

Geography

1st Year Arts - Chapter-wise Notes

Azad Jammu Kashmir (AJK) Board - General Arts Syllabus

Original Study / Revision Notes

Original study and revision notes only. These notes are NOT official Azad Jammu Kashmir (AJK) Board notes, NOT leaked material, and NOT a guarantee of exam questions or marks. They follow the standard 1st Year Arts syllabus in general terms only. No verified AJK-specific official scheme is claimed here. Students should always study from their prescribed textbook and class notes, and confirm the current syllabus with their teacher.

How to use these notes: Read the explanation first, learn the important points, then try the short and long questions without looking. Use the MCQs for quick self-testing and the revision checklist at the end before an exam.

Introduction

Geography is the study of places, people and the relationship between people and their environment. It asks where things are, why they are there, and how they affect human life.

In 1st Year Arts, physical geography gives the base: land, water, air and natural processes. Later chapters connect that base with climate, population, resources, farming and industry.

Read this PDF slowly. Do not memorise isolated facts. Try to explain each idea in your own words, draw a simple sketch where helpful, and connect every chapter with daily life around you.

No statistics are claimed in these notes. Where your textbook gives figures, learn them from the textbook itself and note the year and source your teacher gives.

Contents - Chapters in this PDF

1. Introduction to Physical Geography
2. Climate and Weather
3. Population
4. Natural Resources
5. Agriculture
6. Industry

Original study and revision notes only. These notes are NOT official Azad Jammu Kashmir (AJK) Board notes, NOT leaked material, and NOT a guarantee of exam questions or marks. They follow the standard 1st Year Arts syllabus in general terms only. No verified AJK-specific official scheme is claimed here. Students should always study from their prescribed textbook and class notes, and confirm the current syllabus with their teacher.

Chapter 1: Introduction to Physical Geography

Explanation

Physical geography studies the natural environment: landforms, water bodies, soil, climate and vegetation. It explains how natural forces shape the surface of the earth over long periods of time.

Human geography, by contrast, studies how people live, work and organise space. The two branches are linked, because natural conditions influence settlement, farming, transport and industry, while human activity also changes the environment.

Important Points

- Geography studies location, place, movement and region.
- Physical geography covers land, water, air, soil and living things.
- Landforms are shaped by slow natural forces and by sudden events.
- Maps, globes and simple diagrams help us read and compare places.
- A good geographer observes, compares, asks why, and checks evidence.

Short Questions and Answers

Q: What is physical geography?

A: It is the study of the natural environment, including landforms, water, climate, soil and vegetation.

Q: How are physical and human geography linked?

A: Natural conditions affect how people live and work, and human activity in turn changes the environment.

Q: Why are maps useful?

A: Maps show location, distance, direction and patterns in a clear and comparable way.

Q: What is a landform?

A: A landform is a natural feature of the earth's surface, such as a mountain, valley, plain or plateau.

Long Questions and Answers

Q: Explain why physical geography is important for everyday life.

A: It helps us understand weather, water supply, farming conditions, natural hazards and the best use of land. Farmers, planners, builders and travellers all use this knowledge. Without it, decisions about settlement, roads and crops would ignore real natural limits.

Q: Describe how natural forces shape landforms over time.

A: Water, wind, ice and heat slowly wear down rock and carry material to new places. Rivers cut valleys, wind moves sand, and coastal waves shape shores. Over long periods these small changes build very different landscapes.

