



COLOMBO SOUTH INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE GEOGRAPHY SOCIETY



Save Green - 2017

for enhancing the skills, attitudes and
knowledge of students towards the
sustainability of the earth

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Collage Auditorium
COLOMBO SOUTH INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE, KALUBOWILA, SRI LANKA
January 26, 2017

Content

Blue Earth

What is Geography

Human impact on the earth

The skills of geographer

Blue Planet/Blue Earth

Planet Earth has been called the "Blue Planet" due to the abundant water on its surface.

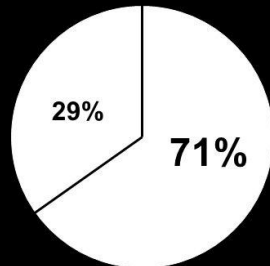
Here on Earth, we take liquid water for granted; after all, our bodies are mostly made of water.

However, liquid water is a rare commodity in our solar system.

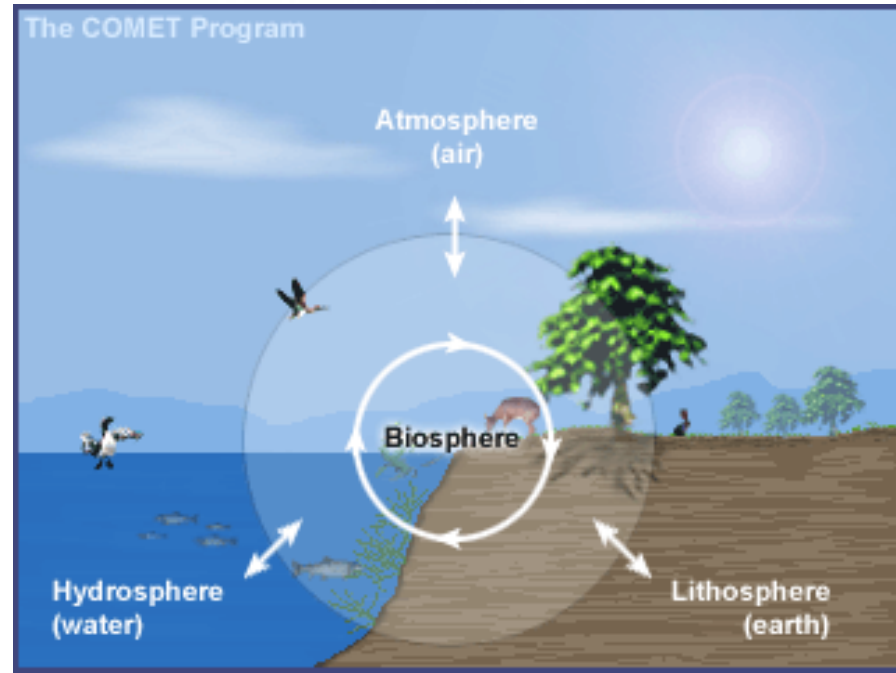
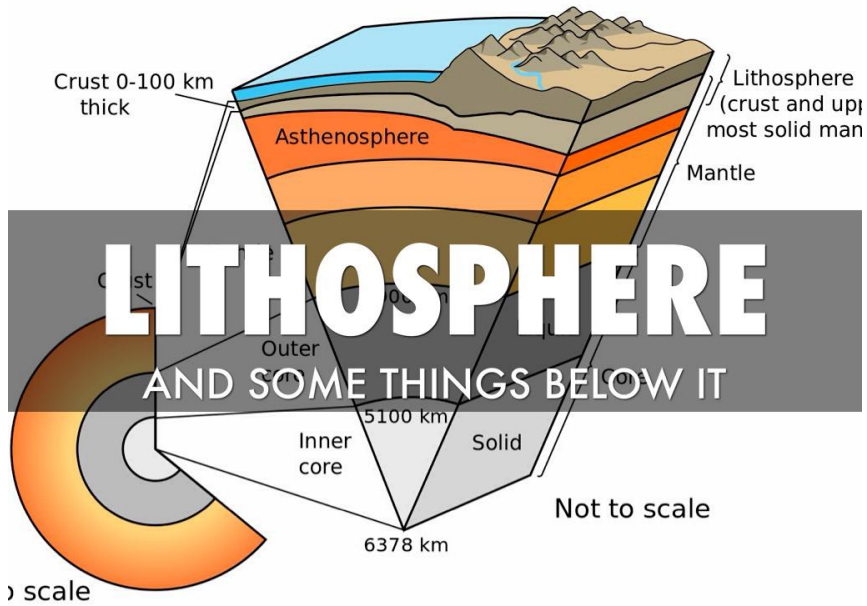


