

MIRZA GHALIB COLLEGE, GAYA

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY

COURSE & PROGRAM OUTCOMES

OF

GEOGRAPHY (HONOURS) B.A.

Geography is the study of places and the relationships between people and their environments. Geographers explore both the physical properties of Earth's surface and the human societies spread across it. They also examine how human culture interacts with the natural environment and the way those locations and places can have an impact on people. Geography seeks to understand where things are found, why they are there, and how they develop and change over time. The study of the diverse environments, places, and spaces of Earth's surface and their interactions. It seeks to answer the questions of why things are as they are where they are. The modern academic discipline of geography is rooted in ancient practice, concerned with the characteristics of places, in particular their natural environments and peoples, as well as the relations between the two.

The main objective of this new curriculum is to give the students a holistic understanding of the subject, putting equal weightage to the core content and techniques used in Geography. The syllabus tries to give equal importance to the two main branches of Geography: Physical and Human.

The principal goal of the syllabus is to enable the students to secure a job at the end of the undergraduate programme. Keeping this in mind and in tune with the changing nature of Geography, adequate emphasis is rendered on applied aspects of the subject such as emerging techniques of mapping and field-based data generation, especially in the honours course. The syllabus emphasises on development of basic skills of the subject, so that everyone need not go for higher studies in search of professional engagement or employment.

LEARNING OUTCOMES: This syllabus is designed to impart basic knowledge on geography as a spatial science and train the undergraduates to secure employment in the sectors of geospatial analysis, development and planning, mapping and surveying.

DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY

B. A. Geography

PROGRAM OUTCOME

After completing B.A. Programme in Geography, students will be able to

1. Knowledge outcomes:

- Demonstrate knowledge of physical and cultural features of the earth and locate them on a map.
- Know about the basic disciplines of Geography and its sub branches.
- Know the basic concepts and terminologies used in Geography like interior of the earth, plate tectonic, sea floor spreading, population growth, disasters, composition and structure of atmosphere, hydrosphere, etc.
- Differentiate between minerals and rocks, weather and climate, interior of the earth, basic industries, farming etc.
- Get information about the causes and effects of local, national and international problems like global warming, acid rain, ozone depletion, soil degradation, deforestation etc.

1. Skill outcomes:

- Carry out surveying and learn the art of map making and prepare maps for the areas with the help of surveying techniques.
- Gain knowledge of quantitative methods and their ability to use statistical and cartographical methods to solve geographical problems.
- Construct various types of projections and scales as per requirement of the study.
- Collect primary and secondary data in the field.
- Apply various statistical formulas to analyse data.
- Handle topographical and weather maps and interpret them.
- Identify types of rocks and minerals.

PROGRAM SPECIFIC OUTCOME

PSO 1. Students learn about formation of landforms and identify various landforms around them.

PSO 2. Students learn about various economic activities of man and their spatial temporal distribution.

PSO 3. Students acquire knowledge of basic surveying and map making.

PSO 4. Students know about disasters, their causes and managing disasters.

PSO 5. Students come to know about geographical, socio-economic and political background of India.

PSO 6. Students apply geographical knowledge in their day to day life like being alert about disasters, weather and climate data.

COURSE OUTCOMES

B.A. PART-1 GEOGRAPHY(HONS)

PAPER-1

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

(भौतिक भूगोल)

This paper gives a broader perspective of physical part of geography where it includes part of climatology, biogeography and soil geography

CO 1. The paper gives an overall knowledge regarding what is geography? What are its branches?

CO 2. The paper helps students in understanding about the different landforms which is formed on the surface of the earth and the forces related with the formation of landform.

CO 3. Students can acquire an idea regarding different topographic condition including fluvial, arid, volcanic and glacier topography

CO 4. The outcome of this paper lies in the fact that students can acquire an understanding about the climatic condition including Indian monsoon, temperature, heat budget, wind humidity etc. by studying this paper students become aware about the recent climatic changes in respect to global warming and can create awareness among people to prevent it.

CO 5. By studying biogeography students can come to know about the ecosystem functioning of ecosystem and importance of plants and animals for the survival of a good atmospheric condition.

COURSE OUTCOMES

B.A. PART-1 GEOGRAPHY(HONS)

PAPER-II

GEOGRAPHY OF ASIA (एशिया का भूगोल)

- CO 1.** Acquire knowledge about Asia-Physiography, structure climate and natural vegetation.
- CO 2.** Acquire knowledge about Asia-Mineral and power resources, population and its problem and Agro-Climatic regions also.
- CO 3.** Discuss Physical Regions, Agriculture Region, Mineral Resources, Industrial development & population of China.
- CO 4.** Discussing Japan-Agriculture and fisheries, Industrial Development and Industrial regions & population.
- CO 5.** Analyse Geographical of Nepal, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Iraq and Iran.