MCQs - Test Yourself

1. Physical geography mainly studies:
 - A. Only political boundaries
 - B. The natural environment
 - C. Only trade routes
 - D. Only languages
2. Which is a landform?
 - A. A mountain
 - B. A language
 - C. A currency
 - D. A law
3. Maps help us understand:
 - A. Location and distance
 - B. Only history
 - C. Only music
 - D. Nothing about place
4. Human activity can:
 - A. Never affect nature
 - B. Change the environment
 - C. Stop all rivers
 - D. Remove all mountains at once
5. Soil, water and climate belong to:
 - A. Physical geography
 - B. Only economics
 - C. Only politics
 - D. Only literature
6. A valley is formed mainly by:
 - A. Long action of rivers and erosion
 - B. A single day of rain only
 - C. Drawing on a map
 - D. Naming a place
7. Geography asks:
 - A. Where and why
 - B. Only when
 - C. Only who
 - D. Only how old
8. Which tool shows places on paper?
 - A. A map
 - B. A song
 - C. A recipe
 - D. A story

MCQ Answer Key

1. B, 2. A, 3. A, 4. B, 5. A, 6. A, 7. A, 8. A

Chapter 2: Climate and Weather

Explanation

Weather is the condition of the atmosphere at a particular place and time. Climate is the average pattern of weather over a long period. One hot day does not define a climate, but a repeated pattern of hot summers and cold winters does.

Temperature, rainfall, wind, humidity and pressure are the main elements of climate. They are affected by latitude, altitude, distance from the sea, prevailing winds and local relief. Mountains, for example, can block moist winds and create drier areas on one side.

Important Points

- Weather is short-term; climate is a long-term average pattern.
- Temperature, rainfall, wind and humidity are key climate elements.
- Altitude affects temperature: higher places are generally cooler.
- Distance from the sea affects how moderate or extreme temperatures feel.
- Relief and wind direction influence where rain falls.

Short Questions and Answers

Q: What is the difference between weather and climate?

A: Weather is short-term atmospheric condition; climate is the long-term average pattern of weather.

Q: Name three elements of climate.

A: Temperature, rainfall and wind, along with humidity and pressure.

Q: Why are higher places usually cooler?

A: Temperature generally falls with altitude, so mountain areas feel cooler than nearby lowlands.

Q: How can mountains affect rainfall?

A: They can force moist air to rise, cool and drop rain on one side, leaving the other side drier.

Long Questions and Answers

Q: Explain the main factors that affect climate.

A: Latitude controls how directly the sun shines. Altitude controls temperature. Distance from the sea controls how moderate temperatures are. Prevailing winds bring moist or dry air. Relief decides where air rises and rain falls. Together these factors create different climate patterns in different places.

Q: Why does climate matter for farming and daily life?

A: Climate decides which crops can grow, when to sow and harvest, how much water is needed, and what kind of houses and clothes suit a place. It also affects health, transport and the timing of outdoor work.

MCQs - Test Yourself

1. Climate means:
 - A. One day of rain
 - B. Long-term average weather pattern
 - C. Only wind speed
 - D. Only temperature today
2. Which element is part of climate?
 - A. Rainfall
 - B. Currency
 - C. Language
 - D. Law
3. Higher altitude usually means:
 - A. Warmer air
 - B. Cooler air
 - C. No change
 - D. No air at all
4. Places near the sea often have:
 - A. More moderate temperatures
 - B. No weather
 - C. Only snow
 - D. Only desert heat
5. Wind can bring:
 - A. Moist or dry air
 - B. Only soil
 - C. Only mountains
 - D. Nothing
6. Humidity refers to:
 - A. Moisture in the air
 - B. Height of a mountain
 - C. Speed of a river
 - D. Depth of a lake
7. A rain shadow area is:
 - A. The drier side of a mountain
 - B. A place with no sun
 - C. A river valley
 - D. A sea coast
8. Farmers need climate knowledge to decide:
 - A. What to grow and when to sow
 - B. Only prices
 - C. Only names
 - D. Only colours

MCQ Answer Key

1. B, 2. A, 3. B, 4. A, 5. A, 6. A, 7. A, 8. A

Chapter 3: Population

Explanation

Population geography studies how many people live in a place, where they live, how the population changes, and what that means for resources and services. People are not spread evenly: some areas are crowded and others are thinly settled.

Birth rate, death rate and migration change population size. Age structure and the balance between rural and urban areas shape needs for schools, health care, housing, jobs and transport. Rapid growth can put pressure on services, while slow growth brings different planning challenges.