"Blue Planet"

- **Ocean = 71%** of Earth
- **Continents = 29%** (Only!)



The Four Spheres of Earth



Geography

Geography from Greek γεωγραφία, *geographia*, literally "earth description"

Geography is a field of science devoted to the study of the lands, the features, the inhabitants, and the phenomena of Earth

Geography can be divided into two branches;

- Physical geography
- Human geography

Physical geography

Physical geographers observe, measure, and describe Earth's surface. They study how landforms develop and how they change.

They look at how different landforms affect climate.

They also study how people change the land through such activities as building cities, digging mines, and clearing forests.

Human geography

- **Human geography focuses on where people live, what they do, and how they use the land.**
- **Human geographers might study why cities and towns develop in certain places.**
- **Others study the cultures of different peoples, including their customs, languages, and religions.**

All above mentioned characteristics of the Earth, the school level students learn through Geography subject

Geography Text Book
GRADE 7

The planet earth we live

Shape

Latitudes and Longitudes

Continents and Oceans

Identity of Sri Lanka

Geographical Identity

Social Identity

Social Development

Landscapes of Sri Lanka

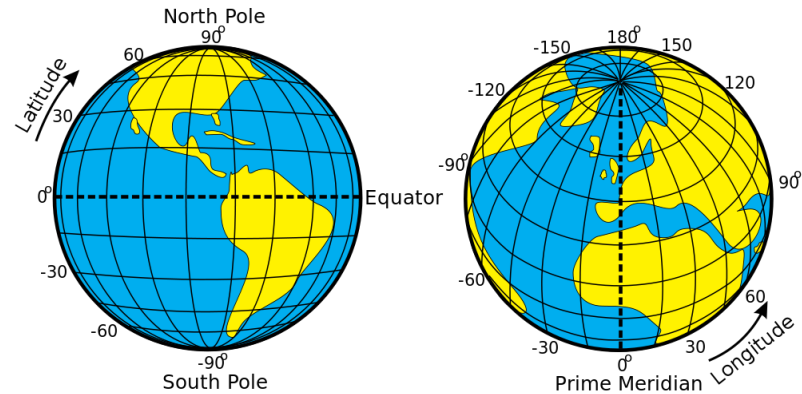
Hilly Region

Dry Zone

Wet Zone

Jaffna and Islands

The Coast



Natural Hazards and Disasters

Natural disasters in Sri Lanka

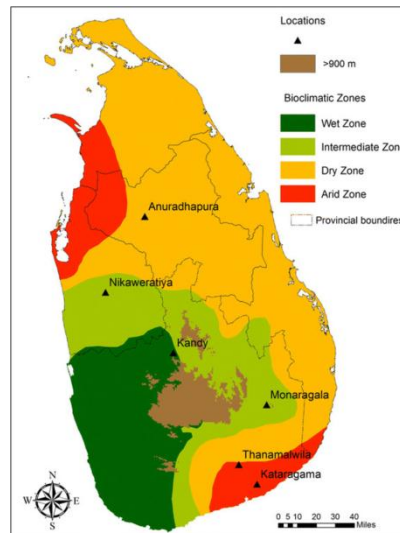
Facing a Disaster

Global Climate Change

Using maps

Background Information

Copying maps



GRADE 8

The Solar System

Composition and the functions
Uniqueness of the earth as a habitat
of the living beings

Location in Solar System

Rotation and Revolution

Time difference and Seasons

Gases and water



South Asia

Location

Landscapes – Mountain, Valley,
Coastal, Rural, Industrial, Urban
and Desert

Basic Features of 1:50000

topographic map of Sri Lanka



GRADE 9

The Blue Planet

Four spheres, the human influence and conservation (in brief)