COURSE OUTCOMES

B.A. PART-II GEOGRAPHY(HONS)

PAPER – III

INDIA & BIHAR (भारत तथा बिहार)

- CO 1.** Students would be understanding geography of India & Bihar.
- CO 2.** Acquire an understanding and relationship of between physiography and drainage, climate, soil
- CO 3.** Locate resources of the country on map
- CO 4.** Understand significance of age and discover new technique used in agriculture
- CO 5.** Develop a solid understanding of the concept of region and its importance in planning and development
- CO 6.** Elaborate relationship with India and its neighbouring countries.
- CO 7.** Aware about the resources and its conservations.
- CO 8.** This paper gives a detail about the strategic location and its locational benefit of Assam and North East India giving emphasis on its population agricultural resources, transport and communication etc.
- CO 9.** Students can built an in depth idea regarding the importance of tourism sector in the development of economy of whole India.
- CO 10.** The paper create an awareness among the students regarding the importance of biodiversity conservation and also the importance of various species present in different wild life sanctuaries and national parks of India.

COURSE OUTCOMES

B.A. PART-II GEOGRAPHY(HONS)

PAPER: IV

SECTION: 'A'

ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY (आर्थिक भूगोल)

- CO 1.** Explain the importance of economic geography in analysing the ways societies and economic works.
- CO 2.** Discuss and critically evaluate these concepts and theoretical approaches.
- CO 3.** Students would be integrating the various factors of economic development and dynamic aspects of Economic Geography.
- CO 4.** Classify economic activities with their features and differentiate developed, undeveloped and developing countries
- CO 5.** Classify resources focus on use of non -conventional energy resources crisis
- CO 6.** Classify industries, transport, communication and trade
- CO 7.** Understand the concept of economic activity, factors affecting location of economic activity. Gain knowledge about different types of Economic activities
- CO 8.** Analyse the factors of location of agriculture and industries.

B.A. PART-II GEOGRAPHY(HONS)

PAPER: IV

SECTION: 'B'

RESOURCE GEOGRAPHY (संसाधन भूगोल)

CO1. Understand the classification of resources and approaches to resource utilization

CO 2. Appreciate the significance of resources and assess the pressure on resources

CO 3. Analyse the problems of resources depletion with special reference to forests, water and fossil fuels

CO 4. Understand the concept of Sustainable Resource development.

CO 5. Understand the distribution, utilization, problems and management of metallic and non-metallic mineral resources

CO 6. Analyse the contemporary energy crisis and assess the future scenario.

CO 7. Analyse the decadal changes in state-wise production of Coal, Iron Ore, Copper, Manganese Bauxite etc.

COURSE OUTCOMES

B.A PART-III GEOGRAPHY (HONS)

PAPER-V

GEOGRAPHICAL THOUGHT AND THREE SOUTH CONTINENT

भौगोलिक विचार और तीन दक्षिणी महाद्वीप

- CO 1.** Perceive the evolution of the philosophy of Geography.
- CO 2.** Appreciate the contribution of the thinkers in Geography.
- CO 3.** Give power point presentations on different schools of geographical thought.
- CO 4.** Discussing the evolution of geographical thought from ancient to modern times.
- CO 5.** Establishing relationship of Geography with other disciplines and man-environment relationships.
- CO 6.** Analysing modern and contemporary principles of Empiricism, Positivism, Structuralism, Human and Behavioural Approaches in Geography.
- CO 7.** Gain knowledge about of the natural vegetation of Africa.
- CO 8.** Acquire knowledge about the climatic condition of South America and the dairy farming of Australia.

COURSE OUTCOMES

B.A PART-III GEOGRAPHY (HONS)

PAPER – VI

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY (मानव भूगोल)

- CO 1.** Gain knowledge about major themes of human Geography.
- CO 2.** Acquire knowledge on the history and evolution of humans.
- CO 3.** Understand the approaches and processes of Human Geography as well as the diverse patterns of habitat and adaptations.
- CO 4.** Develop an idea about space and society
- CO 5.** Acquire knowledge about of human life and activities in desert environment
- CO 6.** Discussing the evolution of rural settlement.
- CO 7.** Discussing the problems of urbanisation in the world.
- CO 8.** Acquire knowledge about the social, cultural and economic conditions of either Santhal, Eskimo and Bushman.