Important Points

- Population distribution is uneven; density varies by place.
- Births, deaths and migration change population size.
- Age structure affects needs for schools, jobs and care.
- Rural-to-urban migration changes towns and cities.
- Population study helps plan services fairly and wisely.

Short Questions and Answers

Q: What is population distribution?

A: It is how people are spread across different places.

Q: What changes population size?

A: Births, deaths and migration together change population size.

Q: What is migration?

A: Migration is the movement of people from one place to another to live.

Q: Why does age structure matter?

A: It shows how many people are young, working-age or older, which affects service needs.

Long Questions and Answers

Q: Explain why population is unevenly distributed.

A: People settle where water, fertile land, jobs, transport and services are available, and where climate and terrain allow comfortable living. Harsh terrain, scarce water or few jobs discourage settlement. History, trade routes and government services also shape settlement patterns.

Q: Discuss the effects of rural-to-urban migration.

A: Cities gain workers but face pressure on housing, water, transport and jobs. Villages may lose young workers, which affects farming and family support. Good planning, rural jobs and urban services can reduce the strain on both sides.

MCQs - Test Yourself

1. Population distribution means:

- A. How people are spread
 - B. Only total births
 - C. Only city names
 - D. Only rainfall
2. Migration is:
- A. Movement of people to live elsewhere
 - B. A type of soil
 - C. A weather pattern
 - D. A crop
3. Which factor attracts settlement?
- A. Water and jobs
 - B. No water at all
 - C. No roads at all
 - D. No services
4. Age structure shows:
- A. Share of young, working-age and older people
 - B. Only names
 - C. Only heights
 - D. Only languages
5. Rapid population growth can pressure:
- A. Schools and health services
 - B. Only maps
 - C. Only songs
 - D. Nothing
6. Urbanisation means growth of:
- A. Towns and cities
 - B. Forests only
 - C. Deserts only
 - D. Oceans
7. Death rate falling while births stay high can lead to:
- A. Population growth
 - B. Instant empty towns
 - C. No change ever
 - D. No births
8. Population planning needs:
- A. Reliable data and local knowledge
 - B. Guessing only
 - C. Ignoring services
 - D. Closing schools

MCQ Answer Key

1. A, 2. A, 3. A, 4. A, 5. A, 6. A, 7. A, 8. A

Chapter 4: Natural Resources

Explanation

Natural resources are materials and services from nature that people use, such as water, soil, forests, minerals and energy sources. Some resources renew themselves, like sunlight and well-managed forests, while others are limited and take a very long time to form.

Wise use means meeting present needs without destroying the base for future generations. Overuse, pollution and waste reduce the value of resources. Conservation, careful planning, recycling and protection of water and soil help keep resources useful for longer.

Important Points

- Resources include water, soil, forests, minerals and energy.
- Renewable resources can renew if used carefully; non-renewable resources are limited.
- Overuse and pollution reduce resource quality.
- Conservation protects resources for future use.
- Local knowledge helps manage resources sustainably.

Short Questions and Answers

Q: What is a natural resource?

A: Anything from nature that people can use, such as water, soil, forests or minerals.

Q: Give an example of a renewable resource.

A: Sunlight, wind, or a well-managed forest that regrows after careful use.

Q: Why are some resources called non-renewable?

A: They form very slowly, so once used up they cannot be replaced quickly.

Q: What is conservation?

A: Careful, wise use and protection of resources so they remain available in future.

Long Questions and Answers

Q: Distinguish between renewable and non-renewable resources.

A: Renewable resources renew over time when used with care, such as solar energy, wind and managed forests. Non-renewable resources, such as many minerals and fossil fuels, exist in fixed amounts and form very slowly. Using them wastefully shortens their life, so careful use and alternatives matter.

Q: Why is water conservation important?

A: Water supports drinking, farming, industry and ecosystems. Wasting or polluting water reduces supply and harms health and crops. Saving water, fixing leaks, using water wisely in farming, and protecting sources keep supply safer for everyone.