Physical and human landscape of the Asian Region

Spatial patterns of Development in Sri Lanka

Environmental Ethics and Development

Spatial features seen on a map



GRADE 10

The Composition of the earth Four Spheres in detail

The Structure of the Earth, and the major physical features of the Earth

Relief and Climate

Major types of Agricultural land utilization in the world

Subsistence

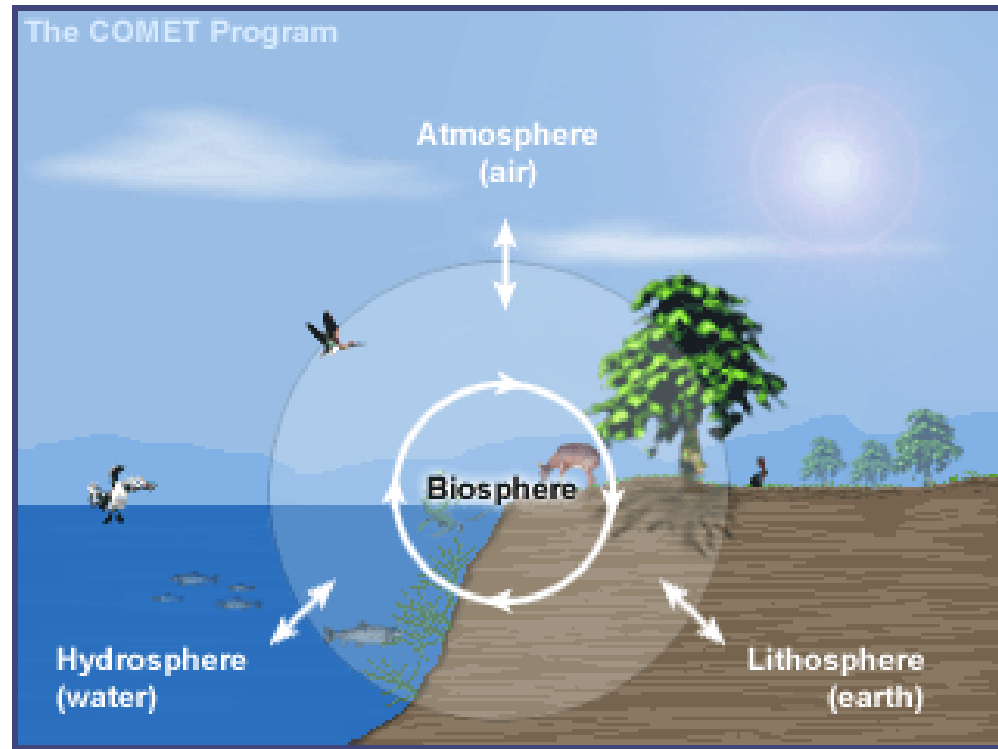
Commercial

Agriculture of Sri Lanka

Manufacturing Industries

The expansion, problems and trends of few industries in Sri Lanka

Introduction to maps



GRADE 11

Natural Resources of the Earth

Classification of natural resources

Types – Rocks, Minerals, Soil, Water and Forests

Natural Resources of Sri Lanka

Distribution, Significance and conservation

-Ocean, Soil, Rocks, minerals, water, forests

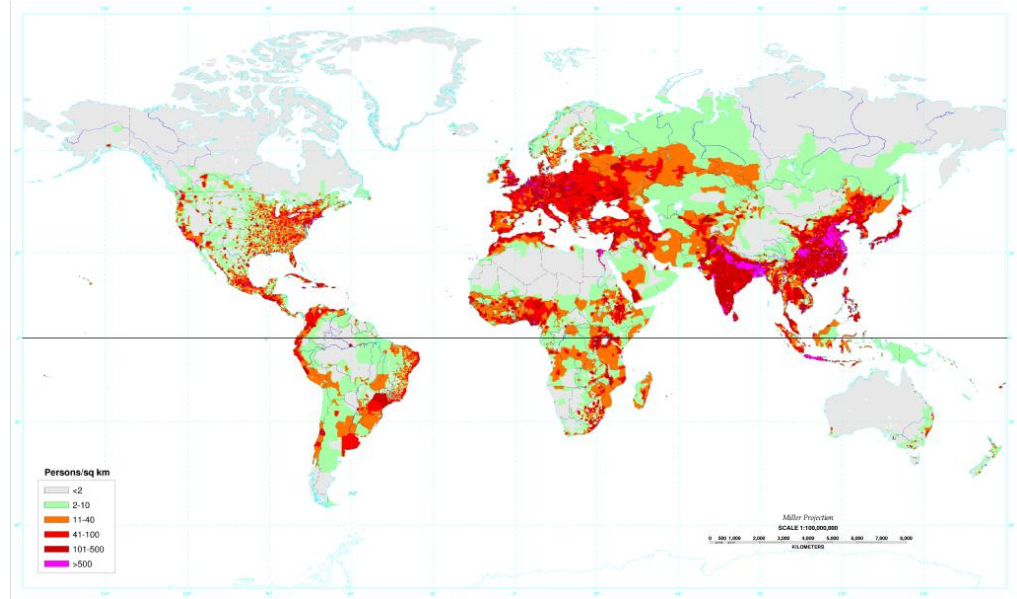


The World Population

Size

Growth

Distribution