COURSE OUTCOMES

B.A PART-III GEOGRAPHY (HONS)

PAPER: VII

POPULATION GEOGRAPHY (आबादी भूगोल)

CO 1. The outcome of this paper lies in the field that students can develop their understanding regarding population and its various characteristics including population growth, density, fertility, mortality, death rate, birth rate etc.

CO 2. Through this he/she can understand the negative or positive effect of population growth in the society and can create awareness among the people of society regarding this.

CO 3. Acquire knowledge about recent trends of population growth in developed countries.

COURSE OUTCOMES

B.A PART-III GEOGRAPHY (HONS)

PAPER VIII

PRACTICAL GEOGRAPHY (प्रायोगिक भूगोल)

CO 1. The outcome of practical paper lies in the fact that it gives students knowledge about practical use of theory paper.

CO 2. Another outcome of this paper is that students become able read and analyse different maps which may include topographic maps, atlas, wall map etc where they can identify different physical and cultural features.

CO 3. This paper examines the cartographic method and techniques and its implications. These practical are prepared to give students an idea about map projections, surveying and mapping techniques along with standard carto statistical way of representation of data.

CO 4. The practical use of this paper is that students are able to show different objectives like population growth, population distribution, density etc on maps. So that the student can develop knowledge regarding different mapping procedure like choropleth, thematic mapping etc

CO 5. The main outcome of the paper lies in the fact that it gives clear idea regarding different types of maps, different map making processes, surveying techniques.

CO 6. Students can acquire knowledge of different method of surveying and map making by using proper tools and technique and can apply this knowledge in future research works.

NEW SYLLABUS: पुनः परिवर्तित किया गया है।
MAGADH UNIVERSITY, BODH-GAYA
DEPT.OF GEOGRAPHY, MIRZA GHALIB
COLLEGE, GAYA

B.A. PART-1 GEOGRAPHY(HONS)

PAPER-1

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

F.M.-75

(भौतिक भूगोल)

Unit-1. Origin of the Solar System – Interior structure of The earth, Pratt's and Airy's views as Isostasy. (सौरमंडल की व्युत्पत्ति-पृथ्वी की आंतरिक बनावट, समस्थिरता संबंधी प्राट और एरी के विचार I)

Unit-2. Kober's and Holme's views on mountain formations(building), Waganer's views on continental drift theory, Plate tectonics theory. (पर्वत की बनावट पर कोबर और होम्स के सिद्धांत, महाद्वीपीय विस्थापन सिद्धांत पर वैगनर के विचार, प्लेट विवर्तनिकी सिद्धांत।)

Unit-3. The Normal erosion cycle of W.M. Davis, Map of a place due to (Topography from) wind (Arid) and glaciers action, karst topography, Volcanic topography. (डब्ल्यू.एम. डेविस का सामान्य अपरदन चक्र, हवा और हिमनदी से, कार्स्ट एवं ज्वालामुखी द्वारा निर्मित स्थलाकृति।)

Unit-4. The composition and structure of atmosphere, classification of airmass and fronts, Köppen's and Thornthwait's & Triwartha system of the classification of the climate. (वायुमंडल की रचना और बनावट, वायु ढेर फ्रंट का रचना एवं वर्गीकरण, जलवायु के वर्गीकरण, कोपेन और थंथवेट एवं त्रीवार्था का वर्गीकरण।)

Unit-5. Salinity of the ocean water, Continental shelf, slopes and deep sea plain. Relief of the Indian and Atlantic ocean floor, Ocean deposits, Coral reef. (Types & Origin)

(समुद्री पानी का खारापन, महाद्वीपीय उभरी हुई चट्टान, ढलान और गहरे समुद्र की सतह, भारतीय और अटलांटिक समुद्र की मंजिल और उभरी आकृति का नक्शा, समुद्री संग्रह और मुंगे का पहाड़।)