MCQs - Test Yourself

1. Which is a natural resource?

- A. Water
 - B. A coin
 - C. A story
 - D. A rule
2. Sunlight is generally:
- A. Renewable
 - B. Non-renewable
 - C. Man-made only
 - D. Not a resource
3. Minerals that form very slowly are:
- A. Non-renewable
 - B. Instantly replaced
 - C. Not useful
 - D. Always unlimited
4. Conservation means:
- A. Wise use and protection
 - B. Using everything at once
 - C. Polluting rivers
 - D. Ignoring the future
5. Pollution can:
- A. Reduce resource quality
 - B. Improve all water
 - C. Create new soil instantly
 - D. Do nothing
6. Forests provide:
- A. Wood, habitat and climate benefits
 - B. Only paper names
 - C. Nothing useful
 - D. Only shade for one tree
7. Recycling helps by:
- A. Reducing waste and saving materials
 - B. Increasing waste
 - C. Destroying all resources
 - D. Stopping all use
8. Soil is important for:
- A. Farming and plant growth
 - B. Only building names
 - C. Nothing
 - D. Only roads

MCQ Answer Key

1. A, 2. A, 3. A, 4. A, 5. A, 6. A, 7. A, 8. A

Chapter 5: Agriculture

Explanation

Agriculture is the growing of crops and the raising of livestock. It provides food, raw material for industry, and work for many people. Farming depends on soil, water, climate, seeds, tools, labour and markets.

Different farming systems suit different conditions. Subsistence farming mainly feeds the farming family, while commercial farming produces for sale. Irrigation, good seed, careful soil care and fair market access can improve yields, but farming must also protect soil and water for the future.

Important Points

- Agriculture provides food, raw material and employment.
- Soil, water, climate and seed quality affect farming.
- Subsistence farming mainly feeds the family; commercial farming is for sale.
- Irrigation helps where rainfall is low or uneven.
- Healthy soil and wise water use support long-term farming.

Short Questions and Answers

Q: What is agriculture?

A: The growing of crops and raising of livestock for food and other needs.

Q: What is subsistence farming?

A: Farming mainly to feed the farming family, rather than mainly for sale.

Q: What is commercial farming?

A: Farming mainly to produce crops or livestock for sale in markets.

Q: Why is irrigation used?

A: To supply water to crops when rainfall is low, late or uneven.

Long Questions and Answers

Q: Explain the main factors affecting agriculture.

A: Climate decides crop choice and growing season. Soil quality affects growth. Water availability decides whether irrigation is needed. Seeds, tools, labour, knowledge and market access affect output and income. Transport and storage decide whether produce reaches buyers in good condition.

Q: How can farming be improved without harming soil and water?

A: Farmers can rotate crops, use organic matter, level fields for even watering, avoid overuse of chemicals, protect field boundaries, and use water carefully. These steps protect soil fertility and water quality while supporting steady yields.

MCQs - Test Yourself

1. Agriculture includes:

- A. Growing crops and raising livestock
 - B. Only fishing in oceans
 - C. Only mining
 - D. Only trading
2. Subsistence farming mainly:
- A. Feeds the farming family
 - B. Exports everything
 - C. Grows no food
 - D. Needs no land
3. Commercial farming mainly produces for:
- A. Sale in markets
 - B. No one
 - C. Only the farmer's pets
 - D. Storage forever
4. Irrigation supplies:
- A. Water to crops
 - B. Seeds only
 - C. Roads
 - D. Electricity to homes only
5. Good soil helps:
- A. Healthy crop growth
 - B. Nothing
 - C. Only building
 - D. Only transport
6. Crop rotation can help:
- A. Protect soil fertility
 - B. Destroy all soil
 - C. Stop all rain
 - D. Remove all seeds
7. Market access matters because:
- A. Produce must reach buyers in good condition
 - B. Farmers never sell
 - C. Crops need no buyers
 - D. Roads are useless
8. Farming needs:
- A. Soil, water, climate and labour
 - B. Only rain names
 - C. Only money names
 - D. Nothing

MCQ Answer Key

1. A, 2. A, 3. A, 4. A, 5. A, 6. A, 7. A, 8. A

Chapter 6: Industry

Explanation

Industry changes raw materials into useful products. It includes small workshops and large factories, and it depends on raw material, energy, labour, capital, transport and markets. Location matters: an industry grows well where its main needs are met at reasonable cost.