The Population of Sri Lanka

Size

Distribution

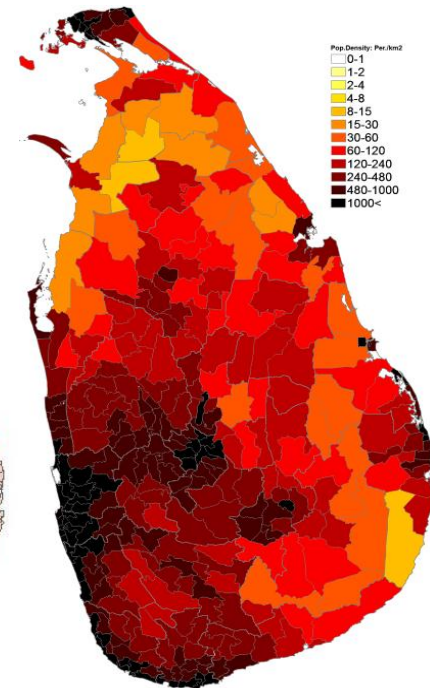
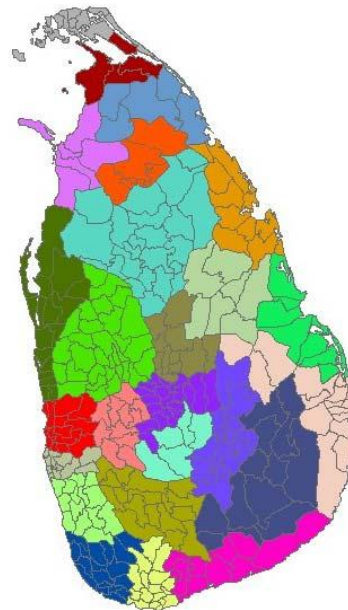
Special Features

Development

Definition

Indicators

- Legend**
- Vavuniya
 - Trincomalee
 - Ratnapura
 - Puttalam
 - Polonnaruwa
 - Nuwara - Eliya
 - Mullaitivu
 - Monaragala
 - Matara
 - Matale
 - Mannar
 - Kurunegala
 - Kilinochchi
 - Kegalle
 - Kandy
 - Kalutara
 - Jaffna
 - Hambantota
 - Gampaha
 - Galle
 - Colombo
 - Batticaloa
 - Badulla
 - Anuradhapura
 - Ampara



Sustainable Development

Recent Development activities of Sri Lanka

Natural Hazards in the world

Hazards and disasters

Examples –

Earthquakes, Tsunami, Volcanoes,
Drought, Cyclones and Bush Fire

Natural Hazards in Sri Lanka

Examples – landslides, flood,
cyclone, drought, lightning,
tsunami

Disaster Management Cycle

Climate Changes

Human and natural factors

Minimize

1:50 000 topographic maps of Sri
Lanka.