NEW SYLLABUS: पुनः परिवर्तित किया गया है।
MAGADH UNIVERSITY, BODH-GAYA
DEPT. OF GEOGRAPHY, MIRZA GHALIB COLLEGE, GAYA
B.A PART-III GEOGRAPHY (HONS)
PAPER-V
GEOGRAPHICAL THOUGHT AND THREE SOUTH CONTINENT भौगोलिक विचार और तीन दक्षिणी महाद्वीप
THE EXAMINER HAS TO ANSWER FIVE QUESTIONS. ANSWER TWO QUESTIONS FROM GROUP A AND 3 QUESTIONS FROM GROUP B. (परीक्षार्थी को पांच प्रश्न के उत्तर देने हैं। ग्रुप ए से दो प्रश्न और ग्रुप बी से 3 प्रश्न के उत्तर दें।)
GROUP 'A'
GEOGRAPHICAL THOUGHT (भौगोलिक विचार)
Unit-1. Definition of Geography and its relation to other sciences. The contributions of Hitler, Humboldt, Ritter, Ratzel, Vidal De La Blache and Mackinder. (भूगोल की परिभाषा तथा अन्य विज्ञान से इसके संबंध। हिटलर, हंबोल्ट, रिटर, रेटजेल, वाइडल डी ला ब्लाश और मैकिंडर की देना।)
Unit-2. Determinism VS Possibilities, Neodeterminism, Dualism in geography, Physical Vs Human, Regional Vs Systematic quantitative revolution in Geography (नियतिवाद वी.एस. भूगोल में संभावनाएं, नियोडेटर्म, द्वैतवाद भूगोल में, भौतिक बनाम मानव, क्षेत्रीय बनाम व्यवस्थित मात्रात्मक क्रांति।)
GROUP 'B'
THREE SOUTH CONTINENT (तीन दक्षिणी महाद्वीप)
Unit-3. Composition, Physical Geography, Weather and Plant Life, Africa, Australia and South America, Wales, Argentina, Pampas and Brazil. (रचना, भौतिक भूगोल, मौसम तथा वनस्पति जीवन, अफ्रीका, आस्ट्रेलिया तथा दक्षिणी अमेरिका, वेल्स, अर्जेंटीना, पंपास और ब्राजील।)

BOOKS: THREE SOUTHERN CONTINENTS (तीन दक्षिणी महाद्वीप) - JAGDISH SINGH

PAPER – VI
HUMAN GEOGRAPHY (मानव भूगोल)

The course was divided into five units. There will be a total of 10 questions. Two questions will be selected from each unit. The examinee will have to answer five questions. There will be three questions from Group A and 2 questions from Group B. (पाठ्यक्रम को पांच यूनिट में विभाजित किया गया है। कुल 10 प्रश्न होंगे। प्रत्येक यूनिट से दो प्रश्न चयन किए जाएंगे। परीक्षार्थी को पांच प्रश्न के उत्तर देने होंगे। ग्रुप ए तीन प्रश्न और ग्रुप बी से 2 प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने होंगे।)

GROUP ‘A’

Unit 1. Control of environment over human activities, man’s activities on mountainous environment, desert environment, equatorial region, monsoon zone, temperate zone. (मानव गतिविधियों पर पर्यावरण का नियंत्रण, पहाड़ी पर्यावरण पर मनुष्य की गतिविधियां, मरुभूमि पर्यावरण, भूमध्य रेखा क्षेत्र, मानसून क्षेत्र, समशीतोष्ण कटिबंध।)

Unit 2. Mode of Population Distribution, Mode of Growth of Population, Maximum Population, Study of Population, Factors Affecting Population of Common People – National and International. (आबादी वितरण का तरीका, आबादी की वृद्धि का तरीका, अधिकतम आबादी, जनसंख्या का अध्ययन, सर्वमान्य जनता की आबादी पर प्रभाव डालने वाले कारक-राष्ट्रीय और अंतरराष्ट्रीय।)

UNIT 3. EVOLUTION OF HUMAN STUDY OF LOW CASTES - SANTHAL, BUSMAN, POLYNESIAN, ESKIMO, CULTURE, MOST CULTURAL PARTS OF THE WORLD. (मानव का विकास निम्न जातियों का अध्ययन - संथाल, बूसमैन, पोलिनेशियन, स्कीमों, संस्कृति, विश्व के अधिकांश संस्कृति वाले हिस्से।)

GROUP ‘B’

Unit 4. Development of Rural Settlement, Methods of Rural Settlement in India, Rural-Urban Migration in the context of India, its causes and effects. ग्रामीण बंदोबस्ती का विकास, भारत में ग्रामीण बंदोबस्ती के तरीके, ग्रामीण-नगरीय स्थानांतरण भारत के संदर्भ में, इसके कारण और प्रभाव।

Unit 5. Urbanization and Inclination, Classification of Towns, Urban Growth in India, Problems of Urbanization in India.

