''बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ''

JAYOTI VIDYAPEETH WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY, JAIPUR

Faculty of Education & Methodology

Faculty Name - JV'n Dr. Rabindra Nath (Assistant Professor)

Program - 1st Semester / Year

Course Name - Physical Geography

Session No. & Name - 1.1 (2003-04)

Academic Day starts with –

- Greeting with saying **'Namaste'** by joining Hands together following by 2-3 Minutes Happy session, Celebrating birthday of any student of respective class and **National Anthem**.

Lecture Starts with - Review of previous Session-

- Topic to be discussed today- Today We will discuss about **Definition and concept of Geography and Physical Geography.**

GEOGRAPHY- Geography is the study of the Earth's landscapes, environments, and the relationships between humans and their surroundings. It encompasses the examination of both the physical aspects of the planet and the human activities that shape and are shaped by the Earth's surface. Geography seeks to understand the spatial distribution of various phenomena, ranging from natural features like mountains, rivers, and climate patterns to human elements like cities, cultures, and economic activities.The study of the earth's surface, its

physical characteristics, its climate, its people, its goods, etc. Geography is a branch of science that focuses on the study of the lands, terrain, people, and natural phenomena that occur on Earth. Geographica was initially used as the title of a book by Greek scholar Eratosthenes, according to historical records. Geography is the study of the various settings, locations, and areas found on Earth's surface as well as how they interact. It attempts to respond to the questions of why and where things are as they are. The modern academic field of geography has its roots in ancient practise and is focused on the traits of places, particularly their natural environments and peoples, as well as the relationships between the two. Around 2,000 years ago, the Greeks, whose words geo and graphein were combined to denote "earth writing" or "earth description," first formed and identified it as a distinct entity. But before that, in the Arab East and elsewhere, geography as we know it was developed.

In the second century CE, Ptolemy wrote Guide to Geography, one of the first works in the field, and described geography as "a representation in pictures of the whole known world together with the phenomena which are therein." A description of the world using maps (and now also pictures, as in the kind of "popular geographies" exemplified by National Geographic Magazine) expresses what many still believe to be geography's essence, but as more was learned about the world, less could be mapped, and words were added to the pictures.For the majority of people, geography refers to the study of locations and their characteristics. When discussing an area's geography, one typically refers to its topography, which includes relief, drainage patterns, dominant vegetation, climate, and weather patterns, as well as human adaptations to that environment, such as patterns of agriculture, industry, and other land uses, settlement, and urbanisation.

Physical geography is a branch of geography that focuses on understanding the Earth's natural processes and phenomena that shape its physical features, landscapes, and environments. It examines the interactions between various elements of the Earth's physical systems, including the atmosphere, hydrosphere (water bodies), lithosphere (solid Earth), and biosphere (living organisms).

Physical geography seeks to explain and analyze the processes responsible for landforms, climate patterns, vegetation distribution, soil development, and other physical characteristics of the Earth's surface. It involves studying concepts such as plate tectonics, weathering, erosion, climatology, hydrology, geomorphology, biogeography, and more. Researchers in physical geography use scientific methods and tools to observe, measure, and model these processes, helping us better understand the dynamic nature of our planet's physical environment.

Physical geography is a subfield of geography that focuses on the study of Earth's physical features, processes, and patterns. It deals with understanding the natural aspects of the planet, including its landforms, climate, weather, ecosystems, vegetation, soils, water bodies, and various natural processes that shape and interact with these elements. Physical geography seeks to comprehend the underlying mechanisms driving the Earth's physical phenomena and the relationships between different components of the environment.

Key areas within physical geography include:

1. **Geomorphology**: This branch examines the formation, evolution, and classification of landforms such as mountains, valleys, plateaus, and coastal features. Geomorphologists study the processes like erosion, deposition, weathering, and tectonic activity that shape these features.

2. **Climatology**: Climatology delves into the study of climate patterns, climate change, and atmospheric conditions. It explores factors like temperature, precipitation, wind patterns, and the interactions between Earth's surface and the atmosphere.
3. **Biogeography**: Biogeographers analyze the distribution of plants, animals, and ecosystems across the Earth's surface. They study how physical factors like climate and landforms influence biodiversity and species distribution.
4. **Hydrology**: Hydrology deals with the study of water in its various forms, including precipitation, surface water, groundwater, and water vapor. It examines the movement, distribution, and properties of water in the Earth's hydrosphere.
5. **Soil Science**: Soil scientists investigate the composition, formation, and properties of soils. They study soil profiles, fertility, erosion, and the interaction between soils and other elements of the environment.
6. **Glaciology**: Glaciologists study glaciers, ice sheets, and ice caps, as well as the processes related to their formation, movement, and impact on landscapes and sea levels.
7. **Natural Hazards and Disasters**: This area focuses on understanding natural phenomena such as earthquakes, volcanoes, tsunamis, hurricanes, and their potential impacts on human societies and the environment.
8. **Ecosystems and Biomes**: Physical geography also examines various ecosystems and biomes, ranging from deserts and rainforests to grasslands and aquatic environments. It investigates the interactions between living organisms and their physical surroundings.

Physical geography plays a crucial role in enhancing our understanding of Earth's complex systems and how they influence one another. It provides valuable insights into environmental issues, sustainable resource management, disaster mitigation, and the impacts of human activities on the natural world.

That’s AllGeography is the study of the Earth's landscapes, environments, and the relationships between humans and their surroundings. It encompasses the examination of both the physical aspects of the planet and the human activities that shape and are shaped by the Earth's surface. Geography seeks to understand the spatial distribution of various phenomena, ranging from natural features like mountains, rivers, and climate patterns to human elements like cities, cultures, and economic activities.

- Small Discussion About Next Topic-
- Academic Day ends with- National song ‘Vande Mataram’