Physical and cultural features

Cross Section

Map Interpretation



A ROLE OF PROFESSIONAL GEOGRAPHER

Geographer is an expert in the study of the physical features of the earth and its atmosphere, and of human activity as it affects and is affected by these.

Geographers study the earth and its land, features, and inhabitants. They also examine phenomena such as political or cultural structures as they relate to geography. They study the physical and human geographic characteristics of a region, ranging in scale from local to global.

Important Qualities

- **Analytical skills.** Geographers commonly analyze information and spatial data from a variety of sources, such as maps, photographs, and censuses. ...
- **Communication skills.** Geographers often work closely with workers in related fields. ...
- **Computer skills.** ...
- **Critical-thinking skills.** ...
- **Writing skills.**

Geography Society of Colombo South International College
Sri Lanka Association of Geographers (SLAG)

List of geographical societies

Global, Europe-wide, USA, UK, Canadian, [Other nationalities](#)

International Geographical Union

European Geography Association

American Geographical Society

Association of American Geographers

Association of Pacific Coast Geographers

National Geographic Society

Society of Woman Geographers

National Council for Geographic Education

Geographical Association

Royal Geographical Society

Royal Scottish Geographical Society

Canadian Association of Geographers

Royal Canadian Geographical Society

learned society and professional body for geography

Message to the Board of Directors

Famous People Who Studied Geography and Geographers of Renown



Ptolemy
100 AD–168...



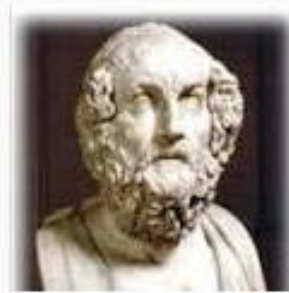
Carl Ritter
1779–1859



Muhammad
al-Idrisi
1099–1165



William Morris
Davis
1850–1934



Strabo
65 BC–23 AD



Carl O. Sauer
1889–1975



Henry Gannett
1846–1914



Nikolay
Przhevalsky
1839–1888



Sven Hedin
1865–1952



Ferdinand
von Mueller
1825–1896



Doreen
Massey
1944–2016



Arnaldo
Faustini
1872–1944

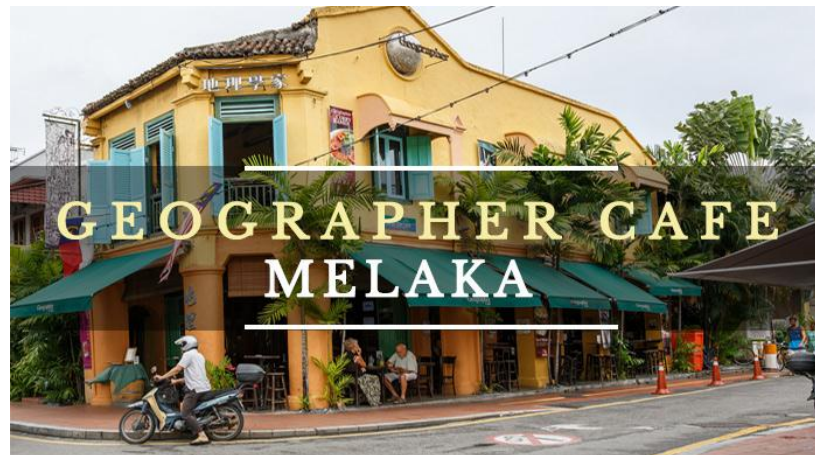
Geographer Cafe

Geographer Cafe is located at the intersection of Jalan Hang Jebat road and Jalan.

This cafe has been in Jonker Street for many years, and it was a nice place to enjoy your night in Melaka.

We ordered chicken satay, curry tempeh, jonker fried rice, vegetarian nasi lemak, and lontong. Total bill was RM 137.00.

Address : Jalan Hang Jebat 75200 Melaka







Green
plan**N**et

SAVE TREES



THEY WILL SAVE YOU

But ?