नगरीकरण और झुकाव, नगर का वर्गीकरण, भारत में नगरीय वृद्धि, नगरीकरण की भारत में समस्याएं।

BOOKS: PRINCIPLES OF HUMAN GEOGRAPHY (मानव भूगोल के सिद्धांत)-S.D. KAUSHIK
कौशिक

PAPER: VII

THERE ARE MANY ADDITIONAL GROUPS IN THIS PAPER, STUDENTS HAVE TO CHOOSE ANY OF THESE GROUPS. इस पत्र में कई अतिरिक्त ग्रुप हैं, छात्रों को इनमें से कोई ग्रुप का चयन करना है।

GROUP: 'A'

POPULATION GEOGRAPHY (आबादी भूगोल)

Unit 1. Meaning and Objectives of Population Geography the science of studying population, the latest status of population growth, population growth in developed and developing countries. Sources of population 'data', population prediction methods. (आबादी भूगोल का अर्थ एवं उद्देश्य जनसंख्या के अध्ययन का विज्ञान, आबादी की वृद्धि की अद्यतन स्थिति, विकसित और विकासशील देशों में आबादी में वृद्धि आबादी 'डाटा' की प्राप्ति के स्रोत, आबादी भविष्यवाणी के तरीके।)

Unit 2. Speed of Population Change – Fertility Mortality, National and International Transfer. Population related change and maximum population. (आबादी परिवर्तन की गति-उर्वरकता मृत्यु, राष्ट्रीय और अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्थानांतरण। जनसंख्या संबंधी परिवर्तन एवं अधिकतम आबादी।)

Unit 3. Growth patterns and distribution of world population India's population policy and problems arising out of them. (विश्व आबादी के वृद्धि के तरीके तथा वितरण भारत की आबादी संबंधी नीति एवं उनसे उत्पन्न समस्याएं।)

Unit 4. Population Structure, Occupation, Literacy, Age and Gender, Unemployment, Rural and Urban Structure. (आबादी संरचना, पेशा, साक्षरता, उम्र और लिंग, बेरोजगारी, ग्रामीण और शहरी संरचना।)

Unit 5. Growth of Indian Population, Distribution of Density of Population, Rural and Urban Movement, Problem of Urbanization, City Population, Characteristics of Urban Population in India. (भारतीय जनसंख्या की वृद्धि, जनसंख्या की सघनता का वितरण, ग्रामीण एवं नगरीय गति, नगरीकरण की समस्या, नगर की जनसंख्या, भारत में शहरी आबादी के लक्षण।)

BOOKS: PRINCIPLES OF HUMAN GEOGRAPHY (मानव भूगोल के सिद्धांत) - S.D. KAUSHIK

GROUP 'B'

GEOLOGY OF INDIA (भारत का भूगर्भ में विज्ञान)

Unit-1. Functions and scope of Geology, Standard, Stratigraphical Scale, Indian Stratigraphical Scale, Chronological History of Indian Stratigraphy. (भूगर्भ शास्त्र के कार्य एवं क्षेत्र, स्टैंडर्ड, स्ट्रेटीग्राफिकल स्केल, भारतीय स्ट्रेटीग्राफिकल स्केल, कालक्रम के अनुसार भारतीय स्ट्रेग्राफी का इतिहास।)

Unit 2. Classification of Minerals Iron, Copper, Mica, Manganese, Coal, Petroleum, Origin and Distribution of Molecular Minerals. (खनिज का वर्गीकरण लोहा, तांबा, अभ्रक, मैग्नीज, कोयला, पेट्रोलियम, आण्विक खनिज की उत्पत्ति और वितरण।)

Unit 3. Classification, distribution and economic importance of the characteristics of Dharwad, Vindhya, Godwana lid lava stones. (धारवाड़, विन्ध्य, गोडवाना ढक्कन लावा के पत्थरों के लक्षणों का वर्गीकरण, वितरण एवं आर्थिक महत्व)

Unit 4. Classification of Stones-Igneous, Sedimentary, Metamorphic, Metamorphism Rock. (पत्थरों का वर्गीकरण-आग्नेय, अवसादी चट्टान, रूपांतरित चट्टानों, रूपांतरण चट्टानों।)

Unit 5. Geological Evolution of Himalayas, Highlands of Chotanagpur Rajmahal, Geological Evolution of Deccan Lava Aravalli. (हिमालय का भूगर्भीय विकास, छोटानागपुर राजमहल का उच्च जमीन, दक्कन लावा अरावली का भूगर्भीय विकास।)

BOOKS: 1. GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA (भारत का भूगोल) - KRISHNAN (कृष्णन)।

2. TEXTBOOK OF GEOLOGY (भूविज्ञान की पाठ्यपुस्तक) – P. k. MUKHERJEE (पी.के. मुखर्जी)

GROUP ‘C’

LAND USE AND AGRICULTURE.

