

**Rajasthan Board Geography Syllabus for Class 11**

Part A: Fundamentals of Physical Geography

Geography as an integrating discipline, as a science of spatial attributes.

Branches of geography, importance of physical geography.

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| <p>Unit 1: Geography as a discipline</p> |   |
| <p>Unit 2: The Earth</p>                 | <p>Origin and evolution of the earth, basics of the earth, Wegener's continental drift theory and plate tectonics.</p> <p>Earthquakes and volcanoes.</p>  |
| <p>Unit 3: Landforms</p>                 | <p>Blocks, major types of folds and their characteristics.</p> <p>Landforms and their evolution.</p> <p>Geomorphic processes, weathering, mass wasting, erosion and deposition, soil formation.</p>   |
| <p>Unit 4: Climate</p>                   | <p>Atmosphere – composition and structure elements of weather and climate.</p> <p>Insolation angle of incidence and distribution, heat budget of the earth heating and cooling of atmosphere (conduction, convection, terrestrial radiation and reflection), temperature factors controlling temperature, distribution of temperature – latitudinal and vertical, seasons of temperature.</p> <p>Pressure – pressure belts, wind system, seasonal and local air masses and fronts, tropical and extra tropical cyclones.</p> <p>Precipitation – evaporation, condensation, dew, frost, fog, mist and cloud, wind types and world distribution.</p> <p>World climate – classification (Köppen), greenhouse effect, global warming and climate changes.</p> |
| <p>Unit 5: Water (Ocean)</p>             | <p>Hydrological Cycle.</p> <p>Oceans – distribution of temperature and salinity, movements of ocean water –</p>   |

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|  | <p>water, Tides and currents, submarine cables.</p>   |
| <p>Unit 6: Life on the Earth</p>   | <p>Biosphere – importance of plants and other organisms, biodiversity and conservation, ecosystem and ecological balance.</p> |
| <p>Unit 7: Map work on identification of features based on the above units</p> <p>on the outline political map of the world.</p> |   |

Part B: India – Physical Environment

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| <p>Unit 8: Introduction</p>  | <p>Location – space relations and India's place in the world.</p>   |
| <p>Unit 9: Physical profile</p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Structure and Relief</li> <li>● Drainage system – concept of watershed, the Himalayas and the Peninsular</li> <li>● Physical geography division.</li> </ul>  |
| <p>Unit 10: Climate, Vegetation and Soil</p>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Weather and climate – spatial and temporal distribution of temperature, pressure, winds and rainfall, Indian monsoon, mechanism, onset and withdrawal, variability of rainfall, spatial and temporal, Climatic types (Köppen)</li> <li>● Natural vegetation – types and distribution, wildlife, conservation, Biosphere reserves.</li> <li>● Soils – major types (ICAR) Classification and their distribution, soil degradation and conservation.</li> </ul> |
| <p>Unit 11: Natural Resources and Disaster: Causes, Consequences and Management (One case study to be introduced for each topic)</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Flood and Drought</li> <li>● Earthquake and Tsunami</li> <li>● Cyclone</li> <li>● Landslide</li> </ul>   |
| <p>Unit 12: Map Work of features based on above units for locating and labelling on the outline Political map of India.</p>          |   |

C: Practical Work

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| <p>Unit 13: Fundamentals of Maps</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Maps: Types, scales, projection, construction of simple linear scale, measuring distance, finding direction and use of symbols.</li> </ul> |
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|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Latitude, longitude and time.</li> <li>• Map projection – topology, construction and properties of projection. Conical with one standard parallel and Mercator's projection.</li> </ul>   |
| <p>Unit 2: Topographic and Weather Maps</p>          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Study of topographic maps (1 : 50,000 Survey of India maps).</li> <li>• contour lines and identification of land forms – slopes, hills, valleys, watershed, LDR, distribution of settlements.</li> <li>• Aerial Photographs: Types &amp; Geometry – vertical aerial photographs, difference between maps &amp; aerial photographs, photo scale determination.</li> <li>• Satellite images, maps to assess various data acquisition, platforms &amp; data products, (photographic &amp; digital).</li> <li>• Identification of physical &amp; cultural features from aerial photographs &amp; satellite images.</li> <li>• Use of weather instruments: Barometer, wet and dry bulb thermometers, hygrometer, wind vane, rain gauge.</li> <li>• Use of weather charts describing pressure, wind and rainfall distribution.</li> </ul> |
| <p>Unit 3: Physical Resource Bank and Virus case</p> |  |

Prescribed Books:

1. Fundamentals of Physical Geography : NCERT's Book Published under Copyright

2. India Physical Environment : NCERT's Book Published under Copyright

3. Practical Work in Geography : NCERT's Book Published under Copyright