SLASH AND BURN FARMING





AIR POLLUTION





WATER POLLUTION





SOIL POLLUTION





POLLUTION FROM MINING AND BLASTING



How can we save our environment from disorientation



There are many simple things you can do to help save planet Earth!

With the support of your friends and family, team together and use the list below to create your own team of Earth Heroes!

#1 – Slow Down Climate Change!

The Problem: The quick increase in Earth's temperature is causing lots of problems for plants, animals, humans and the environment

Your Mission:

- **Ask Your Parents To Help You Plant A Tree.**
- **Ask Your Family To Start Driving Your Car Less.**
- **Tell Your Family about www.epost.ca.**

#2 – Save Earth’s Natural Resources!

The Problem: As our human population grows, so do our demands on the Earth to help us live with light, water, heat and food! The Earth can only reproduce these things so fast and if we don’t work hard together we could run out!

Your Mission:

- **Ask Your Family to Use Less Heat and Air Conditioning.**
- **Save Electricity.**
- **Save Water.**

#3 – Stop Using Plastic!

The Problem: Plastic wraps, containers and water bottles are polluting our oceans and land and it's causing harm to humans, animals and plants all around the world!

Your Mission:

- Get Re-usable Water Bottles For Yourself and Your Family.
- Bring Re-usable Bags To The Grocery Store.
- Recycle Any Plastic Bottles and Bags You Have At Home.
- Bring Homemade Lunches To School.

#4 – Reduce, Re-Use & Recycle!

The Problem: The human population is growing so fast and so is the amount of things we use and throw away every day!

The Earth can't keep up with all of our garbage, so we have to start thinking of ways to reduce, re-use and recycle what we use.

Your Mission:

- Ask Your Parents To Help You Create A Recycling Program At Home.
- Recycle Old Batteries and Electronics.
- Start A School Recycling Program.
- Start A Compost At Your House.

#5 – Respect Planet Earth!

The Problem: Planet Earth gives us everything we need to live a happy, healthy life ...

but sometimes we don't know how to say thank you for everything Earth gives us. We need to do what we can to show planet Earth we are grateful for what we have!

Your Mission:

- Spend Time In Nature.
- Keep Your School and Neighborhood Free of Garbage.

The development of specific skills of high value include . .

- **fieldwork investigation including sampling, data collection, data presentation, statistical techniques and analysis;**
- **research and report writing;**
- **preparing maps and diagrams;**
- **using social survey and interpretative methods;**
- **collecting and analysing information using GIS and remote sensing;**
- **recognising the values and attitudes involved in debates and enquiries;**
- **analysing and problem-solving;**

The development of specific skills of high value include

- **decision-making;**
- **critically interpreting data and text;**
- **developing a reasoned argument;**
- **numerical skills;**
- **interpreting and presenting relevant numerical information;**
- **team working;**
- **planning skills;**
- **presenting oral and written arguments;**
- **information, communication and technology skills (ICT) - including word processing, website and graphic design, internet communications and information retrieval.**

The Value of Geography

Geography is a richly diverse and comprehensive subject that provides us with an understanding of our changing and interconnected world.

It involves the study of physical environments and resources; cultures, economies and societies; people and places; and global development and citizenship.

As an academic subject, it is valued by universities and a very broad range of employers in part because it provides a context for looking at contemporary issues from a wide perspective.

These issues affect us all at work and in our daily lives and help inform the decisions that will shape our future.

In addition, a study of geography develops many relevant and transferable skills directly related to a wide range of careers.

Attitude of students towards a school subject is based on social status of the subject, its scope in higher education and profession, teacher's quality & personality, and observation of different role models .

Development of attitude for Geography depend upon three factors

1. Student factor: Student's achievement, self efficacy and self concept, intrinsic and extrinsic motivation, school experience, belief about a subject.

- 1. School-teacher factor: School-teacher's personality, subject knowledge, method of teaching, resources available in the school, classroom management, and**
- 2. Social factors: Home environment, educational background of the parents and their occupations, parental expectations etc.**

My Congratulation for Young Geographers

WISH YOU ALL THE BEST

And

*Thank
you*