(भूमि उपयोग तथा कृषि)

Unit 1. Meaning and Purposes, History of Land Use, Survey of England, World Land Use Survey, Land Use Methods in India. (अर्थ और उद्देश्य, भूमि उपयोग का इतिहास, इंग्लैंड का सर्वे, विश्व भूमि उपयोग सर्वे, भारत में भूमि उपयोग के तरीके।)

Unit 2. Factors of Land Use – Physical and Cultural, Land Potential, Classification, Population and Sources of Land Requirement. (भूमि उपयोग के कारक-भौतिक और सांस्कृतिक, भूमि क्षमता, वर्गीकरण, जनसंख्या तथा भूमि आवश्यकता के स्रोत।)

Unit 3. History of Origin of Agriculture, Factors of Agriculture Irrigation and Fertilizers. (कृषि की उत्पत्ति का इतिहास, कृषि के कारक सिंचाई एवं खाद)

Unit 5. Agricultural Development in India, Mobilization (Combination) of Foodgrains in India, Cultivable Areas in India, Agricultural Plans in India, Agriculture in India and Supply of Foodgrains. (भारत में कृषि विकास, भारत में अनाजों का जुटाव (Combination), भारत में कृषि योग्य क्षेत्र, भारत में कृषि योजनाएं, भारत में कृषि और अनाजों की आपूर्ति।)

BOOKS: 1. AGRICULTURE GEOGRAPHY (कृषि भूगोल) – MAJID HUSSAIN (माजिद हुसैन)

2. AGRICULTURAL GEOGRAPHY (कृषि भूगोल) – B.B. SINGH (बी.बी.सिंह)

GROUP: 'D'
CARTOGRAPHY AND MAP MAKING
(कार्टोग्राफी और नक्शा बनाना)

Unit: 1. Astronomer's definition of term and its relation, Determination of axis with the help of median altitude of stars, Longitude and Sun period Sidereal time, Equation of time. (खगोल शास्त्री टर्म की परिभाषा और उसके संबंध, तारों के मीडियन एंटीब्यूड की सहायता के अक्ष रेखा का निर्धारण, लॉन्गिट्यूड और सूर्य काल सिडेरियल टाइम, समय का समीकरण।)

Unit 2. Map, Tendency and Principle of Emergence, Mathematical Structure (नक्शा, उभार की प्रवृत्ति और सिद्धांत, गणितीय बनावट।)

Unit 3. following map the properties and uses of embossing. Zenithal – flat plain. Gnononic, Simple Conical with one standard, Parallel Benne's Projection, constant of Cone, Cylindrical, equal area and Mercators. (निम्नलिखित नक्शा उभार के गुण और उपयोग। **Zenithal** - समतल मैदान। ग्नोनिक, एक मानक के साथ सरल शंक्वाकार, समानांतर बेने का प्रक्षेपण, शंकु का स्थिरांक, बेलनाकार, समान क्षेत्र और मर्केटर।)

Unit-4 Acquaintance with theodolite, Sextent, principal of Sextent determination of shape and size of the earth scale and their types-scale of sphere and cube, Scale of circle and Square Vernier, Scale, Logarithmic scale. (थियोडोलाइट, सेक्टेन्ट से परिचित, पृथ्वी के पैमाने के आकार और आकार के सेक्टेन्ट निर्धारण के सिद्धांत और उनके प्रकार-क्षेत्र और घन के पैमाने, वृत्त के पैमाने और वर्ग वर्नियर, स्केल, लॉगरिदमिक पैमाने।)

UNIT 5. How to make map and atlas, signs, survey map of India, modern way of making Photography mentry and interpretation of a real photographs. (नक्शा और एटलस बनाने का तरीका, संकेत, भारत का सर्वे नक्शा, नक्शा बनाने का आधुनिक तरीका। फोटोग्राफी और एक वास्तविक तस्वीरों की व्याख्या।)

BOOKS: EXPERIMENTAL GEOGRAPHY (प्रायोगिक भूगोल) – **SINGH AND DUTT** (सिंह&दत्ता)

GROUP 'E'
POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY (राजनैतिक भूगोल)

Unit 1. Meaning and Purpose of Political Geography, Contribution of Ratzel, Haushofer, Mackinder, Mahan and Spikeman.
(राजनीतिक भूगोल का अर्थ और उद्देश्य, रेटजेल, हाऊशोफर, मैकिंडर, महान और स्पाइकमैन का योगदान।)

Unit 2. Meaning of State and Nation, Size and Types of State, Capital Heartland Part, Population Growth and Religion. (राज्य और राष्ट्र का अर्थ, राज्य का आकार और प्रकार, राजधानी हृदयस्थली भाग, जनसंख्या वृद्धि, धर्म।)