Industry creates jobs and goods, but it can also cause pollution and pressure on water and land. Clean methods, waste control, worker safety and fair location planning help industry grow without harming people and the environment.

Important Points

- Industry turns raw materials into finished products.
- Location depends on raw material, energy, labour, transport and markets.
- Industry creates jobs, goods and income.
- Pollution and waste must be controlled.
- Worker safety and clean methods support healthy industrial growth.

Short Questions and Answers

Q: What is industry?

A: Activity that changes raw materials into useful finished products.

Q: Name three factors affecting industrial location.

A: Raw material, energy and transport, along with labour, capital and markets.

Q: Why do markets matter for industry?

A: Products must reach buyers at reasonable cost, so nearness to markets can reduce transport cost.

Q: What is one harm industry can cause?

A: Pollution of air, water or land if waste is not controlled.

Long Questions and Answers

Q: Explain why industries are not located everywhere.

A: Each industry needs particular raw materials, energy, skilled labour, transport links and buyers. Where these are costly or absent, production becomes expensive or unreliable. Good roads, ports, power supply and a ready market therefore attract industry, while remote areas with weak links attract less.

Q: How can industry grow without harming the environment?

A: Factories can use cleaner energy, save water, treat waste, control emissions, recycle materials and protect worker health. Planning can keep heavy industry away from homes, schools and water sources, and regular checks can keep rules effective.

MCQs - Test Yourself

1. Industry means:
 - A. Changing raw materials into products
 - B. Only farming
 - C. Only teaching
 - D. Only travelling
2. A key location factor is:
 - A. Transport
 - B. Only weather names
 - C. Only songs
 - D. Nothing
3. Industry provides:
 - A. Jobs and goods
 - B. Nothing
 - C. Only rain
 - D. Only soil
4. Nearness to raw material can:
 - A. Reduce transport cost
 - B. Increase all costs always
 - C. Stop production
 - D. Remove labour
5. Uncontrolled waste can cause:
 - A. Pollution
 - B. Cleaner air
 - C. Better water always
 - D. Nothing
6. Worker safety is:
 - A. An essential part of good industry
 - B. Unimportant
 - C. Only for offices
 - D. Only for farms
7. A market is:
 - A. Where buyers and sellers meet
 - B. A type of rock
 - C. A river
 - D. A mountain
8. Clean industrial methods help:
 - A. People and the environment
 - B. No one
 - C. Only machines
 - D. Only owners

MCQ Answer Key

1. A, 2. A, 3. A, 4. A, 5. A, 6. A, 7. A, 8. A

Revision Checklist

- ☐ I can define physical geography and give examples of landforms.
- ☐ I can explain weather versus climate and the factors affecting climate.
- ☐ I can explain population distribution, change and migration.
- ☐ I can distinguish renewable and non-renewable resources.
- ☐ I can explain farming systems and factors affecting agriculture.
- ☐ I can explain industrial location and responsible industrial growth.
- ☐ I have practised short answers, long answers and MCQs for every chapter.
- ☐ I have revised from my textbook for any figures, maps and local examples my teacher requires.

Original study and revision notes only. These notes are NOT official Azad Jammu Kashmir (AJK) Board notes, NOT leaked material, and NOT a guarantee of exam questions or marks. They follow the standard 1st Year Arts syllabus in general terms only. No verified AJK-specific official scheme is claimed here. Students should always study from their prescribed textbook and class notes, and confirm the current syllabus with their teacher.