- Evaluate the development of new transport schemes.
- Identify on a map those roads (including the name of the pass they use, where relevant) and railways which cross the international boundary and are in use for at least part of the year
- Identify on a map the ports of Keamari, Qasim and Gwadar, and the cities with international airports
- Explain the factors which affect the location and development of cross-border roads and railways, seaports, dry ports and airports
- Explain what is meant by the term *dry port*, name an example of one and explain why they have been developed in many cities of Pakistan.
- Explain the importance of radio, television, phones, fax machines, emails and the internet in the fields of education, industry and business
- Understand the problems of providing telecommunications in some parts of Pakistan
- Evaluate the role of telecommunication in the development of Pakistan.

A: Internal transport system

- Road and railway networks
- Regional airports and air routes

- Factors affecting their locations and development
- Advantages and disadvantages of the different methods of transport for goods and people.

B: International transport system

- Roads, Railways and Airways
- Ports, location and function
- Dry ports, location and function
- Factors affecting their locations and development.

C: Telecommunications

- What is telecommunication?
- Contribution of telecommunication to educational, industrial and business development, and the importance of this contribution to the development of Pakistan.

8 POPULATION

A: Structure and growth

- Population Growth and its causes
- Age structure and sex structure, including causes and effects of changes over time – reasons for
- Population growth – problems caused by population growth and solutions.

B: Employment

- Economic Activities (Primary, secondary and tertiary occupations) and their sectoral share
- Unemployment and its causes
- Availability of labour force – literacy, education and training.

C: Population Density and Distribution

- Factors affecting distribution and density of population in Pakistan

D: Movements of population

- Rural-urban migration, seasonal migration, emigration and immigration (including refugees)
- Causes and effects of population movements, including solutions to the problems, such as poor housing conditions that may result.

9. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Aims and Objectives:

The aim is that the students should be able to:

- Understand the meaning of the terms ‘raw materials’, ‘refined’, ‘processed’, ‘manufactured’ and ‘value-added’;
- Understand the meaning of the terms ‘infrastructure’ and ‘services’;
- Be able to define the terms ‘primary industry’, ‘secondary industry’, ‘tertiary industry’.
- Understand the definitions used in Pakistan to distinguish between large-scale industry, Small-scale industry and cottage industry;
- State the main locations of the listed industries;
- State the main products of the listed industries and whether they are destined for the domestic market and/or for the export market;
- State and explain the factors influencing the location and development of the listed
- Industries – capital, site, sources of raw materials, power, water, labour, communications, government policy and other means;
- Understand the differences between the formal sector and informal sector of industry;
- Show an understanding of the importance of both the formal and informal sectors, and
- Evaluate the contributions of both sectors to each of the listed industries;
- State and explain how the governing authorities promote industrial growth;
- Understand how industry can attract private and foreign investment for growth and development;
- Name examples of Export Processing Zones and other industrial estates, explain the reasons for their development and describe their characteristics;
- Identify the services provided by the formal sector (the professions) and their importance to the development of Pakistan;
- Assess the feasibility of using global communications to enhance employment opportunities, e.g. call centres;
- State, with an example of each, the types of tourist attractions (natural and cultural) which exist in Pakistan;
- Understand the range of services provided by the informal sector, and their advantages and disadvantages to the development of Pakistan;
- Evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of developing a tourist industry;
- State and describe briefly some of the natural and cultural attractions of Pakistan that have been or could be made available to tourists;
- Assess the feasibility of developing tourism as a means of increasing;
 - Employment,
 - Development.

A. Secondary Industry

- Classification of Secondary Industries
- Industries as a system
- Factors for industrial location
- Types of Secondary Industries

B. Industrial Estates

- Special Industrial zones
 - Formal and Informal Industries
 - Industrial Policies
 - Cottage Industries; Problems and Advantage
- Tertiary Industries**

C. Industrialization and Environmental concerns

THEMES WHICH GO ACROSS SYLLABUS TOPICS

It is important to note that for each topic, the importance to the people, country and development of Pakistan of the following themes should be considered, where relevant:

• **The problems and opportunities for Pakistan as a developing country**

There are many problems for Pakistan as a developing country. Trying to compete for trade is an obvious disadvantage for any developing country. The development of manufacturing industries requires huge amounts of money. Pakistan spends more than it earns and this results in Pakistan becoming burdened by serious debt.

• **Effects on the environment and the importance of conserving the environment**

Every human activity has consequences for both the natural and the human environment. Irrigation has changed parts of the Cholistan and Thal deserts into farmland; all farmland in Sindh was previously desert. Poor farming practices when using irrigation have further changed some areas, through water logging and salinity, with a consequent damaging effect on both natural and human environments. Soils are being eroded and pollution is affecting water supplies. There is more pressure on the environment from the need for development. Transport, processing and manufacturing are seriously polluting the air, especially in most of the cities of Pakistan. It is expensive to reduce pollution, and to do so uses money needed for other developments.

• **The promotion and importance of sustainable development**

It is important that Pakistan’s development is sustainable. ‘Sustainable development’ for Pakistan means that it must aim to improve the quality of life for its people in such ways that future generations will also benefit from the resources that Pakistan has.

• **The importance of feasibility studies**

Too many projects are planned without a proper feasibility study being carried out beforehand, and fail as a consequence. The Nooriabad and Hab industrial estates are both struggling because they were placed in areas with inadequate water supplies. A proper feasibility study would have identified this as a reason to:

Either delay the projects until sufficient water supplies could be provided or reject the project, if providing an adequate supply of water was impossible or limit the size of the project to fit the amount of water available.

Whether a new dam is to be built, a forest planted, a mine developed, a cash crop farm developed, a factory built, a hotel built, an airport or a road built, and whether a project is large, medium or small, a feasibility study is vital before any plan for its site and/or size/scope and/or route is drawn up and decisions are taken.

MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF WORK

MONTH	CHAPTER
August	Population
September	Secondary and Tertiary Industries
October	Power Resources
November	Development of Water Resources
December	Mid-Term Exams
January	Transport and communication
February	Revision Period
March	Mock Examination

TEXTBOOKS AND TEACHERS’ RESOURCES

1. Fazle Karim Khan Pakistan: Geography, Economy and People (OUP, Karachi revised 2006)
2. Huma Naz Sethi The Environment of Pakistan, Pakistan Studies (Peak Publishing, London 2003)
3. The New Oxford Atlas for Pakistan (OUP, Karachi 1998)
4. New Millennium Orbis Atlas (Career Books)

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Atlas of Pakistan (Survey of Pakistan, Rawalpindi)
2. Journal of the Pakistan Geographer Association, published annually
3. Mian Muhammad Anwar Pakistan Studies (White Rose Publishers, 1 Yousaf Market, Ghazni Street, Urdu Bazar, Lahore 2000)
4. Rizwana Zahid Ahmed Pakistan – A Descriptive Atlas; a Comprehensive Geo-politics Course(Ferozsons (Pvt.) Ltd. 2000) I
5. S. Akbar Zaidi Issues in Pakistan’s Economy (OUP, Karachi 2005)