Unit 3. Difference between front line and boundary line Development of boundary line, work of boundary line, water stabilization and related problems. The right to flow water through a narrow straight path. (अग्रभाग (Frontiers) और सीमारेखा (Boundaries) में अंतर सीमारेखा का विकास, सीमा रेखा का कार्य, जल का स्थायीकरण और उससे संबंधित समस्याएं। जल को पतले सीधे रास्ते से प्रवाहित करने का अधिकार।)

Unit 4. Federation, Single System, Power Block, Economic Group, Political Group. (फेडरेशन, एकलप्रणाली, पावर ब्लॉक, आर्थिक ग्रुप, राजनीतिक ग्रुप।)

Unit 5. Middle East South Africa, Tension in India Border Problem, Political Geography of the Indian Sea, Indian National Integrity. (मध्यपूर्व दक्षिणी अफ्रीका, भारत सीमा समस्या में तनाव, भारतीय समुद्र का राजनीतिक भूगोल, भारतीय राष्ट्रीय अखंडता।)

BOOKS: 1. POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY – RD DIXIT 2. POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY – SRIVASTAVA

GROUP ‘F’ REGIONAL PLANS (क्षेत्रीय योजनाएं)

Unit 1. Definition, Objectives and Essence of Regional Plans. Methods and technical use of field surveys, sampling of census and survey. (क्षेत्रीय योजनाओं की परिभाषा, उद्देश्य और उसके सार तत्व। क्षेत्रीय सर्वेक्षण के तरीके और तकनीकी उपयोग, जनगणना और सर्वेक्षण का नमूना।)

Unit 2. Plans in India, Regional Inequalities and Imbalances in India, Five Year Plans, Multidimensional Plans of India. (भारत में योजनाएं, भारत में क्षेत्रीय असमानता और असंतुलन, पंचवर्षीय योजनाएं, भारत की बहुआयामी योजनाएं।)

Unit 3. Regional Plans in Agriculture, Community Development Plans, Green Revolution, Concurrent Rural Development Programmes. (कृषि में क्षेत्रीय योजनाएं, समुदायिक विकास योजनाएं, हरित क्रांति, सामायिक ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम।)

Unit 4. Physical Development in India on Regional Basis, Factors Affecting Industry Location, Rural Industrialization, Service Industry. (भारत में क्षेत्रीय आधार पर भौतिक विकास, उद्योग स्थल पर प्रभाव डालने वाले कारक, ग्रामीण औद्योगीकरण, सेवा उद्योग।)

Unit 5. Urbanization Centres in India Site and Developed Centres, Urban Areas, Methods of Stratification of Boundaries, Multidimensional Planning and Development. (भारत में नगरीकरण-केंद्र स्थल और विकसित केंद्र, नगरीय क्षेत्र, सीमा के स्तरीकरण के तरीके, बहुआयामी योजना और विकास।)

BOOKS: INDIAN ECONOMICS (भारतीय अर्थशास्त्र)– DATTA AND SUNDARAM दत्त & सुंदरम

GROUP 'G' **URBAN GEOGRAPHY AND PLANNING**

(नगरीय भूगोल और योजनाएं)

Unit 1. Meaning and Purpose of Urban Geography, Origin and Development of City, Elastic Situation, Classification of City by Water Condition. (नगरीय भूगोल का अर्थ और उद्देश्य, शहर की उत्पत्ति और विकास अस्थानाकार परिस्थिति, शहर का जल की परिस्थिति के अनुसार वर्गीकरण।)

Unit 2. Urban Population Growth, Structure and Characteristics of Cities in India Concepts of Urban Development. Burgess, Host, and Harris Allman's theory. (नगरीय जनसंख्या वृद्धि, भारत के शहरों की रचना और विशेषताएं नगरीय विकास की धारणाएँ। बर्गस, होस्ट, तथा हैरिस अलमैन का सिद्धांत।)

Unit 3. Urban land use, urban functions and classification of functions, urban exterior, design (नगरिय जमीन का उपयोग, शहरी कार्य और कार्यों का वर्गीकरण, नगरिय बाहरी रचना।)

Unit 4. Relationship of City and Country, Urban Area, Amland Concept, Core and Fringe Area Concept Core and Fringe are a Concept. (शहर और देश का संबंध, शहरी हिस्सा, ऑमलैड धारणा, कोर तथा फ्रिंग एरिया कंसेप्ट मुख्य राजधानी क्षेत्र।)

Unit 5. Urban and Regional Survey Plans, Concepts, Urban Plans, Major Cities Plans, Regional Plans, Master Plans. (नगरीय और क्षेत्रीय सर्वेक्षण योजनाएं, अवधारणाएं, नगरीय योजनाएं, मुख्य शहरों की योजनाएं, क्षेत्रीय योजनाएं मास्टर योजनाएं।)

