Geography

Core concepts of Geography for Class VIII are as under:

Class VIII

Population Dynamics

Migration

Urbanisation

Asia: The Largest Continent

India: Geographical Features

Theme 1: Population Dynamics

The theme aims at enabling children to understand the causes of population growth in different parts of the world. They will also be able to comprehend terms such as birth rate, death rate, population density, migration, etc. A Case study approach will help in developing children understanding about the impact of high growth rate of population on socio-economic development of the region.

Learning outcomes:

Children will be able to:

- describe the factors affecting the population of a place;
- identify over and under populated countries in the world;
- analyse the impact of over and under population on society;
- interpret a population pyramid showing composition of the population on the basis of age and sex.

Population Dynamics		
Key Concepts	**Suggested transactional processes**	**Suggested Learning resources**
➤ Distribution of population in the world. ➤ Overpopulation and under population: meaning with examples of countries from the world. ➤ Impact of overpopulation and under population on the society. ➤ Factors affecting the population of a place, birth and death rate, immigration and emigration. ➤ Composition of population – Age and sex, rural and urban; population pyramid.	➤ Organising a debate and encouraging children to participate to give their views on the impact of the population growth on economic development of the country. ➤ Conducting an online survey by children to collect data of children in their school on the basis of their age and gender and construct a population pyramid diagram. ➤ Project work on Environmental effects of population growth ➤ Case Study on: A country which is over populated/ underpopulated	➤ Population data from internet, journals, newspapers, etc. ➤ Clay or paper mesh method to make population pyramids. ➤ Report of the Census(www.census.gov). ➤ Collection of Movies/documentaries/story, flash cards, visuals, maps, atlas. ➤ Project Work ➤ Case Study

Life Skills: Co-operation
Integration: Mathematics, History, Languages

Theme 2: Migration

Human movement from one place to another for different purposes is the focus of this theme. Children will be made aware of the types of migration and its impact on the socio-economic development of the area.

Movement of highly skilled and qualified persons to different parts of the world for better opportunities has been a cause of concern for India. This theme will enable children to understand and investigate the issues related to brain-drain in India and its impact on society.

Learning outcomes:

Children will be able to:

- differentiate the terms - immigration and emigration;
- explain reasons for migration from and to any area;
- analyse impact of migration on any area;
- identify regions of the world where huge migration took place during historical period.
- explain the meaning of brain-drain;
- identify causes of brain drain in India;
- analyse the positive and negative impact of brain- drain in India.

Migration		
Key Concepts	**Suggested transactional processes**	**Suggested Learning resources**
• Migration: Introduction. • Types of migration-immigration, emigration, rural- urban and urban-urban. (examples from the world). • Impact of migration on socio-economic structure of the society (examples from India and the world). • Brain Drain: introduction, causes of brain-drain, positive and negative impacts of brain-drain.	• Showing an audio-visual/ movie /documentary or telling a story on migration. • Initiating a discussion (based on the movie/ story) with children to analyse the impact of migration or brain drain. • Organising a class discussion on the problems of refugees. • Collecting information about brain -drain from various sources e.g. newspapers, journals, magazines, internet, etc. and facilitating a discussion or debate. • Case Study on positive and negative impacts of migration	• Movies/documentaries/stories, flash cards, visuals, maps, atlas. • Newspapers, magazines, journals, Web resources, etc. • Case study

Integration: Mathematics, History, Languages

Theme 3: Urbanisation

The aim of the theme is to enable children to understand the concept of urbanisation, its causes and effects. They will also be able to relate the knowledge gained in the previous theme to understand how rapid increase in urbanisation in the world is one of the major causes of migration.

Learning outcomes:

Children will be able to:

- describe the term urbanisation;
- identify causes of urbanisation;
- describe impacts of urbanisation;
- differentiate a smart city from any other urban centre;
- explain strategies/ steps taken at the local level to keep the urban areas clean.
- Discuss ways to reduce negative impact of urbanisation.

Urbanisation		
Key Concepts	**Suggested transactional processes**	**Suggested Learning resources**
• Urbanisation – meaning and causes. • Positive and negative impacts of urbanisation; satellite cities. • Concept of Smart Cities (examples from the World).	• Facilitating a discussion to compare the life in a village and in a city. • Conduct a brainstorming session /class discussion on the relationship between technological development, skilled human resource and urbanisation. • Discussing strategies to reduce negative impact of urbanisation. • Project Work on smart cities to be developed in India.	• Movies/documentaries/stories, flash cards, visuals, maps and an atlas. • Discussions • Research • Project Work

Integration: Mathematics, History, Languages
Life Skills: Co-operation

Theme 4: Asia: The Largest Continent

In this class children will be introduced to the largest continent – Asia. Asia is the largest and the most populous continent in the world. The purpose of introducing this theme is to enable children to understand the physical features and the natural environment of Asia.

Learning outcomes:

Children will be able to:

- identify countries of Asia on the globe and on the world map;
- locate physical features e.g. important mountains, plateaus, deserts, rivers, lakes, islands. on the map of Asia;
- describe the impact of latitudinal extent and distinct relief features on the climate of Asia;
- analyse interrelationship between climate and natural vegetation found in the different regions of Asia.

Asia: The Largest Continent		
Key Concepts	**Suggested transactional processes**	**Suggested Learning resources**
- Location and Extent - East Asia, North Asia, Central Asia, South-East Asia, South-Central Asia, Western Asia - Physiography: Northern lowlands, Central highlands, Plateaus, River basins, Islands. - Climate: Factors affecting Climate of Asia, Types of Climate: Tundra, Temperate, Tropical, Desert, Equatorial. - Natural Vegetation: Tundra, Taiga, Tropical Deciduous, Thorny, Equatorial.	- Engaging children in locating the physical features on the map of Asia. - Using audio - visual materials to highlight geographical and cultural differences in different parts of Asia. - Promoting children's participation to draw an interrelationship between latitudes, relief, climate and vegetation found in different parts of Asia.	- Maps. - Atlas. - Clay and /or papier mache. - Flow chart and/or tables. - Web resources and scrap books. - Audio-visual materials.

Integration: Biology, Languages

Life Skills: Environmental Conservation

The theme aims to build on children's previous knowledge of Class VI and focus and develop a more in-depth understanding of one country in Asia i.e. India.

Children will be able to:

- interpret location and extent of India with reference to other countries of Asia;
- locate important mountains, plateaus, deserts, islands, rivers on the map of India.

India: Geographical Features		
Key Concepts	**Suggested transactional processes**	**Suggested Learning resources**
➤ India- Its location and extent, its neighbouring countries. ➤ Political divisions of India – States/ UTs and Capitals. ➤ Physiographic Divisions of India –The Himalayas, Northern plains, Peninsular plateau, Thar desert, Coastal regions, Islands.	➤ Organising quizzes to locate places and physical features on the map of India.	➤ Maps. ➤ Atlas. ➤ Web resources and scrap books. ➤ Quizzes. ➤ Discussions.