BOOKS: URBAN GEOGRAPHY (नगरीय भूगोल)– BASNT (बसंत)

GROUP 'H' **CASTE AND TRIBE GEOGRAPHY**

(जाति और जनजाति भूगोल)

Unit 1. Definition Purpose, Future, Its relation to Anthropology, Sociology and Psychology, Human Evolution, Origin of Tricher Human, Prehistoric Man. (परिभाषा उद्देश्य, भविष्य, इसका संबंध, मानवशास्त्र, समाजशास्त्र एवं मनोविज्ञान से, मानव विकास, ट्रिचर मानव की उत्पत्ति, प्रीहिस्टोरिक मानव)

Unit 2. Species and Concepts-Physical Elements, Classification of Living Species in the World, Species and Culture, Species and Parag Historical India. Paleolithic and Mezolithic in relation to the species classification of India. (प्रजाति और अवधारणाएं-भौतिक तत्व, विश्व में जीवित रहने वाली प्रजातियों का वर्गीकरण, प्रजाति एवं संस्कृति, प्रजाति और प्राग एतिहासिक भारत। भारत के प्रजातियों के वर्गीकरण के संबंध में पैलियोलिथिक एवं मेजोलिथिक।)

Unit 3. Study of the following species – Bushmen, Hottentofts, Polynesian and Eskimos and their physical, economic and special properties. (निम्नलिखित प्रजातियों का अध्ययन-बुसमेन, होटोनटोपस (Hottentofts), पोलिने- शियन (Polynesian) और इसकीमोस (Eskimos) तथा इनके भौतिक, आर्थिक और विशेष गुण।)

Unit 4. Tribes, Economy, Society, Tribal Organization, Social Formation and Customs of India. (भारत की जनजाति, अर्थव्यवस्था, समाज, जनजाति संगठन, समाजिक रचना एवं रिवाज।)

Unit 5. Study of the following tribes of Bihar- Munda, Oraon, Santhal, their physical, economic, social and political characteristics. Effect of industrialization and urbanization on the tribes of Bihar. (बिहार के निम्नलिखित जनजातियों का अध्ययन- मुंडा, उरांव, संथाल, उनके भौतिक, आर्थिक, सामाजिक एवं राजनीतिक गुण। बिहार के जनजातियों पर औद्योगिकीकरण एवं नगरीकरण का प्रभाव।)

BOOKS: 1. ADIVASI OF INDIA (भारत के आदिवासी) – Z. AHMED (जेड अहमद)

2. HUMAN EVOLUTION AND ETHNIC STUDIES (मानव उद्भव तथा प्रजातीय अध्ययन): ARTI SINHA (आरती सिन्हा)

PAPER VIII

PRACTICAL GEOGRAPHY (प्रायोगिक भूगोल) F.M.-100

The course is divided into five units. One question is taken from each unit. So there were a total of 5 questions. The examinee will have to answer each question. The exam will be of 4 hours. (पाठ्यक्रम को पांच यूनिट में बांट दिया गया है। प्रत्येक यूनिट से एक प्रश्न लिए गये हैं। अतः कुल 5 प्रश्न हुए। परीक्षार्थी को प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर देना होगा। परीक्षा 4 घंटों की होगी।)

Unit 1. Survey – Planning, Table Survey, Open and Closed Prismatic Compass, Level. (सर्वेक्षण- योजना, टेबल सर्वे, ओपन तथा क्लोज्ड प्रिजमेटिक कंपास, लेवल): **25 अंक**

Unit 2. Geological Section and Geological Sheet. (भूगर्भीय भाग तथा भूगर्भीय सीट) : **15 अंक**

Unit 3. Project Report- Preparation of report by interpreting the collected data and field study along with map on any topic as decided by the Head of the Department. (प्रोजेक्ट रिपोर्ट- विभागाध्यक्ष द्वारा निर्धारित किये गये किसी टॉपिक पर संग्रह किये डाटा तथा फील्ड स्टडी का नक्शा के साथ व्याख्या कर रिपोर्ट तैयार करना।): **- 25 अंक**

Unit 4. Identification of Rocks and Minerals and Tour Report. (चट्टानों और खनिजों की पहचान तथा टूर रिपोर्ट।): **15**

UNIT 5. RECORD OF PRACTICAL WORK AND ORAL (प्रैक्टिकल वर्क का रिकॉर्ड तथा मौखिक): 20 अंक

BOOKS: EXPERIMENTAL GEOGRAPHY (प्रयोगिक भूगोल) – J.P. SHARMA (जे.पी. शर्मा)